

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

VOL. 133.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29 1931.

NO. 3453

Financial Chronicle

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance

<i>Including Postage—</i>	12 Mos.	6 Mos.
Within Continental United States except Alaska.....	\$10.00	\$6.00
In Dominion of Canada.....	11.50	6.75
Other foreign countries, U. S. Possessions and territories	13.50	7.75

The following publications are also issued. For the Bank and Quotation Record and the Monthly Earnings Record the subscription price is \$6.00 per year; for all the others is \$5.00 per year each. Add 50 cents to each for postage outside the United States and Canada.

COMPENDIUMS—	MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS—
PUBLIC UTILITY—(semi-annually)	BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD
RAILWAY & INDUSTRIAL—(four a year)	MONTHLY EARNINGS RECORD
STATE AND MUNICIPAL—(semi-ann.)	

Terms of Advertising

Transient display matter per agate line.....45 cents
Contract and Card rates.....On request

CHICAGO OFFICE—In Charge of Fred. H. Gray, Western Representative,
208 South La Salle Street, Telephone State 0613.

LONDON OFFICE—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, London, E. C.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,
William Street, Corner Spruce, New York.

Published every Saturday morning by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY.
President and Editor, Jacob Selbert; Business Manager, William D. Riggs
Treas., William Dana Selbert; Sec., Herbert D. Selbert. Addresses of all, Office of Cos.

The Financial Situation.

The foremost event of the week has, of course, been the overturn of the British Ministry—the resignation of J. Ramsay MacDonald and his Labor Ministry, and the action of King George, after having accepted the resignation, in requesting Mr. MacDonald to form a new Coalition Ministry in which the Conservatives and the Liberals are the dominant element, but including also the remnant of the Labor party which remained faithful to Mr. MacDonald. By this change Great Britain appears to have surmounted one of the gravest financial crises in its history. In recent weeks foreign balances in London have been in process of reduction on a huge scale, with resultant heavy drain on the gold holdings of the Bank of England, and as a consequence confidence in the stability of the pound sterling became seriously impaired.

It was for this reason that the Bank of England was obliged to obtain a credit abroad of \$250,000,000, one-half supplied by our Federal Reserve banks and the other half by the Bank of France. It was becoming increasingly evident that holders of British bills and those having investments in Great Britain or moneys on deposit in British banking institutions feared a repetition of what had happened in Germany, and were hence withdrawing their funds as a precautionary measure. To cap the climax a Committee on National Expenditure, appointed last March and headed by Sir George May, rendered its report on July 31, indicating a prospective deficiency in the British budget in the huge amount of £120,000,000, and recommended drastic economies for dealing with the situation. Among the reductions proposed was a decrease in the amount appropriated for unemployment insurance, commonly known as the dole. To this cut in the dole the British Labor party declared itself unalterably opposed. Prime

Minister MacDonald, on the other hand, felt that Great Britain was facing a grave national emergency, and that a decrease in the dole was an absolute necessity, along with a number of other economies, and so informed the Labor leaders, who, however, insisted that there must be no reduction, and threatened expulsion of Mr. MacDonald from the Labor party in the event of non-compliance with their wishes. In pursuance of this threat, he was yesterday deposed from the leadership of the party by the overwhelming vote of 274 to 6 at a joint session of the Parliamentary party and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. In other words, the Laborites undertook to dictate Mr. MacDonald's course and read him out of the party when he refused to yield to such dictation. Mr. MacDonald has been an active member of the Labor party during the whole period of its existence, and was very reluctant to incur the displeasure of the party or to proceed counter to its wishes, but in a fine spirit of patriotism he held national considerations above party requirements, and for this he is receiving general praise and commendation, though he now finds himself in effect a Cabinet member without a party.

Mr. MacDonald, however, has the satisfaction of knowing that public sentiment is strongly in his favor, and that he has at the same time rendered an inestimable service to his country, for the effect of his action has been to restore confidence in the stability and integrity of the pound sterling. This is conclusively proved by the negotiation last night of a credit for \$400,000,000 in favor of Great Britain. The leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties, which together hold a majority in the present House of Commons, likewise are deserving of great credit for having so unhesitatingly come to the support of Mr. MacDonald and decided to co-operate with him in the determination to act for the national welfare.

In this they are setting an example which the members of the political parties in this country would do well to emulate. Very deep feeling has been aroused throughout Great Britain by the action of the Labor party in seeking to compel acquiescence with its wishes on the part of Parliament. Nearly everywhere outside of Labor ranks it is considered that an issue of great importance has been raised and effectually settled, namely, whether the labor unions shall be allowed to control the Government or whether the task shall be left to the elected representatives of the people acting in the interest of the whole population and entirely free from extraneous influences.

National considerations alone seem to be regarded as the proper guiding spirit by the bulk of the British population, and, judging from cable dispatches, the press is almost unanimous in resenting

the action of the Trades Union bodies. For instance, J. L. Garvin, in the "Sunday Observer," last Sunday said: "No one can be sure yet what ministers may be in office, or what governments may be in prospect a week from now. The Trades Union Council has endeavored to dictate to his Majesty's Government. The attempt has been firmly repelled." The Sunday "Dispatch" said: "That the Government is not to be intimidated by the threats of extremists in its party, and that it is prepared to defy its masters in the Trades Union Congress, whose frothy and presumptuous leaders, encrusted in shibboleths, do not appear to have the mentality for comprehending the situation. The time for talk has passed." A long editorial in the Sunday "Times" wound up by saying: "The need above all else at this moment is for economies—sufficient and sufficiently swift." As illustrating the general spirit of co-operation displayed we might also quote a remark made by Stanley Baldwin, the leader of the Conservative party, and who is President of the Council in the new Cabinet: "It's a case of all hands to the pumps."

It should not escape notice that this is the second time that the trades unions have undertaken to challenge the Government on an important question of the day, and sought by arbitrary means to enforce their will upon those at the helm. The first time was back in 1926, at the time of the British coal strike, when the trades unions came to the support of the miners and declared a general strike in sympathy, by which it was sought to tie up all the industrial activities of the country. Stanley Baldwin was then at the head of the Government, and the Trades Union Congress then was as signally defeated as on the present occasion. Mr. Baldwin fought that issue out to a successful conclusion with the same resolute purpose that he evidently means to fight out the present issue. And he had public sentiment backing him, just as public sentiment has now rallied to the support of the coalition ministry headed by Mr. MacDonald.

It will be well to recall some of the circumstances of that case. In an address in the House of Commons, on Monday afternoon, May 3 1926, Prime Minister Baldwin stated that, as a result of the order for a general strike at midnight on that day, the Government found itself challenged by an alternative government. He declared that the labor leaders ordering the strike were threatening the basis of orderly Government and were nearer to proclaiming civil war than Great Britain had been for centuries. He was quoted as saying that "it is not wages that are in peril, but the freedom of our very Constitution. Everything for which I have worked for two years and for which I care at this moment has been smashed to atoms; but that doesn't take away my faith or courage in my aims."

Mr. Baldwin's faith was well justified. The general strike proved a failure almost from the start. For the time being it resulted in the stoppage of work by millions of men—in some quarters the number was estimated as high as five million. The strike ignominiously collapsed because the entire population outside the labor unions flocked to the support of the Government. Thus the London correspondent of the New York "Times," referring to the willingness of all kinds of people to offer their service for all kinds of positions, for most of which they never had had previous training, observed: "When college boys act as train porters, when retired army officers

pinch-hit as locomotive engineers, when apartment house owners punch tickets in the subway, when leisured youths stand in the rain in St. James Park taking lessons from London bobbies on how to preserve order, one cannot escape getting the idea that England will see it through. In other words, all surface indications are that the other 80% of the English people will not be buffaloes by the 20% represented by the strikers and their families." That prediction proved true. The general strike began, as already stated, at midnight, May 3, and was called off between noon and one o'clock, London time, Wednesday, May 12, and, therefore, lasted about nine days.

It is refreshing to see how unitedly and how loyally the population in Great Britain upholds the forces of law and order, and how they flock to the support of the Government when trades unions transgress their lawful bounds and seek to undermine the very foundation of orderly government. All this is in strange contrast with the policy pursued by the heads of government in this country, who, instead of resisting unjustified demands of labor unions or subversive action on their part, undertake to placate and propitiate them. It certainly would be more reassuring to have these mistaken people made acquainted with the folly of their course, rather than to let them feel that they can do as they please, whether their cause is just or unjust.

The change in the British Cabinet has borne immediate fruit. Arrangements for huge credits in favor of Great Britain were completed late yesterday, announcements being made in New York and Paris that \$400,000,000 had been placed at the disposal of the British Treasury in equal parts by private bankers in the two markets. The credit is for a period of one year, with the rate undisclosed. The announcement issued here by J. P. Morgan & Co. states: "We have arranged, in association with a group of American banks and banking houses, to extend a one-year credit of \$200,000,000 to the British Government. We are informed by the British authorities that they are arranging in the French market for one-year credits and loans in the aggregate of approximately \$200,000,000." It is understood that about 100 banks and investment banking firms in the United States will participate in the American share of the transaction, and that there will be no public offering of the securities. In the Paris market, it is reported, public offering of part of the French participation will be made at a figure to yield 4¼%. The funds thus placed at the disposal of the British Treasury are to be used, through the Bank of England, for the defense of sterling. There are said to be no provisions in the agreement for renewal of the credits or for refunding into long-term loans, but it is suggested that refunding of any portion utilized may take place.

Negotiations leading to the credit arrangements were opened in the two capital markets only on Thursday morning, so that the transaction was concluded with great speed. Paris dispatches of Thursday stated that a British financial mission had arrived by airplane early in the day and immediately started conferring with officials of the Bank of France and representative French bankers. Sir Frederick Leith Ross, of the British Treasury, and H. R. Siepmann, of the Bank of England, conducted the Paris negotiations in behalf of the borrower.

So far as the American portion is concerned, it is understood the form of the credit will be exactly similar to that of the \$100,000,000 credit extended the British Treasury in 1925 by J. P. Morgan & Co., and associates. The earlier credit, extended for two years, was never utilized. Under the agreement the British Treasury was to issue its bills in the amounts that might be required. It is understood the funds now made available are not to be utilized for the liquidation of the \$250,000,000 credit extended the Bank of England for three months on Aug. 1 by the Federal Reserve banks and the Bank of France in equal portions.

The performances of the Federal Farm Board are rapidly reaching a stage where they furnish occasion for the deepest disquietude. The Board is engaging in operations of a kind where not only nothing can be said in defense of them, but where they are to be unqualifiedly condemned as being not only without merit, but without sanction in the law. The latest transaction is of that nature. We refer to the fact that the Farm Board, through the Grain Stabilization Corp., has arranged to sell 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Brazilian Government in exchange for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. This is pure barter. What provision of the Farm Act can be referred to as authorizing anything of the kind? The coffee is to be withheld from consumption until the autumn of next year, in accordance with requirements of the Brazilian Government regulating exports from Brazil. After that, the coffee will be offered for sale in monthly installments of 62,500 bags so as to avoid disturbance to the coffee trade. The Stabilization Corp. will not itself sell this coffee, it is stated, but will have it disposed of through regular trade channels. The wheat will be shipped in monthly installments to Brazil beginning in September or October of this year, and will be taken from the Stabilization holdings of the corporation. Wheat thus disposed of will not be replaced with other purchases. The value of the transaction to Brazil is stated to be that it does away with that country's necessity of purchasing exchange in buying its wheat while exchange rates are adverse.

Where the advantage to the Farm Board and to the United States comes in is not altogether clear. The Farm Board will now have a double problem to handle. It will have a large amount of coffee on its hands in addition to its huge unsold supplies of wheat. And in both cases it will be under obligation to hold on to its supplies until some time in the future. It will be engaging in dealings in coffee as well as in wheat. No coffee is raised in the United States, and hence it is pertinent to ask what agricultural interest is to be served or promoted through the acquisition of these one million bags of coffee? And this being so, what can the object be in taking over this stock of coffee, and what section of the law furnishes authority for engaging in the business? If there is an advantage to Brazil in the deal, where does the United States come in? Brazil has such an excess of coffee on hand that it is engaged in destroying large amounts of it. Over a million bags are understood to have been already destroyed.

On the other hand, it is difficult to see what is to be gained through the sale of the 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to Brazil. We are told that Brazil has heretofore taken its needed supplies of wheat from Argentina, creating the impression that the Argentine Re-

public has been euchered out of a market for that amount of wheat. But if the Argentine Republic does not sell the wheat to Brazil, as heretofore, it will have to find a market elsewhere for the same amount of wheat, and this wheat will surely come in competition with American wheat, so that the American farmer will be no better off in the end than he was at the beginning. Brazil, as the near neighbor of Argentina, is the natural market for Argentine wheat, and already Argentina is expressing dissatisfaction in having its market encroached upon through this transaction. But the worst feature of all is the injecting of Government a step further in business, and especially when there is apparently no authority or warrant for the step in the law itself. In other words, we have here a fine example of the length to which Government in business can be carried without benefit to anyone and in plain disregard of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law.

The returns of the Federal Reserve banks this week are more confusing than ever. One thing that stands out in indisputable fashion is that the Reserve banks are still engaged in adding to the volume of Reserve credit outstanding and also to the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation. And this is occurring at a time when the money market is glutted with loanable funds, and it is almost impossible to find remunerative employment of any kind for such funds. Moreover, the rediscount rate in the New York Federal Reserve District is down to 1½%, and the purchasing rate of the Federal Reserve banks for acceptances is down to only 1%. All this naturally fixes the level of interest rates generally, and thus the member banks, in addition to all their other troubles arising out of the continued depreciation of security values and the failures among their customers, find themselves obliged to contend with inordinately low rates of interest on their loanable funds. We believe it is no exaggeration to say that no bank in the country can maintain a profitable existence at the low level of interest rates now prevailing, a state of things due in no small measure to the policy and operations of the Federal Reserve banks in putting Reserve credit afloat for which there is not the slightest need in trade requirements.

As measured by the total of the bill and security holdings, the amount of Reserve credit outstanding has been further increased during the week in amount of \$38,407,000, the total of such holdings having risen from \$1,118,229,000 Aug. 19 to \$1,156,636,000 Aug. 26. This comes after large and continuous expansion in the weeks immediately preceding. At \$1,156,636,000 Aug. 26 the total of these bill holdings compares with \$934,795,000 July 29, showing that in the space of four weeks Reserve credit outstanding has increased no less than \$221,841,000. At \$1,156,636,000 Aug. 26, the Reserve credit afloat is almost \$200,000,000 larger than it was a year ago on Aug. 27 1930, when the amount was only \$967,034,000.

It also again appears that the purchase of foreign bills in the carrying out of the credits extended by our Federal Reserve banks to the Bank of England, the Bank of Germany, and the National Bank of Austria means corresponding inflation at this end. Holdings of acceptances by the 12 Reserve institutions have further increased from \$154,628,000 to \$180,518,000, and presumably this represents additional purchases of foreign bills, though the returns

themselves furnish no information on that point. Since Aug. 5 these bill purchases have increased from \$66,074,000 to \$180,518,000, being an addition in amount of \$114,000,000, and what portion of this represents foreign bills the public is not permitted to know. Besides the increase in the bill holdings the discounts have been rising, the further addition the past week having been \$11,109,000. Adding this to the further increase in the bill holdings of \$25,890,000 makes an increase for the two in amount of \$36,999,000. Simultaneously there has likewise been an increase in the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation of \$43,663,000. Since July 29, that is, in the period of four weeks, the total of Reserve notes in circulation has increased in amount of \$210,006,000, the total having risen from \$1,735,501,000 to \$1,945,507,000.

Foreign bank deposits also again show a large increase. Last week, it may be remembered, these foreign bank deposits, after prodigious expansion in preceding weeks, showed a drop from \$180,483,000 to \$168,408,000, but the present week the total is up again to \$182,921,000. Nor is there this time any reduction in the holdings of bills purchased by the Reserve banks for their foreign correspondents to explain the increase in these foreign bank deposits. As against \$182,921,000, the foreign bank deposits now, the amount of these deposits on June 17 was only \$5,676,000. This was an increase of over \$177,000,000. In the same interval the bills purchased for foreign correspondents have diminished only from \$378,717,000 to \$229,970,000, or \$148,747,000, which is \$28,498,000 less than the increase in the foreign bank deposits, which deposits are understood to have grown mainly out of the sale of bills by the foreign banks and the transfer of the proceeds to the Federal Reserve banks. Thus the expansion in these foreign bank deposits is still involved in considerable mystery.

A further change this week is the rise of United States Government deposits from \$28,923,000 Aug. 19 to \$82,604,000 Aug. 26. This is understood to represent the proceeds of sales of Treasury bills.

Changes in brokers' loans by the reporting member banks in New York City count for very little just now, as the amount is relatively small, and speculation on the Stock Exchange is very dull. This week the total of these brokers' loans has increased from \$1,343,000,000 to \$1,349,000,000; loans for own account increased from \$950,000,000 to \$960,000,000, but loans for account of out-of-town banks fell from \$228,000,000 to \$223,000,000, while loans "for account of others" increased from \$165,000,000 to \$166,000,000. At \$1,349,000,000 Aug. 26 1931 the total of these loans compares with \$3,102,000,000 a year ago, on Aug. 27 1930.

The stock market this week has been sluggish, with fluctuations narrow, except in the case of a few active specialties, and with no features of special interest. On Saturday last the market was rather heavy and prices lower, though not to any great extent, except in some of the specialties. On Monday and Tuesday, however, the course of prices was upward in a moderate kind of way, reflecting the change in the British Ministry, which indicated that all the different political parties had, through reconstruction of the Cabinet, united in defense of the pound sterling, thereby restoring confidence in the stability of the British unit and removing anxiety on that

score which had been more or less a depressing feature all through the month of August, since the issuance of the report of the committee headed by Sir George May, which reported that the British budget for the coming year would show a deficiency of £120,000,000 unless drastic economies were at once introduced.

The rest of the week the course of prices fluctuated in a very light kind of way, and with the volume of business exceedingly small. On Friday, however, there was a renewed manifestation of strength. There were no especially new developments, but depressing features, so long in evidence, gave new evidence of their presence. Returns of railroad earnings for the month of July kept coming in in large numbers, and almost without exception made poor exhibits, recording continued heavy losses in both gross and net earnings. Steel production suffered a new setback, the "Iron Age" reporting the steel mills of the country engaged to only 32% of capacity against 33½% last week, while grain prices dropped to new low levels, the September option for wheat in Chicago falling to 46½c. a bushel, which is said to have been the lowest price reported since the year 1852. The close yesterday was a little better, at 47c. On the New York Stock Exchange 94 stocks touched new low levels for the year the present week, while the new highs for the year numbered only 17. Call loans on the Stock Exchange again continued to rule unchanged at 1½%.

Trading has been exceedingly light, not reaching a million shares on any day of the week. At the half-day session on Saturday of last week the sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 424,050 shares; on Monday they were 823,204 shares; on Tuesday, 860,590 shares; on Wednesday, 839,419 shares; on Thursday, 828,650 shares, and on Friday, 929,750 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 102,855 shares; on Monday, 159,110 shares; on Tuesday, 163,025 shares; on Wednesday, 218,583 shares; on Thursday, 172,560 shares, and on Friday, 175,330 shares.

As compared with Friday of last week, prices are irregularly changed, but mostly a trifle higher. General Electric closed yesterday at 41⅜ against 40⅜ on Friday of last week; Warner Bros. Pictures at 9 against 8⅛; Elec. Power & Light at 40⅛ against 39⅜; United Corp. at 22⅝ against 22; North American at 69¼ against 67½; Pacific Gas & Elec. at 46½ against 46⅜ bid; Standard Gas & Elec. at 64⅛ against 62¾; Consolidated Gas of N. Y. at 94½ against 92½; Columbia Gas & Elec. at 29⅝ against 29¾; International Harvester at 37⅜ against 37⅞; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 63¾ against 61¼; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 57 against 56¾; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 21¼ against 21⅛; Woolworth at 70 against 70¼; Safeway Stores at 66 against 65½; Western Union Telegraph at 114⅞ against 112; American Tel. & Tel. at 171¾ against 170⅜; Int. Tel. & Tel. at 28½ against 28¼; American Can at 93⅞ against 92; United States Industrial Alcohol at 34½ against 31⅞; Commercial Solvents at 17⅞ against 17; Shattuck & Co. at 19⅝ against 20; Corn Products at 65¾ against 65⅛, and Columbia Graphophone at 7¾ against 8.

Allied Chemical & Dye closed yesterday at 112 against 112 on Friday of last week; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 86¼ against 84⅜; National Cash Register at 281⅞ against 25½; International Nickel at 13¼ against 13⅛; Timken Roller Bearing at 31¼

bid against 32; Mack Trucks at 29½ against 29; Yellow Truck & Coach at 7⅞ against 7⅞; Johns-Manville at 51⅞ against 50½; Gillette Safety Razor at 19 against 19¾; National Dairy Products at 34½ against 34⅞; Associated Dry Goods at 19½ against 19¼; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 35⅞ against 34½; American & Foreign Power at 28½ against 28¼; General American Tank Car at 57 against 56½; Air Reduction at 79 against 76; United Gas Improvement at 29¼ against 28¾; Columbian Carbon at 67 against 70; American Tobacco at 108 against 112; Liggett & Myers at 67⅞ against 68¼; Reynolds Tobacco class B at 49⅞ against 48⅞; Lorillard at 16¾ against 17⅞, and Tobacco Products class A at 10 bid against 10⅞.

The steel shares have held quite steady. U. S. Steel closed yesterday at 89¼ against 87¾ on Friday of last week; Bethlehem Steel at 40⅞ against 39; Vanadium at 28¼ against 27, and Republic Iron & Steel at 13½ against 13¼. In the auto group Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 138 against 134 on Friday of last week; General Motors at 36¼ against 36; Chrysler at 22¼ against 22¼; Nash Motors at 25⅞ against 25⅞; Packard Motors at 6½ against 6½; Hudson Motor Car at 13 against 12¾, and Hupp Motors at 7 against 6⅞. In the rubber group Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at 40½ against 39⅞ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at 13¾ against 13¼, and the preferred at 23 against 24.

The railroad stocks have held up better than in other recent weeks. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at 39⅞ against 39½ on Friday of last week; Erie RR. at 18¾ against 18⅞; New York Central at 70½ against 70; Baltimore & Ohio at 45⅞ against 46; New Haven at 55½ against 55⅞; Union Pacific at 143 against 140; Southern Pacific at 73¾ ex-div. against 73½; Missouri Pacific at 18½ against 18⅞; Missouri-Kansas-Texas at 11⅞ against 11½ bid; Southern Railway at 25 against 26½; Chesapeake & Ohio at 35⅞ against 35⅞; Northern Pacific at 33⅞ against 33⅞, and Great Northern at 35 against 35⅞.

The oil stocks have moved within a narrow range. Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 40¾ against 40 on Friday of last week; Standard Oil of Calif. at 40¾ against 40⅞; Atlantic Refining at 16⅞ against 16⅞; Texas Corp. at 27 against 26¼; Richfield Oil at 1½ against 1½; Phillips Petroleum at 9¾ against 9, and Pure Oil at 9 against 8.

The copper stocks also show very slight changes. Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at 24⅞ against 24⅞ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at 17¼ against 17⅞; Calumet & Arizona at 38 against 37⅞ bid; Calumet & Hecla at 6½ against 6½, and American Smelting & Refining at 30¾ against 30⅞.

Price tendencies on the stock exchanges in the important European financial centers were moderately irregular this week, much uncertainty prevailing as a result of the political and financial crisis in Great Britain. The developments were regarded rather favorably early in the week, and progress was made both in London and Paris. In the later sessions dullness and a slightly downward trend of quotations was resumed. Of much interest was an announcement in Berlin, Tuesday, that trading on the Boerse and on other German exchanges will be resumed Sept. 3, after an interval of 7½ weeks. All German exchanges were closed by official decree July 13,

when the financial crisis in Central Europe began to reach its greatest intensity. Business in financial London has been very slow this week, new offerings of securities being suspended in view of the general crisis. British trade reports do not reflect any improvement, while French and German indices also are not of a nature to cause much optimism. Extremely poor tourist trade is causing much concern in France. Financial circles in that country, however, are said to feel that the economic depression has reached its lowest level in the United States and that genuine but slow recovery is now in prospect, with the beneficial effects spreading gradually to other countries.

Confidence was general on the London Stock Exchange, Monday, owing to the imminence of the Labor Cabinet overthrow and the assurances that a national Government would be formed to meet the emergency. British Government bonds were active and appreciably higher, but foreign bonds were dull. In the industrial market, British shares improved quite generally. Anglo-American stocks were influenced by the poor week-end dispatches from New York and most issues sagged. Business was quiet on the London exchange Tuesday, but prices were firm in most departments of the market. British funds were again in demand and further gains were registered. There was a tendency otherwise to await the outline of the new Government's economy measures, and advances elsewhere were not pronounced. British stocks generally were better, but a few issues receded on profit taking. The international list improved a little. A sharp advance in sterling exchange, Wednesday, gave further impetus to British funds. The remainder of the list was irregular with fears of increased taxation causing some selling. International stocks receded, but losses were modest. The London market was extremely quiet Thursday, and prices tended to recede in most sections. British funds reacted, while liquidation was rather heavy in some equity issues. Tobacco and brewery stocks were especially weak on the assumption that new imposts will be heavy on related products. Anglo-Americans were firm. The trend was again downward yesterday, British funds as well as industrial stocks losing ground.

Stocks were steady on the Paris Bourse, Monday, but trading was very dull as the attention of the French market was centered on the British credit and political crisis. The trend was slightly irregular, with more gains than losses recorded. A favorable impression was made Tuesday by the formation of a national Government in London, and modest improvement in prices followed. The volume of transactions did not increase greatly. Although the news from London remained favorable, prices slipped downward on the Bourse Wednesday. There were few transactions, as traders and investors preferred to await more definite developments regarding the British budget and new international credits. A further dull session followed Thursday, with prices drifting slightly downward after a firm opening. French stocks sold off a few points each, while international issues showed greater weakness. Prices were soft on the Bourse yesterday, quotations dropping throughout the list.

There have been few political events in recent years of such grave importance and significance as the collapse of the Labor Government of Great

Britain, Monday, and the rapid formation by Ramsay MacDonald of a new Cabinet of persons drawn from all three major parties in an attempt to allay apprehension and stem the financial crisis that has steadily been making the position of the City more uncomfortable during the last two months. That the end sought will be realized has been demonstrated with reassuring rapidity through the indicated readiness of the leading banking interests of France and the United States to extend all necessary aid in the form of credits. It may well be that the credits will never be utilized, since the termination of Britain's second experiment with a socialistic government and the gathering of the best talents to meet the emergency will doubtless restore confidence both at home and abroad. Formal announcements of the credits, as indicated in the first part of this article, were made in New York and Paris last evening. They will involve the extension of approximately \$400,000,000 to the British Treasury by private bankers, each market advancing one-half of the total. The credits will be for a period of one year.

The difficulties of the London market are attributable to a number of causes, with national and **international financial factors** and political influences commingled and intertwined in a fashion that defies close analysis. **The very fact that Britain was governed by a socialistic regime with a tendency to toy, occasionally, with the thought of a capital levy** was naturally disquieting to capital, and it has been recognized by authorities for many months that funds have tended to leave the London market for this reason. Equally disconcerting was the great strain occasioned on the national exchequer by the continued growth of expenditures for unemployment relief. International apprehension was aroused most pointedly, perhaps, by the freezing of British short-term credits to Germany and other Central European countries. The withdrawal of balances from London thus occasioned was reflected by the arrangement on Aug. 1 of a £50,000,000 credit in favor of the Bank of England in equal parts by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States. The most recent incident which tended to aggravate the troubles was the submission to the House of Commons on July 31 of the report of the special governmental economy committee, which disclosed a prospective budgetary deficit of £120,000,000.

Apprehensions were greatly increased by the report of the economy committee and the difficulties in government finance that it foreshadowed. A Cabinet committee, headed by Prime Minister MacDonald, began the study of the report early in August, and measures for remedying the situation were carefully considered. It appeared rapidly, however, that the Labor leaders were far from unanimous in their views of the requirements. Included in the proposals under discussion, it was understood, were a 10% tariff on manufactured goods, temporary suspension of the sinking fund on the national debt, a special tax on fixed income securities, and increased contributions to the unemployment insurance fund by workers and employers. There were indications that the important Trades Union Council, to which the Labor Government looked for support, would object to a lessening of the "social" expenditures, and a rift in the Cabinet followed. In the attempt to find a way out Mr. MacDonald sought the counsel of leading Conservative

and Liberal party leaders Aug. 20, and a Cabinet crisis became hourly more imminent as these discussions proceeded.

It became fairly obvious last Saturday that a Cabinet change was impending, not the least important indication being the sudden curtailment by King George of his annual holiday at Balmoral, Scotland. The King returned to Buckingham Palace early Sunday in order to receive his Ministers, in the event that the Labor Cabinet decided to resign. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative party, returned to London from Paris late last Saturday. He announced on his return his conviction that the developments of the preceding days had made it necessary for him to establish direct and immediate contact with his colleagues. An emergency Cabinet meeting was held last Saturday, and an official statement indicated that the "finishing touches" had been put to a scheme designed to meet the situation. These developments left no doubt that the Government was planning to proceed with necessary economies, despite the opposition of the Trades Union Council. There was some uncertainty, however, regarding the method that would be pursued. The need for speed was obvious, and it was equally clear that the emergency would require the combined efforts of the leading political and financial figures in Britain, regardless of party affiliations.

Consultations on this situation were continued feverishly all of last Sunday, not only within the Cabinet but also with other party heads and with the King. No official announcement was made during the day, but it was authoritatively reported that the Labor Cabinet was hopelessly split on a proposal to reduce the unemployment insurance payments by 10%. The Cabinet was said to have voted 12 in favor of the reduction and eight against, with Mr. MacDonald and Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden the leading proponents of the measure and Foreign Secretary Henderson and First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander heading the opposition. This step was merely one of a number proposed by the Prime Minister and Mr. Snowden to meet the emergency, but the divergent views of the several factions were plainly concentrated on it and the battle fought to the end mainly on the basis of the divisions thus accentuated.

In addition to the Cabinet discussions late Sunday, Prime Minister MacDonald devoted much time to two conferences with King George and to consultations with the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal party leaders. The expedient of dissolution of Parliament and a general election as part of the process of getting the country out of its difficulties was quickly counted out, as this would have required at least six weeks, whereas the emergency required immediate action. A coalition government already began to emerge last Sunday, therefore, as the probable means of surmounting the troubles, and the discussions of the party leaders were concentrated on this phase of the problem. Of great significance, however, were also discussions between the political and financial leaders of the country. "It is a most significant fact," a dispatch to the New York "Times" said, "that Sir Josiah Stamp, a director of the Bank of England, met King George when he returned to London from Balmoral. The King and the banker had a conversation at the station in which the latter explained the gravity of the financial situation and the impossibility of further pegging sterling

credit abroad unless foreign countries were assured as to Great Britain's improvement in her internal financial affairs and her next year's budget." On Sunday evening, moreover, Sir Josiah Stamp and other members of the Board of Governors of the Bank of England were reported in session as a committee at the Treasury, which is connected with the official residence of the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street by a special passage.

In an account of last Sunday's developments, sent by the London correspondent of the New York "Times" after midnight, the interesting statement was made that "the acute phase (of the crisis) was reached when the Cabinet was informed that the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States and the Bank of France would not renew their recent credit of \$250,000,000 to the Bank of England, which already is nearly exhausted, unless the British Government gave satisfactory evidence that it was going to balance the budget by satisfactory reductions in government expenditures." Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden told the Cabinet, it was added, "that no economies could be effected which would satisfy the foreign banks unless they provided among other savings a cut of at least 10% in unemployment insurance—the dole." The authority for the statement that the £50,000,000 credit had been nearly exhausted, it appeared, was the London "Times," which stated editorially that British credit is in "very grave danger" as a consequence of this circumstance. It was also remarked by this leading Conservative journal of England that application had been made for further large credits to support the pound sterling. No confirmation of this statement was available from officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. The acuteness of the political crisis in London was admitted by the "Daily Herald" of that city, usually regarded as the mouthpiece of the Labor Government. The Cabinet was reported by the Labor paper as "on the brink of resignation," last Sunday. A further meeting of the Labor Ministry headed by Mr. MacDonald was scheduled for Monday, at noon, but the "Daily Herald" added that "it is the last."

With the situation shaping up in this fashion, the announcement in London last Monday evening that the entire Labor Cabinet had resigned was accepted with a good deal of complacency in Great Britain. The intimations given during the day that a new national government would be formed to deal with the emergency caused a substantial rise in values on the London Stock Exchange. Reports reaching London that the developments were regarded in Paris and New York with a sense of relief, added to the satisfaction felt in the financial circles of the city and the more responsible political quarters. Commenting on the reports that American bankers were already conferring on steps to be taken for the assistance of the Bank of England, a London dispatch of Monday to the New York "Times" said: "That is the result British politicians and bankers have had in mind all through the recent depressing weeks—that America, France and the rest of the world should be assured of this country's financial soundness." The Labor Cabinet resignations were handed to King George at Buckingham Palace at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, and immediately accepted. The King promptly requested Mr. Mac-

Donald to form a new national government of all parties to deal with the emergency. After observing the traditional ceremony of kissing the King's hand on receiving his appointment as Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald returned to 10 Downing Street to confer with the Conservative and Liberal leaders on the formation of the new regime.

A court circular, issued at the Palace, announced the fall of the Labor regime and the appointment of Mr. MacDonald as Prime Minister to organize a national government. Later in the day an official statement on the aims of the new Cabinet was issued by the Prime Minister. This document contained the essential information that the House of Commons would be summoned to meet Sept. 8 in order to enact legislation designed to balance the budget. The Prime Minister, it was remarked, had started consultations with Stanley Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel and Philip Snowden as to the members of the new regime. "The specific object for which the new Government is being formed," it was added, "is to deal with the national emergency that now exists. It will not be a coalition government, in the usual sense of the term, but a government of co-operation for this one purpose. When that purpose is achieved the political parties will assume their respective positions. In order to correct without delay the excess of national expenditure over revenue, it is expected that Parliament will be summoned to meet Sept. 8, and proposals will be submitted to the House of Commons for a very large reduction in expenditure and for provision, on an equitable basis, of the further funds required to balance the budget. As the commerce and well-being, not only of the British nation, but of a large part of the civilized world, has been built up and rests upon well-founded confidence in sterling, the new government will take whatever steps are necessary to justify the maintenance of that confidence unimpaired."

The Labor Government that was thus terminated came into power in June 1929, after the national elections of that year. It was at all times a minority regime, relying at first upon the benevolent neutrality of the Liberal group in the House of Commons, which held the balance of power. Several small groups of Laborites renounced the leadership of Mr. MacDonald during the 25 months in which he was Prime Minister, and these defections made necessary the active support of the Liberals in order to maintain the Labor Government in office. No recent British Cabinet has been so frequently threatened by an unfavorable Parliamentary division as this second Labor Government, and it is somewhat ironical that the final overturn occurred while Parliament stood adjourned for the summer holidays. The Laborites were enabled to succeed the Conservative regime of Stanley Baldwin two years ago largely on their plea that they would immediately remedy the chronic unemployment in Britain. In this regard, as in all others relating to domestic affairs, they are accounted as having failed lamentably. Owing largely, of course, to the world economic crisis, unemployment in Great Britain increased from a figure of just over 1,000,000 in June 1929 to its present level of 2,714,359. In foreign affairs, however, several notable successes were scored by the Labor Government, among them the negotiation of the London naval agreement last year. The conduct of Empire affairs also was generally regarded with favor. The first Labor Government in England took

office in January 1924, and after a stormy 10 months it was defeated by the Conservatives.

"Charges made last Monday by the Laborite "Daily Herald" of London, in connection with the fall of the Labor Government, attracted much interest both in England and the United States. This journal attributed the collapse to a "startling and apparently successful attempt by United States bankers to dictate an internal policy of Britain." Behind the reports of the willingness of bankers in New York to extend credits to the new regime, it was further said, lies the "amazing fact that the Federal Reserve informed the late Government that such credits would only be granted provided specific and considerable economies were immediately made in administration and in the actual benefits paid under the unemployment insurance scheme." This account was most emphatically denied in official quarters in Washington, where it was stated that neither the United States Government, nor any agency even remotely connected with it, had "dictated" or had anything to do with the fall of the Labor regime. It was added that the credit extended the Bank of England by the Federal Reserve banks had not been exhausted to that time, and that no appeal for additional financial assistance had been received from Great Britain.

It was made immediately apparent in London that the decisions of Prime Minister MacDonald, Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden and their associates in the old Labor Cabinet who intended to join the new Government had sacrificed their political careers. The Trade Union group of the Labor party, which is the backbone of the movement, promptly signified its intention of reading Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden out of the party. Mr. MacDonald thus assumed the position of a leader without a definite following, as there will be no means of telling how many of his former supporters in the House of Commons will vote for his policies until Parliament convenes. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary in the Labor Cabinet, led the revolt against Mr. MacDonald. It was conservatively estimated in London that fully 200 out of the 280 Labor M. P.'s would follow Mr. Henderson and oppose the policies of the new Government of co-operation. The economy program, however, is assured of the support of all the 261 Conservatives, 55 Liberals, and most of the 18 independent members, so that no difficulty is likely to arise in the enactment. Mr. MacDonald sent a personal letter to all members of the Labor group in the Commons, Wednesday, urging them to think over the situation without prejudice before deciding on their attitude. He justified his own action on the score of the emergency, stating that he placed national interests above those of his party. At a joint meeting of the national Labor groups, Wednesday and Thursday, however, official action was taken to constitute the Labor adherents in Parliament the "Opposition" party. A manifesto, issued Thursday, states that the Labor movement repudiates all responsibility for the actions of the new regime headed by the former Labor leader. A. J. Cook, who read the manifesto, said: "This means war. In my opinion the real crisis has not yet begun."

The personnel of the new emergency Cabinet was announced by Prime Minister MacDonald Tuesday, after protracted consultations with the other party leaders. A departure from usual practice is the con-

stitution of an "inner Cabinet" of 10 members, who are expected to be most active in fostering the emergency measures and legislative enactments. Mr. Snowden remains as Chancellor of the Exchequer, owing to the great confidence felt in him throughout Great Britain. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservatives, is named President of the Council. In this position he will have no active administrative duties, and will be able to devote himself to the task of marshaling the Parliamentary forces next month. Laborite members, in addition to the Prime Minister and Mr. Snowden, who remain in the new regime, are J. H. Thomas as Secretary for the Dominions, and Lord Sankey as Lord Chancellor. The important post of Foreign Secretary is filled by the Marquess of Reading, Liberal. The 10 active members of the new Cabinet, as officially announced, are:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—J. Ramsay MacDonald (Labor).
 Chancellor of the Exchequer—Philip Snowden (Labor).
 Lord President of the Council—Stanley Baldwin (Conservative).
 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Marquess of Reading (Liberal).
 Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Colonies—J. H. Thomas (Labor).
 Lord Chancellor—Lord Sankey (Labor).
 Secretary of State for Home Affairs—Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal).
 Secretary of State for India—Sir Samuel Hoare (Conservative).
 Minister of Health—Neville Chamberlain (Conservative).
 President of the Board of Trade—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Conservative).

Remaining governmental posts will be filled during the period of the Cabinet's activity as follows:

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Austen Chamberlain (Conservative).
 Secretary of State for Air—Lord Amulree (Labor).
 President of the Board of Education—Sir Donald MacLean (Liberal).
 Secretary for Scotland—Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal).
 Minister of Labor—Sir Henry Betterton (Conservative).
 First Commissioner of Works—Marquess of Londonderry (Conservative).
 Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—Marquess of Lothian (Liberal).
 Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Sir John Gilmour (Conservative).
 Secretary of State for War—Marquess of Crewe (Liberal).

In a radio speech broadcast to his countrymen, Tuesday evening, Prime Minister MacDonald explained the circumstances which led to the fall of the Labor Government and appealed for the support of the nation in the emergency faced by the new regime. The speech was widely regarded as his swan song as a political leader, and the Prime Minister's own comments appear to bear out this interpretation. "I speak to-night under unusual, and, to me, rather sorrowful circumstances," he said. "I have given my life to the building up of a political party. I was present at its birth. I was its nurse when it emerged from infancy and had attained adult years. At this moment I have changed none of my beliefs and none of my ideals. I see it is said I have no Labor credentials for what I am doing. It is true; I do not claim to have them, although I am certain that in the interests of the working classes I ought to have them. Be that as it may, I have the credentials of an even higher authority. My credentials are those of national duty, as I conceive it, and I obey them irrespective of the consequences."

Mr. MacDonald continued with a summary of the causes that led up to the financial crisis in England, attributing the difficulties entirely to withdrawals of balances from London by other nationals. "In a sentence," he said, "foreigners who had been in our financial trust have listened to ghost stories in a gloomy atmosphere and have become rather nervous." The need for immediate measures to dispel the difficulties was emphasized repeatedly in the speech, the Prime Minister stating that "things are happening which, if allowed to go on, will speedily produce a crisis." In these circumstances, he added, "action, swift, decisive and effective, is asked for, and that we propose to give." The need for econo-

mies of a rather drastic nature was admitted, he pointed out, even the Labor Cabinet members being in agreement on this requirement, although not on the means of effecting them. A 10% reduction of the unemployment insurance benefits will be one of the first aims of the new Government, he continued, and in justification Mr. MacDonald remarked that the cost of living in Britain has been reduced 11½% in the last two years, so that the proposed reduction will still leave the recipients 1½% better off than they were in 1929.

"There is one obstacle I should like to remove from the minds of my hearers," the Prime Minister said. "We are told that this is a bankers' ramp or conspiracy, or something of the kind against the Labor Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself were chosen by the Labor Government to be a contact between it and the Bank of England. From our knowledge and experience, I can give you all the most emphatic assurance that this is not true. We were never presented with any political ultimatum. We never found in the attitude or conversation of those with whom we were negotiating any political bias, one way or the other. They told us when we put up proposals to them whether, in their opinion, those proposals would meet the circumstances to give confidence. When they were doubtful, they were perfectly willing tests should be imposed. I wish to assure you that the attitude which they will observe toward the new Government will be precisely the same in character as was their attitude to the old, and if the Government succeeds in getting the loan, the old would have succeeded also, had conditions been the same. The situation is a financial one. It belongs to the world of finance. The only way to secure necessary money is to afford those who have money to lend a security that it will be paid back when required. That we would have to borrow and that people should have to lend may be against the laws that some of us have in our hearts. But we are living in a real and not in an ideal world, and the problem which governments have to face arises from the real world at present and not from an ideal one of the future. One thing, and one only, will put British credit in a position of security at this moment, and that is a scheme consisting in economies on the one side and further revenue on the other."

The reference in the address to "the loan" was widely commented on as an indication that the new regime was already seeking needed accommodation in New York and Paris. Although nothing could be learned in New York on this point at the time, the understanding continued to prevail that any amount asked for would be placed at the disposal of the British Government or the Bank of England. Bankers here were definitely of the opinion that any fresh advance should be made by private banking interests, and not by the Federal Reserve banks. Early reports of the credit arrangements indicated that the funds might be placed at the disposal of the Government instead of the Bank of England, or at any rate at the disposal of the Bank with a Government guaranty. There were also rumors in Paris of additional financial support, but these were discounted and the impression given that any further aid will depend on the program of the new Government.

The new compact Cabinet of 10 members settled down to work at 10 Downing Street, Wednesday, prepared to rush the measures necessary to restore international confidence in sterling. It was gen-

erally understood that no time would be wasted on controversial measures or party politics. Although there were many rumors of reductions in expenditures in almost all departments of the Government, the only definite item of the program was that announced by Mr. MacDonald in his radio address—the 10% cut in the unemployment insurance benefits. The members of the Cabinet were quickly organized in committees for drafting necessary legislation which will be presented at the reopening of Parliament Sept. 8. King George left London Wednesday night to resume his interrupted holiday at Balmoral. Prime Minister MacDonald went to Lossiemouth, Scotland, Thursday evening, for a rest. It is reported that he will return to London Monday.

Comment in the British press on the formation of the new regime was almost universally favorable. The only noteworthy exception was the London "Daily Herald," which declared unflinching opposition to the Government. The London "Times" praised the Prime Minister for "picking a sound crew to launch the only available lifeboat." Officials in Washington expressed the keenest interest in the developments, according to reports to the New York "Times" and New York "Herald Tribune." Every confidence was felt, it was remarked, that the new Government of co-operation will speedily bring Britain out of its present difficulties. The first representative of a foreign power to call on Mr. MacDonald after he assumed the leadership of the new Cabinet was Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, who breakfasted with the Prime Minister Thursday. Official and press opinion in France was alike cordial to the new British Government, and the hope was expressed everywhere that the credit crisis will quickly be surmounted. Sympathy with the British difficulties was general in Germany, where there was a tendency to draw parallels with the recent troubles of that country.

The political situation within Great Britain, after the needed measures are enacted by the Parliament, promises to be a complicated one. Restoration of financial stability is to be followed by a general election. It is expected that six weeks to four months will be required for the purpose, and dissolution of Parliament will follow. The election contest may thus take place before the end of the year, and there are already indications that it will be unusually bitter. Retirement of Mr. MacDonald from politics is foreshadowed, reports stating that he will probably take a vacation for a year after the Cabinet resigns. Some delicate international problems will be faced almost immediately by the new Government, among them the question of British policy at the September meetings of the League Council and Assembly. Lord Reading turned his attention to this matter Thursday, but it was indicated that he would not himself go to Geneva. Some discussion has already arisen regarding the presidency of the general disarmament conference, which is to be held next February. Mr. Henderson was chosen personally for his post, but it is doubted if he will assume it in view of the loss of his official position as British Foreign Secretary. The effect of the change on the Indian Round Table conference, which is scheduled to begin in London next month, will not be great, as all British parties were agreed on general policy in any event. Prime Minister MacDonald will remain Chairman of the gathering.

Slow but steady progress is reported from Berlin in the efforts to extricate Germany from the financial difficulties that swept the country in recent months. The agreement reached by the Basle committee of bankers last week for a six months' extension of short-term credits was considered satisfactory in both banking and business circles, since it terminated the current uncertainty about German currency. The belief was expressed by Berlin bankers that the report of the committee "inevitably involves convocation of a new international debts congress." Much satisfaction was occasioned by the improvement in the position of the Reichsbank, especially as the ratio of 41.5% in the last report is above the former legal minimum of 40%. Decision was reached by the authorities Tuesday to permit reopening of the Berlin Boerse and other German securities exchanges on Sept. 3. President Paul von Hindenburg signed, Tuesday, a decree directing the Federal States and municipalities to pass necessary legislation for the safeguarding and balancing of their budgets. The economy measures thus to be inaugurated are expected to redound to the benefit of the Federal budget, which has been strained in recent years by the contributions to the States. In accordance with the decree, the City of Berlin announced Wednesday a drastic curtailment of its administrative program, while at the same time the Mayor and other high officials voluntarily reduced their own salaries 20%. Industrial costs in Germany also are to be reduced, according to the program of the Federation of German Industries. A memorandum calling for the adoption of a program of self-help as a premise to satisfactory revision of reparations was submitted by this body to Chancellor Bruening last Saturday.

A new Government was formed in Hungary last Sunday by Count Julius Karolyi to succeed the regime headed by Count Stephen Bethlen, who resigned Aug. 19 after 10 years as Premier. This change in Government was generally regarded as of international significance, as it followed within a few days of the arrangement of a \$25,000,000 credit in favor of the Hungarian Government by an international banking consortium in which French bankers were dominant. Although the Regent, Admiral Horthy, immediately instructed Count Karolyi to form a new regime, some difficulty was at first encountered, chiefly because a qualified person could not be found to accept the post of Finance Minister. Count Bethlen interceded in this situation and a solution for the difficulty was worked out last Sunday. It was announced that Count Karolyi would take not only the Premiership, but nominally also the post of Finance Minister. The latter office, however, is to be run temporarily by a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Walko, who will devote himself to obtaining a long-term loan; M. Teleszki, who will enforce public economies, and M. Vargha, who will conduct the general administration of the office. Count Karolyi declared, Monday, that his program will be mainly that of balancing the budget by means of greater economies and increased taxation. In the foreign sphere his announced aim will be that of maintaining and extending the good relations with Italy. There is no barrier, he said, to maintenance of good relations with Germany and extension of friendship with France. Parliament was summoned to meet Thursday for the presentation of the new

Government. The personnel of the new Cabinet, as published in the "Official Gazette," follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance—Count Julius Karolyi.
 Foreign Minister—Dr. Ludwig Walko.
 Minister of the Interior—Franz Keresztes Fischer.
 Minister of Justice—Tibor Zsitvay.
 Minister of War—Julius Goemboes.
 Minister of Agriculture—Adalbert Ivady.
 Minister of Commerce—Adalbert Kenez.
 Minister without Portfolio—Johann Mayer.
 Minister of Social Welfare—Dr. Alexander Ernzt.

Through their accredited agencies the Governments of the United States and Brazil, as already announced in the early part of this article, concluded late last week a transaction which amounts to a return to barter and which reflects the difficulties that always appear when governments interfere with the normal processes of trade or agriculture. The Federal Farm Board announced the transaction, Aug. 21, while a similar disclosure was made at the same time in Rio de Janeiro. The agreement, concluded after six months of quiet negotiation, is for the exchange of 25,000,000 bushels of the wheat accumulated by the Grain Stabilization Corp. for 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee acquired under the coffee valorization scheme. This exchange was arranged, it appears, on an approximately equal value of the two commodities, the total in each case being about \$12,000,000 on the basis of wheat at slightly under 50c. a bushel and coffee at about 8½c. a pound. Shipment is to be arranged in both cases by the Brazilian Government, while storage and grading of the coffee in New York also will be cared for at the expense of Rio de Janeiro. As part of the arrangement the Farm Board has agreed to hold the coffee for one year, disposition to be effected beginning next autumn in monthly allotments of 62,500 bags through the established domestic coffee channels at the prices then obtaining. Brazil has not heretofore consumed any large quantities of American wheat, almost all the Brazilian requirements having been supplied by Argentina. Since the coffee thus acquired by the Farm Board amounts only to a tenth of the average annual consumption in the United States, no difficulty is expected in disposing of the stocks. The scheme, according to Washington reports of last Saturday, was evolved at the suggestion of H. C. Winans, of New York City.

A report of the British Government on land, sea and air armaments and effectives, submitted to the League of Nations in preparation for the general disarmament conference of 1932, was made public at Geneva last Saturday. This document was the fourth submitted in accordance with the request of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, the United States, Belgium and France having transmitted similar information previously. The simple procedure of filling in the model tables prepared by the Commission was adopted by the British Government, this method also having been pursued by the United States and Belgium. The French statement, published some weeks ago, was concerned mainly with political questions. Successive sections of the long British memorandum are devoted to the personnel of military forces, materials, naval armaments, air forces and financial phases of armaments. Special emphasis is attached in the report to the financial aspect of military matters, according to an official summary given out at London. "The detail and care with which these financial returns have been compiled," the summary states, "shows

the importance which his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom attaches to the principle of budgetary control as an instrument of disarmament."

Vast areas of central China, inundated by the flood waters of the mighty Yangtze River, present a picture of desolation at present that is unusually severe even for that country, where disasters involving the lives of millions are common. The Wuhan cities, Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, were the centers of greatest desolation, with the floods reaching their height early this week and receding but slowly. The plight of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of these cities and the many millions in the surrounding territory is growing steadily worse, owing to the exhaustion of food and medical supplies. Fever and dysentery spread rapidly among the hundreds of thousands gathered in the places of safety, with the means of combatting the diseases altogether inadequate. "The death rate increases daily," a Hankow dispatch to the Associated Press reports. "The swirling waters of the Yangtze are carrying off a daily quota of more than 1,000 bodies, intermingled with dead horses, dogs and live stock. Human bodies are dumped unceremoniously into the river with those of animals because there is no other place to dispose of them." Hundreds of miles of territory have been inundated and crops destroyed. Estimates of the victims range all the way from 25,000 to 200,000, with the ultimate death toll expected to reach 2,000,000. Relief work has been organized by the National Flood Relief Commission, but this consists so far mainly of the transfer of thousands of the destitute to places of safety downstream. Acting on orders from Washington, various units of the American Asiatic fleet have assembled at Hankow, prepared to render what assistance they can to the thousands of refugees.

No changes occurred this week in the discount rate of any of the central banks of Europe. Discount rates are 10% in Germany and Austria; 9% in Hungary; 7% in Portugal; 6½% in Spain; 5½% in Ireland and Italy; 4% in Norway and Sweden; 3½% in Denmark; 4½% in England; 2½% in Belgium, and 2% in France, Holland and Switzerland. In the London open market discounts for short bills yesterday were 4⅛@4 3/16% against 4 1/16@4⅛% on Friday of last week, and 4¼@4 5/16% for three months' bills against 4 3/16@4 5/16% the previous Friday. Money on call in London on Friday was 3%. At Paris the open market rate is 1⅞%, and in Switzerland 2%.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Aug. 26 shows a loss of £225,268 in gold holdings, but as this was attended by a contraction of £3,818,000 in circulation, reserves rose £3,593,000. Gold holdings now total £134,644,807 in comparison with £155,887,696 a year ago. Public deposits increased £6,598,000 and other deposits £446,871. The latter consists of bankers' accounts which fell off £8,161,871 and other accounts which increased £8,608,742. Proportion of reserve to liability is now 46.12 in comparison with 45.84% a week ago and 48.02% last year. Loans on Government securities rose £1,295,000 and those on other securities £2,198,966. Other securities consist of discounts and advances and securities. The former increased

£2,433,135 and the latter decreased £234,169. The discount rate is unchanged at 4½%. Below we give a comparison of the different items for five years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1931. Aug. 26 £	1930. Aug. 27 £	1929. Aug. 28 £	1928. Aug. 29 £	1927. Aug. 31 £
Circulation a.....	350,311,000	360,868,170	364,044,884	135,441,400	137,448,885
Public deposits.....	26,324,000	18,172,678	20,517,890	19,228,730	22,148,776
Other deposits.....	102,301,162	96,398,547	94,130,977	95,303,604	93,200,320
Bankers' accounts.....	53,593,207	62,599,815	57,990,151	-----	-----
Other accounts.....	48,707,955	33,798,732	36,140,826	-----	-----
Government securities.....	50,175,966	49,141,247	73,276,855	29,140,627	58,446,999
Other securities.....	37,348,475	28,646,876	26,018,431	43,443,802	41,638,510
Disct. & advances.....	9,296,455	6,459,675	3,752,639	-----	-----
Securities.....	28,052,020	22,187,201	22,265,792	-----	-----
Reserve notes & coin.....	59,334,000	55,019,526	33,588,793	60,175,962	33,540,739
Coin & bullion.....	134,644,807	155,887,696	137,633,677	175,867,362	151,239,624
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	46.12%	48.02%	29.29%	52½%	29%
Bank rate.....	4½%	3%	5½%	4½%	4½%

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 Germany in its report for the third week of August shows an increase in gold and bullion of 77,000 marks. The total of bullion now is 1,365,861,000 marks, in comparison with 2,618,999,000 marks the corresponding week last year and 2,177,022,000 marks the year before. Decreases are recorded in reserve in foreign currency of 3,273,000 marks, in bills of exchange and checks of 152,540,000 marks, in advances of 731,000 marks, in other assets of 65,659,000 marks and in other liabilities of 7,541,000 marks. The items of deposits abroad and investments remain unchanged. Notes in circulation declined 187,500,000 marks, reducing the total of the item to 4,049,813,000 marks. Total circulation last year was 4,049,763,000 marks and two years ago 4,153,109,000 marks. Silver and other coin, notes on other German banks and other daily maturing obligations reveal gains of 30,782,000 marks, 3,256,000 marks and 6,953,000 marks. Below we show the various items with comparisons for back years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for				
	Week.	Aug. 23 1931.	Aug. 23 1930.	Aug. 23 1929.	Aug. 23 1928.
Assets—	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.
Gold and bullion.....	Inc. 77,000	1,365,861,000	2,618,999,000	2,177,022,000	149,788,000
Of which depos. abr-d.....	Unchanged	99,553,000	149,788,000	149,788,000	149,788,000
Res've in for'n curr....	Dec. 3,273,000	313,751,000	356,065,000	312,213,000	312,213,000
Bills of exch. & checks.....	Dec. 152,540,000	2,951,460,000	1,346,737,000	2,042,533,000	2,042,533,000
Silver and other coin.....	Inc. 30,782,000	119,276,000	179,380,000	144,307,000	144,307,000
Notes on oth. Ger. bks.....	Inc. 3,256,000	14,338,000	23,227,000	23,916,000	23,916,000
Advances.....	Dec. 731,000	99,126,000	57,130,000	43,685,000	43,685,000
Investments.....	Unchanged	102,971,000	102,677,000	92,744,000	92,744,000
Other assets.....	Dec. 65,659,000	846,334,000	685,239,000	548,198,000	548,198,000
Liabilities—					
Notes in circulation.....	Dec. 187,500,000	4,049,813,000	4,049,763,000	4,153,129,000	4,153,129,000
Oth. daily mat. oblig.....	Inc. 6,953,000	532,540,000	600,782,000	444,841,000	444,841,000
Other liabilities.....	Dec. 7,541,000	744,153,000	224,972,000	344,272,000	344,272,000

The Bank of France weekly statement dated Aug. 22, shows a gain in gold holdings of 3,053,494 francs. Owing to this increase the total of gold now stands at 58,561,324,037 francs, the highest figure ever recorded in the history of the bank. Gold at the corresponding week a year ago, aggregated 47,194,608,679 francs and two years ago 38,803,740,570 francs. An increase appears in credit balances abroad of 46,000,000 francs and a decrease in bills bought abroad of 573,000,000 francs. Note circulation fell off 626,000,000 francs, reducing the total of the item to 77,767,068,095 francs, in comparison with 72,016,512,205 francs last year and 64,353,863,785 francs the year before. The items of French commercial bills discounted and creditor current accounts show increases of 40,000,000 francs and 216,000,000 francs, while advances against securities declined 73,000,000 francs. A comparison of the various items for three years is given below:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Changes for Week.	Status as of			
	Aug. 22 1931.	Aug. 23 1930.	Aug. 24 1929.	
Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	
Gold holdings.....Inc.	3,053,494	58,561,324	47,194,608	38,803,740
Credit bals. abr'd.....Inc.	46,000,000	15,142,707	907 6,805,683	987 7,247,270
French commercial bills discounted.....Inc.	40,000,000	4,427,092	526 5,121,601	555 8,254,903
Bills bought abr'd.....Dec.	573,000,000	13,931,521	769 18,775,908	432 18,542,074
Adv. act. secur's.....Dec.	73,000,000	2,730,526	576 2,737,783	102 2,367,331
Note circulation.....Dec.	626,000,000	77,767,068	095 72,016,512	205 64,353,863
Cred. curr. acts.....Inc.	216,000,000	27,469,565	437 17,864,138	977 20,271,066

Extremely easy conditions prevailed in the New York money market throughout the current week, funds again being available in great quantities. Rates were unchanged from previous quotations in all departments of the market. Call loans on the Stock Exchange were $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ for all transactions, while in the unofficial "outside" market, rates of $1@1\frac{1}{4}\%$ were named every day. A Treasury offering of \$80,000,000 in 91-day bills was awarded Thursday at an average rate, computed on an annual bank discount basis, of 0.62%. This compares with 0.59% on \$60,000,000 bills last week and 0.63% on \$60,000,000 two weeks ago. The persistent ease of money was reflected Wednesday in an announcement by the National City Bank that interest on thrift accounts will be reduced from 3 to 2%, beginning Sept. 1. Brokers' loans against stock and bond collateral advanced \$6,000,000 for the week to Wednesday night, according to the tabulation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Gold movements in the same period consisted of imports of \$1,215,000 and exports of \$11,000. There was no net change in the amount of gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Dealing in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, there was again no deviation at any time from the figure of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, this having been the quotation both for new loans and for renewals on every day of the week. As for time loans, absolutely no interest is being shown in this class of accommodation and dealers express the opinion that there will be no movement of consequence until late in the fall. Quotations are $1\frac{1}{4}@1\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 30 and 60 days; the rate for 90 days and four months is $1\frac{1}{2}@1\frac{3}{4}\%$, and for five and six months $1\frac{3}{4}@2\%$. The market for prime commercial paper has continued brisk, and all available paper has been quickly absorbed. Rates for choice names of four to six months' maturity continue at $1\frac{3}{4}@2\%$. Names less well known are $2\frac{1}{4}@2\frac{1}{2}\%$.

The market for prime bank acceptances was fairly active during the early part of the week, but the demand simmered down as the week progressed. The available supply of paper, however, was small and was quickly absorbed by the local demand and by banks in the Central West. The quotations of the American Acceptance Council for bills up to 90 days continue at 1% bid $\frac{7}{8}\%$ asked; for four months' bills, $1\frac{1}{8}\%$ bid 1% asked; for five and six months, $1\frac{3}{8}\%$ bid and $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ asked. The Federal Reserve banks showed a further increase in their holdings of acceptances during the week, from \$154,628,000 to \$180,518,000. Their holdings of acceptances for foreign correspondents increased from \$226,781,000 to \$229,970,000. Open market rates for acceptances also remain unchanged, as follows:

SPOT DELIVERY.						
	180 Days		150 Days		120 Days	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1
FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.						
	90 Days		60 Days		30 Days	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Eligible member banks.....						$1\frac{1}{2}$ bid
Eligible non-member banks.....						$1\frac{1}{2}$ 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. 28.	Date Established.	Previous Rate.
Boston.....	2	May 7 1931	$2\frac{1}{2}$
New York.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	May 8 1931	2
Philadelphia.....	3	May 7 1931	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Cleveland.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	May 9 1931	3
Richmond.....	3	May 15 1931	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Atlanta.....	3	Jan. 10 1931	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	May 9 1931	3
St. Louis.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	May 9 1931	3
Minneapolis.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 12 1930	4
Kansas City.....	3	May 21 1931	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Dallas.....	3	May 8 1931	$3\frac{1}{2}$
San Francisco.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	May 22 1931	3

Sterling exchange is, on the whole, quiet and firmer than at any time in several weeks. The range this week has been from $4.85\frac{3}{8}$ to 4.85 15-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with 4.85 7-16 to $4.85\frac{3}{4}$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been from 4.85 13-16 to 4.86 9-32, compared with $4.85\frac{3}{4}$ to 4.86 a week ago. On Saturday and Monday last the market was at a virtual standstill, awaiting the outcome of the London Cabinet crisis, but the rate was held comparatively steady owing to official support, which has been provided for several weeks. On Tuesday, as bankers became convinced that Premier McDonald's new "National" Government gives promise of the elimination of politics from the discussions regarding the proposed economy measures, the market, while dull, turned firmer. Wednesday's trading was decidedly active and the cable rate on London was bid up 5-16 of a cent to 4.86 9-32, a new high on the current move. The active trading continued to some extent on Thursday and Friday. A considerable part of the firmness in sterling after the appointment of the new British Cabinet was due to restoration of confidence in Continental centres. There was every evidence of a return flow of funds to London, especially from Amsterdam, as was indicated by the quotation abroad for Holland guilders at 12.056 guilders to the pound, which was the lowest level since the British crisis. The return of some French funds to London was apparent on Thursday, when the London check rate on Paris dipped to 123.99, or four centimes below the 123.95 level, where sterling had apparently been pegged for several weeks through operations of the Bank of France.

Bankers here generally express confidence that Mr. McDonald's new coalition or "National" Government will experience practically no difficulty in effecting economies and in overcoming a threatened deficit of approximately \$600,000,000 in this year's budget. It is generally accepted as true that a large part, though not all, of the French share of the \$250,000,000 credit recently granted by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve banks to the Bank of England for the support of exchange was exhausted in the past few weeks. Bankers are convinced, however, that only a small part, if any, of the American half of the credit was required to support exchange owing to the dulness of trading on this side and to the disinclination of bankers to take a technical position in the market until the British Government's course could be more clearly gauged. The great improvement that has been worked in the situation was evidenced in the announcement made yesterday by J. P. Morgan

& Co. that in association with a group of American banks and banking houses they had arranged to extend a one-year credit of \$200,000,000 to the British Government and that they were informed that the British authorities were arranging for a one-year credit of similar amount in the French market. If the new British Cabinet succeeds in establishing confidence in the pound, as is fervently hoped, money rates in London should prove very attractive to short-term funds in all centres, including New York. Money is in extreme abundance here and unloanable at very low rates, and there is an equal plethora of virtually unloanable funds in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland.

To attract these funds two-months bills in London are quoted 4 1-16 to 4 1/8, 3-months bills 4 1/8-4 3-16%, 4-months bills 4 1/4%, and 6-months bills 4 3/8-4 1/2%. However, confidence may be restored in London, there is nothing in the fundamental positions of exchange to warrant the belief held in some quarters that the rate will go shortly to the upper gold point. It appears doubtful if even under the most favorable conditions the Bank of England will now be able to establish its gold holdings at any where near £160,000,000 which earlier in the year was thought the minimum reserve with which to approach the seasonal autumn drain on London. Tourist requirements, which have doubtless been of help to sterling, may be expected to decline sharply in September, and from now until after the end of the year exchange will be against London as a seasonal matter. This week the Bank of England shows a decrease in gold holdings of £225,268, the total standing at £134,644,807, which compares with £155,887,696 a year ago. On Saturday the Bank of England received £1,700 in sovereigns from abroad. On Monday the Bank of England bought £94 in foreign gold coin and exported £14,000 in sovereigns. On Tuesday the Bank of England sold £150,390 in gold bars, exported £17,000 in sovereigns, and released £525,000 in sovereigns. London bullion dealers stated that there was £400,000 South African bar gold available in the open market on Tuesday, which was bought by the Bank of England on behalf of an unknown buyer. On Wednesday the Bank of England sold £550,677 in gold bars and exported £4,000 in sovereigns. The above bar gold sold by the bank was taken for shipment to Holland. On Thursday the Bank received £94,000 in sovereigns from abroad and exported £28,000 in sovereigns. On Friday the Bank bought £1,327, gold bars, sold £5,255 gold bars and exported £15,000 sovereigns.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Aug. 26, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consisted of imports of \$1,215,000, of which \$1,104,000 came from Mexico, and \$111,000 chiefly from other Latin American countries. Gold exports were \$11,000, of which \$3,000 went to Danzig, \$2,000 to Latvia, and \$6,000 to Poland. No change occurred in gold earmarked for foreign account. In tabular form the gold movement at the Port of New York for the week ended Aug. 26, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, AUG. 20-26, INCLUSIVE.

<p><i>Imports.</i></p> <p>\$1,104,000 from Mexico 111,000 chiefly from other Latin American countries</p> <hr/> <p>\$1,215,000 total.</p>	<p><i>Exports.</i></p> <p>\$3,000 to Danzig. 2,000 to Latvia. 6,000 to Poland.</p> <hr/> <p>\$11,000 total.</p>
<p><i>Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account.</i></p> <p>None.</p>	

On Tuesday, the Federal Reserve banks reported the receipt of \$5,000,000 of gold at San Francisco from Japan and on Thursday, \$310,000 gold from China. Yesterday, \$965,000 gold was received at New York from Mexico.

Canadian exchange continues at a discount. On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday Montreal funds were at 5-16 of 1% discount, on Wednesday at 11-32, on Thursday at 23-64 and on Friday at 5-16 of 1% discount.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was dull and steady. Bankers' sight was 4.85 1/2 @ 4.85 11-16; cable transfers 4.85 7/8 @ 4.85 15-16. On Monday sterling was easier, with trading dull. The range was 4.85 3/8 @ 4.85 5/8 for bankers' sight and 4.85 13-16 @ 4.85 7/8 for cable transfers. On Tuesday the market was quiet with sterling inclined to firmness. Bankers' sight was 4.85 3/8 @ 4.85 11-16; cable transfers 4.85 7/8 @ 4.86 1-16. On Wednesday sterling was in demand and firm. The range was 4.85 11-16 @ 4.85 7/8 for bankers' sight and 4.86 3-32 @ 4.86 9-32 for cable transfers. On Thursday the market was irregular and exchange on London eased off slightly. The range was 4.85 19-32 @ 4.85 15-16 for bankers' sight and 4.86 1-32 @ 4.86 3-16 for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was again slightly easier; the range was 4.85 1/2 @ 4.85 25-32 for bankers' sight and 4.86 @ 4.86 1-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were 4.85 5/8 for demand and 4.86 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4.85 7-16; 60-day bills at 4.81 7/8; 90-day bills at 4.80 1/8; documents for payment (60 days) at 4.81 7/8 and seven day grain bills at 4.85 1-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4.85 7-16.

Exchange on the Continental countries presents no new features of importance. German marks continue to be nominally quoted and the financial situation there looks more promising since the report of the Wiggin committee, which was discussed here last week. The Reichsbank statement as of Aug. 23 shows a total note and coin circulation of Rm. 5,659,000,000, against 5,556,000,000 on the corresponding date a year ago, which indicates that the currency situation is almost normal. Although the note cover is expected to fall below 40% owing to month-end requirements, Berlin opinion is that a reduction in the Reichsbank's rate of rediscount from the present high level of 10% is due to take place in the first few days of September. Another indication of the improvement in the situation is seen in the fact that the Berlin Boerse will reopen on September 3, after a suspension of seven weeks. The form of trading will not resemble the practices followed prior to the closing, at least for an indefinite period. For every security only one quotation will be fixed each day by the official brokers, and even the calling out of other quotations will be forbidden. Transactions will be allowed for cash and immediate delivery. The Boerse will be closed on Saturdays. The length of time during which the restrictions will be in force has not been fixed. German mortgage banks have founded a new institution which will be able to grant approximately Rm. 50,000,000 of credit against mortgage bonds. This step is expected to lessen the selling of these bonds, which is expected to follow the reopening of the Boerse. On Wednesday there was published in Berlin a new form of the foreign exchange decree which makes it clear that a foreigner

may freely dispose of surplus exchange or mark balances which were paid in after July 16.

French francs are firm in all markets, although trading here is comparatively light. The statement of the Bank of France for the week ended August 22 shows an increase in gold holdings of only 3,053,094 francs, probably an accession from hoarded supplies. Gold holdings are nevertheless at a new record high, standing at 58,561,324,037 francs, which compares with 47,194,608,679 francs a year ago and with 28,935,000,000 francs reported in the first statement following stabilization of the franc in June 1928. As noted above, the French franc gave evidence of weakness with respect to the pound following the organization of the new coalition government in London, as a result of a return flow of French funds to London, confident of more profitable investment. Owing to the plethora of funds in France to-day money is on offer at around 1% and the open-market discount rate is around 1½%. Although the position of France is recognized as very strong in its monetary aspects and does not give rise to any apprehension, the general business position is by means so favorable. Tourist expenditures have been much less than in other years and now, so far as American tourist traffic is concerned, there will be a sharp decline commencing early in September. A very unfavorable foreign trade balance was reported for France during the first seven months of the year.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 123.95 on Friday of this week, against 123.96 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 3.92, against 3.91 31-32 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 3.92½, against 3.92 3-32, and commercial sight bills at 3.91⅞, against 3.91¾. Antwerp belgas finished at 13.94¼ for bankers' sight bills and at 13.95 for cable transfers, against 13.93½ and 13.94. Berlin marks are nominally quoted 23.75, against 23.75. Italian lire closed at 5.22 13-16 for bankers' sight bills and at 5.23 1-16 for cable transfers, against 5.23 and 5.23½. Austrian schillings closed at 14.05, against 14.05½; exchange on Czechoslovakia at 2.96¼, against 2.96⅜; on Bucharest at 0.59½, against 0.59½; on Poland at 11.20, against 11.21½, and on Finland at 2.51⅞, against 2.51½. Greek exchange closed at 1.29⅜ for bankers' sight bills and at 1.29 9-16 for cable transfers, against 1.29⅜ and 1.29½.

Exchange on the countries neutral during the war shows irregular trends. Exchange on Switzerland and on Holland is exceptionally firm, although in the latter part of this week there was some recession in the Holland rate, as with renewed confidence in the British situation Amsterdam funds showed a tendency to return to London. The recent flight of capital from London to the Continent, accompanied by heavy movements of gold, has glutted the various European money markets with funds for which no profitable employment can be found. This is especially true of Amsterdam. Current cable advices from Amsterdam state that the leading banks in Holland hold cash or sight assets which are practically equal to their sight deposits, largely because of the influx of funds from London. Between June 1 and August 3, the Bank of The Netherlands, the central bank of issue, reported an increase of 153,139,836 guilders in its gold reserve, bringing that item up to Fl. 603,117,653. Gold cover on notes alone is now about 62% compared with legal minimum

of gold against notes and other sight liabilities of 40%. According to London dispatches many of the private banking institutions, particularly in Holland and Switzerland, are holding gold in their own vaults much of which has come from London. The private discount rate on Amsterdam is now quoted at ¾ of 1% and the buying rate on prime guilder acceptances at ⅞ of 1%. These rates are believed to be record lows. The Scandinavian currencies are all relatively easy, inclined to move with variations in sterling. Dollar parity of the Scandinavians, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, is 26.80, while cable transfers on these countries have averaged this week around 26.76 for Sweden, 26.73 for Norway, and 26.73 for Denmark. Spanish pesetas have been ruling firmer, largely as the result of speculative movements. Madrid dispatches during the week indicated that a renewed attempt would be made to stabilize the peseta, and it was asserted that the government would readily part with much of its large gold holdings in order to effect improvement in the exchange. However, as frequent reports of the same nature have reached the market often during the past several years, traders are inclined to await further developments.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 40.31¼, against 40.33¼ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 40.32½, against 40.34½, and commercial sight bills at 40.27, against 40.28. Swiss francs closed at 19.46½ for checks and at 19.47 for cable transfers, against 19.45 and 19.45½. Copenhagen checks finished at 26.71¾ and cable transfers at 26.73, against 26.73 and 26.74. Checks on Sweden closed at 26.75 and cable transfers at 26.76¼, against 26.75 and 26.76, while checks on Norway finished at 26.72¼ and cable transfers at 26.73½, against 26.73½ and 26.74½. Spanish pesetas closed at 9.07 for bankers' sight bills and at 9.08 for cable transfers, against 8.83 and 8.84.

Exchange on the South American countries continues unsatisfactory owing to the abnormal conditions in world markets and to the uncertain political conditions in most of the South American republics. Exchange on Argentina continues to show a very uncertain tone, although the Argentine Government is making it positively clear that it will ship \$50,000,000 gold to pay off the loan due in New York on Oct. 1. Argentina has been shipping gold steadily to meet its foreign debt services throughout this year. Economies amounting to about 200,000,000 pesos (approximately \$126,000,000) as compared with 1930 expenditures have been announced for this year's Argentinian budget. Cuts of from 15% to 24% have been made in various departments. The Government said that preference would be given to the payment of the foreign debt service, allotting 238,000,000 pesos (approximately \$150,000,000) to this item, as compared with 288,000,000 pesos (about \$153,000,000) last year. The shipment of so much gold from Argentina is likely to cause a heavy curtailment of circulation in the republic, but it is understood that the Argentine Finance Minister and the Buenos Aires bankers have evolved a plan which it is believed will prevent an excessive shrinkage of currency in circulation. It is understood that the bankers will lend the provisional government 117,786,363 paper pesos to be turned into the Caja de Conversion when the \$50,000,000 in gold is withdrawn. The Government, it is believed, will permit the banks to rediscount at the Caja de Conversion

paper sufficient to put the same amount of paper pesos back into circulation. The Argentine monetary law requires a withdrawal from circulation of 2.27 paper pesos to every gold peso withdrawn from the Caja de Conversion. It is understood that it is now virtually impossible to export \$50,000,000 in gold to New York in time to meet the Oct. 1 payment, as insurance is limited to \$10,000,000, but it is expected that this difficulty will be circumvented by a short-term loan from American bankers while the gold is in transit in installments.

Argentine paper pesos closed at 28 $\frac{3}{8}$ for bankers' sight bills, against 28 $\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week and at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ for cable transfers, against 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brazilian milreis are nominally quoted 6.20 for bankers' sight bills and 6.25 for cable transfers, against 6.35 and 6.40. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted 12.07 for bankers' sight bills and 12.12 for cable transfers, against 12.10 and 12.15. Peru, not quoted.

Exchange on the Far Eastern countries presents no new aspects. Japanese yen are relatively steady. In view of the demoralized conditions of world trade, Japan is faring better than any other part of the Far Eastern world. Chinese units move strictly in accordance with the changes in the prices of silver. The entire Far Eastern market is feeling the effect of the low ruling rates for the metal. During the early part of the week the silver market showed some improvement, but receded at the close on Chinese selling and lack of support from other quarters. The United States was inactive in the market, but was chiefly disposed to sell for near delivery, while India worked both ways. Speculative influences in silver are still apparent, but there is no reason to anticipate any big movements. Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday was 49.35@49 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 49.34@49 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hong Kong closed at 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ @24 $\frac{1}{8}$, against 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ @24 1-16; Shanghai at 29 $\frac{7}{8}$ @30 3-16, against 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30; Manila at 49 $\frac{1}{8}$, against 49 $\frac{7}{8}$; Singapore at 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ @56 $\frac{3}{8}$, against 56 $\frac{3}{8}$; Bombay at 36 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Calcutta at 36 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 36 $\frac{1}{4}$.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922, AUG. 22 1931 TO AUG. 28 1931, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York. Value in United States Money.					
	Aug. 22.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.
EUROPE—						
Austria, schilling.....	1.40410	1.40376	1.40373	1.40413	1.40416	1.40411
Belgium, belga.....	1.39415	1.39490	1.39491	1.39472	1.39443	1.39463
Bulgaria, lev.....	.007180	.007158	.007169	.007191	.007191	.007183
Czechoslovakia, krone.....	.029628	.029618	.029626	.029625	.029627	.029629
Denmark, krone.....	.267305	.267278	.267280	.267382	.267401	.267347
England, pound sterling.....	4.858764	4.857911	4.858625	4.861917	4.861187	4.859980
Finland, markka.....	.025147	.025142	.025145	.025150	.025147	.025146
France, franc.....	.039200	.039197	.039200	.039206	.039208	.039206
Germany, reichsmark.....	.236956	.236978	.237047	.237081	.237089	.237144
Greece, drachma.....	.012938	.012938	.012939	.012937	.012941	.012939
Holland, guilder.....	.403369	.403312	.403297	.403322	.403182	.403217
Hungary, pengo.....	.174515	.174515	.174565	.174482	.174537	.174522
Italy, lira.....	.052303	.052301	.052301	.052310	.052309	.052306
Norway, krone.....	.267332	.267313	.267288	.267409	.267419	.267357
Poland, sloty.....	.111950	.111957	.111897	.111933	.111995	.111970
Portugal, escudo.....	.044225	.044197	.044197	.044142	.044205	.044202
Rumania, leu.....	.005937	.005941	.005937	.005934	.005940	.005940
Spain, peseta.....	.088481	.088597	.088707	.089016	.090263	.090752
Sweden, krona.....	.267530	.267539	.267517	.267611	.267661	.267618
Switzerland, franc.....	.194541	.194537	.194776	.194711	.194670	.194648
Yugoslavia, dinar.....	.017672	.017681	.017681	.017669	.017673	.017667
ASIA—						
China—						
Chefoo tael.....	.033541	.036250	.037500	.036875	.038958	.038541
Hankow tael.....	.292118	.303906	.300937	.301093	.302343	.302343
Shanghai tael.....	.295000	.299464	.296785	.297053	.297500	.302343
Tientsin tael.....	.308125	.315625	.310833	.310625	.312291	.307571
Hong Kong dollar.....	.236071	.239375	.236857	.237357	.238571	.237946
Mexican dollar.....	.212500	.216250	.215000	.214375	.215312	.215000
Tientsin or Pelyang dollar.....	.215000	.218333	.216666	.216666	.217083	.217083
Yuan dollar.....	.211666	.215000	.213333	.213333	.213750	.213750
India, rupee.....	.359441	.359441	.359441	.359441	.359475	.359408
Japan, yen.....	.493621	.493468	.493617	.493835	.493684	.493659
Singapore (S.S.) dollar.....	.560000	.560000	.559791	.560000	.560208	.560208
NORTH AMER.—						
Canada, dollar.....	.996792	.996850	.996746	.996632	.996502	.996688
Cuba, peso.....	1.000250	1.000593	1.000664	1.000625	1.000703	1.000625
Mexico, peso (silver).....	.305150	.317500	.320000	.320000	.317500	1.000625
Newfoundland, dollar.....	.994393	.994337	.994279	.994018	.993945	.312500
SOUTH AMER.—						
Argentina, peso (gold).....	.635228	.635404	.635846	.634903	.636181	.640426
Brazil, milreis.....	.062305	.062168	.062143	.061906	.061731	.061144
Chile, peso.....	.120792	.120618	.120465	.120492	.120178	.120168
Uruguay, peso.....	.436833	.436000	.451750	.458000	.485000	.474833
Colombia, peso.....	.965700	.965700	.965700	.965700	.965700	.965700

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

Banks of	Aug. 27 1931.			Aug. 28 1930.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	£ 134,644,807	£ -----	£ 134,644,807	£ 155,887,696	£ -----	£ 155,887,696
France a.....	468,490,592	d -----	468,490,592	377,556,869	(d) -----	377,556,869
Germany b.....	63,315,400	c994,600	64,310,000	123,460,550	994,600	124,455,150
Spain.....	91,023,000	26,285,000	117,308,000	98,935,000	28,637,000	127,572,000
Italy.....	58,093,000	-----	58,093,000	53,645,000	-----	53,645,000
Netherl'ds.....	53,390,000	2,947,000	56,337,000	32,555,000	2,067,000	34,622,000
Nat. Belg.....	45,187,000	-----	45,187,000	34,322,000	-----	34,322,000
Switzerl'd.....	32,274,000	-----	32,274,000	25,149,000	-----	25,149,000
Sweden.....	13,206,000	-----	13,206,000	13,475,000	-----	13,475,000
Denmark.....	9,544,000	-----	9,544,000	9,567,000	-----	9,567,000
Norway.....	8,129,000	-----	8,129,000	8,142,000	-----	8,142,000
Tot. wk.....	977,296,799	30,226,600	1,007,523,399	932,893,115	31,696,600	964,591,715
Prev. week.....	977,445,039	30,834,600	1,008,279,639	930,334,458	31,792,600	962,127,058

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 £4,977,650. c As of Oct. 7 1924 d Silver is now reported at only a trifling sum.

Great Britain Forms a National Government.

The expected happened when, on Monday afternoon, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald handed to King George the resignation of himself and the Labor Cabinet, and was at once asked to resume office as Prime Minister and to form a national government in which Labor, Conservatives and Liberals should be represented. There had been only slight hope, since representatives of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress had rejected, at the end of the previous week, the tentative financial proposals of the MacDonald Government, that the differences would be patched up, especially when it became clear that Mr. MacDonald intended to risk his own party leadership and rely upon the support of a coalition if Labor refused to support him. When, accordingly, the Cabinet itself split, and an influential element in the Labor Party arrayed itself openly in opposition, Mr. MacDonald took his own political fortunes in his hands, placed his own resignation and that of his Cabinet in the King's hands, and assumed the leadership of a non-partisan national government with the sole purpose of bringing order to the finances of the country and insuring the maintenance of British credit.

Outside the Labor circles which have denounced him as a traitor to Socialist and Labor principles, there has been nothing but praise for the statesman-like step which Mr. MacDonald has taken. Whether, by any kind of compromise, it would have been possible for him to go on as Premier is now hardly more than an academic question. It is clear, however, that any compromise that could have been effected would have consisted of merely temporizing expedients, and the financial crisis had passed the point where temporizing devices could be of any avail. It was imperative to act, and to act quickly. The crisis, moreover, had ceased to be a partisan matter and become one of national concern. Mr. MacDonald's course under the circumstances was honorable alike to his character as a man and his position as a statesman. He let the dissenters in his own party go their way, burned his bridges behind him, and appealed to Conservatives and Liberals to join with such Labor support as remained in forming a national Government. It was an appeal to the nation, as a political body, to sink its differences for the time being and unite in dealing with a national crisis. As he said in his radio address on Tuesday night, he had no Labor credentials for what he was doing. "I do not plan to have them," he declared, "although I am certain that, in the interests of the working classes, I ought to have them. Be that as it may, I have the credentials of an even higher authority. My credentials are those of na-

tional duty as I conceive it, and I obey them irrespective of the consequences."

Mr. MacDonald needed no one to tell him that his action might very well mean the ending of his political leadership, if not of his political career. The opening sentences of the address just quoted clearly foreshadowed such an outcome, and the action of the Parliamentary Labor Party and the general council of the Trades Union Congress on Friday in deposing him from the party leadership made the possibility an accomplished fact. Certainly it was at no small cost that he contemplated a break with a political movement with which he had been closely identified since its inception, nor could he have contemplated without chagrin the possibility that the movement, split on the rock of policy at a moment of grave national peril, should fritter away its strength in factional or personal quarrels and become again a minor movement of opposition. One does not turn away from a great life work under such circumstances without feeling the deep and bitter disappointment of defeat. There have been impressive moments in Mr. MacDonald's career, but none more impressive than that in which he put the welfare of the nation above his party or his own political prestige, and joined hands with his opponents to heal the sickness of the state.

The Conservatives and Liberals are also to be commended for their action. Save for the implication that they may be called upon to support protective duties, the acceptance by the Liberals of a share in the new national Government does not, perhaps, involve much sacrifice, since the party has all along been giving a general support to Labor, but the staunch free trade principles of the Liberals created an obstacle which only a recognition of a national emergency could have overcome. The Conservatives, on the other hand, while apparently eager for some kind of protection, stand at opposite extremes from Labor in most matters of general policy. How far the understanding that financial questions only are to be worked out by the new Government, and that after Parliament has acted a new election is to be called, operated to bring the Conservatives into line cannot be said with any certainty, although the possibility of a Conservative return to power probably had considerable weight. It is a characteristic British way, however, to let personal or party differences go by the board in time of crisis, and unite in a program which has, in form at least, a national character. It is this trait that has come out in the present crisis, to the credit of the Conservatives and Liberals as well as of Mr. MacDonald and such of his followers as have stood with him.

Properly speaking, the new national Government is not a coalition, since none of the parties which compose it surrenders or modifies any of its political tenets, and the Government itself is to be dissolved when the particular task for which it was formed has been accomplished. The new Cabinet, fairly representative of the three parties, is made up of men of experience in their several offices, and its reduced size should make it a more efficient working body. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, is expected to represent the Government in the House of Commons when Mr. MacDonald is absent; Sir Herbert Samuel, who takes the portfolio of Secretary of State for Home Affairs, will represent Mr. Lloyd George, whose illness incapacitates him temporarily

for active political work, and the redoubtable Philip Snowden continues as Chancellor of the Exchequer. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, holds over from the former Labor Cabinet, as does the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey. The new Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt, is also a Labor Party representative. The Marquess of Crewe, who was designated on Wednesday as Secretary of State for War, is a Liberal, as is the Marquess of Reading, who becomes Foreign Secretary, a post for which his training gives him marked fitness. The Conservative members, besides Mr. Baldwin, who takes the office of President of the Council, are Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, a position of special importance in view of the forthcoming Round Table Conference; Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade. From the point of view of ability and experience, the Cabinet is one of the ablest that the country has had for many years.

The financial program of the new Government, if precedent is observed, will not be announced until Parliament meets on Sept. 8. In view of the controversy on which the Labor Government split, however, it is generally believed that the program will include a cut of at least 10% in the dole and drastic economies in various other directions. How the needs of the army of unemployed who will be affected by a reduction in the dole will be met is as yet, of course, only guess-work. The figures on Aug. 17 showed a total of 2,719,376 persons either wholly unemployed or temporarily or casually employed, an increase of 5,017 over the previous week and 701,419 more than a year ago. It is expected that any economies that can be immediately effected will, according to custom, be put into force at once, without waiting for Parliamentary sanction, but it is not clear that the unemployment allowances can be changed without Parliamentary approval. London dispatches indicate that the Government, while paying all proper regard to the findings of the May Commission, will make an independent examination of the financial situation as a basis for its own program.

No great surprise was occasioned by the report that the Bank of England had practically exhausted the credit of \$250,000,000 extended to it by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the heavy losses of gold by the Bank and the general weakness of the credit situation had made it reasonably evident that some portion, at least, of the credit would have to be used. On the other hand, the charge, made and reiterated by the London "Daily Herald," the semi-official Labor organ, that foreign bankers, and particularly the Federal Reserve, had insisted upon further drastic economies as the condition of further credits, appears to have no other basis than the well-known custom of bankers to inquire into the credit standing and financial condition of borrowers before making loans. The announcement last night that a one-year credit for \$400,000,000 has been set up in favor of Great Britain by New York and French banking groups would indicate satisfaction in banking circles with the general program of economy that is to be worked out, as well as confidence in the soundness of British credit.

The immediate future of the British Labor Party is naturally a matter of great interest. The action of the Trades Union Council, the Labor Party execu-

tive, and the consultative committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party in voting unanimously on Wednesday "that the new Government should be vigorously opposed in Parliament and by the labor movement throughout the country," expressing approval of "the action taken by the Ministers of the late Government in refusing to support the new administration," and recommending "that the Parliamentary Party constitute itself the official Parliamentary Opposition," makes it certain that unless some marked revulsion of opinion takes place the program of the new Government will encounter strong resistance in Parliament next month. The outlook for such a change of opinion does not seem encouraging in view of the Labor manifesto issued on Thursday. The manifesto charges that the new Government "is determined to attack the standard of living of the workers in order to meet a situation caused by the policy pursued by private banking interests in the control of which the public has no part." "If the will were present," the manifesto continues, "we could overcome the immediate difficulty by mobilizing the country's foreign investment of £4,000,000,000 by temporary suspension of the sinking fund, by taxing fixed-interest-bearing securities and other unearned income which has benefited by the fall in prices, and by measures to reduce the burden of war debts." The Government's proposals for economies, on the contrary, are "not only unjust but economically unsound. They will increase unemployment and aggravate the basic problem by reducing the consuming power of the masses." Cuts in civil service salaries "will lead to attempts to enforce similar cuts in industry generally, and bring about embittered conflict and industrial chaos."

With the possibility that the Labor Party, now that it has definitely repudiated Mr. MacDonal's leadership, may become not only an official opposition but a party of extremists, the prospect of a Conservative victory in the forthcoming election would seem at this distance to be somewhat enhanced. There are many obstacles to be surmounted, however, before the election is held. While the composition of the new Government is such as to inspire confidence, and foreign co-operation in credit operations on a large scale seems assured, the gold reserve of the Bank of England is still altogether too close to the margin of safety, foreign trade is not improving, and unemployment continues to grow. The fact that the next election is expected to be fought in large part over the tariff introduces an element of uncertainty which will assuredly not be lost sight of during the intervening months. The surest ground of confidence at the moment is the apparent determination of the Government to cut public expenditures to the bone if that is necessary to balance the budget, and the rugged willingness which the British people have always shown in the past to make whatever sacrifices necessity demands.

The Dole.

A novel, named "The Good Earth," tells the life-story of a peasant-farmer in China. The book is, or was, a best seller, and well worth the reading. There are phases of life in the book to be condemned, though no doubt truth. Starting with nothing but the labor of his hands, the young man acquires a small strip of land. He marries, and his wife works with him in the fields. With infinite industry and meticulous, incessant saving, they prosper. Sons

are born, though even in this land they have higher aspirations than their parents. Seeing the better living conditions of the land-owners, the father conceives a passion for the soil. He has little learning, but sends his sons away to school. After several small acquisitions to the home-place, drouth and famine come. The brazen sky yields no moisture. The hope of the succeeding year dies. There is no food save dried grasses and dead leaves. With a wrenching of the soul the farm is abandoned. Under a makeshift shelter in the shadow of the wall of a great city the family ekes out an existence as it may. Again, the rains come, and they return to the soil. Once more they become prosperous. More land is bought. Comparative wealth ensues. The sons hate the land; seek the city. At last the father buys a big house within its gates, and there he dies. It is, we assume, a faithful picture of this primitive life!

Some time ago someone suggested that the Federal Farm Board send its surplus wheat to China—for in that land of ancient learning there are often huge areas of hunger. Even now millions are in dire want from disastrous floods. Senator Borah is alleged to have said, "Grind the wheat into flour and ship it over as a gift." No one heeds the advice. "Charity begins at home." We have had our own widespread drouth, and appropriated money for seed and feed for livestock and perhaps a little to sustain those who grow the crops. Of late the Farm Board has offered to sell cotton and wheat to Germany. It is rumored that cotton will be accepted on long-time payments. The German people do not need wheat. Our charity seems to be influenced by our politics. One or two Senators go to China to study the silver question. Cabinet officers, bankers, and financiers go to Europe to study the questions of inter-Allied debts and reparations. The President initiates a moratorium, which, critics say, is accepted overnight, though the people were thought to be against it. Conferences and committees seek to help the Reichsbank—to save the world. We have many things to do, and many schemes. Meanwhile China starves! But almost as we write this China offers to buy wheat on long-time. The Federal Farm Board accepts.

Is the New World a unit of kindly States? Does the airplane and the radio make mankind a single community of amity and peace? Not yet! Somehow the headlines bewilder us. Somehow, in our interests and helps, we jump about on seven-league boots. Perhaps we have loaned too much, privately, to a defeated State, once our enemy. Europe is nearer to us than Asia. There is a hint of danger in London—we extend our loans, out of Federal Reserve member bank deposits, where ostensibly they will do the most good. Our own current crops are not matured. Wheat, promising a bumper crop, the bugaboo of all farm relief, is selling at less than cost of production. Unemployment slowly increases. And the winds of winter are on the way.

The "Administration" favors holding wages at the high level. And now it is concerned, so the papers say, of fending off "The Dole." To what fine purposes are we committed! To what "entangling alliances" we warily approach! To what political maneuvers we are dedicated! Alas, that Consistency is a "jewel"—and also an "attribute of fools." Who can say what Congress will do? In the heat of legislative battle we are liable to grow tender to the "unemployed" and shower them with relief. The Admin-

istration that holds us in the hollow of its hand must not let Congress win all the laurels!

"The Dole" is a dernier resort. Like the gentle dew from heaven, it falls on the just and the unjust. It feeds the worthy and the unworthy. It is the "hand-out" of the "Little Father." It is the grand splurge of an Atlas-like government capable of bearing the woes of the world. Men are "hard-up," but not this Federal United States. Does it not own 200,000,000 bushels of idle, surplus, superfluous wheat, while the bread lines of the unemployed grow longer in our climbing cities and 50 or 60 millions of our human brothers starve in wise old China? If charity begins at home, why not work this wheat into penny loaves, anticipating the snows of winter? This will cost less than the storage charges that attach while the Farm Board is dickering with the nations of Europe, which now blandly announce that they do not "need our wheat." They might "use some of our cotton." But cotton shirting does not feed the body, and is hardly a success at warming it in winter. Well, the "Administration," so the news columns inform us, scenting the propensities of a new Congress to play the grand gesture of "faith, hope and charity," announces that though opposed to "The Dole," it is at work on the problem, and a "way will be found."

All of us, in office or out, like to do big things. As a people we romp with millions and riot with billions. Lately, without turning a hair, we gave the service men a billion dollars (in loans, to be sure, but who expects them to be paid?), none of them, or very few, in actual want. With that sweet facility for furnishing reasons, we asserted that the expenditure of this "trifling" sum would set "business going again." It was lost in the measureless maw of "adversity," and "business" still droops and dies. So now, in the face of frozen roads, frozen assets, and frozen faces, at the coming of winter, when "spring is not far behind," we are turning to "The Dole"!

Alas, is it not the fatal "problem" of England? In the Chancellories of Europe, how to get rid of it is a burning question. But with the sang froid of Congressional omnipotence, to relieve a temporary embarrassment of the "richest country on the globe," we are afraid we will ordain it, forgetting its penchant to become perpetual. Truly, the Dole has a doleful sound. It may be but the crumbs from a rich man's table, but "leaders" who dwell in the secret closets of "ways and means," where the "unemployment" of an insufficient democracy is an ever abiding and ascending prayer, do not seem to be averse to considering it. And it *may* come, perhaps in disguise—when emotional oratory cries out against man's inhumanity to man!

The taxpayer, shivering in his boots, over descending stocks and deflated bonds, is lost to sight, when the frayed ranks of the unemployed stand on the steps of the Capitol crying for bread. What is a good government for if not to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and shelter those who sleep in parks on windy nights? What a heartless question! Are not these our brothers? They are—and it is suggested that local governments can care for them better than the national. It is further suggested that local aid societies and community chests are better fitted to the task. And may it not still further be suggested that the way to dry up the springs of charity and benevolence in the individual human

heart is to let "George," or the government, do it? What about "five billions in bonds" to tide us over the crisis?—to be paid out under governmental supervision—a dole in fact if not in name? But will it not satisfy the splendid vision of a splendid Congress aching for the opportunity to do big things? It will. Fresh from the clutching hands of those out of work, to say nothing of the vicious and idle ready, at all times (the latter, of course), to seek a hand-out, who shall stay the tides of benevolence that flow from Congressional rulers of the world?

"Dealing its dole, the Curfew bell is beginning to toll; covers the embers, put out the light; toil comes with morning, rest with the night." What a fantasy! Dearth is not a dole. Toil is not a release. The Dole is a Socialism and Communism mingled into one. It is the death of man—like independence, sanctioned by the holders of the tax-purses of a nation. It is benevolence crucified and charity gone mad. Scatter and shatter the bread-lines and hurl it to the poor in the streets of the cities of a nation that haggles in the markets of the world over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat bought to uphold prices for the poor farmers, a scheme that did not work!

Is there anything that a representative democratic form of government cannot do save stiffen the self-respect of its citizens, that they do not forget their poor? Someone has said it is the opening of a saturnalia of Socialism at the hands of the coming Congress. Step by step we seem to slide into the swamps of governmental control. Pass this law to pay doles out of the Federal Treasury to the "unemployed" and at least a million out of an overestimated five millions will never want to work. Say what you will, it is an imminent danger! And a Congress that establishes "The Dole" will damn true democracy forever.

The Temperate Mind.

A man lost in the woods often goes round in a circle and returns to the starting place. A compass would help him—but it would only give him direction, not distance. He who blazes the trail as he goes in can always get out by reversing his course, though at great trial and discomfort. Unfortunately, when a people find themselves encompassed by a "depression" they have no compass and have not blazed the way. They are lost in the woods, and their reasoning faculties are excited and impaired. Often they go round in a circle. If they are ever to find their way out it will be by the use of a calm and temperate mind.

Have the American people such a mind to-day? It cannot be emphatically affirmed. On the contrary, they lack poise, and are not temperate but temperamental. When, as individuals, they wake from the listlessness of indifference, they are apt to shout and halloo, hoping to attract the attention of some "leader" to guide them out of the wilderness. Politicians hear the cry, and hoping to profit by the occasion, offer to pilot the masses into Arcadian relief, by means of laws and governments. Economists, from their schools and studies, buckle on the armor of theory and principle and boldly go forth into the prints to save the world. But the "depression" continues, and there seems to be no quick cure.

Someone coined the phrase, "A grasshopper mind." It is very expressive, if not entirely enlightening. No one knows how far the grasshopper is going to jump or in what direction. It may well be doubted

whether the grasshopper itself knows. It is, however, a very active insect. Only when they go in droves and eat up the landscape as they go, can their way forward be predicted. Alone in the field, one may jump, east, north, west, or south, the only certain thing is that without apparent meditation it will jump, and keep on jumping, at irregular intervals. It seems to be the one insect that knows that it is on the way, but does not know where it is going.

Now it is invidious to make comparisons, even odious, but our professional Doctors of Political Economy, our professional office-holders, our professional saviors, elevated to prestige if not to power by organized societies, do seem (and we make all due apologies in advance) sometimes to have grasshopper minds. They, or these few, jump from one base to another with remarkable alacrity. They jump often, and, considering their size, jump far. No one knows but themselves where they are going, and some of these do not. Like the man lost in the woods without chart or compass, they are filled with excitement and alarm—then they jump! Something must be done, and done quickly, or the world is lost! Then they jump, and like the grasshopper, spit "tobacco juice" all over the plantation, this being the erudition of despair, emitted by both the insect and the man, which is only an inelegant way of saying they poison the green fields of enterprise with a dark and viscous saliva.

If a business man were to listen to all he hears in these days of delirious "depression," and try to fit himself into the divers ways for "getting out," he would find himself in a vicious circle. He must "spend freely" that "purchasing power" may stimulate "production" and equalize "consumption." He must fill his empty shelves with new goods that trade may increase in momentum, and the factory fires burn more fiercely, and "high wages" be maintained, albeit crops are short, prices low, unemployment increasing, and six-hour days and five-day weeks rampant.

Money and credit are plentiful and cheap, but pockets are empty, the savings banks full, and the volume of trade at a low ebb. He is told that he must sell the "spirit of enterprise" by advertising, and thus make men buy whether they want to or not. If his shelves are full he has no customers; if they are empty he must "stock up" that he *may* have customers. Between the devil and the deep sea, he puts in his time talking politics, and blaming the "Administration." When he puts his finger on the hidden "cause," the headlines hurry him into foreign lands where he is told there is greater suffering than his own. Taking a grasshopper leap into the troubles of the Reichsbank he forgets the Federal Farm Board with its 200,000,000 bushels of unsalable wheat and has no more than settled down on the foreign affairs "cause" of his laggard business than he is told the railroad brotherhoods will resist with "every means in their power" (i.e., the strike) any attempt to lower "wages."

We have "plans" and "planning" enough to supply two worlds. Candidates for the Presidency, or at least those "named" in the newspapers, are feeling out the public mind with new proposals. Mr. Newton D. Baker opens the Williamstown Institute with a proposal of successive horizontal cuts in the tariffs of all countries as the one means of preserving their relativity (assuming that their schedules are fixed to their own satisfaction), and at the same time low-

ering the rates and freeing trade. Governor Ritchie veers from prohibition and States Rights to the proposal that industries must ward off unemployment by some system of "insurance," or the Government will do it pronto. We are not convinced that any tariff law in the world satisfies the nation that promulgates it; and it would seem that this horizontal reduction would serve to *fix* the present tariffs contrary to the will of the people to change them as and when they please. To threaten the industries with governmental "unemployment insurance" may put a righteous scare into the owners, but it will not show them the way to put the lurid scheme into practice or the way to make such scheme do justice to stockholders, or employees, who are constantly changing. A comprehensive scheme for a 10-year period seems impossible. And some of the "planners" see the difficulty, and by avoidance settle down upon a single trouble, such as war tariff, or nationalistic competition, and proceed to hammer that in shape, though declaring that "individualism" prevents a wholesale co-operation for either men or nations. So we are still in the woods, somewhat lost in the wilderness, but rushing to and fro and shouting halloo at the top of our voices.

However, it is more important to consider the people than to dwell upon their leaders. Under the dispensation of an admirable Constitution we are compelled to hold a general election in the next year. Our parties are sniffing the air for platform principles. Naturally the people expect to be led out of the "depression" and into the promised land of "prosperity" by one or the other. We might settle down upon the right road and the true direction ourselves, but we do not. Many individuals and many minds in a democracy are sometimes endowed with differences of opinion. Our boasted power of "public opinion" is not quite a unit. We are opposed to slavery to party and in favor of every man "voting his sentiments." What these are we do not always know. Some of the rank and file think prohibition should be the leading issue. Others would shelve it in favor of some mystical utterance that will restore business. Others would, as shown above, put in a plank that will prevent the recurrence of business cycles. Others still would take a shot at the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Farm Board, or speculation on the exchanges.

We are likely to have two platforms with many and variegated planks. Meanwhile, as citizens of a common country, we are apt to "jump" at the most striking proposal. It is always twilight in the bosky woods and we all want to get out as quickly as possible. True, we are working hard at our several tasks, but we are lured by the promise of miracles. We do not really believe that the country is going to the demnition bow-wows, but business is dull, politics alluring, and party loyalty time-honored. We have been in the habit of depending on political leaders, and it is hard to break the habit. Half of politics is affirmation; the other half condemnation.

Now, a year in advance of the party conclaves, we are treading the circle in the hope of a way out. We know the difference between politics and economics, but what would the latter be without the former? We also know that plain work, savings and thrift, are cardinal principles of existence while we wander about and listen to the committees and candidates—but there must be some spice to carry us over our pilgrimage through the dark days of "depression,"

and it is so easy to "whoop-it-up" for our favorite ideas and men!

To some all this may seem sheer nonsense. It is not so. Unless the people cultivate temperate, clear and consecutive thinking, the next Congress and the next campaign will do little to relieve us of our ills. At most they can do only a few things in expression of the popular will. By wild moves and measures each can do much harm. Popular will depends on the people, on calm consideration by earnest-seeking individuals of rational modes of living. If we take care of the present the future will take care of itself. The first outstanding truth is that as a people, following immemorial customs of production, transportation and trade, we must help ourselves. We must divorce economics from politics. We must think and work in the living present. Out of the efforts of millions to personally thrive, prosper and enjoy, comes not only a "concensus of opinion" as to methods but a vital appreciation of results.

Neither laws nor governments, neither leaders nor parties, neither plans nor policies, can succeed in helping us, without individual devotion to effort and enterprise, without consecration to the general good that lies in the specialized good that lies in labor for aspiration's sake and love for love's own. While others plan we must work in the old way at the old tasks. These will have new appointments, intentions, purposes and presages. Progress is not jumping mountains in seven-league boots—it is the slow and hard climb that inevitably wins the summit. Peace is not resolves, conferences, confabulations; it is the heart's feeling poured into the common chalice of "world opinion." Better the dull plodding of the interested mind than the grasshopper thinking of the swashbuckler politician leaping the hurdles of the unknown years.

Anti-Trust Problems and Unfair Competition— U. S. Supreme Court Decisions Regarding Application of Clayton Act and Powers of Federal Trade Commission.

[By GREGORY HANKIN, Director Legal Research Service, Washington, D. C.]

The application of the Anti-Trust Acts to the licensing or sale of patented devices played an important role in the decisions of the Supreme Court during this term. In two cases the issue turned mainly about the question whether Sec. 3 of the Clayton Act, forbidding tying contracts, was applicable to patents. In the case of the Carbice Corp. vs. American Patents Development Co. and Dry Ice Corp., the Patents Development Co. had obtained a patent on a device for refrigerating foodstuffs by means of solid carbon dioxide. It licensed the patent to the Dry Ice Corp., which in turn licensed the use of the patented device on the condition that the user would purchase and use solid carbon dioxide sold by the Dry Ice Corp., and that it will not use carbon dioxide of any other manufacture in connection with the patented device.

The Carbice Corp. sold its carbon dioxide to a user of the patented device, and suit was brought against it for contributory infringement. The Carbice Corp. questioned the validity of the patent, and also maintained that the condition prescribed by the Dry Ice Corp. was a tying contract prohibited by Sec. 3 of the Clayton Act. These contentions were overruled by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which held that the Carbice Corp. infringed the patent. This was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Brandeis, holding that the condition prescribed by the Dry Ice Corp. went beyond the monopoly granted by the United States under the patent, and therefore was not enforceable. The Court intimated that such condition was analogous to the restraint of trade prohibited by the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton Act.

Having held that the condition was not enforceable, the Court did not deem it necessary to pass on the validity of the patent itself. But the Dry Ice Corp. was not satisfied. It immediately announced that it would institute infringement suits against those users of the patented device who use carbon dioxide other than that manufactured by it. The company announced its intention to do so for the reason that the Circuit Court of Appeals had held the patent valid and the Supreme Court did not disturb that holding.

The Carbice Corp. then petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the case on the validity of the patent itself, stating that the Dry Ice Corp. was threatening to institute numerous vexatious suits to enforce the very condition which the Court held was unenforceable. On the rehearing, the Supreme Court held that the patent itself was invalid.

The question whether the provisions of the Clayton Act are applicable to contracts relating to patents was involved in two other cases of national interest. In one, suit was brought against the Radio Corp. of America from enforcing a provision in its license contracts, requiring that licensed manufacturers of radios must purchase tubes only from the Radio Corp. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit held that this requirement in the licensed contract was contrary to Sec. 3 of the Clayton Act. The Radio Corp. petitioned the Supreme Court to review that decision, maintaining that in licensing the manufacturer of a combination patent, the patentee has a right to prescribe that this combination shall be manufactured by the licensee in conjunction with the patentee; in other words, that the Radio Corp. of America did not license the manufacture of the entire combination patent and that it had a right to thus limit the licenses. But the Supreme Court declined to disturb the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals and denied the petition.

Oil Cracking Contracts Held Valid.

In the second case, the Government brought suit to enjoin further violations of the Anti-Trust Act by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the Texas Co., Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and Gasoline Products Co., as primary defendants, by means of the cross licensing of patents for the manufacture of gasoline by the "cracking" process. The Government alleged that the primary defendants had licensed each other so that each might in turn license the use of these patents to refineries (the secondary defendants); that the primary defendants had pooled the royalties and by means of agreements among themselves have fixed prices and increased fees charged for the use of these patents; that the effect of these agreements has been to eliminate competition in the production of gasoline, contrary to the Anti-Trust Act.

The primary defendants admitted the cross licensing contracts but denied that they were in violation of the anti-trust acts and also maintained that the reason for entering into the licensing agreements was to settle disputes arising on account of alleged infringements. The Federal District Court in Illinois, upon examination of the patents, found that these were not basic patents but merely improvement patents, hence were not to be given wide application; that the agreements were not for the purpose of avoiding litigation but for the purpose of combining to fix royalties on the use of the patents, contrary to the Sherman Law. The Court enjoined the further use of these contracts, and the oil companies appealed to the Supreme Court.

In an opinion by Justice Brandeis, the Supreme Court held that upon the facts disclosed there was no lessening of competition or restraint of trade or the creation of monopolies beyond the monopolies granted under the patent, and therefore the Court reversed the decree of the District Court and ordered the dismissal of the bill of complaint. In the course of his opinion Justice Brandeis went fully into the many phases of the case. He overruled the contention of the defendants that the granting of licenses under a patent can under no circumstances be held contrary to the anti-trust acts, but he also held that an interchange of patent rights and a division of royalties are not in themselves illegal, and that the owners of patents had a right to enter into those agreements in order to avoid litigation on account of patent infringement. Of course the Government contended that the lower court had found that the agreements to avoid patent infringement suits were not entered into in good faith, but were merely a subterfuge

for an unlawful combination. On this the Supreme Court apparently overruled the findings of the lower court.

The Court then went into the substance of the agreements themselves and their effect on the gasoline market. Justice Brandeis found that up to 1920 all cracking plants in the United States were either owned by the Indiana Co. alone or were operated under licenses from it; that in 1924 and 1925, after the cross licensing agreements went into effect, the primary defendants in this suit owned or licensed only 55% of the total cracking capacity, while the remainder was distributed among 21 independently owned cracking processes, so that it was not shown that the cross licensing had the effect of creating a monopoly in the granting of licenses under the patents. Furthermore, the Court found that no monopoly or restriction of competition in the sale of gasoline has been proven. The Court said: "Evidence of the total gasoline production by all methods, of each of the primary defendants and their licensees is either missing or unsatisfactory in character. The record does not accurately show even the total amount of cracked gasoline produced, or the production of each of the licensees, or competing refiners. Widely variant estimates of such production figures have been submitted. These were not accepted by the Master, and there is no evidence which would justify our doing so."

As to the sale of gasoline, the Court sustained the findings of the Special Master that the defendants were in active competition among themselves and with other refiners; that both kinds of gasoline were refined and sold in large quantities by other companies, and that neither the primary defendants nor their licensees controlled the market price or supply of any gasoline moving in inter-State commerce. Under these circumstances the Court held that no monopoly of any kind or restraint of inter-State commerce has been effected by means of the contracts or in any other way.

Practices in Moving Picture Industry Illegal.

Aside from the relation between the anti-trust acts and the licensing of patents, the Supreme Court also had occasion to pass on the trade practices in the moving picture industry. In the first case, suit was brought by the Government against a large number of moving picture producers to enjoin them from violating the Sherman Act through the use of "standard exhibition contracts" and their "rules of arbitration of the Film Boards of Trade," and through combining and co-operating to enforce these rules of arbitration by refusing to deal with any exhibitor of moving pictures, who refused to comply with the awards of the Boards of Arbitration.

The producers argued that the contracts and rules of arbitration were not an unreasonable restraint of trade but, on the contrary, were a reasonable measure introduced through the co-operation of both the moving picture producers and exhibitors, because of the needs of the industry and the manner in which it is conducted. They showed how the standard contracts and the rules of arbitration had been established after many years of experimentation, and that thousands of disputes were thus disposed of without resorting to the courts and without the costs attending such tremendous litigation. But the Government answered that the mere employment of the contracts and the resort to arbitration was not the substance of the complaint, but that when these are enforced by combined producers with a compulsory enforcement of the rules of arbitration, so that no producer will supply films to an offending theater owner, this constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. The Government also showed that the compulsory enforcement of arbitration was not favored by the exhibitors except those which are owned or controlled by the producers themselves. The Supreme Court upheld the Government's contentions and declared these practices a violation of the Sherman Law.

In the other case the Government brought suit against 10 corporations engaged in the business of producing and distributing 98% of the moving picture films in the United States. The main charge against them was that the "credit rules" employed by their Film Boards of Trade established throughout the country constituted an unreasonable restraint in inter-State commerce, in violation of the Sherman Law. The credit rules came about as follows: It is customary for exhibitors to contract for films for an entire season in advance. Within recent years many theaters have

changed hands and the new purchasers or lessees have frequently refused to assume the obligations of their predecessors. Since most of the theaters contracted for the films in advance, it was therefore difficult to dispose of the rejected films, and this resulted in considerable loss to the distributors. By means of the "credit rules" established by the defendant corporations, new purchasers of theaters were required to sign a contract, in which they were to assume the obligations of their predecessors to accept the films contracted for, and if they refused to do so the Board refused to contract for new films, as a result of which it would be practically impossible to operate their theaters.

The Government argued that the combined efforts of the Film Boards of Trade to enforce such obligations on new owners of theaters constituted an unreasonable restraint which was the substance of the complaint. Again the Supreme Court upheld the Government. Justice McReynolds said: "The obvious purpose of the arrangement is to restrict the liberty of those who have representatives on the Film Boards and secure their concerted action for the purpose of coercing certain purchasers of theaters by excluding them from the opportunity to deal in a free and untrammelled market."

Unfair Competition.

The relation between the prohibitions against unfair methods of competition and the anti-trust acts has never been so clearly established as this term in the case of Federal Trade Commission vs. Raladam Co., in which Justice Sutherland, delivering the opinion of the Court, said:

"Section 5 of the Trade Commission Act is supplementary to the Sherman anti-trust Act and the Clayton Act. . . . The Sherman Act deals with contracts, agreements and combinations which tend to the prejudice of the public by the undue restriction of competition or undue obstruction of the due course of trade, . . . and which tend to 'restrict the common liberty to engage therein.' The Clayton Act, so far as it deals with the subject, was intended to reach in their incipency agreements embraced within the sphere of the Sherman Act. . . . The object of the Trade Commission Act was to stop in their incipency those methods of competition which fall within the meaning of the word unfair. . . . All three statutes seek to protect the public from abuses arising in the course of competitive inter-State and foreign trade. In a case arising under the Trade Commission Act, the fundamental questions are whether the methods complained of are "unfair," and whether, as in cases under the Sherman Act, they tend to substantial injury of the public by restricting competition in inter-State trade and 'the common liberty to engage therein.'"

In this manner the Supreme Court has again put a serious limitation on the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission. Last year the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Brandeis, held that as a prerequisite to instituting proceedings under the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission must show that a proceeding by it would be to the interest of the public and that such finding of public interest is subject to judicial review. That was the case in which a merchant in the District of Columbia simulated the name of his competitor and the Supreme Court held that the controversy involved merely a private wrong and not of sufficiently wide public concern to warrant the Commission's issuance of a complaint. This year the Commission invoked that ruling in its own behalf to show that the Circuit Court of Appeals was in error when it set aside an order of the Federal Trade Commission because it was not shown that the unfair method complained of resulted in an injury to a competitor.

Here proceedings were instituted by the Commission which resulted in an order directing the Raladam Co. to cease and desist from representing that its product "marmola" was a scientific method for treating obesity and that it was safe and harmless, unless such representation was accompanied with a statement that it could not be taken with safety to physical health, except upon advice and under the direction of competent medical authority. On appeal, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit held that the Commission had no jurisdiction in the case, if there was no evidence that this unfair method of competition resulted in injury to some honest competitors; that upon the record, however, it was shown that the only competitors of the Raladam Co. were other manufacturers of patented medi-

cines, who were as much discredited by the Commission and by the American Medical Association as was the Raladam Co. itself.

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals. It held that in order to issue an order to cease and desist, the Commission must show not only that the methods complained of are unfair and that the proceedings by the Commission would be of interest to the public, but also that the unfair methods are "methods of competition in commerce," which presupposes the existence of some substantial competition, which the Commission seeks to protect from the evils likely to result from the destruction of that competition. Furthermore, the Court held that the existence of competition imports the existence of present or potential competitors; that is, rivals in the trade whose business will

be lessened or otherwise injured. In this case the only competitors of the Raladam Co. were other manufacturers of patented medicines, also discredited by the Bureau of Investigation of the Medical Association. The only competitors of the Raladam Co. were the medical practitioners, but they follow a profession and not a trade, and they are not engaged in inter-State business of making or vending remedies but in prescribing them.

Under this decision of the Supreme Court the Commission is powerless to act if the person engaging in unfair methods is alone in the field, and many cases of misbranding, misrepresentation, false and misleading advertising are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Commission unless it is found that the unfair methods result in injury to competitors and the proceedings benefit the public.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Aug. 28 1931.

In general trade at best is only fair and it is more apt to be quiet than otherwise. It is in a way between seasons. The demand for summer goods is slackening on the edge of fall and yet the demand for fall goods has not really set in. There is some buying of school supplies and recent cool weather had a tendency to stimulate business. But of late here in the East it has been warmer. There is some increase in wholesale and jobbing business here and there on delayed orders for seasonable goods. Wholesalers, however, complain that orders are fewer and smaller for fall merchandise than had been expected. The market for stocks and bonds has latterly advanced. There is some increase in clothing and millinery trades. A fair business is being done in Philadelphia in men's clothing. Wool in Boston and Philadelphia is less active and though prices in the main seem steady enough, there are reports now and then of some easing of quotations to facilitate business. Wheat has declined a couple of cents with good weather in the American and Canadian Northwest and in general not much export demand. At the same time, Russian and Danubian offerings have been large in Europe with manifest effect on prices, though such offerings were smaller to-day. The exports for the week of wheat are less than half those in the same week last year, that is some 3,500,000 bushels against 10,350,000 in 1930. It is said that China has latterly bought 20 cargoes of wheat on the Pacific Coast. Floods and famine seem likely to necessitate heavy importations of grain into China. There was a rumor at one time that export business had been done in wheat in this country with Germany. In parts of that country there have been heavy floods. In the main it seems to have been a wet harvest across the water and European importations this season may have to be large. To-day there were reports of light frost in parts of Canada's wheat country.

Corn has stood up better than wheat and in fact shows a fractional advance in price. The crop seems to have made pretty good progress recently where there had been rains, but conditions are not wholly satisfactory in parts of the Central West, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas have sent rather gloomy reports. In Canada the wheat condition is put at 51%, which is far below that of a year ago. At one time wheat this week was down to the lowest prices since 1852 with September in Chicago falling to 46½c. Cash wheat was over \$3 under the hectic \$3.50 of 1919 and 1920. This is grim history. Corn though relatively steady of late was at one time this week down to 41c. for No. 2 yellow and mixed corn the lowest in 12 years. September oats dropped to below 19c. and were the cheapest in 32 years. New low records were made for all grain, partly because of an absence of speculation. Speculators have been driven out of the market by the historic decline in prices which is a new illustration of the fact that speculation within reasonable limits is a helpful thing in business.

Cotton has advanced nearly half a cent because of the fact that the crop is very slow in coming to market and hedge selling accordingly lags. It is nothing like what it usually is at this time of the year. The movement of cotton into sight thus far is something like half a million bales smaller than up to this time last year. Yet the crop was estimated by the government Aug. 8 at 15,584,000 bales, against 13,932,000 last year. To-day a Chicago firm esti-

mated it at 15,512,000 bales, and the market took it without a tremor. Cotton supplies present and prospective are big. Everybody knows that. But the price is low. It is some 4½ cents lower than a year ago. The Southern farmer is discouraged and is not exerting himself to pick, gin and market his crop of cotton. Meanwhile moreover the South is humming with plans to cut the next acreage to the bone or even put a stop to cotton planting for one year, the year 1932, under penalties to be imposed by the State Legislatures. The Louisiana House of Representatives has passed a measure of this sort with the proviso that three-quarters of the other cotton States must concur in the enactment.

Provisions have been firm and lard is a dozen points up for the week. Coffee has declined 10 to 20 points under stress of further liquidation and the lack of any vigorous demand. Sugar futures have been irregular and ended 2 points lower to 2 points higher, with refined down to 4.60c. It seems, however, that the beet sugar crop of Europe is considerably smaller than that of last year and futures advanced 2 to 4 points for the day. It was put to-day by the statistician Dr. Mikuseh at 6,447,000 tons, against 8,610,000 last year, excluding Russia. Russia is said to have raised 2,700,000, against 2,000,000 last year. Rubber with no great demand and a plentiful supply has declined about 20 points. Hides have dropped ½ to ¾c. with Chicago prices breaking, and liquidation in futures here following. Cocoa declined 10 points, Silk advanced half a dozen points. The leather trade continues dull.

Iron and steel remain very quiet. Automobile output is relatively small. They are predicting an increase next month. Most of the new model changes will come in November. Oil prices have been firmer with martial law still restricting production. Lumber has been quiet. Forest fires are doing further damage in the Northwest. Gray cotton goods were dull and weak. Sheets were quiet and steady. Woolens and worsteds were generally quiet. Silk goods were lower. Collections throughout the country are still slow. In fact very few cities report them as prompt as last year. None at all report them as better. Hardware sells a little more readily. Drygoods and most apparel at retail are dull. The demand for radios has increased. Denver reports state that the best trade there is in electrical appliances. Furniture and house furnishings are in a little better demand. Special sales continue to be a feature in the retail trade of the big cities of the country and in New York they are quite as noticeable as anywhere else, so that on the whole retail business makes a fair showing at this dull time of the year. And that is only another way of saying that it could be much better than it is.

In the Stock Market on the 26th inst., prices advanced 2 to 4 points in a number of cases which had a sympathetic response though on a more moderate scale in a number of other stocks. Back of it all was the rising tendency of bonds after a prolonged and not altogether logical decline. The repercussion from this source of strength grew as the week advanced. Stocks closed on the 26th inst., at or near the highest of the day. The rallies from the lows of the day were rather striking, i.e., 2½ points in United States Steel; 5 in Case; 4½ in Auburn; 3½ in Can; 4 in Eastman Kodak, and 2½ in Johns Manville. The total trading was in only 840,000 shares, but though narrow as a whip the market seemed about as hard. Among the issues showing net rises at the end were United States Steel, Western Union, Allied

Chemical, American Telephone, Santa Fe and New Haven.

On the 27th inst., there was a decline of some 1 to 2 points or more, others a fraction, though bonds rallied especially railroad issues, even if there were no sharp advances. But the undertone in bonds was better. That was plain. The trading in stocks was in only about 800,000 shares. Some think the moderate trading is if anything a good sign, showing a more conservative spirit and a disposition on the part of the speculative public to act on the hackneyed adage, "Look before you leap." It has not always done that. Among the stocks which declined a little were United States Steel, American Can, Kreuger & Toll, J. I. Case, Allied Chemical, Auburn, Westinghouse Electric and Eastman Kodak. Stock Exchange seats fell to \$192,000.

To-day stocks had a moderate advance helped by a rise in bonds for three days in succession. The stock sales were 1,000,000 shares. There was a rise of 1 to 2 points. Great Britain evidently is to get a big credit. All railroad bonds advanced noticeably some 1 to 2 points or more. Foreign issues were quite irregular but advances were a little more general than declines. Railroad shares taking their cue from railroad bonds were more active and stronger, especially Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and New York Central. Union Pacific was up 2½ points net, New York Central a fraction and Southern Pacific 1¼. Sterling exchange was a trifle lower; in the main exchange rates were steady. Stocks on the whole have given no bad account of themselves this week.

Fall River, Mass., wired that odd lots of wide and narrow print cloths and several of the 36-inch constructions sold for filling-in purposes during the week while sateens have been in the best demand. At South Kingston, R. I., weavers of the Wakefield Textile Co. went on strike on Aug. 24 when company officials announced cancellation of an agreement guaranteeing all weavers a weekly wage of \$25. The men have been employed on a night shift. Officials of the company state that the work has improved to such an extent that the guarantee is no longer necessary, many weavers receiving more than \$40 a week. Biddeford, Me., wired that the Pepperell Mfg. Co. is one of the first big concerns to come out publicly and say it is satisfied that the depression has turned for the better by announcing that it has contracted with Saco-Lowell machine shops, Biddeford, for 194 of the long draught latest improved spinning frames or 50,000 spindles, for its plant at Dindale, Ga. Delivery is to commence in October. The contract will keep a good sized crew of men at work the biggest part of the winter.

St. Louis wired that wholesale houses report gains in the demand for textiles and several articles as well as in general buying. It is believed that in many instances stocks have reached the bare-shelf stage and replenishment is essential. Milwaukee reported the reorder demand on fall merchandise among wholesale dry-goods houses is coming in slowly, according to a consensus of reports, while retailers are using up present early stocks to "feel the pulse" of consumer acceptance. San Francisco wired that as much if not more merchandise was sold in San Francisco during July than in any other month this year. While department store sales showed a decrease of about 8.3% from the same month of 1930 the decline was principally in the dollar value of the goods, rather than the loss of sales.

Of late it has been muggy, though the temperature has not risen above 82. Generally it has not exceeded 80. To-day it was 66 to 80, but the humidity was high, 66 to 74. Boston overnight was 64 to 72 degrees, Philadelphia 66 to 88, Pittsburgh 64 to 74, Portland, Me., 60 to 66, Chicago 62 to 82, Cincinnati 68 to 80, Cleveland 62 to 74, Detroit 66 to 80, Milwaukee 62 to 74, Kansas City 62 to 92, St. Paul 54 to 72, St. Louis 66 to 82, Denver 50 to 74, Salt Lake City 60 to 76, Los Angeles 72 to 92, Portland, Ore., 62 to 84, San Francisco 54 to 66, Seattle 60 to 72, Hamilton, Bermuda, 74 to 86, Montreal 62 to 76 and Winnipeg 48 to 68.

Business Conditions as Viewed by Conference of Statisticians in Industry—Business Activity in July Declined More Than Seasonably.

Indicating that "general business activity in July declined more than seasonally, continuing the contractions begun late in the spring," the "Monthly Summary of Business Conditions, prepared by the Conference of Statisticians in Industry, under the auspices of the National Industrial Con-

ference Board, also has the following to say, under date of Aug. 20:

The few favorable signs are confined to manufacturing industries closest to consumer demand. The low point reached by business as a whole brings conditions back again to the bottom level of the depression.

Productive activity showed generally downward movements. Although the distribution of materials and commodities by freight revealed the usual favorable seasonal tendencies, sales at retail were slightly disappointing in July as compared with what they were a year ago. Commercial failures declined in number less than was to be expected during the mid-summer, but the liabilities of failing firms moved up rapidly in contrast with favorable tendencies exhibited during the previous month.

Output in the automotive industry and activity in building and engineering construction showed midsummer recessions greater than seasonally expected. Residential construction continued its previous slack performance. Declines in those major industries were passed on to the steel and iron industry, which experienced a subnormal lull in operations. Electric power production showed no change between June and July, although a slightly downward movement was to be expected. Bituminous coal produced increased seasonally, while anthracite shipments declined more than the seasonal amount. Favorable tendencies, however, are still apparent in the textile, shoe, and tire industries.

In detail, passenger car and truck production in the United States and Canada, estimated to number 221,500 units, declined 14% between June and July, while a 7% decline is seasonal. Production declined in recent months to a level only fractionally above that of January and 20% under that of July 1930.

Building and engineering construction, as measured by the dollar value of contracts awarded, showed a marked recession during the month, more than offsetting gains registered in June. The decline of 14%, as against the seasonal decline of 3%, places activity in this industry also only fractionally above what it was in January. Total awards for July, amounting to \$285,997,800, were 22% under what they were a year ago. Residential awards, amounting to \$63,892,500, showed a decline and were 12% under awards in June, while a decline of 8% was to be expected. Residential construction is 24% under what it was in July 1930. Changes in awards as compared with what they were a year ago must be viewed in the light of considerably reduced costs of construction, estimated in some quarters to be as much as 15% under costs a year ago.

Steel ingot production, averaging 72,160 gross tons per day in July, declined 10% to a level 36% under that of July 1930; the seasonal decline is 2%.

Electric power production, averaging 1,632 million kilowatt hours per week for the entire industry, showed no change from output in June, though a slight decline was to be expected. Current production in the first half of August showed tendencies to decline, though an upturn is seasonally normal.

Bituminous coal produced, amounting to 29,653,000 net tons in July, increased by a seasonal amount over production in June, the gain being 468,000 tons. Output is 17% under what it was a year ago. Shipments of anthracite, amounting to 3,088,670 tons, declined 13% to a level 29% under that of July 1930. Warm weather and business conditions are continuing to delay purchases of anthracite by consumers.

Conditions in the textile industry, particularly in the wool and rayon divisions, continue favorably. Although cotton prices are lower, prices for wool, silk and rayon are holding steadily. Activity in the shoe and leather industries continues on the increase. Replacements of automobile tires operate in favor of the tire industry.

General distribution of materials and commodities by freight continued in July to show the favorable symptoms revealed during the previous month. Total car-loadings showed the upward tendency that is seasonal between June and July, reflecting unusual shipment of iron ore and grain. Shipments of merchandise and miscellaneous commodities declined 3%, though only a slightly downward movement is seasonally normal.

Retail sales showed more than the usual summer seasonal contractions. The value of department store sales contracted 27%, while a 24% decline is usual. The dollar value of sales by five and ten cent stores declined 6% between June and July, while a 3% decline is usual; they are, however, approximately equal to what they were a year ago. Mail order sales declined 16%, while an 11% decline is seasonal, falling to a level 16% under what they were a year ago.

Commercial failures, numbering 1,983 in July, continued to decline, but at less than the usual seasonal pace. Liabilities, however, amounting to \$60,998,000, increased by 18% over what they were in June; the usual seasonal increase is 5%.

Wholesale prices eased off slightly in July as a whole, but toward the end of the month showed signs of strengthening, which continued during August in spite of the low levels registered by grain and cotton. These were observable largely in prices of food products and in prices of petroleum and gasoline. Prices of metals as a group were steady during the first half of August.

Employment in manufacturing industries declined more than the usual amount between June and July; payroll totals likewise showed more than the usual midsummer decline. The cost of living continues to decline less slowly in comparison.

Altogether business conditions this summer are being characterized by larger declines than are normally expected to be brought on by seasonal contractions. But, if other depressions can be taken as guides, seasonal forces making for contraction are usually intensified during such a period as business is now going through, and have again operated to bring conditions back to the low point reached at the opening of the year.

Federal Reserve Board's Summary of Business Conditions in the United States—More than Seasonal Drop in Employment and Production.

The Federal Reserve Board stated on Aug. 25, in its monthly report of business conditions in the United States that in industrial production and factory employment declined by somewhat more than the usual seasonal amount in July, while the general level of commodity prices remained unchanged. Conditions in the money market continued easy, says the Boards, in review continuing:

Production and Employment.

Industrial production as measured by the Board's index, which is adjusted to allow for the usual seasonal variations, declined 1% further in July, to

83% of the 1923-1925 average, compared with the low point of 82 for last December and the year's high point of 90 in April. Output of iron and steel, automobiles, lumber, and copper decreased further, while activity at textile mills and shoe factories was maintained at a high level.

Factory employment and pay rolls declined by somewhat more than the seasonal amount from the middle of June to the middle of July. Large decreases in employment were reported at car-building shops and machinery and automobile factories, and at lumber mills. In the textile industries as a whole employment decreased somewhat less than is usual in July; and there were increases in employment in the woolen goods and men's clothing industries.

Figures on the value of building contracts awarded during July and the first half of August, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp., show a continuation of the downward movement of recent months.

Department of Agriculture estimates based on Aug. 1 conditions indicated an unusually large crop of winter wheat, an exceptionally small yield of spring wheat, and a total wheat crop of 894,000,000 bushels, 72,000,000 bushels larger than the five-year average. The corn crop was estimated at 2,775,000,000 bushels, about the usual size, and 700,000,000 bushels larger than last year's small crop. In spite of a 10% reduction in acreage, the cotton crop was estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be about 15,584,000 bales, an increase of 1,600,000 bales over last year.

Distribution.

Freight-car loadings increased by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount in July and department store sales, which ordinarily decline sharply at this season, apparently decreased somewhat more than usual.

Prices.

The general level of wholesale prices in July continued at 70% of the 1926 average, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Increases were reported in the prices of livestock and meats, while prices of building materials and of grains, particularly wheat, declined. During July and the first half of August prices of cotton and cotton textiles declined sharply, while prices of dairy products increased.

Bank Credit.

Loans and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities declined by about \$340,000,000 between July 15 and Aug. 12, reflecting chiefly further liquidation of loans on securities, and a decrease in all other loans, which was partly a consequence of sales of acceptances to the reserve banks. The volume of the member banks' investments also showed a slight decline for the period.

At the Reserve Banks there was an increase in the total volume of credit of \$190,000,000 between July 15 and Aug. 19. Demand for Reserve Bank credit during this period increased as a result of an outflow of \$144,000,000 of currency, which was larger than is usual at this season, and further transfers of foreign funds from the open market into balances at the Reserve Banks. This demand for Reserve Bank credit was met by the Reserve Banks for the most part through the purchase of bills and United States Government securities in the open market, but also through increased discounts for member banks.

Money rates remained at low levels.

Wholesale Trade in New York Federal Reserve District in July This Year 17% Below Year Ago.

According to the Sept. 1 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, "July sales of representative wholesale firms in this district averaged 17% below a year ago, a considerably larger decline than in June but somewhat below the average decrease for the earlier months this year." The Bank further reports as follows:

Sales of groceries showed the smallest decrease so far this year, and stationery sales the smallest decline since July 1930, while sales of drugs were 6% above a year ago, the first increase since December. Sales of silk goods, reported by the Silk Association of America in yardage rather than in dollar figures, showed a 19% increase over July 1930; in June and July silk goods sales compared more favorably with a year previous than at any time since 1929. Year-to-year decreases of 8 to 21% occurred during July in sales of hardware, shoes, paper and cotton goods, while considerably larger decreases were reported in men's clothing, jewelry and diamonds.

The value of merchandise stocks on hand at the end of July remained substantially below 1930 in all reporting lines except drugs and hardware. Collections in July of this year were only slightly smaller than the previous year.

Commodity.	Percentage Change July 1931 Compared with June 1931.		Percentage Change July 1931 Compared with July 1930.		Per Cent of Account Outstanding June 30 Collected in July.	
	Net Sales.	Stock End of Month.	Net Sales.	Stock End of Month.	1930.	1931.
Groceries.....	+2.4	+0.5	-13.0	-6.4	76.4	78.4
Men's clothing.....	-13.6	---	-38.7	---	36.4	32.1
Cotton goods.....	-16.6	+4.5	-20.9	-32.8	34.6	34.9
Silk goods.....	-10.9*	+2.8*	+19.2*	-20.5*	49.8	54.7
Shoes.....	-13.4	+7.2	-16.4	-38.9	41.1	42.2
Drugs.....	+12.0	-0.5	+5.9	+10.6	24.4	23.9
Hardware.....	-15.1	-1.8	-7.8	+2.8	46.2	45.6
Machine tools**.....	-16.4	---	-32.5	---	---	---
Stationery.....	+9.6	---	-13.6	---	70.6	63.3
Paper.....	-8.0	---	-18.9	---	60.6	53.2
Diamonds.....	-13.5	+28.8	-64.6	-45.4	26.3	18.2
Jewelry.....	-41.5	-5.1	-33.5	-43.0	---	---
Weighted average.....	-7.8	---	-17.3	---	50.2	49.5

*Quantity not value. Reported by Silk Association of America.
**Reported by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Little Change from Previous Year in Chain Store Sales in New York Federal Reserve District.

With reference to chain store sales in this District the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its "Monthly Review" dated Sept. 1 says:

Total sales in July of the reporting chain store organizations showed little change from the previous year. Grocery systems reported increases in sales over a year ago for the first time since last December and drug sales were slightly larger than in July 1930, following decreases for the past year and a half. Ten-cent-store chains reported practically the same volume of sales as a year previous. The sales reported by the variety

chains continued slightly below a year ago, and sales of candy chain systems decreased by about the same amount as in June. Shoe chains showed the largest decline in more than a year.

After making allowance for the number of stores operated, all lines except grocery chains showed a decrease in sales per store compared with a year ago.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE JULY 1931 COMPARED WITH JULY 1930.

Type of Store.	Number of Stores.	Total Sales.	Sales per Store.
Grocery.....	+3.0	+3.0	---
Ten-cent.....	+1.9	-0.3	-2.2
Drug.....	+1.4	+0.2	-1.2
Shoe.....	+10.4	-21.8	-29.1
Variety.....	+4.9	-2.3	-6.8
Candy.....	-6.6	-12.2	-6.0
Total.....	+3.1	-0.4	-3.5

Monthly Indexes of Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board's monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, &c., were released as follows Aug. 26:

BUSINESS INDEXES.

(Index numbers of the Federal Reserve Board 1923-25=100)*

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation.			Without Seasonal Adjustment.		
	1931.		1930.	1931.		1930.
	July	June	July	July	June	July
Industrial production, total.....	p83	84	94	p81	83	91
Manufactures.....	p83	84	94	p80	83	90
Minerals.....	p84	85	97	p85	85	90
Building, contracts, value, total.....	p60	64	95	p66	75	107
Residential.....	p34	37	47	p35	41	48
All other.....	p80	86	135	p92	103	155
Factory employment.....	75.1	76.0	86.6	73.8	75.0	85.5
Factory payrolls.....	---	---	---	64.4	67.6	82.6
Freight car loadings.....	76	77	92	78	77	95
Department store sales.....	p92	95	100	p65	90	71

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—INDEXES BY GROUPS AND INDUSTRIES.*
(Adjusted for seasonal variations)

Group and Industry.	Manufactures.			Industry.	Mining.		
	1931.		1930.		1931.		1930.
	July	June	July		July	June	July
Iron and steel.....	59	64	93	---	74	74	86
Textiles.....	p102	97	84	---	57	66	80
Food products.....	86	83	94	---	p123	122	120
Paper and printing.....	---	108	111	---	---	55	46
Automobiles.....	p60	65	75	---	---	59	67
Leather and shoes.....	p98	101	95	---	---	49	54
Cement.....	108	112	116	---	---	43	r46
Nonferrous metals.....	65	68	97	---	---	64	60
Petroleum refining.....	---	161	166	---	---	---	---
Rubber tires.....	---	126	93	---	---	---	---
Tobacco manufac's.....	122	133	137	---	---	---	---

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.—INDEXES BY GROUPS AND INDUSTRIES.

Group and Industry.	Employment.						Payrolls.	
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation.			Without Seasonal Adjustment.			Without Seasonal Adjustment.	
	1931.		1930.	1931.		1930.	1931.	1930.
	July	June	July	July	June	July	July	July
Iron and steel.....	72.1	72.6	87.3	71.1	72.6	86.1	52.4	57.6
Machinery.....	70.3	73.4	95.2	70.4	73.9	95.2	57.4	62.4
Textiles, group.....	79.6	78.6	81.0	75.2	76.7	76.6	65.9	66.7
Fabrics.....	80.0	78.7	80.6	77.1	77.9	77.8	67.0	69.4
Wearing apparel.....	78.8	78.3	82.0	70.6	73.6	73.5	63.4	61.1
Food.....	88.1	88.7	95.2	87.8	88.4	95.0	88.2	89.7
Paper and printing.....	93.0	93.6	101.7	92.0	92.7	100.5	93.6	96.6
Lumber.....	52.0	54.4	67.8	52.2	54.3	68.2	41.7	44.6
Transportation equipment.....	60.2	62.4	74.9	60.2	63.5	74.8	52.7	58.8
Automobiles.....	67.6	70.7	81.4	67.2	72.6	81.0	53.2	62.1
Leather.....	84.8	83.9	86.8	84.6	79.7	86.6	72.6	66.7
Cement, clay and glass.....	62.7	64.4	74.3	63.7	67.0	75.8	49.4	54.4
Nonferrous metals.....	64.2	65.4	78.7	63.4	65.4	77.7	54.5	66.4
Chemicals, group.....	89.4	89.6	105.4	86.2	86.7	101.0	82.9	84.1
Petroleum.....	87.1	90.2	111.1	89.0	91.1	113.6	89.6	91.1
Rubber products.....	73.8	75.7	82.4	74.1	75.6	82.7	64.0	72.4
Tobacco.....	81.4	80.4	90.4	79.4	79.9	88.2	67.5	68.6

* Indexes of production, car loadings and department store sales based on daily averages. p Preliminary. r Revised. z Revised index based on 3-month moving averages, centred at 2nd month. See "Federal Reserve Bulletin" for July, 1931.

6% Decrease in July Department Store Sales in New York Federal Reserve District as Compared with Last Year.

In its Sept. 1 "Monthly Review" the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has the following to say regarding department store trade:

July sales of the reporting department stores in this district showed a 6% decrease from 1930, and after making allowance for an additional selling day in July this year, which was due to the incidence of the July Fourth holiday on a Saturday, a day when stores in New York and vicinity are always closed during July and August, the daily average volume of sales was almost 10% smaller than in July 1930. The New York City and Newark reporting department stores showed total sales about 5 1/2% below the previous year, following increases in June, which also had one more selling day this year than in 1930, and the Westchester stores reported sales 3% smaller than a year ago, after showing an increase in June. Sales in all other sections of the district, except Rochester, were below the previous year, the declines ranging from 6% to 16%. Sales of the reporting apparel stores were 5% smaller than in July 1930, the smallest decrease since March. Stocks of merchandise on hand at the end of the month, valued at retail

prices, continued to be considerably below the previous year. The percentage of charge accounts collected during July was again only slightly lower than last year.

Locality.	Percentage Change from a Year Ago.			Per Cent of Accounts Outstanding June 30 Collected in July.	
	Net Sales.		Stock on Hand End of Month.	1930.	1931.
	July.	January to July.			
New York.....	-5.5	-6.6	-14.5	46.1	46.4
Buffalo.....	-11.2	-8.9	-12.9	47.1	45.8
Rochester.....	+4.7	-4.6	-17.1	36.2	38.9
Syracuse.....	-14.4	-9.0	-12.3	28.7	26.3
Newark.....	-5.4	-4.6	-13.0	42.1	41.6
Bridgeport district.....	-15.5	-9.9	-18.4	40.8	36.8
Elsewhere.....	-9.0	-8.3	-12.3	37.8	34.9
Northern New York State.....	-7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern New York State.....	-10.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Valley district.....	-5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital district.....	-15.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester district.....	-3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All department stores.....	-6.2	-6.5	-14.2	43.5	43.1
Apparel stores.....	-5.0	-8.3	-19.7	41.7	43.0

	Net Sales Percentage Change July 1931 Compared with July 1930.	Stock on Hand Percentage Change July 31 1931 Compared with July 31 1930.
Toilet articles and drugs.....	+9.8	-9.3
Men's and boys' wear.....	+3.0	-13.8
Toys and sporting goods.....	+0.1	-1.8
Books and stationery.....	-0.2	-11.4
Silverware and jewelry.....	-2.4	-15.0
Women's ready-to-wear accessories.....	-10.1	-15.3
Home furnishings.....	-2.8	-11.2
Men's furnishings.....	-4.2	-12.7
Furniture.....	-4.3	-25.0
Hosiery.....	-6.2	-18.0
Linens and handkerchiefs.....	-6.9	-20.8
Shoes.....	-7.7	-22.6
Cotton goods.....	-8.9	-10.2
Luggage and other leather goods.....	-12.9	-21.2
Women's and misses' ready-to-wear.....	-16.9	-17.2
Woolen goods.....	-19.9	-11.5
Silks and velvets.....	-22.9	-19.6
Musical instruments and radio.....	-39.1	-20.0
Miscellaneous.....	-10.6	-10.1

Bureau of Labor Statistics on Labor Turnover in July—Highest Accession Rate Shown in Boot and Shoe Industry—Iron and Steel Showed Lowest.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, presented, as follows on Aug. 20, labor turnover rates for July for manufacturing as a whole and for 10 separate manufacturing industries.

For industry as a whole, the July accession rate was 3.02. The total separation rate was 4.67. The highest accession rate for any of the industries for which separate figures are presented was shown by the boot and shoe industry at an accession rate of 7.16. Iron and steel had the lowest accession rate, 2.32. The highest quit rate, 2.27 was shown by the boot and shoe industry. Foundry and machine shops had the lowest quit rate, .68. The highest discharge rate, .53 occurred in the boot and shoe industry. The lowest discharge rate, .12 occurred in the iron and steel industry. The brick industry had the highest layoff rate, 7.90. The lowest layoff rate, .97 was registered by the men's clothing industry.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 ON THE PAYROLL—JULY, 1931.
(The net turnover rate is the total separation rate or the accession rate, whichever is the lower.)

Industry.	Separation Rates.				Accession Rate.
	Quit.	Discharge.	Lay-off.	Total.	
Monthly Rates—					
All industries.....	1.10	.25	3.32	4.67	3.02
Automobiles.....	.99	.33	6.89	8.21	4.12
Boots and shoes.....	2.27	.53	1.40	4.20	7.16
Brick.....	.93	.50	7.90	9.33	6.02
Cotton.....	1.48	.40	3.07	4.95	4.62
Foundries and machine shops.....	.68	.20	4.71	5.59	2.63
Furniture.....	.81	.30	3.83	4.94	5.82
Iron and steel.....	.94	.12	1.74	2.80	2.32
Men's clothing.....	1.12	.23	.97	2.32	4.16
Saw mills.....	1.35	.32	5.35	7.02	4.53
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1.38	.49	5.59	7.46	6.46
Equivalent Annual Rates—					
All industries.....	12.9	2.9	39.1	54.9	35.5
Automobiles.....	11.7	3.9	81.1	96.7	48.5
Boots and shoes.....	26.7	6.2	16.5	49.4	84.3
Brick.....	10.9	5.9	93.0	109.8	70.9
Cotton.....	17.4	4.7	36.1	58.2	54.4
Foundries and machine shops.....	8.0	2.4	55.4	65.8	31.0
Furniture.....	9.5	3.5	45.1	58.1	66.1
Iron and steel.....	11.1	1.4	20.5	33.0	27.3
Men's clothing.....	13.2	2.7	11.4	27.3	49.0
Saw mills.....	15.9	3.8	63.0	82.7	53.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	16.2	5.3	65.8	87.8	76.0

U. S. Department of Labor's Survey of Building Operations in the United States—Decrease of 17.5% in Cost of New Residential Buildings in July as Compared with June—Non-Residential Buildings Increased 28.8%

There was an increase of 5.9% in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued during the month of July 1931, as compared with the month of June 1931, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 338 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over. The usual trend between June and July is downward. There was a decrease of 17.5% in the estimated cost of new residential buildings, but an increase of 28.8% in the estimated

cost of new non-residential buildings, comparing permits issued during these two months. Permits issued for all building operations during July total \$110,914,195. Dwellings units were provided for 7,844 families in the new buildings for which permits were issued during the month. This is a decrease of 17.4% as compared with the number of dwelling units provided during June. The Bureau's survey issued Aug. 22 further states:

Comparing permits issued in 289 identical cities during July 1931, and July 1930, there was a decrease of 34.3% in total construction; a decrease of 38.3% in the estimated cost of new residential buildings; a decrease of 33.1% in new non-residential buildings. The number of family dwelling units provided decreased 28.3%.

Permits were issued during July 1931, for the following important building projects: In New Haven, Conn., for a Divinity School to cost \$1,500,000; in Providence, R. I., for a second section of the Providence County Court House to cost nearly \$1,300,000; in Elizabeth, N. J., for a court house and jail to cost nearly \$1,500,000; in Philadelphia, Pa., for a new railroad station and office building to cost \$10,000,000; in Pittsburgh, Pa., for an office building to cost \$1,150,000; in Evanston, Ill., for a public library to cost \$1,100,000; in Baltimore, Md., for a public library to cost \$2,225,000; in Huntington, W. Va., a contract was let by the United States Veterans' Bureau for a hospital to cost over \$750,000. The supervising architect of the Treasury Department awarded a contract for a post office and Federal Court House in Louisville, Ky., to cost over \$1,500,000; for a Federal office building in Seattle, Wash., to cost \$1,300,000, and for a post office in Fort Worth, Texas, to cost \$1,100,000.

ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS IN 338 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE AND JULY 1931, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Geographic Division.	Cities.	New Residential Buildings.			
		Estimated Cost.		Families Provided for in New Dwellings.	
		June 1931.	July 1931.	June 1931.	July 1931.
New England.....	51	\$3,208,170	\$3,644,085	605	612
Middle Atlantic.....	66	19,603,186	13,418,155	4,277	2,945
East North Central.....	92	5,024,560	4,918,024	987	925
West North Central.....	25	2,214,023	2,032,320	592	516
South Atlantic.....	37	2,982,800	2,802,312	653	691
South Central.....	32	2,668,065	2,264,211	711	681
Mountain and Pacific.....	35	5,688,277	5,069,015	1,676	1,474
Total.....	338	\$41,389,081	\$34,148,122	9,501	7,844
Per cent of change.....			-17.5		-17.4

Geographic Division.	Cities.	New Non-Residential Buildings. Estimated Cost.		Total Construction (Including Alterations and Repairs). Estimated Cost.	
		June 1931.	July 1931.	June 1931.	July 1931.
		New England.....	51	\$3,794,199	\$7,977,913	$9,686,140	$14,432,729
Middle Atlantic.....	66	13,654,798	21,811,833	38,566,255	41,776,379
East North Central.....	92	8,037,216	6,157,918	16,414,038	13,971,961
West North Central.....	25	4,600,844	2,458,433	7,891,757	5,071,662
South Atlantic.....	37	4,394,922	6,133,958	9,555,833	10,729,868
South Central.....	32	3,427,856	6,432,440	7,153,378	9,601,656
Mountain and Pacific.....	35	7,259,371	7,205,657	15,453,925	14,729,840
Total.....	338	\$45,169,236	\$58,178,152	\$104,721,286	\$110,914,195
Per cent of change.....			+28.8		+5.9

Building in United States Shows 30% Decline According to Figures for this Year Compiled by Associated General Contractors of America—Upward Trend in July—Secretary Harding Says Municipalities Fail to Take Advantage of Favorable Prices.

Construction volume in the United States during the first seven months of 1931 declined approximately 30% as compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to a statistical analysis issued on Aug. 24 by the Associated General Contractors of America. These advices were contained in the New York "Times" from which the following is also taken:

The analysis, which is based upon the shipment of basic construction materials, shows the July volume at index No. 140, an increase of three points over that of the previous month, but a decline of 59 points as compared with July 1930.

One of the most disappointing facts brought out in the analysis is the apparent failure of municipalities to undertake street and alley paving work under the exceptionally favorable price conditions prevailing this year, Edward J. Harding, managing director of the association, stated in commenting upon the study.

"Present indications are that the totals for concrete street, alley and highway paving will not exceed those of last year despite the increase in Federal aid appropriations to \$125,000,000 and the \$80,000,000 emergency Federal aid money loaned to the various States," Mr. Harding said.

The total awards for concrete surface pavement contracts for the first six months of the year was \$91,908,000 square yards, or an increase of 11%, compared with the corresponding period a year ago, whereas at the close of April the total was 39% greater than during the same four months of 1930, Mr. Harding pointed out.

Long term State and municipal bond issues for contemplated public works, however, continue to run about 12% greater than for the same period last year, the monthly average for the first six months being \$141,000,000, as compared with a six-months' average of \$125,156,000 last year, the analysis shows.

Employment in Building Construction in Selected Cities and Suburbs Decreased 3.1% in July as Compared with June.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor received in June and July reports as to volume of employment from 4,082 identical firms engaged in

the building construction industry. These firms had in the 25 cities covered a combined employment of 55,029 for a pay period ending near July 15, as compared with 56,801 in June. This is a decrease of 3.1%. The same firms had a combined payroll total for a week ending near July 15 of \$1,629,052 as compared with \$1,698,210 for a like period in June. This is a decrease of 4.1%. Detailed figures issued by the Department follow:

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL FIRMS IN JULY AS COMPARED WITH JUNE.

Cities.	No. of Firms Reporting.	No. on Payroll Week Ending Near		Per Cent of Change.	Amount of Payroll Week Ending Near		Per Cent of Change.
		June 15,	July 15.		June 15,	July 15.	
Atlanta	115	1,755	1,744	-0.6	\$33,543	\$32,662	-2.6
Birmingham	68	932	848	-9.0	17,885	17,025	-4.8
Charlotte, N. C.	37	694	614	-11.5	14,268	14,554	+2.0
Cleveland	408	6,170	6,208	+0.6	229,803	222,158	-3.3
Dallas	116	1,826	1,552	-15.0	47,866	39,513	-17.5
Denver	172	1,365	1,337	-2.1	38,231	39,025	+2.1
Des Moines	59	1,099	1,027	-6.6	31,740	30,833	-2.9
Hartford	230	1,981	1,924	-2.9	64,052	64,221	+0.3
Indianapolis	181	2,224	2,398	+7.8	74,526	77,058	+3.4
Jacksonville	52	385	375	-2.6	7,178	6,623	-7.7
Louisville	121	1,254	1,215	-3.1	28,909	28,010	-3.1
Memphis	88	833	791	-5.0	17,559	17,303	-1.5
Minneapolis	242	3,764	3,898	+3.6	114,293	111,455	-2.5
New Orleans	121	2,600	2,703	+4.0	55,033	52,718	-4.2
Oklahoma City	77	1,195	974	-18.5	35,400	28,214	-20.3
Omaha	109	1,253	1,243	-0.3	34,554	37,693	+9.1
Portland, Me.	82	679	618	-9.0	20,293	18,982	-6.5
Portland, Ore.	178	1,579	1,496	-5.3	49,194	47,626	-3.2
Providence	213	2,702	2,451	-9.3	78,927	75,447	-4.4
Richmond	136	1,890	1,919	+1.5	46,689	48,589	+4.1
St. Louis	471	4,483	4,443	-0.9	164,808	160,021	-2.9
Salt Lake City	85	454	456	+0.4	12,381	11,639	-6.0
Seattle	176	2,892	2,592	-10.4	90,939	80,175	-11.8
Washington	445	11,206	10,628	-5.2	344,931	322,651	-6.5
Wilmington, Del.	100	1,606	1,575	-1.9	45,208	44,855	-0.8

Weekly Wholesale Price Index of National Fertilizer Association Declined Only Two Fractional Points in Week of Aug. 22.

The wholesale price index of the National Fertilizer Association, consisting of 476 commodity prices declined only two fractional points during the week ended Aug. 22. During the preceding week the general index number advanced two fractional points, while three weeks ago a decline of five fractional points was marked. The latest index number is 67.5. The week before it was 67.7, while a month ago it was 68.8. Last year at this time the index number stood at 86.1. (The index number 100 represents the average for the three years 1926-1928). Under date of Aug. 24 the Association also states:

Only one of the fourteen groups comprising the index advanced during the latest week. This was the fuel group, which includes petroleum and its products. The rise in this group was attributable to advanced prices for petroleum and gasoline. Five groups, namely: textiles, foodstuffs, grains, feeds and livestock, fertilizer materials and miscellaneous commodities declined. The largest drop was noted in the group of grains, feeds and livestock, due to simultaneous losses shown in the prices for the principal grains and livestock. The remaining eight groups were unchanged.

The price changes in the individual commodities were fewer than for several weeks. Advances were noted in the prices for 15 commodities, while 27 commodities showed price recessions. Included in the list of commodities that declined were cotton, wool, cottonseed, oil, linseed oil, cattle, cheese, flour, raisins, sweet potatoes, corn, wheat, zinc, tin, coffee, hogs, lambs, sheep and hides. Among the commodities that advanced were butter, lard, oats, barley, silver, gasoline, petroleum, rosin, prunes and rubber.

The index numbers and comparative weights for the groups are shown below:

WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX—BASED ON 475 COMMODITY PRICES (1926-1928=100.)

P. C. Each Group Bears to the Total Index.		Latest Week Aug. 22 1931.	Preceding Week.	Month Ago.	Year A. . .
23.2	Other foods	69.3	69.8	74.2	88.1
16.0	Fuel	57.9	56.3	52.3	84.9
12.8	Grains, feeds and livestock	56.6	59.5	59.5	89.2
10.1	Textiles	54.0	54.9	60.4	71.5
8.5	Miscellaneous commodities	63.9	69.5	70.5	79.3
6.7	Automobiles	88.6	88.6	88.4	94.5
6.6	Building materials	76.8	76.8	78.1	89.7
6.2	Metals	77.0	77.0	77.3	84.6
4.0	House furnishings	89.3	89.3	89.9	97.6
3.8	Fats and oils	59.8	59.8	57.3	85.2
1.0	Chemicals and drugs	86.8	86.8	86.8	95.0
.4	Fertilizer materials	75.7	75.8	76.4	84.4
.4	Mixed fertilizer	81.2	81.2	82.7	96.0
.3	Agricultural implements	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.6
100.0	All groups (14)	67.5	67.7	68.8	86.1

Life Insurance Sales in United States Show Continued Decline—Figures for First Seven Months of This Year 16% Below Same Period Last Year.

The volume of ordinary life insurance sold in the United States during the first seven months of 1931 was 16% below sales of the same period last year, it is stated by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau at Hartford, Conn., which under date of Aug. 19 also says:

This general loss, although more severe in some sections, was experienced by every State in the country. The States on the eastern seaboard had the best experience in life insurance sales during 1931. The New England States have suffered the least and show a loss of only 6% for the seven

months. The Middle and South Atlantic sections also have had better experience than the average for the country as a whole.

The loss in sales, while less severe in the East, is now being strongly felt in the West. The three Pacific States, which at the end of seven months of 1930 led all sections of the country with gains in sales, during 1931 have experienced greater losses than the average for the United States as a whole. During 1931 the largest decreases in sales were in those States which suffered most from the severe drought in the spring.

Figures for July indicate that sales continue to decrease. The volume of new ordinary insurance sold in July 1931 was 18% below that of July 1930. No section of the country recorded a gain in sales and Massachusetts was the only State which equalled the volume sold a year ago. The following table affords a comparison of July sales and also of the seven months of 1931 to the same period a year ago. In July the New England States continue to show the best experience, while the losses are greater in the Pacific States and South Central States:

	July 1931 Compared to July 1930.	Seven Months 1931 Compared to First Seven Months 1930
United States total	82%	84%
New England	91	94
Middle Atlantic	82	86
East North Central	80	83
West North Central	83	81
South Atlantic	84	85
East South Central	79	73
West South Central	75	77
Mountain	80	80
Pacific	75	77

Life Insurance Sales in Greater New York in July Estimated at \$87,715,000.

The Life Underwriters' Association of the City of New York, Inc., announces that total sales of life insurance in Greater New York for July 1931 are estimated at \$87,715,000 by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Conn.

Analist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices.

The "Analist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices dropped back to 101.3 on Tuesday, Aug. 25, a loss of 0.9 from last week's revised 102.2, and now stands on the same level as on July 28. The "Analist" continues:

Sharp decline in the farm and food products groups were responsible for the loss, the continuing rise of beef and steers being quite unable to offset their general downward movement. Most of the other groups showed moderate gains, fuels, thanks to the advance of petroleum, metals owing to a rise in tin, and building materials and chemicals because of their weekly share in the advance of their monthly figures.

The relative stability that commodity prices as a whole seem to have attained is shown this week by the monthly index averages, which have the merit of ironing out many of the local fluctuations of the weekly series. The average of 101.7 for August marks the third month in which the monthly figures have been confined within the small range of 101.2—101.9.

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

	Aug. 25 1931.	Aug. 18 1931.	Aug. 26 1930.
Farm products	86.3	87.9	118.2
Food products	113.1	114.5	120.2
Textile products	90.6	*90.6	111.9
Fuels	122.0	121.5	154.4
Metals	101.3	101.7	107.8
Building materials	114.9	114.5	137.0
Chemicals	96.6	96.6	116.0
Miscellaneous	84.1	84.1	98.3
All commodities	101.3	*102.2	124.5

* Revised.

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (Monthly averages. 1913=100.)

	Aug. 1931.	July 1931.	Aug. 1930.
Farm products	87.7	88.8	114.1
Food products	113.1	111.6	127.7
Textile products	91.6	95.8	113.2
Fuels	121.0	119.3	153.8
Metals	101.7	102.6	108.6
Building materials	114.5	115.0	138.0
Chemicals	96.6	96.6	106.0
Miscellaneous	84.2	84.8	98.4
All commodities	101.7	101.9	122.8

Gas Utility Revenues Declined In First Half of 1931.

During the first six months, revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities declined 3.7%, while gas sales dropped 7.1%, as compared with the first half of 1930, according to reports to the American Gas Association from companies serving 13,659,000 customers and comprising nearly 90% of the gas utility industry. The Association further states:

Revenues of reporting manufactured gas companies aggregated \$198,702,000 during the first half year, a decline of 1.9%, while sales totaled 188,243,000,000 cubic feet, a drop of 1.6%. During the first quarter, these companies reported a decline of 1.7% in revenues and 1.3% in sales.

Natural gas utilities reported aggregate revenues of \$160,798,000 during the first six months, a drop of 5.9%, and total sales of 370,980,000,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 9.7%. In the first quarter natural gas revenues were down 6.3% and natural gas sales 10.9% when compared with the corresponding period of 1930.

A considerable drop in manufactured gas sales occurred in the East North Central states, embracing the industrial region of the Middle West, and on the Pacific Coast. In both of these areas sales during the first six months declined 7%. In contrast, manufactured gas sales in the New England and South Atlantic states registered increases of 2.5% and 4.7%, respectively, during the same period.

Natural gas sales declined sharply in several states of the Mid-Continent and Southwestern areas, while sales in California dropped only 3.4%.

Loading of Railroad Revenue Freight Continues Away Below 1930 and 1929.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on Aug. 15 totaled 742,736 cars, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced on Aug. 25. This was an increase of 7,956 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 180,087 cars below the corresponding week last year. It also was 359,831 cars under the same week two years ago. The details are set out as follows:

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week of Aug. 15 totaled 283,107 cars, an increase of 2,840 cars above the preceding week this year but 77,594 cars under the corresponding week in 1930, and 158,970 cars under the same week in 1929.

Grain and grain products loading for the week totaled 46,017 cars, a decrease of 323 cars below the preceding week this year and 16,295 cars under the same week last year. It also was 15,494 cars below the corresponding week two years ago. In the Western districts alone grain and grain products loading for the week ended on Aug. 15 totaled 31,334 cars, a decrease of 15,330 cars below the same week last year.

Forest products loading totaled 27,819, an increase of 259 cars above the preceding week this year but 12,984 cars under the same week in 1930. It also was 40,199 cars below the corresponding week two years ago.

ore loading amounted to 35,303 cars, an increase of 1,257 cars above the week before but 22,330 cars below the corresponding week last year. It also was a decrease of 39,271 cars under the same week in 1929.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 212,770 cars, a decrease of 1,685 cars below the preceding week this year, 21,321 cars below the corresponding week last year and 47,315 cars under the same week two years ago.

Coal loading amounted to 112,817 cars, 4,370 cars above the preceding week but 24,851 cars below the corresponding week last year. It also was 47,136 cars under the same week in 1929.

Coke loading amounted to 4,623 cars, an increase of 257 cars above the preceding week this year but 3,792 cars under the same week last year. It also was 7,062 cars below the same week two years ago.

Live stock loading amounted to 20,250 cars, an increase of 981 cars above the preceding week this year but 920 cars below the same week last year. It also was a decrease of 4,384 cars under the same week two years ago. In the Western districts alone livestock loading for the week ended on Aug. 15 totaled 15,527 cars, a decrease of 43 compared with the same week last year.

All districts reported reductions in the total loading of all commodities, compared not only with the same week in 1930 but also with the same week in 1929.

Loading of revenue freight in 1931 compared with the two previous years follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year (1931, 1930, 1929) and rows for weekly loadings from January to August 15, 1931, with a Total row at the bottom.

The foregoing, as noted, cover total loadings by the railroads of the United States for the week ended Aug. 15. In the table below we undertake to show also the loadings for the separate roads and systems. It should be understood, however, that in this case the figures are a week behind those of the general totals—that is, are for the week ended Aug. 8. In the comparisons for the separate roads, the only road which shows a substantial increase over the corresponding period last year is the International-Great Northern R.R. This reports loading 6,229 cars during the week of Aug. 8, as against 1,987 cars in the same period in 1930. The wonderful oil developments in eastern Texas are, of course, the reason for this.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED AUG. 8.

Table with 5 columns: Railroad, 1931, 1930, 1929, and Total Loads Received from Connections. Rows are categorized by Eastern District, Group A, Group B, Group C, and Grand Trunk Western.

Table with 5 columns: Railroads, 1931, 1930, 1929, and Total Loads Received from Connections. Rows are categorized by Grand total Eastern District, Southern District, Group A, Group B, Group C, and Grand total Southern District.

* Previous figures.

Assistant Secretary of Navy Jahncke Says Working Day Will Soon Reach Five-day Stage with Present Wage Maintained.

Speaking before the American Legion, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Aug. 17, Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, noted that "the working day has progressively shortened, the working week has dropped from six days to 5½, and will soon reach the five-day stage." Mr. Jahncke, among other things, made the statement that "mechanization of industry has been the most outstanding historical fact in a thousand years. Machine labor has virtually replaced hand labor." "Obviously," he said, "we cannot abandon, if we would, the use of more efficient machinery. But one alternative remains, and that is to supply employment by the reducing of hours of labor and shortening of the working week while maintaining the present high standard of wages." An authorized summary of Mr. Jahncke's address, as given in the "United States Daily," follows:

In times such as this America has need of her sturdiest citizens, her staunchest believers. It is of this that I came to Wisconsin to talk to you.

Supply Exceeds Need.

Our food supply is beyond reckoning in excess of our needs. One of the fundamental causes of present world distress is the strange contradiction of too great proficiency in production.

Moreover, it is interesting to note that this superabundance is directly traceable to war.

We find the world confronted with the appalling fact of millions of unemployed surrounded on every hand with vast quantities of surplus food and surplus goods.

From the beginning of time man has slowly struggled to achieve greater production of those goods which he has required to supply his wants.

Until steam power was introduced, his progress from generation to generation was almost imperceptible. The pace from that time on has greatly accelerated.

In the last 150 years the human brain has turned its energies more and more toward invention.

Mechanization of industry has been the most outstanding historical fact in a thousand years. Machine labor has virtually replaced hand labor.

We are too close to the event to fully realize its significance upon human life and its every aspect on this condition.

The liberation of man from toil, although yet far from full achievement, has progressed beyond the wildest dreams of our fathers.

The working day has progressively shortened; the working week has dropped from six days to 5½, and soon will reach the five-day stage.

Cultural Growth Likely.

The problems of life will turn from that of the bitter struggle for existence to the question of how to devote the addition of mass leisure to our population. Cultural development, the arts, physical and mental recreation, will occupy the minds of our leaders.

It will be remembered that all the great cultures of history, Babylon, Egypt, Athens and Rome sprang from the existence of a leisure class.

This opportunity for cultural development was based on slave labor. To-day mechanical appliances do the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 slaves.

In time we will have the basic condition for the greatest renaissance of mass culture known to man. This is the practical Utopia to which the liberation of man from fettering toil is leading. Man's mastery of the machine points that way, but the ultimate goal is still far in the dim future.

In the meantime the machine has got out of hand. It threatens to become the Frankenstein destroying its maker.

Efficiency of production has outstripped capacity for consumption, causing unemployment which has in turn still further lowered the capacity for consumption.

Our economists show this phase in human development, this miscue in the great plan of human progress, to be due to that other and greater misfortune, the World War.

Twenty millions of the world's most efficient producers were diverted from their normal occupations and an abnormal demand was placed upon the remaining workers.

Human ingenuity exerted itself and was able to force nature to yield more bountifully than ever before.

Invention replaced absent industrial workers with machines. In a few years mechanization of manufacture and agriculture leaped forward over what normally would have required a generation of slow development.

After the war a depleted world was able to absorb the increased production of a vastly more efficient industry and agriculture. After a short post-war liquidation the pace of production was resumed at a rate heretofore unequalled. The progress of invention, of increasing mechanization of industry, went forward with astounding strides.

New Methods of Manufacture Result.

Avenues of research, begun under pressure of war-time necessity, resulted in new methods of manufacture, which in some cases permitted one man to do the work formerly requiring 10 men.

It has been reliably estimated that this process regularly displaced 2,000,000 workers every year in the past 10 years.

This excess was absorbed back into industry because of expansion of consumptive capacity which is another word for prosperity. In this decade we have seen the establishment of a major industry—the radio, which gave jobs to hundreds of thousands.

Use of the automobile was doubled in the 10 years following the war. Industrial expansion was thus able to absorb the labor surplus created by increasingly efficient machinery. This condition has prevailed in greater or less degree throughout the world.

The combine which cuts and threshes wheat in one operation swept the harvest hand from the wheat fields of the world. Reduced costs have made possible greater production which in turn has resulted in an enormous world surplus of wheat. Argentina, Canada, Australia, Russia and the United States are laboring under an overabundance of wheat.

Mechanization of the sugar industry has led to a similar condition in my own State of Louisiana, as well as in every country where the can and beet are grown.

Coffee, copper, cotton, sugar, wheat, rubber, steel, all, in fact, of the basic industries of the world, have eliminated labor through mechanization and increased production at the same time.

The problem goes deeper than such evasive proposals as doles and public or private charity. The problem must be attacked at its root—and that root is the question how to control increasingly efficient mechanized production.

Obviously we cannot abandon if we would the use of more efficient machinery. But one alternative remains, and that is to supply employment by the reducing of hours of labor and shortening of the working week while maintaining the present high standard of wages.

Must Learn Control Over Machine Giant.

We have created for ourselves an enormous giant—the machine. Now we must learn to control it.

The method by which hours may be shortened and wages maintained is a matter for industry to take care of itself as a matter of self-preservation.

Industry thus far in the process of adjusting the machine to the economic structure has already cut the average working time in half. If the process of mechanization had not spurred forward so rapidly the process of shortening working time would have continued in an orderly fashion.

Now the readjustment is more violent and there is apparent an effort to actually retard natural progress.

The simple historical fact is that this depression is but a temporary obstacle in the march of progress. It is nothing as compared with scores of others which have been met and surmounted by man in his upward climb.

Readjustment of our economic structure toward new conditions is inevitable and will take place largely through the natural operation of natural laws.

We in the United States have been handicapped in our recovery by outside conditions having no direct connection with this problem of production.

As an aftermath of the World War the financial structure which interlocks with the industrial structure of the world has of late been seriously strained.

In recent months the condition has become acute. America has led the way out in suggesting a means of restoring world financial stability, thereby facilitating American recovery.

American leadership alone saved the German nation from the brink of financial and economic disaster only this summer. By this moratorium proposal your President turned the eyes of the world to the United States for leadership out of the economic morass in which the world finds itself to-day.

Each member of the family of nations will meet this problem according to its own national genius, some quickly, some slowly, some violently, some with little alteration of the rhythm of its life.

We in America will, as usual, take the lead. As the largest single economic unit in the world, consuming one-half of the world's total production and producing more than 90% of our own requirements, we have within our borders the leadership, the resources, and the vitality for an earlier and stronger recovery than any other nation.

Although to-day there are millions of unemployed, and the winter ahead will without question be one of hardship in many sections, nevertheless I believe that we stand now on the threshold of a new dawn of prosperity that will be on a firmer foundation and will in time transcend all prosperity peaks of the past.

Bitter Hardships Are Envisioned.

But before we reach the yonder shore the American nation will yet face bitter trials, hardships, and endure character testing difficulties.

We think of Russia to-day as a social experiment. It is not that, as much as a political experiment.

The leaders of the Kremlin have created for themselves a vast bureaucracy, a political machine which no election could possibly overthrow.

The practical operation of Socialism is the creation of a self-perpetuating political oligarchy in which the average man has no voice, and whose daily food is regulated to the ounce, whose children are reared by the State, whose enjoyment of life is reduced to nothing.

But it is not progress!

We have never claimed that our system is perfect. We do claim and can prove that it has been vastly improved as the years have passed, that time has shown us our mistakes, and that we have corrected them.

We must turn our whole energies not to any fantastic short cut leading to a mirage, but to the concrete problems of making the world we live in a better place for our children.

The United States is invincible from foreign assault. I can answer for the Navy that our shores are safe from invasion and I know that our Army is a world model for efficiency and potential strength. We have no fear from without. Our only dangers lie within our own borders.

I ask of you to-day, as a matter of common patriotism, to give to the President, the Commander-in-Chief, if you please, of the forces that are fighting this depression, the same loyal support you would give to him in time of war.

Decline in Wholesale and Retail Sales in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District During July as Compared with June.

Mercantile trade declined seasonally from June to July and continued smaller than a year ago, according to indexes of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, based on reports from 260 retail and wholesale concerns. The Bank reports further:

The decline of 34% in retail sales was somewhat more than was to be expected. Reports from all trading areas showed marked recessions, but the most pronounced decreases occurred in the areas comprising Philadelphia, Wilmington, Harrisburg, Trenton, Wilkes-Barre and Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.

Compared with a year ago, dollar sales were 8% smaller, all city areas excepting the Reading area showing marked declines. In the first seven months of this year sales were 9% less than in the like period last year, reflecting largely lower prices.

Business at wholesale was 3% less in July than June. Sales of electrical supplies, groceries and paper were larger than usual, while those of shoes, hardware and jewelry were smaller than was to be expected. Sales of drugs and dry goods measured up to the volume customary for July. In comparison with a year ago wholesale trade was 10% smaller. Sales also were materially smaller in the first seven months of this year than last, owing partly to reductions in prices.

Inventories at retail and wholesale establishments were reduced further and continued smaller than a year before. The rate of turnover at retail stores was greater this year than last, while collections were smaller. Col-

lections by wholesale dealers in drugs, groceries and jewelry showed gains from June, while other lines reported declines; compared with a year ago dealers in electrical supplies alone had larger settlements of accounts.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1931.

Compiled by Department of Research and Statistics Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Percentage Change Is Indicated by + and - Signs.	Boots and Shoes.	Drugs.	Dry Goods.	Electrical Suppl's.	Groceries.	Hard-ware.	Jewelry.	Paper.
7 mos. 1931 compared with 7 mos. 1930.....	-25.5	-4.3	-14.5	-11.3	-13.1	-18.4	-31.6	-18.4
July 1931 compared with:								
June 1931.....	-20.2	-2.2	-16.4	+19.0	+3.6	-12.1	-36.2	+0.5
July 1930.....	-23.3	-3.0	-7.4	+3.4	-7.4	-15.9	-38.5	-15.7
Actual Index*								
July 1931.....	39.1	95.8	39.8	78.2p	93.2	60.9	30.3	66.9
June 1931.....	49.0	98.0	47.6	65.7p	90.0r	69.3	47.5	66.6
July 1930.....	54.5	98.8	43.0	---	100.7	72.4	49.3	79.4
Seasonally adj. Index*								
July 1931.....	47.7	101.9	51.7	95.4p	92.3	62.8	44.6	71.2
June 1931.....	57.0	102.1	51.7	80.1p	88.2r	66.6	56.5	69.4
July 1930.....	66.5	105.1	55.8	---	99.7	74.6	72.5	84.5
Stocks July 31 1931								
Change from:								
June 30 1931.....	---	-11.0	-1.8	-13.9	-1.3	-2.1	+3.5	+0.7
July 31 1930.....	---	-7.8	-21.6	-4.7	-7.3	-11.0	-21.9	-12.5
Receipts July 31 1931:								
Change from:								
June 30 1931.....	-6.2	-1.0	-5.2	+11.2	+2.7	-3.5	-8.5	-0.7
July 31 1930.....	-22.0	-1.4	-7.2	-8.1	-6.6	-14.4	-19.7	-6.5
Collections During July 1931:								
Change from:								
June 1931.....	-13.2	+3.9	-3.0	-5.7	+9.9	-7.3	+15.2	-2.7
July 1930.....	-12.9	-4.1	-13.6	+6.1	-13.7	-18.0	-34.4	-21.8

*1923-1925 equals 100. p Preliminary. r Revised.

RETAIL TRADE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1931.

	Index Numbers of Sales (Per Cent of 1923-1925 Monthly Average).		Net Sales.	
	June 1931.	July 1931.	July 1931 Compared with July 1930.	Jan. 1 to July 31
				Compared with Period a Year Ago.
All reporting stores.....	84.6	5.99p	-8.0	-8.6
Department.....	82.9	55.1p	-7.4	-8.4
In Philadelphia.....	80.9	50.4	-8.3	-9.4
Outside Philadelphia.....	---	---	-5.5	-5.8
Men's apparel.....	88.7	59.6	-12.6	-12.9
In Philadelphia.....	---	---	-10.1	-16.2
Outside Philadelphia.....	---	---	-13.9	-10.6
Women's apparel.....	105.5	63.0	-8.1	-7.5
In Philadelphia.....	---	---	-8.5	-7.7
Outside Philadelphia.....	---	---	-5.8	-7.4
Shoe.....	109.8	78.8	-24.1	-18.6
Credit.....	71.9	48.0	-6.8	-5.5
Stores in:				
Philadelphia.....	83.2	51.4	-8.7	-9.5
Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.....	79.3	57.5	-12.9	-13.2
Altoona.....	77.0	68.2	-13.2	-9.7
Harrisburg.....	85.9	59.7p	-7.6	-2.9
Johnstown.....	67.2	55.4	-10.8	-13.3
Lancaster.....	90.7	69.0	-11.0	-9.2
Reading.....	85.7	66.4	+8.0	-2.5
Scranton.....	81.3	60.6	-4.5	-3.0
Trenton.....	87.7r	62.9	-8.4	-6.8
Wilkes-Barre.....	78.8	57.3	-6.4	-3.8
Wilmington.....	119.3	77.1p	-12.4	-7.1
All other cities.....	---	---	-1.5	-3.2

	Stocks at End of Month Compared with		Stocks Turnover Jan. 1 to July 31.		Accounts Receivable at End of Mo. Compared with Year Ago.	Collection During Month Compared with Year Ago.
	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	1931.	1930.		
All reporting stores.....	-7.4	-12.9	2.24	2.11	---	---
Department.....	-7.0	-12.8	2.22	2.10	---	---
In Philadelphia.....	-6.5	-11.3	2.39	2.31	---	---
Outside Philadel.	-7.9	-15.7	1.88	1.68	-2.0	-9.7
Men's apparel.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
In Philadelphia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Outside Philadel.	-7.4	-10.8	1.26	1.21	+1.4	-8.2
Women's apparel.....	-17.8	-13.9	4.05	3.66	---	---
In Philadelphia.....	-18.4	-14.7	4.39	3.90	---	---
Outside Philadel.	-15.3	-10.0	2.29	2.28	+7.7	-8.1
Shoe.....	-4.4	-13.3	1.57	1.62	-33.6	-15.7
Credit.....	+1.6	-11.7	1.47	1.27	-2.1	-13.7
Stores in:						
Philadelphia.....	-7.5	-11.7	2.49	2.40	---	---
Allentown, Beth- lehem & Easton.....	-9.0	-21.6	1.47	1.34	-7.9	-13.7
Altoona.....	-3.6	-10.4	1.73	1.73	-4.3	-11.1
Harrisburg.....	-9.5	-17.5	2.15	1.81	+8.8	-2.2
Johnstown.....	-0.1	-10.0	1.98	1.98	---	-22.5
Lancaster.....	-5.4	-15.4	1.69	1.56	---	---
Reading.....	-9.5	-26.0	1.96	1.56	-5.2	-11.8
Scranton.....	-7.9	-10.6	2.09	1.85	-0.0	-5.5
Trenton.....	-8.4	-14.3	2.03	1.89	-4.0	-5.6
Wilkes-Barre.....	-5.7	-14.7	1.55	1.40	-7.0	-7.7
Wilmington.....	-3.9	-8.1	1.49	1.39	+0.3	-9.8
All other cities.....	-9.1	-10.9	1.68	1.54	+3.0	-8.4

p Preliminary. r Revised.

Gross Receipts of British Railroads Decline.

Gross receipts of the four main groups of British railroads declined \$43,949,361 during the first 30 weeks of 1931, amounting to \$432,495,581 compared with \$476,444,952 during the corresponding period of 1930, it is noted in a report from Alfred Nutting, London, made public by the Department of Commerce on Aug. 20. The Department likewise says:

The greatest decline in income was registered in the value of freight charges for merchandise carried, amounting to \$23,222,451. Income from coal and coke shipments registered a decline of \$6,156,609, while that from passenger transportation amounted to \$14,570,301.

The London Midland and Scottish system was the heaviest loser, with a total decrease of \$16,560,699, of which \$10,693,647 applied to merchandise; \$5,002,762 to passenger fares, and \$864,290 to coal and coke.

In consequence mainly of a much greater decline in receipts from coal and coke, the London and North Eastern railroad suffered a total loss of \$15,592,266 merchandise freight fell by \$8,049,191; coal and coke by \$3,202,157, and passenger fares by \$4,340,918.

On the Great Western System the total decrease reached \$8,725,635, comprised of \$3,581,744 for merchandise; \$2,744,706 passenger fares, and \$2,399,185 coal and coke.

The Southern railroad recorded a loss of \$2,481,915 in passenger fares and of \$897,869 in merchandise, but receipts from coal and coke transport rose by \$309,023, making the net decline \$3,070,761.

Indiana Business Review Finds Business in That State at New Low Level in July.

Indiana business and industry last month hit a new low level for the current depression, according to the Indiana Business Review, prepared monthly by the Indianapolis Division of the Indiana University Bureau of Business Research and published by the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis. The Review, made public Aug. 20, says:

After making allowances for usual seasonal variations and secular trends, the Indiana index indicates that trade and industry in Indiana during July was on a new low level for the current depression. The Indiana general business index has been revised to 77.5 for May and 69.1 for June. Preliminary July index is 68.4.

Steel ingot production in the Indiana-Illinois district continued at about 30% capacity. Pig iron production in the district made more than the normal seasonal decline to a point 62.4% under the theoretical normal. Moving against an established seasonal trend, building stone shipments gained in the Bedford-Bloomington district to a point 33.5% under normal. Automobile production continued the decline started in May. Manufacturers of auto parts and accessories reported normal seasonal decline in output. Preliminary reports indicate that coal production again made more than normal seasonal decline. Furniture production during first six months was 23.9% under a year ago and 46.4% under corresponding period in 1929.

Wheat crop was far above normal with the average yield reported as 26.3 bushels. Late oats were damaged by the excessive heat. Corn conditions are better than in any other year since 1926. Fruit prospects are excellent. Pasture condition is 70% of normal. Live stock receipts made more than normal seasonal decline. Prices for most farm products continued to decline during July.

Some sections reported employment equal to, or above, a month ago but most of the state reported declines during July. Seasonal decline was noted in employment in retail stores while farm employment was high. Employment in building industry continued light. The building section of the Indiana business curve shows construction made slightly more than normal seasonal decline to a point 66.6% under theoretical normal.

Northwest Bancorporation of Minneapolis Finds Sales of Merchandising and Manufacturing Concerns Gain in Second Quarter as Compared With First.

In the Aug. 20 "Northwest Bancorporation Review" issued by the Northwestern National Bank and Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., of Minneapolis, it is stated that the "volume of sales of 238 merchandising and manufacturing concerns and utilities of this region was 20.8% less in the second quarter of 1931—April, May and June—than in the same months of 1930." The "Review" continues:

This is a slightly better record than that of the first quarter when practically identical concerns reported an aggregate decrease of 21.7%. Total volume amounted to \$170,330,553 in the second quarter as against \$215,140,588 in the corresponding three months of 1930. Utilities continue to report revenues not much below those of a year ago—a decline of but 2.5% for the 25 utilities included in the tabulation. The remaining industrial (manufacturers, distributors, or retailers of all classes of goods and commodities, such as groceries, electrical supplies, lumber, hardware, creamery products, machinery, furniture, &c.) report net sales amounting to \$135,252,255 in April, May and June, as compared with \$179,144,883 a year ago, a falling off of 24.5%. Of the non-utility concerns, 66 deal largely in foods, and 147 in other products; the decline in sales of food distributors and manufacturers was 21.3% and that of the remaining group of industrials was 27%. Despite price declines not all of the 238 reporting concerns experienced a falling off in dollar volume; 30 industrials and eight utilities reported gains.

Preceding record of sales is far from discouraging if price drops that have occurred since the second quarter of 1930 are taken into consideration. In numerous cases the quantity of goods moved, or unit volume, increased—and, as has been noted, even dollar volume in some cases has improved slightly.

Lumber Orders Exceed Mill Output 13%.

Orders received by lumber mills during the week ended Aug. 22 were approximately 13% above production, it is indicated in reports from 824 leading hardwood and softwood mills to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. These mills gave their combined cut as 190,206,000 feet. Shipments were also above this figure by about 12%. A week earlier 849 mills reported orders 2% above and shipments 10% above a production of 202,060,000 feet. Comparison by identical mill figures for the latest week with the equivalent week a year ago shows—for softwoods, 459 mills, production 32% less shipments 23% less, and orders 19% less than for the week in 1930; for hardwoods, 228 mills, production 33% less, shipments 5% less and orders 1% above the volume for the week a year ago.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 22 1931, by 569 softwood mills totaled 193,373,000 feet, or 11% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as

reported for the same week were 191,999,000 feet, or 10% above production. Production was 174,958,000 feet.

Reports from 273 hardwood mills give new business as 21,029,000 feet, or 38% above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 21,445,000 feet, or 41% above production. Production was 15,238,000 feet. The Association, in its statement says:

Unfilled Orders.

Reports from 483 softwood mills give unfilled orders of 585,684,000 feet, on Aug. 22 1931, or the equivalent of 12 days' production. This is based upon production of latest calendar year—300-day year—and may be compared with unfilled orders of 499 softwood mills on Aug. 23 1930, of 755,820,000 feet, or the equivalent of 15 days' production.

The 420 identical softwood mills report unfilled orders as 570,700,000 feet, or the equivalent of 13 days' production on Aug. 22 1931, as compared with 705,220,000 feet, or the equivalent of 16 days' production for the same week a year ago. Last week's production of 459 identical softwood mills was 164,927,000 feet, and a year ago it was 242,751,000 feet; shipments were respectively 179,825,000 feet and 234,168,000; and orders received 185,102,000 feet and 229,768,000. In the case of hardwoods, 228 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago 14,092,000 feet and 21,127,000; shipments 19,394,000 feet and 20,353,000; and orders 18,947,000 feet and 18,851,000.

West Coast Movement.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wired from Seattle the following new business, shipments and unfilled orders for 224 mills reporting for the week ended Aug. 22:

NEW BUSINESS.		UNSHIPPED ORDERS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Feet.		Feet.		Feet.	
Domestic cargo delivery	36,126,000	Domestic cargo delivery	151,012,000	Coastwise and intercoastal	41,520,000
Export	31,357,000	Foreign	95,878,000	Export	20,668,000
Rail	30,826,000	Rail	78,456,000	Rail	33,776,000
Local	8,773,000			Local	8,773,000
Total	107,082,000	Total	325,346,000	Total	104,736,000

Production for the week was 91,339,000 feet. For the year to Aug. 15 1931, 167 identical mills reported orders 1.3% above production, and shipments were 4.2% above production. The same number of mills showed a decrease in inventories of 6.5% on Aug. 15, as compared with Jan. 1.

Southern Pine Reports.

The Southern Pine Association reported from New Orleans that for 131 mills reporting, shipments were 23% above production, and orders 18% above production and 4% below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 32,256,000 feet (previous week 37,569,000 at 136 mills); shipments 33,621,000 feet (previous week 38,472,000); and production 27,344,000 feet (previous week 27,737,000). Orders on hand at the end of the week at 116 mills were 84,525,000 feet. The 120 identical mills reported a decrease in production of 39%, and in new business a decrease of 24% as compared with the same week a year ago.

The Western Pine Manufacturers Association of Portland, Ore., reported production from 87 mills as 31,658,000 feet, shipments 29,585,000 and new business 30,365,000. The 61 identical mills reported production 35% less and new business 22% less than for the same week of 1930.

The California White & Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association of San Francisco, reported production from 24 mills as 16,013,000 feet, shipments 15,084,000 and orders 13,820,000. The same number of mills reported a decrease of 42% in production and a decrease of 23% in orders, compared with the same week last year.

The Northern Pine Manufacturers of Minneapolis, Minn., reported production from 7 mills as 2,382,000 feet, shipments 2,265,000 and new business 3,315,000. The same number of mills reported a decrease of 62% in production and a decrease of 13% in orders, compared with the same week last year.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 18 mills as 1,541,000 feet, shipments 943,000 and orders 837,000. The 15 identical mills reported production 27% less and new business 34% less than for the same week of 1930.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., reported production from 78 mills as 4,691,000 feet, shipments 5,801,000 and new business 5,698,000. The 38 identical mills reported a 28% decrease in production and a 2% increase in new business, compared with the corresponding week of 1930.

Hardwood Reports.

The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reported production from 255 mills as 14,498,000 feet, shipments 19,742,000 and new business 19,658,000. The 213 identical mills reported production 35% less and new business 3% more than for the same week last year.

The Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 18 mills as 740,000 feet, shipments 1,703,000 and orders 1,371,000. The 15 identical mills reported a 1% increase in production and a 28% decrease in new business, compared with the same week last year.

West Coast Lumbermen's Association Weekly Report.

According to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, reports from 224 mills show that for the week ended Aug. 15 1931 production of lumber totaled 100,164,386 feet, orders 98,001,523 feet and shipments 105,048,744 feet. This compares with 101,770,492 feet produced, 94,717,259 feet ordered and 99,712,002 feet shipped during the preceding week. The Association's statement shows:

WEEKLY REPORT OF PRODUCTION, ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS.

224 mills report for week ending Aug. 15 1931.

(All mills reporting production, orders and shipments for last week.)

Production	100,164,386 feet (100%)
Orders	98,001,523 feet (2.16% under production)
Shipments	105,048,744 feet (4.88% over production)

COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND PAST PRODUCTION AND WEEKLY OPERATING CAPACITY (343 IDENTICAL MILLS).

(All mills reporting production for 1930 and 1931 to date.)

Actual production week ended Aug. 15 1931	113,515,255 feet
Average weekly production 32 weeks ended Aug. 15 1931	123,361,440 feet
Average weekly production during 1930	158,860,610 feet
Average weekly production last three years	195,680,399 feet
x Weekly operating capacity	298,599,042 feet

x 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 224 IDENTICAL MILLS—1931.

(All mills whose reports of production, orders and shipments are complete for the last four weeks.)

Week Ended—	Aug. 15.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 1.	July 25.
Production	100,164,386	101,770,492	102,723,963	99,505,418
Orders (100%)	98,001,523	94,717,259	95,021,877	110,165,603
Rail (31%)	30,673,448	30,431,760	30,630,799	35,770,281
Domestic cargo (34%)	33,059,165	40,724,316	41,563,828	54,045,342
Export (28%)	26,983,895	18,556,781	13,190,412	12,833,348
Local (7%)	7,285,015	9,704,402	9,636,838	7,516,632
Shipments (100%)	105,048,744	99,712,002	105,635,502	122,258,929
Rail (30%)	31,863,620	31,752,997	33,981,741	34,014,982
Domestic cargo (39%)	41,065,867	43,825,172	40,378,418	55,610,749
Export (24%)	24,834,242	14,429,431	21,638,505	25,115,666
Local (7%)	7,285,015	9,704,402	9,636,838	7,516,632
Unfilled orders (100%)	326,782,700	337,659,411	344,466,738	363,624,705
Rail (25%)	82,706,165	85,124,601	85,775,514	90,267,214
Domestic cargo (49%)	158,130,149	167,932,340	173,183,697	179,175,785
Export (26%)	85,946,395	84,602,470	85,507,527	94,181,706

194 IDENTICAL MILLS.

(All mills whose reports of production, orders and shipments are complete for 1930 and 1931 to date.)

Production (feet)	Week Ended	Average 32	Average 32
	Aug. 15 1931.	Weeks Ended Aug. 15 1931.	Weeks Ended Aug. 16 1930.
Orders (feet)	96,345,583	102,617,768	145,926,932
Shipments (feet)	94,408,302	104,089,025	137,055,280
	101,523,378	107,168,573	144,076,255

DOMESTIC CARGO DISTRIBUTION WEEK ENDED AUG. 15 '31 (102 mills)

	Orders on Hand Beg'n'g Week Aug 15 1931	Orders Received.	Cancel-lation ad-justments	Shp-ments	Unfilled Orders Week Ended Aug 15 1931
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Washington & Oregon (91 Mills)—					
California (58 mills)	42,565,443	9,723,379	1,539,000	10,633,847	40,115,975
Atlantic Coast (78 mills)	111,337,086	17,245,350	307,153	24,562,409	103,712,874
Miscellaneous (16 mills)	2,410,461	965,000	50,664	582,826	2,843,299
Total Wash. & Oregon Reporting dom. cargo only (4 mills)—	156,312,990	27,933,729	1,795,489	35,779,082	146,672,148
	1,995,348	1,015,796	None	1,057,964	1,953,180
Totals	158,308,338	28,949,525	1,795,489	36,837,046	148,625,328
Brit. Col. (11 Mills)—					
California (1 mill)	453,000	15,000	-----	468,000	-----
Atlantic Coast (11 mills)	8,208,002	3,803,640	-----	3,559,821	8,451,821
Miscellaneous (4 mills)	963,000	291,000	-----	201,000	1,053,000
Totals Brit. Columbia Reporting domes. cargo only	9,624,002	4,109,640	-----	4,228,821	9,504,821
Totals	9,624,002	4,109,640	-----	4,228,821	9,504,821
Total domestic cargo.	167,932,340	33,059,165	1,795,489	41,665,867	158,130,149

Canada Wheat Pool Ends—New Federal Plan in Use.

After seven years of phenomenal activity, the Canadian wheat pool has faded out of the commercial picture, reports a Winnipeg dispatch, Aug. 20, to the New York "Journal of Commerce," which goes on to say:

What is left of a farmers' organization that at the zenith of its power produced and merchandised approximately half of the wheat produced in Western Canada, with 148,000 members, and in that period marketing a billion and a half bushels, has resolved itself into the three ordinary open market trading units which originally were its component parts.

The Central Selling Agency will no longer function, except to dispose of its share of the old carry-over of 140,179,000 bushels. When this volume is sold it will be wound up.

In each province a provincial, voluntary pool now operates, selling on the open market precisely as any other private grain firm. Former pool subscribers or non-pool farmers may deliver grain to them and may sell the same at the day's quotation, plus the 5c. Federal Government bonus, or receive an initial payment of 35c. Ft. William cash price No. 1 basis, plus the 5c. bonus and take chances on getting the average price at the close of the crop year, as did members of the old pool.

In each province the former pool elevators will be operated as private elevator concerns, receiving any wheat from whatever source and selling on the open market. There will be close contact between the pools of each province and the organization managing the elevators of each province, but in the form of gentlemen's agreements to eliminate as much as possible the element of competition.

In each elevator organization the three provincial governments will have a representative with veto power. This is to make certain that ultimately the \$25,000,000 due the provinces on bank guarantees will be paid within 20 years. Out of the earnings of these elevators, operating expenses being the first paid, the provincial government will receive a payment of its first mortgage, the balance going to the elevator fund for future distribution. There are 1,610 country pool elevators with a capacity of 58,000,000 and terminals of 30,000,000, about one-third the total terminal capacity.

All wheat must be hedged on the open market. As the situation exists each province stands alone and operates alone, selling through the grain exchange members and on the open market.

These elevators that formerly formed a part of the Consolidated Pool as well as the remaining organization in each province to be known as "pools" are assured of ample banking credit, precisely on the same lines as that extended other private companies, the only difference being that the Federal Government for these three will guarantee the banks which extend them the initial payment of 35c. per bushel which it has been agreed shall be paid by them, not only to former pool members who may deliver to them but to any other farmer who cares to have his wheat handled by one of the pools or the pool elevators.

\$6,000,000 Bonus to Canadian Wheat Growers.

A Canadian Press dispatch from Winnipeg, Aug. 20, to the Toronto "Globe" said:

Between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000 will be distributed directly to growers of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces as a result of the Federal Government's bonus of 5c. a bushel, according to an estimate made by E. B. Ramsay, Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, who to-day announced details of the bonus administration.

The bonus, Mr. Ramsay pointed out, "is for growing wheat, not for owning it. The man who grows the wheat gets the money, whether he owns the grain or not, or regardless of whether he grows it for someone else." The only exception will be the man on the farm who is paid wages in money, or partly in money and partly by share of the crop. Should he get wages entirely through crop-sharing, the bonus of 5c. a bushel goes directly to him.

Regulations stipulate that "no person shall assign any claim to any bonus and no person shall accept any such assignment. No person who is authorized by these regulations to issue a bonus certificate shall recognize or act upon any order or direction authorizing payment or delivery of the bonus certificate to any person other than the grower."

Dayton Paper Will Give Wheat to Aid Needy and Cut Surplus.

The following (Associated Press) from Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 19, is from the new York "Times":

The Dayton "Daily News" announced to-day that it would distribute wheat to needy families in an effort to show "how simply and cheaply a considerable part of the whole relief program can be met," and at the same time demonstrate how the problem caused by overproduction of farm products might be solved.

The newspaper will give wheat to families whose wants are certified by the Family Welfare Organization. It will suggest that the wheat be used as a cereal or ground in an old coffee mill for muffins, cakes and bread. The project later will be turned over to the Community Chest.

Italy Increases Import Duties on Grains and Grain Products.

Supplementing the item given in these columns last week (page 1222) regarding the increased duty on wheat imposed by Italy, we quote the following from the Department of Commerce, Aug. 21:

The Italian import duties on wheat, maize, wheat flour, white corn meal, semolina, bread and macaroni were increased by a decree effective Aug. 19 1931, according to a radiogram received in the Department of Commerce from Assistant Commercial Attache A. A. Osborne at Rome. It is reported that the purpose of these increased duties was to reduce losses to Italian farmers, on account of shortened harvests of minor crops, including corn, resulting from drouth.

The new rates, in paper lire per 100 kilos (old rates in parentheses) are as follows: Wheat and white corn maize, (60.60) 75; white corn meal and wheat flour, (92.90) 112.35; semolina, (107.90) 130.10; macaroni, bread and hardtack, (110) 131.95.

Upward Turn of Domestic Consumption of Cotton Not Yet Assured, But Indications Are That Decline Has Ceased, According to New York Cotton Exchange Service.

While it is not yet established that domestic consumption of cotton has definitely turned upward, present indications are that it has ceased declining, and it is unquestionably on a much higher level than at this time last year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, which on Aug. 25 also had the following to say:

It is not improbable that the average daily rate of consumption in August will prove to be at least as high as that in July, and on that basis the daily rate in August this year would be 18 to 20% higher than that in August last year.

The trade is watching closely for indications as to the extent to which low prices of cotton and goods stimulate consumption of the raw material and distribution of the manufactured products. It is evident that the prices at which cotton goods will go into consumption channels this fall will be the lowest since many years prior to the World War. It is definitely known that some mills, at least, are prepared to plan their operations on the basis of a large volume of output, believing that this is sound policy under present conditions. In consequence of the drastic curtailment of output in the past year, many mills are in a better position to pursue this policy than in any other summer in some years.

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for July 1931.

The Department of Commerce announced on Aug. 21, that according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census 32,676,176 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on July 31 1931, of which 25,836,262 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 25,798,910 for June, 26,397,906 for May, 26,645,404 for April, 26,489,832 for March, 25,763,408 for February, and 26,457,786 for July 1930. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 6,531,745,273. During July the normal time of operation was 26 days (allowance being made for the observance of Independence Day) compared with 26 for June, 25½ for May, 25 2-3 for April, 26 for March, and 23 2-3 for February. Based on an activity of 8.91 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during July was 28,195,395 or at 86.3% capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 87.0 for June, 89.9 for May, 94.3 for April, 91.2 for March, 87.2 for February, and 67.2 for July 1930. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 200. The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours and the average hours per spindle in place, by States, are shown in the following statement:

State.	Spinning Spindles.		Active Spindle Hours for July.	
	In Place July 31.	Active During July.	Total.	Average per Spindle in Place.
United States.....	32,676,176	25,836,262	6,531,745,273	200
Cotton growing States	19,109,212	16,786,282	4,716,210,332	247
New England States	12,170,324	8,069,098	1,625,881,551	134
All other States.....	1,396,640	980,882	189,653,390	136
Alabama.....	1,853,640	1,666,874	475,456,198	256
Connecticut.....	1,076,752	782,722	157,848,245	146
Georgia.....	3,247,164	2,815,296	788,443,093	243
Maine.....	1,009,928	798,224	165,633,630	164
Massachusetts.....	6,693,056	4,427,422	904,398,568	135
Mississippi.....	206,048	127,720	33,837,024	164
New Hampshire.....	1,232,552	838,148	175,629,535	142
New Jersey.....	373,276	202,624	36,059,371	97
New York.....	665,020	475,082	98,694,500	148
North Carolina.....	6,231,292	5,286,382	1,376,584,754	221
Rhode Island.....	2,040,772	1,128,476	207,099,439	101
South Carolina.....	5,684,844	5,409,178	1,605,028,910	282
Tennessee.....	619,904	548,946	175,655,630	283
Texas.....	282,100	200,998	41,741,727	148
Virginia.....	679,254	561,788	167,041,751	242
All other States.....	780,574	568,382	125,791,898	161

Volume Sales of Silk Piece Goods Increase.

Volume sales of silk piece goods during July were 19.2% higher than in July 1930, although showing a decrease of 10.9% as compared with the previous month, the Silk Association of America, Inc., reports. For the first seven months of 1931 sales show an increase of 10% over the corresponding period of 1930. Stocks at the end of July were 20.5% lower than on July 31 1930.

Employment in Silk Industry During July 1931 About 4.2% Lower Than in Same Month a Year Ago.

Employment in the silk industry showed little change in July, being less than 1% lower than during the previous month, and 4.2% lower than in July 1930, the Silk Association of America, Inc., reports. Broad silk employment increased 0.1%, while spinning spindle employment dropped 0.5% as compared with June 1931. Machine operation of broad silk looms showed an increase of 1% during July as compared with the previous month and a reduction of 3.5% as against July 1930, while spinning spindles showed an increase of 4.2% compared with June 1931, although being 14.4% lower than in July 1930, the Association continued.

Tobacco Interests in Southern States to Set Up Co-Operating Marketing Associations—Plan to Seek Financial Assistance from Federal Farm Board.

A meeting at which plans were formulated for the setting up of tobacco Co-operative Marketing Associations was held at Raleigh, N. C. on Aug. 22 by the Four-State Tobacco Committee, which is composed of farm leaders in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. Plans for emergency aid in marketing the 1931 crop were also discussed, it is learned from the Raleigh "News and Observer" of Aug. 23, in which the following further account of the meeting appeared:

The meeting of the committee, the first since its organization here two weeks ago, was held in the office of Dean I. O. Schaub at State College. Dr. Clarence Poe, agricultural leader and editor of the "Progressive Farmer," presided over the session.

Resolutions of confidence and appreciation of the work of Chairman Stone and the Federal Farm Board were adopted by the committee.

No officers were named at the meeting yesterday, the members of the tobacco committee confining themselves to a discussion of plans and program for the organization of tobacco farmers into a co-operative unit. The meeting was marked for its enthusiasm and the determination of those in attendance to take definite steps toward bettering the plight of tobacco growers who have been accustomed to market their crop in a haphazard manner.

Going Ahead, Poe Says.

"We are going to go ahead with the work if it takes 10 years," declared Dr. Poe, who is well known in agricultural circles in the South. He added that the promoters of the plan realize that efficient organization of the growers will be a slow process but that they are determined to see the project through to a successful end.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that in view of the large amounts being expended for agricultural purposes from State and Federal funds and, while recognizing the very great value of this work, we nevertheless think that the governing authorities should hereafter provide that a larger proportion of these funds be expended for helping farmers solve their problems of marketing what they produce."

The committee also resolved that the interstate committee be organized with a chairman and secretary and an executive committee and that it be made permanent and to function as long as is necessary to bring about a strong tobacco organization in the four states represented; it was also provided the extension directors, vocational agricultural directors, commissioners of agriculture and a representative of the Federal Farm Board be ex-officio members of the committee.

Organization Plans.

Organization plans, which were formulated and approved by the committee yesterday, are as follows:

"We believe that it is important and necessary that the states take the lead in this organization effort and take the responsibility for it and that the Farm Board should not be expected to do more than it is now doing until this support from these states is assured.

"We suggest that Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia each raise approximately \$4,000 for the purpose of employing personnel to carry on organization work in these states.

"We suggest that the interstate committee appoint a sub-committee from each state to take up this proposition at once with each of the states and to get a definite commitment as to what they will do by Sept. 1.

"It is then suggested that when these reports and commitments have been gotten from the states the executive committee from this group arrange a conference with Chairman Stone and ask of the Farm Board financial assistance and possibly that it appropriate sufficient funds to employ a man to assist the local committees and to co-ordinate the organization work in the four states.

"That this interstate committee work with and through the present organization committees in the states where such committees are carrying on and ready to continue their work, and that the organization be planned for the separate belt or type associations already planned.

"That the local organization committees and the interstate committee use every effort at once the bankers, time merchants and business men and all others who are, after all, vitally interested in improving agricultural conditions and who will have to take a prominent part in this effort if it is to be successful."

It was provided that a special committee of bankers and merchants be named in each state to co-operate with committees of growers in the organization effort.

Present at the meeting yesterday were the following: From Georgia, A. K. Sessoms, Chairman of the Georgia Tobacco Organization Committee; from South Carolina, Dr. W. W. Long, State Director of Extension; J. W. Shealy, Commissioner of Agriculture; L. M. Lawson, J. T. Lazar and G. A. Cole; from Virginia, John R. Ratcheson, State Director of Extension; George W. Coiner, Commissioner of Agriculture; Berkley D. Adams and D. M. Gannaway of the Tobacco Organization Committee; from North Carolina, Dean I. O. Schaub, Director of Extension; K. W. Barnes, Representing Commissioner of Agriculture Graham; J. R. Page, George R. Ross, Earle B. Horner, Clarence Poe, Carl C. Taylor, Leland H. Kitchin, of Scotland Neck, a member of the tobacco committee, was unable to attend.

William Collins and W. S. Green represented the Federal Farm Board at the meeting.

Petroleum and Its Products—Texas and Oklahoma Fields Remain Under Martial Law—Crude Prices Advance—East Texas Production Scheduled to Be Halved.

Late last night no indication had come either from Governor Murray of Oklahoma, or Governor Sterling of Texas, as to when martial law which now is in effect in the oil fields in both States in an effort to raise the price of crude oil to \$1 a barrel would be terminated.

One major company has capitulated to Governor Murray's demands for \$1 a barrel for Oklahoma crude, the Phillips Petroleum Co. announcing early in the week that it would post a price of \$1 a barrel, rather than draw oil from storage that cost far more than that price.

However, although Oklahoma authorities made several statements during the week, that several other major companies would post the \$1 price, up to late last night Phillips was the only company meeting the Governor's demands.

Governor Murray says that he will keep the fields closed until all major companies post a price of \$1 and agree to maintain that price if he opens the State oil fields again.

With the placing of the Texas fields under martial law, closing down production, Governor Sterling materially aided Governor Murray in his campaign for higher prices and also caused a substantial increase in postings for Texas crude.

Several companies posted increases during the week, although none approached the dollar mark for Texas crude. No company posted a price for East Texas, preferring to buy in the open market.

Price advances were posted for practically all major producing centers throughout the country and will be found in full detail in the tables following this article.

Hearings were held during the week by the Texas Railroad Commission in an effort to settle the proration method that will be used in curtailing production in the East Texas areas.

It is regarded as highly probable, according to reports from Austin, that the Commission will adopt the field method of proration rather than the well basis and that the maximum daily allowable for the area will be fixed at from 300,000 to 325,000 barrels daily. This is approximately half of the field's daily average production during the past few weeks, oil men point out, and if adopted should aid materially in stabilizing the crude oil market.

Governor Sterling was at his ranch in South Texas during the week and his attitude on the proposed plan of keeping the State militia in the East Texas area until the railroad commission has established orderly production will not be known until his return to the State capital early next week.

Crude oil production during the week ended Aug. 22 averaged 2,608,250 barrels daily, against 2,498,500 barrels in the preceding week, an increase of 109,750 barrels daily, according to an estimate made by the American Petroleum Institute.

In commenting on these figures, however, the Institute pointed out that the daily average production of East Texas

because of its size and the inability to get complete information under three or four days, covers only the week ended Wednesday, Aug. 19, and therefore reflects the shut-down in the field for only two days. The shut-down became effective Monday morning, Aug. 17. The true statistical picture of the complete shut-down of the field will be shown in the figures for next week.

Price changes posted during the week follow:

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Phillips Petroleum Co. posted a price of \$1 a barrel for Oklahoma crude, top-grades.

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana met the advances posted by the Texas Co. last week and is now posting 70 cents for top-grade Oklahoma crudes.

Monday, Aug. 24.—Standard Oil of Louisiana posted advances ranging from 16 cents a barrel on low-grade oil and 28 cents on top grades in the price of Louisiana and Arkansas crudes. The company discontinued the posting for Urbana crude, which was 20 cents a barrel.

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Magnolia Petroleum Co., subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, posted advances ranging from 10 to 24 cents a barrel for Central Texas crude; increases of 28 cents a barrel in the price of North and North Central Texas crudes and advances ranging from 12 to 28 cents a barrel in the price of Oklahoma crude with 68 cents a barrel top price for Oklahoma City crude. All prices were effective as of Aug. 22.

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Humble Oil & Refining Co., subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey met the price advances posted by the Texas Co. last week. The company also posted a flat price of 35 cents a barrel for Glasscock crude, the latter not being posted by the Texas Co.

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Carter Oil Co., subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has met the advances posted by the Texas Co. in Oklahoma and Texas crude oil prices.

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Ohio Oil Co. advanced crude oil prices in the Central States from 5 to 10 cents a barrel. The company also posted 5 to 10 cent advances in crude oil prices in its Western territory.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Magnolia Petroleum Co. posted prices meeting those announced yesterday by Standard Oil of Louisiana, with but few cents difference in the price ranges.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—The Midwest Refining Co., subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, posted advances from 8 to 25 cents a barrel in the price of crude produced in the Rocky Mountain States. Salt Creek was posted at 70 cents a barrel for top grade, against a top price of 39 cents a barrel previously.

Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells.

(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown.)

Bradford, Pa.	\$.20	Eldorado, Ark., 40.	\$.48
Illinois.	.80	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over.	.25
Western Kentucky.	.75	Salt Creek, Wyo., 40 and over.	.70
Midcontinent, Okla., 40 and above	1.00	Darst Creek.	.52
Hutchinson, Texas, 40 and over.	.51	Sunburst, Mont.	1.05
Spindletop, Texas, 40 and over.	.71	Santa Fe Springs, Calif., 40 and over.	.75
Winkler, Texas.	.71	Huntington, Calif., 26.	.72
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over.	.45	Petrolia, Canada.	1.75

REFINED PRODUCTS TRADE EXPECTS FURTHER PRICE GAINS—ELIMINATION OF CUT-RATE COMPETITION HELD AID TO MARKET STABILITY—BULK AND SERVICE STATION GASOLINE PRICES ADVANCE.

Trade circles throughout the nation's distributing centers look for further advances shortly in the prices of refined products as the result of recent developments in both the crude and refined products' market combined with the continued increase in consumption. Prices have firmed up throughout the country this week as curtailed supplies brought a sudden change in buyer's attitudes and further increases are expected to follow shortly.

Price-cutting in several large distributing areas has stopped and no longer are the major operators following the indiscriminate price-cutting of the small independents which has led to increased stability in both bulk and service station prices of refined products, especially gasoline.

With major retailers throughout the country on a comparable price basis, reductions to meet competition from independents can be confined to the third-grade more commonly known as "war" gas, which was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the independents on fair ground in the numerous price wars going on throughout the country.

The introduction of this "competitive" grade gasoline not only enabled major operators to meet the demand for cheaper gasoline, but also had the effect of shutting off the greater part of the supply with which smaller independents had formerly been underselling the larger companies. Previously the larger marketeers had no use for this grade, so it was sold to small operators, which in turn sold it at cut-rate prices, thus cutting into the gallonage of the large companies. Utilizing this low-grade gasoline themselves, the major companies have effectively plugged the supply of the cut-rate operators in the majority of cases.

The local bulk gasoline market was firm to strong this week with prices holding at the 5½ to 6c. a gallon range. Demand is holding up well and many distributors are unwilling to close long-term contracts at present prices.

Several additional companies posted increases during the week and all major marketeers in this area are now posted at approximately the same level. Optimistic reports from other major refined products market have aided in maintaining the buoyant tone of the local market.

Kerosene and other minor refined products held firm during the week with movements chiefly of a routine matter. Fuel

oil and domestic heating oils showed a slight increase in demand but prices held unchanged.

The spot gasoline market in Chicago was slightly easier, with United States motor gasoline holding slightly below 5c. a gallon. Jobbers appear to be out of the market, while refiners, with any amount of stocks on hand, seem anxious to move it.

The mild slump is attributed to the usual month-end lull, as well as to the failure of more of the major oil companies to post higher prices for Oklahoma and East Texas crude. The trade holds that the easiness is only temporary and believes that prices will work into higher ground shortly after the first of the month.

Other distributing centers showed increasing firmness with Tulsa offering U. S. Motor gasoline at 6c. a gallon, although some shading of this figure on firm bids was noted.

A sharp advance was shown in the first of the week in export and domestic prices for bulk gasoline in cargo lots at all major Gulf ports. Leading distributors increased prices on an average of 1 1/2c. a gallon for all grades and are now quoting U. S. Motor gasoline at 5 to 5 1/2c. a gallon, with other prices up proportionately.

Stocks of gasoline in storage at the nation's refineries showed a substantial decline last week, carrying out the reduction in stocks noted in the past few weeks and stocks are rapidly diminishing.

Price changes during the week follow:

Monday, Aug. 24.—All major distributors in the Gulf port area have advanced domestic and export prices on gasoline approximately 1 1/2c. a gallon as an average. U. S. Motor gasoline is now quoted at 5 to 5 1/2c. a gallon, with other prices advanced proportionately.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Shell Petroleum Corp. and the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana raised the retail prices of gasoline 4 1/2c. in Detroit to 14.8c. for the regular grade and 17.3c. for ethyl grade, including the State tax of 3c. Standard of Indiana also posted an advance in the price of its "blue" grade which now sells at 12.8c. a gallon, up 2c. Other major companies met this cut.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—Standard of Indiana and the Shell Petroleum Corp. advanced the price of service station gasoline from 2 to 3c. a gallon in the Chicago and St. Louis areas, making the new price for the regular grade gasoline 14c. in Chicago and 12.9c. in St. Louis.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Republic Oil Co. posted an advance of 1/2c. a gallon in the New York harbor tank car market price, making the new quotation 6c. a gallon.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—Advances of 1 1/2c. a gallon in the Eastern territory and 2 1/2c. a gallon in the tank car prices of all grades of gasoline and kerosene in the Western territory of Canada were made by all major refiners. Service station prices of gasoline were also advanced 1 1/2c. a gallon in the same area. No changes were posted in either tank car or service station prices in Ontario, west of the Great Lakes, and no changes in British Columbia.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey posted an advance of 1/2c. a gallon in the Atlantic Seaboard tank car gasoline market, making the new price 5 1/2c. a gallon.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—All major distributors in Minneapolis advanced the price of third-grade gasoline 3.3c. a gallon to 10.2c. a gallon, tax not included. Independent dealers raised their prices on these grades 2c. a gallon or more. Quotations on the regular grades remained unchanged at 12.2c. a gallon for the regular and 15.2c. a gallon for the premium grades, tax not included.

Thursday, Aug. 27.—All major distributors have advanced the service station price of gasoline in Houston, Texas, 1c. a gallon, making the new price for regular grade 14c. a gallon, including the State tax of 4c. a gallon.

compared with 1,981,500 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 111,450 barrels. The following are estimates of daily average gross production, by districts:

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS).

Week Ended—	Aug. 22 '31.	Aug. 15 '31.	Aug. 8 '31.	Aug. 23 '30.
Oklahoma.....	269,850	264,500	421,400	566,950
Kansas.....	104,400	102,850	102,100	114,650
Panhandle Texas.....	57,800	59,150	54,950	100,050
North Texas.....	55,500	56,200	56,350	72,550
West Central Texas.....	22,750	22,650	23,000	52,750
West Texas.....	204,550	202,850	204,900	280,150
East Central Texas.....	61,550	52,600	53,050	39,700
East Texas.....	*848,450	738,050	654,200	-----
Southwest Texas.....	57,350	56,850	55,750	94,000
North Louisiana.....	29,750	30,650	31,450	41,500
Arkansas.....	37,450	37,400	38,300	55,050
Coastal Texas.....	130,750	130,750	131,550	177,050
Coastal Louisiana.....	22,450	23,900	23,100	26,800
Eastern (not including Michigan).....	99,800	100,650	98,000	117,000
Michigan.....	10,150	9,200	7,800	9,850
Wyoming.....	35,500	37,050	39,900	50,250
Montana.....	7,850	7,850	8,000	9,450
Colorado.....	3,950	4,000	3,950	4,450
New Mexico.....	43,100	44,350	42,800	50,600
California.....	515,300	517,000	505,000	507,700
Total.....	*2,608,250	2,498,500	2,555,550	2,470,500

*The daily average production of the East Texas field, because of its size and the inability to get complete information under three to four days, covers the week ended Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, and therefore reflects the shutdown in the field for only two days. The shutdown became effective Monday morning, Aug. 17. The true statistical picture as a result of the complete shutdown of the field will be reflected in the figures for next week.

The estimated daily average gross production for the Mid-Continent Field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, Panhandle, North, West Central, West, East Central, East and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended Aug. 22 1931 was 1,739,400 barrels, as compared with 1,623,750 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 115,650 barrels. The Mid-Continent production, excluding Smackover (Arkansas) heavy oil, was 1,712,850 barrels, as compared with 1,597,150 barrels, an increase of 115,700 barrels.

The production figures of certain pools in the various districts for the current week, compared with the previous week, in barrels of 42 gallons, follows:

	—Week Ended—	—Week Ended—
	Aug. 22.	Aug. 15.
Oklahoma—		
Bowles.....	5,000	5,800
Bristow-Slick.....	12,200	12,000
Burbank.....	12,500	12,500
Carr City.....	1,050	1,300
Earlsboro.....	8,550	8,800
East Earlsboro.....	2,100	2,200
South Earlsboro.....	1,700	1,050
Konawa.....	1,300	1,600
Little River.....	10,600	11,400
East Little River.....	3,450	2,450
Maud.....	1,000	1,200
Misslon.....	1,850	2,650
Oklahoma City.....	9,500	6,400
St. Louis.....	13,150	12,350
Searight.....	2,600	2,750
Seminole.....	5,450	6,300
East Seminole.....	1,100	1,250
Kansas—		
Ritz.....	12,550	10,600
Sedgwick County.....	14,300	14,500
Voshell.....	14,400	14,600
Panhandle Texas—		
Gray County.....	41,050	41,100
Hutchinson County.....	10,500	11,300
North Texas—		
Archer County.....	11,800	12,000
North Young County.....	7,600	7,900
Wilbarger County.....	12,300	12,100
West Central Texas—		
South Young County.....	2,900	2,900
West Texas—		
Crane & Upton Counties.....	20,500	20,500
Ector County.....	7,700	7,100
Howard County.....	23,700	23,950
Reagan County.....	25,900	25,500
Winkler County.....	38,400	38,800
Yates.....	69,750	68,900
Balance Peos County.....	2,600	2,700
East Central Texas—		
Van Zandt County.....	43,350	43,200
East Texas—		
Rusk County—Joiner.....	305,650	269,600
Kilgore.....	326,300	296,300
Gregg Co.—Longview.....	216,500	172,150
* See footnote (*) under table above.		
Southwest Texas—		
Chapman-Abbot.....	2,750	2,800
Darst Creek.....	20,900	19,700
Luling.....	7,450	7,500
Salt Flat.....	11,050	11,450
North Louisiana—		
Sarepta-Carterville.....	950	950
Zwolle.....	6,450	6,500
Arkansas—		
Smackover, light.....	3,150	3,150
Smackover, heavy.....	26,550	26,600
Coastal Texas—		
Barbers Hill.....	20,900	20,950
Raccoon Bend.....	6,600	6,800
Refugio County.....	24,400	24,900
Sugarland.....	11,800	11,800
Coastal Louisiana—		
East Hackberry.....	650	700
Old Hackberry.....	650	650
Wyoming—		
Salt Creek.....	21,300	22,300
Montana—		
Kevin-Sunburst.....	4,400	4,400
New Mexico—		
Hobbs High.....	37,050	37,050
Balance Lea County.....	3,800	4,350
California—		
Elwood-Goleta.....	26,200	25,600
Huntington Beach.....	20,200	20,500
Inglewood.....	13,800	13,600
Kettleman Hills.....	69,300	68,000
Long Beach.....	77,000	77,000
Midway-Sunset.....	51,800	51,900
Playa Del Rey.....	22,000	23,300
Santa Fe Springs.....	62,300	62,000
Seal Beach.....	12,300	11,900
Ventura Avenue.....	39,400	39,700
Pennsylvania Grade—		
Allegheny.....	6,350	6,750
Bradford.....	22,450	21,700
Kane to Butler.....	6,250	6,600
Southeastern Ohio.....	5,650	6,050
Southwestern Penna.....	2,950	3,050
West Virginia.....	12,650	13,000

Gasoline, U. S. Motor, Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery.			
N. Y. (Bayonne).....			
Stand. Oil, N. J.....	\$.05 1/2		
Stand. Oil, N. Y.....	.06		
Tide Water Oil Co.....	.06		
Richfield Oil (Cal.).....	.06		
Warner-Quinn Co.....	.06		
Pan-Am. Pet. Co.....	.06		
Shell Eastern Pet.....	.06		
† "Texaco" is 6 1/2c.			
N. Y.....			
Colonial-Beacon.....	\$.06		
Crew Levick.....	.06		
† Texas.....	.05 1/2		
Gulf.....	.05 1/2		
Continental.....	.05 1/2		
Republic Oil.....	.06		
Chicago.....	-.04 1/2-.04 1/2		
New Orleans, ex.....	-.05-.05 1/2		
Arkansas.....	\$.04-.04 1/2		
California.....	.05-.07		
Los Angeles, ex.....	.04 1/2-.07		
Gulf Ports.....	.05-.05 1/2		
Tulsa.....	.05 1/2-.05 1/2		
Pennsylvania.....	.05 1/2		

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included.			
New York.....	\$.153		
Atlanta.....	.20		
Baltimore.....	.144		
Boston.....	.15		
Buffalo.....	.158		
Chicago.....	.14		
Cincinnati.....	\$.15		
Cleveland.....	.15		
Denver.....	.18		
Detroit.....	.148		
Houston.....	.14		
Jacksonville.....	.19		
Kansas City.....	\$.149		
Minneapolis.....	.162		
New Orleans.....	.118		
Philadelphia.....	.10		
San Francisco.....	.17		
St. Louis.....	.129		

Kerosene, 41 43 Water White, Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery.			
N. Y. (Bayonne).....	\$.04 1/2		
Chicago.....	\$.02 1/2-.03 1/2		
New Orleans, ex.....	\$.03 1/2		
North Texas.....	\$.02 1/2-.03		
Los Angeles, ex.....	\$.04 1/2-.06		
Tulsa.....	\$.04 1/2-.03 1/2		

Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.			
New York (Bayonne).....			
Bunker "C".....	\$.70		
Diesel 28-30D.....	1.40		
California 27 plus D.....			
New Orleans "C".....	\$.75-1.00		
New Orleans "C".....	.55		
Gulf Coast "C".....	\$.55-.65		
Chicago 18-22 D.....	.42 1/2-.50		

Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.			
N. Y. (Bayonne).....			
28D plus.....	\$.03 1/2-.04		
Chicago.....			
32-36D Ind.....	\$.01 1/2-.02		
Tulsa.....			
32-36D Ind.....	\$.01 1/2-.02		

Further Increase in Crude Oil Output in United States.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Aug. 22 1931 was 2,608,250 barrels, as compared with 2,498,500 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 109,750 barrels. Compared with the output for the week ended Aug. 23 1930 of 2,470,500 barrels per day, the current figure represents an increase of 137,750 barrels daily. The daily average production East of California for the week ended Aug. 22 1931 was 2,092,950 barrels, as

Bulk Terminal Stocks of Gasoline and Gasoline in Transit Below That of Last Year.

The American Petroleum Institute has issued for the first time, the amount of gasoline held by refining companies in bulk terminals and in transit thereto, by Bureau of Mines' refining districts, East of California. The Association's statement says:

It should be borne definitely in mind that comparable quantities of gasoline have always existed at similar locations as an integral part of the system of distribution necessary to deliver gasoline from the points of manufacture to the ultimate consumer. While it might appear to some that these quantities represent newly found stocks of this product, the industry itself and those closely connected with it, have always generally known of their existence, but this is the first time that definite statistics have been presented covering the amount of such stocks. The publication of this information is in line with the Institute's policy to collect, and publish in the aggregate, statistical information of interest and value to the petroleum industry.

For the purpose of these statistics which will be issued each week hereafter, a bulk terminal is any installation, the primary function of which is to supply other smaller installations by tank cars, barges, pipe lines or the longer haul tank trucks. The smaller installations referred to, the stocks of which are not included, are those whose primary function is to supply the local retail trade.

Up to the present time, statistics covering stocks of gasoline East of California have reflected stocks held at refineries only, while for the past several years California gasoline stocks figures have included, and will continue to include, the total inventory of finished gasoline and engine distillate held by reporting companies wherever located within continental United States, that is, at refineries, water terminals and all sales distributing stations including amounts in transit thereto.

STOCKS OF GASOLINE AT "BULK TERMINALS."

District.	Figures End of Week.			Corresponding Weeks of 1930.		
	Aug. 22 '31.	Aug. 15 '31.	Aug. 1 '31.	Aug. 23 '30.	Aug. 16 '30.	Aug. 2 '30.
East Coast.....	7,626,000	8,338,000	8,777,000	8,798,000	8,522,000	8,603,000
Appalachian.....	278,000	295,000	298,000	331,000	329,000	280,000
Ind., Ill., Ky.....	1,940,000	1,863,000	1,961,000	1,394,000	1,437,000	1,400,000
Ok., Kans., Mo.....	246,000	264,000	201,000	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	247,000	264,000	220,000	225,000	261,000	319,000
La.-Ark.....	251,000	282,000	308,000	228,000	248,000	389,000
Rocky Mt.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total east of California.....	10,588,000	11,306,000	11,765,000	10,976,000	10,797,000	10,991,000
Texas Gulf.....	219,000	237,000	192,000	198,000	236,000	292,000
La. Gulf.....	234,000	265,000	297,000	214,000	228,000	363,000

GASOLINE "IN TRANSIT."

District.	Figures End of Week.			Corresponding Week of 1930.		
	Aug. 22 '31.	Aug. 15 '31.	Aug. 1 '31.	Aug. 23 '30.	Aug. 16 '30.	Aug. 2 '30.
East Coast.....	2,375,000	1,894,000	2,222,000	2,620,000	1,956,000	2,330,000
Appalachian.....	19,000	19,000	10,000	10,000	-----	-----
Ind., Ill., Ky.....	19,000	28,000	-----	32,000	31,000	-----
Ok., Kans., Mo.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	-----	47,000	63,000	-----	-----	-----
La.-Ark.....	-----	10,000	10,000	25,000	-----	-----
Rocky Mt.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total east of California.....	2,413,000	1,998,000	2,305,000	2,687,000	1,987,000	2,330,000
Texas Gulf.....	-----	47,000	63,000	-----	-----	-----
La. Gulf.....	-----	-----	-----	25,000	-----	-----

Weekly Refinery Statistics for the United States.

Reports compiled by the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended Aug. 22, from companies aggregating 3,656,100 barrels, or 95% of the 3,848,500 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that 2,458,400 barrels of crude oil were run to stills daily, and that these same companies had in storage at refineries at the end of the week, 34,068,000 barrels of gasoline, and 134,805,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil. Reports received on the production of gasoline by the cracking process indicate that companies owning 95.6% of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units, manufactured 3,350,000 barrels of cracked gasoline during the week. The complete report for the week ended Aug. 22 1931, follows:

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS, GASOLINE STOCKS AND GAS AND FUEL OIL STOCKS WEEK ENDED AUG. 22 1931.

(Figures in barrels of 42 gallons each.)

District.	Per Cent Potential Capacity Report- ing.	Crude Runs to Stills.	Per Cent Oper. of Total Capacity Report.	Gasoline Stocks.	Gas and Fuel Oil Stocks.
East Coast.....	100.0	3,131,000	70.6	5,086,000	10,959,000
Appalachian.....	91.8	780,000	81.1	1,271,000	1,470,000
Ind., Illinois, Kentucky	98.9	2,334,000	77.3	5,169,000	4,280,000
Okla., Kansas, Missouri	89.6	2,158,000	70.8	2,477,000	5,167,000
Texas.....	91.3	3,760,000	70.2	6,587,000	11,317,000
Louisiana-Arkansas.....	98.9	1,295,000	80.3	707,000	3,224,000
Rocky Mountain.....	89.3	401,000	40.3	1,334,000	821,000
California.....	96.5	3,350,000	54.4	*11,437,000	97,567,000
Total week Aug. 22.....	95.0	17,209,000	67.2	34,068,000	134,805,000
Daily average.....	-----	2,458,400	-----	-----	-----
Total week Aug. 15.....	95.0	17,477,000	68.3	34,534,000	134,860,000
Daily average.....	-----	2,490,700	-----	-----	-----
Total Aug. 23 1930.....	95.6	17,861,000	72.4	39,842,000	139,966,000
Daily average.....	-----	2,551,600	-----	-----	-----
bTexas Gulf Coast.....	99.8	2,836,000	76.2	5,472,000	7,991,000
bLouisiana Gulf Coast.....	100.0	869,000	84.1	595,000	2,152,000

a In all the refining districts indicated except California, figures in this column represent gasoline stocks at refineries. * In California they represent the total inventory of finished gasoline and engine distillate held by reporting companies, wherever located within Continental United States—(stocks at refineries, water terminals and all sales distributing stations, including products in transit thereto) b Included above in table for week ended Aug. 22.

Note.—All figures follow exactly the present Bureau of Mines definitions. Crude oil runs to stills include both foreign and domestic crude. In California stocks of heavy crude and all goods of fuel oil are included under the heading "Gas and Fuel Oil Stocks."

Non-Ferrous Metal Prices Hold in Quiet Trading—Slight Seasonal Expansion Noted—Tin Moves Up—Copper, Lead, Zinc Unchanged.

Though the volume of business in non-ferrous metals continues well below normal, the total tonnage moved in the past week was somewhat larger than in recent weeks, indicating that a little seasonal expansion is taking place, "Metal and Mineral Markets" reports. Copper, lead, and zinc prices were unchanged, but tin advanced more than one cent on news that the tin pool now has the support of the four Governments vitally interested in the production of this metal. It was added:

Large copper producers again held aloof from trading, evidently hoping for some seasonal improvement in actual consumption of the metal to lift the market out of its present status. Custom smelters offered a limited tonnage each day on the basis of 7 1/2c., delivered Connecticut, and all of the regular business reported was closed at this level. The electrical industry is placing little new business at this time, but brass companies have shown more buying interest.

Although the general situation in the lead market continued unchanged, the total volume of sales was higher than for any week since the first week in July. This development was taken to indicate the movement of more metal into consuming channels in anticipation of a slight expansion in busi-

ness during the fall months. Sales of virgin lead for August shipment now total about 38,000 tons. Orders booked for September shipment approximate 18,000 tons, indicating that a substantial quantity is yet to be purchased for the month.

Inquiry for zinc improved slightly in the last Week and the sales total was somewhat above the average of recent weeks. Virtually all of the business went through on the basis of 3.80c. per pound, prompt and nearby shipment. In general, the market continued quiet, but steady.

Steel Output Declines About 1%—Price of Steel Scrap Again Lower.

With August drawing to a close, iron and steel demand still fails to foreshadow a seasonal rise in production, the "Iron Age" of Aug. 27 announces. Evidences of improvement in business to date have been little more than ripples on a sea which remains at ebb tide. The recent upturn in specifications from the automobile industry has not been followed by gains of sufficient magnitude to indicate a measurable expansion of motor car output in September. The requirements of other leading outlets for iron and steel show both increases and decreases, largely offsetting each other, while releases from miscellaneous consumers disclose almost no significant changes. The "Age" also adds:

Steel production continues to show the irregularity characteristic of a period when backlogs are low and specifications are intermittent. At Chicago ingot output has risen from 30% to 33% of capacity and there has been a minor gain at Youngstown, while the Buffalo rate has been raised by the resumption of operations at a steel plant which has been shut down for a week. These increases are in contrast with declines at Cleveland, in the Wheeling district and in the East. The average rate of production for the country at large is estimated at 31%, compared with 32% in the previous week.

Construction activity, although subnormal, offers the best promise of making heavier demands on the steel industry. A good volume of structural inquiry has been accumulating and, while many projects, particularly public undertakings, have been slow in reaching the contracting stage, there is reason to believe that awards will soon show an appreciable upturn. The general contract has been placed for a post office in Chicago, requiring 45,000 tons of structural steel and 5,000 tons of reinforcing bars. New structural inquiries reported during the week total 36,500 tons, including steel for nine post offices and for harbor improvements at Milwaukee and Chicago.

Reinforcing bar demand has shown encouraging improvement, recent inquiries having brought the volume of pending business to the highest level of the year to date. Large projects that have come into the market for figures include a Louisville, Ky., sewer, taking 2,500 tons; a Washington warehouse, 2,500 tons; a conduit at Cleveland, 2,000 tons, and two Louisiana bridges, 1,800 tons.

Line pipe construction for oil-carrying projects may continue well into the winter, although it is too late in the season to expect the placing of much additional gas pipe, barring a few large tonnages which are about to be awarded. More active demand for oil well casing and oil country goods is expected to follow the advance in oil prices, since the larger producers, which have been buying from independents, should now find it to their interests to use their own reserves.

Releases of rails and track supplies continue to show a gradual increase at Chicago, but rail mills in the Pittsburgh and Birmingham districts remain idle. Increased activity among makers of stoves and other heating equipment has been reflected in heavier pig iron shipments by Chicago and Cleveland blast furnaces. A poor tomato crop and indefinite prospects for the corn crop have adversely affected tin plate releases, and tin mill operations have receded to 47% of capacity.

Prices of finished steel and pig iron are holding rather steadily, although they have not been subjected to severe tests. Scrap markets are quiet, but have disclosed further weakness at St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, heavy melting grade having declined 25c. a ton at the last two centers. The Pittsburgh district presents the paradox of small mill purchases bringing out lower prices than dealers are paying for yard accumulations.

Machine tool demand, long at a low ebb, may soon feel the impetus of the retooling of automobile plants for the production of new models. A large order placed by the Chevrolet company for its transmission plant at Toledo, Ohio, is regarded as the forerunner of others.

Steel exports rose to 84,446 tons in July from 75,565 tons in June; imports fell to 37,190 tons from 37,819 tons. The increase in exports was the first since March.

A decline in the "Iron Age" composite price for scrap to \$9.08 a ton has brought it back to the low level for the depression, reached on June 23. The pig iron composite is unchanged at \$15.50 a ton, and the finished steel average at 2.116c. a lb. A comparative table follows:

Finished Steel.

Aug. 25 1931, 2.116c. a lb.	Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates wire, rails, black pipe and sheets. These products make 87% of the United States output.
One week ago.....	
One month ago.....	

	High.	Low.
1931.....	2.142c. Jan. 13	2.102c. June 2
1930.....	2.362c. Jan. 7	2.121c. Dec. 5
1929.....	2.412c. Apr. 2	2.362c. Oct. 25
1928.....	2.391c. Dec. 11	2.314c. Jan. 3
1927.....	2.453c. Jan. 4	2.293c. Oct. 25
1926.....	2.436c. Jan. 5	2.403c. May 18
1925.....	2.560c. Jan. 6	2.396c. Aug. 18

Pig Iron.

Aug. 25 1931, \$15.50 a Gross Ton.	Based on average of basic iron at Valle; furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Birmingham.
One week ago.....	
One month ago.....	

	High.	Low.
1931.....	\$15.90 Jan. 6	\$15.50 Aug. 11
1930.....	18.21 Jan. 7	15.90 Dec. 16
1929.....	18.71 May 14	18.21 Dec. 17
1928.....	18.59 Nov. 27	17.04 July 24
1927.....	19.71 Jan. 4	17.54 Nov. 1
1926.....	21.54 Jan. 5	19.46 July 13
1925.....	22.50 Jan. 13	18.96 July 7

Steel Scrap.

Aug. 25 1931, \$9.08 a Gross Ton.	Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago.
One week ago.....	
One month ago.....	

One year ago.....	13.25
-------------------	-------

	High.	Low.
1931.....	\$11.33 Jan. 6	\$9.08 June 23
1930.....	15.00 Feb. 18	11.25 Dec. 9
1929.....	17.58 Jan. 29	14.08 Dec. 3
1928.....	16.50 Dec. 31	13.08 July 2
1927.....	15.25 Jan. 11	13.08 Nov. 22
1926.....	17.25 Jan. 5	14.00 June 1
1925.....	20.83 Jan. 13	15.08 May 5

After advancing from 30% to 33½ in the past two weeks, steelmaking operations have receded this week to about 32%, reports "Steel" of Aug. 27. While obviously a check on what had the earmarks of the beginning of a fall rise, and making it practically impossible for August output of pig iron and steel ingots to exceed July, this relapse has not blighted sentiment appreciably. "Steel" continues:

Structural steel awards and inquiry are brisker; railroads are releasing more track material and inquiring better for cars; automobile manufacturers are emerging from their vacation miasma and should shortly buy steel for new fall models; line pipe activity, while only fair, holds its own. The decline in production, therefore, is regarded as a variation and not a trend.

Sentiment is as fluid as the operating rate. Pittsburgh is encouraged to look for a more active market after Labor Day. Chicago is responsive to the broadest specifications, including track material, in 90 days. Youngstown counts on heavier releases soon from the automotive industry. Philadelphia, on the other hand, is more pessimistic. Generally, there is a disposition to await noteworthy improvement after Labor Day.

When consumers turn to producers for larger supplies they will find mill stocks of most finished steel products exceedingly meager. Semi-finished steel in moderate lots has been accumulated by some producers. Stocks of pig iron, of both the foundry and steelmaking grades, on furnace yards are estimated, on the basis of a confidential poll, to approximate 2,197,500 tons valued at current quotations at about \$33,000,000.

This tonnage of pig iron probably exceeds the maximum blast furnace inventory in the 1921 depression, but in contrast with their large stocks in 1921, consumers to-day have a negligible supply. At the August rate, the current furnace stock of iron represents about six weeks' production. Since the labor cost in making pig iron is relatively less than in most other processes of the industry, some furnace interests have preferred to carry their raw material inventory as pig iron instead of iron ore and coke.

Concerning labor, the opinion in the iron and steel industry is that wage rates can be no more immune to reductions than dividends and salaries have been, and more inquiry on the subject is under way, but any immediate action does not appear probable. The extent of the fall recovery and the effects of recent salary reductions probably will be gaged first. Entirely unofficially, it appears that the recent salary reductions of 10 to 15% by the United States Steel Corp. save the corporation about \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year, equivalent to \$1.70 to \$2.30 on each common share.

This week's structural awards, at 31,449 tons, are more than triple last week's lettings and top slightly the comparable week of 1930. The American Bridge Co. is low by a very narrow margin on the 45,000 tons for the Chicago post office. New York expects 110,000 tons of structurals to be bought by Oct. 1, and has 40,000 tons approaching the active stage. New bids will be in Sept. 15 on 60,000 tons for the Harbor Belt Line bridge at New Orleans. Fresh inquiry this week totals 28,730 tons.

Prices display slightly more irregularity this week. A considerable portion of building steel demand—the most active of all the steel markets—is for public work, and the sharp competition which this has generated has developed low prices, which in some instances have tainted other business. Prices generally are stable, but producers sometimes approach specific, attractive business on its own merits.

The new sheet classifications will receive their first decisive test within the next 30 days. In some districts, sales of sheet "seconds" are of considerable proportions. The tendency in scrap quotations this week is again downward. The iron and steel composite of "Steel" continues unchanged this week at \$31.04, the finished steel composite is steady at \$48.72, but the scrap composite is off 13c. to \$8.66.

Steel ingot production in the week ended Monday (Aug. 24) showed a drop of a little over 1%, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 26. The average for the industry is a shade under 32% of theoretical capacity, compared with 33% in the preceding week and a fraction under 32% two weeks ago. The "Journal" goes on to say:

For the United States Steel Corp., the rate is slightly below 35%, against 35% a week previous and fractionally below 34% two weeks ago. Leading independents are down approximately 1½% to a shade under 30%, contrasted with better than 31% in the week before and a little over 30% two weeks ago.

In the corresponding week of last year United States Steel's rate went up 4% to 66%, while independents showed a gain of 2% to 51%, and the average rose nearly 3½% to 58%. For the same week of 1929 United States Steel showed a drop of 1% to 94%, independents went down 1½% to 85%, and the average was off a little over 1% to 89%. In the like 1928 week the average continued unchanged at a little over 76%, with United States Steel showing a drop of about 2% to 78%, and independents recording a gain of 2% to 75%.

June Consumption of Coal by 156 Class I Railroads Declined 14.6% as Compared with Corresponding Period Last Year.

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, consumption of coal by the railroads in June continued to reflect the effects of the depression. The total consumption for the month was 6,316,413 tons, a decrease of 1,079,985 tons, or 14.6% when compared with June 1930. Each of the consuming regions shared in this decline, but it was most marked in the Great Lakes, Central Eastern, Northwestern, and Southwestern regions, where a decrease of 15% or over was reported. Somewhat more moderate declines were reported by the roads operating in the

New England, Pocahontas, Southern, and Central Western regions.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL BY CLASS I RAILROADS IN ROAD-TRAIN AND YARD-SWITCHING SERVICE, AS REPORTED BY THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Region.	Number of Roads Reporting	Net Tons Consumed.		Increase or Decrease.	
		June 1930.	June 1931.	Net Tons.	Per Cent.
New England.....	11	260,553	240,344	-20,209	-7.8
Great Lakes.....	27	1,424,213	1,208,486	-215,727	-15.1
Central Eastern.....	25	1,937,599	1,602,149	-335,450	-17.3
Pocahontas.....	4	410,000	353,035	-56,965	-13.9
Southern.....	23	1,220,942	1,083,535	-137,407	-11.3
Northwestern.....	17	924,467	783,456	-141,011	-15.3
Central Western.....	21	891,118	774,121	-116,997	-13.1
Southwestern.....	28	327,506	271,287	-56,219	-17.2
Total.....	156	7,396,398	6,316,413	-1,079,985	-14.6

Consumption of Coking Coal at By-Products Plants in July 1931 Declined Approximately 33% as Compared With Same Period Last Year.

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce consumption of coking coal at by-product plants declined to still lower levels in July. The total quantity of coal charged in by-product ovens during the month amounted to 3,677,516 tons. In comparison with July 1930, this is a decrease of 1,810,581 tons, or 33%. Except for New England, where several new batteries of ovens have recently been installed, each of the coke-producing regions shared in this decline with the largest losses being reported for the Ohio, Illinois-Indiana, and Mountain and Pacific regions.

CONSUMPTION OF COKING COAL AT BY-PRODUCT PLANTS AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF MINES.

Region.	Number of Plants.	Net Tons Consumed.		Increase or Decrease.	
		July 1930.	July 1931.	Net Tons.	Per Cent.
New England.....	5	183,497	209,613	+26,116	+14.2
Middle Atlantic.....	24	2,328,003	1,482,169	-845,834	-36.3
Ohio.....	15	773,347	420,962	-352,385	-45.6
Southern Michigan.....	7	325,629	266,476	-59,153	-18.2
Illinois-Indiana.....	14	940,131	523,948	-416,183	-44.3
Lower Mississippi Valley.....	1	159,619	120,814	-38,805	-24.3
Lake Dock Territory.....	5				
Southeast.....	14	694,219	604,514	-89,705	-12.9
Mountain and Pacific.....	3	83,652	49,020	-34,632	-41.4
Total.....	88	5,488,097	3,677,516	-1,810,581	-33.0

Bituminous Coal and Pennsylvania Anthracite Production Continued Below Last Year's Rate.

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, there were produced during the week ended Aug. 15 1931 a total of 6,972,000 net tons of bituminous coal, 771,000 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 14,500 tons of beehive coke, as against 8,171,000 tons of bituminous coal, 1,118,000 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 41,100 tons of beehive coke in the corresponding period last year and 6,802,000 tons of bituminous coal, 796,000 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 15,900 tons of beehive coke during the week ended Aug. 8 1931.

During the calendar year to Aug. 15 1931 production of bituminous coal amounted to 234,015,000 net tons as against 281,562,000 tons in the calendar year to Aug. 16 1930. The Bureau's statement follows:

BITUMINOUS COAL.

The total production of soft coal during the week ended Aug. 15 1931, including lignite and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at 6,972,000 net tons. Compared with the output in the preceding week, this shows an increase of 170,000 tons, or 2.5%. Production during the week in 1930 corresponding with that of Aug. 15 amounted to 8,171,000 tons.

Estimated United States Production of Bituminous Coal (Net Tons).

Week Ended—	1931		1930	
	Week.	Cal. Year to Date.	Week.	Cal. Year to Date.
August 1.....	6,812,000	220,241,000	7,991,000	265,552,000
Daily average.....	1,135,000	1,221,000	1,332,000	1,471,000
August 8.....	6,802,000	227,043,000	7,839,000	273,391,000
Daily average.....	1,134,000	1,218,000	1,307,000	1,466,000
August 15.....	6,972,000	234,015,000	8,171,000	281,562,000
Daily average.....	1,162,000	1,216,000	1,362,000	1,463,000

a Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. b Revised since last report. c Subject to revision.

The total production of soft coal during the present calendar year to Aug. 15 (approximately 192 working days) amounts to 234,015,000 net tons. Figures for corresponding periods in other recent years are given below:

1930.....	281,562,000 net tons 1928	293,097,000 net tons
1929.....	319,030,000 net tons 1927	326,577,000 net tons

As already indicated by the revised figures above, the total production of soft coal for the country as a whole during the week ended Aug. 15 is estimated at 6,802,000 net tons. Compared with the output in the preceding week, this shows a slight decrease—10,000 tons, or 0.1%. The following table apportions the tonnage by States and gives comparable figures for other recent years:

Estimated Weekly Production of Coal by States (Net Tons).

State—	Week Ended—				Aug. 1923
	Aug. 8 '31.	Aug. 1 '31.	Aug. 9 '30.	Aug. 10 '29.	
Alabama	200,000	198,000	244,000	354,000	397,000
Arkansas	17,000	17,000	22,000	25,000	26,000
Colorado	76,000	73,000	91,000	117,000	173,000
Illinois	687,000	739,000	780,000	914,000	1,363,000
Indiana	190,000	203,000	224,000	296,000	440,000
Iowa	40,000	40,000	44,000	64,000	100,000
Kansas	29,000	45,000	27,000	46,000	84,000
Kentucky—					
Eastern	643,000	642,000	710,000	873,000	765,000
Western	122,000	119,000	151,000	209,000	217,000
Maryland	30,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	44,000
Michigan	1,000	1,000	6,000	17,000	21,000
Missouri	45,000	47,000	68,000	51,000	61,000
Montana	31,000	28,000	42,000	57,000	50,000
New Mexico	25,000	22,000	30,000	37,000	49,000
North Dakota	18,000	17,000	13,000	12,000	20,000
Ohio	406,000	433,000	435,000	445,000	871,000
Oklahoma	31,000	36,000	34,000	52,000	55,000
Penna. (bitum.)	1,812,000	1,818,000	2,206,000	2,764,000	3,734,000
Tennessee	77,000	66,000	85,000	102,000	118,000
Texas	32,000	18,000	14,000	22,000	24,000
Utah	43,000	32,000	51,000	63,000	83,000
Virginia	187,000	188,000	180,000	227,000	248,000
Washington	25,000	21,000	38,000	36,000	47,000
West Virginia—					
Southern	1,551,000	1,495,000	1,642,000	2,127,000	1,515,000
Northern	399,000	417,000	573,000	676,000	875,000
Wyoming	84,000	66,000	93,000	106,000	154,000
Other States	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	4,000
Total bitum.'s.	6,802,000	6,812,000	7,839,000	9,745,000	11,538,000
Penn. anthracite.	796,000	1,287,000	1,119,000	1,063,000	1,926,000

Total all coal... 7,598,000 8,099,000 8,958,000 10,808,000 13,464,000
 a Average weekly rate for the entire month. b Includes operations on the N. & W., C. & O., Virginian, and K. & M. c Rest of State, including Panhandle.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE.

The total production of anthracite in the State of Pennsylvania during the week ended Aug. 15 is estimated at 771,000 net tons. Compared with the output in the preceding week, this shows a decrease of 25,000 tons, or 3.1%. Production during the week in 1930 corresponding with that of Aug. 15 amounted to 1,118,000 tons.

Estimated Production of Pennsylvania Anthracite (Net Tons).

Week Ended—	1931		1930	
	Week.	Daily Ave.	Week.	Daily Ave.
August 1	1,287,000	214,500	1,284,000	214,000
August 8	796,000	132,700	1,119,000	186,500
August 15	771,000	128,500	1,118,000	186,300

BEEHIVE COKE.

The total production of beehive coke during the week ended Aug. 15 1931 is estimated at 14,500 net tons. This compares with 15,900 produced in the preceding week and 41,100 tons during the week in 1930 corresponding with that of Aug. 15.

Estimated Weekly Production of Beehive Coke (Net Tons).

Region—	Week Ended—			1931.		1930.	
	Aug. 15 '31.	Aug. 8 '31.	Aug. 16 '30.	to Date.	to Date.	a	a
Pennsylvania	11,400	12,500	29,700	683,400	1,457,300		
West Virginia	1,000	1,000	5,900	80,200	324,300		
Tenn. and Virginia	900	1,400	3,700	78,200	167,700		
Colo., Utah & Wash.	1,200	1,000	1,800	31,600	73,300		
United States total	14,500	15,900	41,100	873,400	2,022,600		
Daily average	2,417	2,650	6,850	4,502	10,426		

a Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. b Subject to revision. c Revised since last report.

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Aug. 26, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$1,175,000,000, an increase of \$60,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of \$192,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1930. After noting these facts, the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:

On Aug. 26, total Reserve Bank credit amounted to \$1,199,000,000, an increase of \$58,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of \$42,000,000 in money in circulation and \$14,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, &c., and a decrease of \$51,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted, offset in part by a decrease of \$40,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and an increase of \$9,000,000 in monetary gold stock.

Holdings of discounted bills declined \$3,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and increased \$10,000,000 at New York, \$2,000,000 each at Chicago and San Francisco, and \$11,000,000 at all Federal Reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market increased \$26,000,000 and of U. S. bonds \$45,000,000, while holdings of Treasury certificates and bills declined \$40,000,000 and of Treasury notes \$4,000,000.

Beginning with the statement of May 28 1930, the text accompanying the weekly conditions statement of the Federal Reserve Banks was changed to show the amount of Reserve Bank credit outstanding and certain other items not previously included in the condition statement, such as monetary gold stock and money in circulation. The Federal Reserve Board explanation of the changes, together with the definition of the different items, was published in the May 31 1930 issue of the "Chronicle," on page 3797.

The statement in full for the week ended Aug. 26, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages—namely, pages 1410 and 1411.

Changes in the amount of Reserve Bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ended Aug. 26 1931, were as follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Since		
	Aug. 26 1931.	Aug. 19 1931.	Aug. 27 1930.
Bills discounted	\$ 242,000,000	+11,000,000	+49,000,000
Bills bought	181,000,000	+26,000,000	+18,000,000
United States securities	728,000,000		+128,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit	49,000,000	+22,000,000	+24,000,000
TOTAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT	1,199,000,000	+58,000,000	+215,000,000
Monetary gold stock	4,992,000,000	+9,000,000	+489,000,000
Treasury currency adjusted	1,720,000,000	-51,000,000	-70,000,000
Money in circulation	4,994,000,000	+42,000,000	+547,000,000
Member bank reserve balance	2,342,000,000	-40,000,000	-77,000,000
Unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, &c.	575,000,000	+14,000,000	+164,000,000

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 District 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 the different cities included cannot be got ready.

Below is the statement for the New York member banks and that for the Chicago member banks for the current week as 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 brokers' loans the present week records an increase of \$6,000,000, the amount of these loans on Aug. 26 1931 standing at \$1,349,000,000. The present week's increase of \$6,000,000 follows an increase of \$14,000,000 last week and a decrease of \$150,000,000 in the preceding six weeks. Loans "for own account" rose during the week from \$950,000,000 to \$960,000,000 but loans "for account of out-of-town banks" decreased from \$228,000,000 to \$223,000,000 while loans "for account of others" increased from \$165,000,000 to \$166,000,000.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

	New York.		
	Aug. 26 1931.	Aug. 19 1931.	Aug. 27 1930.
Loans and Investments—total	\$ 7,641,000,000	\$ 7,563,000,000	\$ 8,108,000,000
Loans—total	5,009,000,000	4,982,000,000	6,010,000,000
On securities	2,655,000,000	2,622,000,000	3,608,000,000
All other	2,354,000,000	2,360,000,000	2,402,000,000
Investments—total	2,632,000,000	2,581,000,000	2,098,000,000
U. S. Government securities	1,615,000,000	1,563,000,000	1,077,000,000
Other securities	1,017,000,000	1,018,000,000	1,021,000,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	811,000,000	836,000,000	808,000,000
Cash in vault	64,000,000	48,000,000	46,000,000
Net demand deposits	5,657,000,000	5,605,000,000	5,631,000,000
Time deposits	1,108,000,000	1,113,000,000	1,444,000,000
Government deposits	15,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000
Due from banks	75,000,000	72,000,000	83,000,000
Due to banks	1,029,000,000	1,102,000,000	980,000,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank	8,000,000		
Loans on secur. to brokers & dealers			
For own account	961,000,000	950,000,000	1,665,000,000
For account of out-of-town banks	223,000,000	228,000,000	655,000,000
For account of others	166,000,000	165,000,000	782,000,000
Total	1,349,000,000	1,343,000,000	3,102,000,000
On demand	953,000,000	945,000,000	2,462,000,000
On time	396,000,000	398,000,000	639,000,000
Chicago.			
Loans and Investments—total	1,792,000,000	1,794,000,000	2,025,000,000
Loans—total	1,239,000,000	1,247,000,000	1,552,000,000
On securities	724,000,000	729,000,000	923,000,000
All other	515,000,000	518,000,000	629,000,000
Investments—total	553,000,000	547,000,000	473,000,000
U. S. Government securities	318,000,000	314,000,000	200,000,000
Other securities	235,000,000	233,000,000	273,000,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	196,000,000	178,000,000	192,000,000
Cash in vault	14,000,000	14,000,000	13,000,000
Net demand deposits	1,195,000,000	1,172,000,000	1,250,000,000
Time deposits	527,000,000	533,000,000	652,000,000
Government deposits	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Due from banks	146,000,000	176,000,000	151,000,000
Due to banks	288,000,000	299,000,000	358,000,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

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 Thursday, 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.

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 on Aug. 19:

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in leading cities on Aug. 19 shows decreases for the week of \$74,000,000 in loans and investments, \$159,000,000 in net demand deposits, \$47,000,000 in time deposits and \$30,000,000 in Government deposits, and an increase of \$34,000,000 in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks.

Loans on securities declined \$11,000,000 each at reporting banks in the New York and Cleveland Federal Reserve districts and \$26,000,000 at all reporting banks. "All other" loans increased \$43,000,000 in the New York district and declined \$7,000,000 in the Boston district, all reporting banks showing a net increase of \$22,000,000.

Holdings of United States Government securities declined \$26,000,000 in the New York district, \$10,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$38,000,000 at all reporting banks. Holdings of other securities declined \$14,000,000 in the New York district, \$6,000,000 in the Richmond district and \$32,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks from Federal Reserve Banks aggregated \$90,000,000 on Aug. 19, the principal changes for the week being increases of \$23,000,000 and \$11,000,000, respectively, at the Federal Reserve Banks of San Francisco and Cleveland, and a decrease of \$11,000,000 at New York.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks, together with changes during the week and the year ended Aug. 19 1931, follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Aug. 19 1931.	Aug. 12 1931.	Aug. 20 1930.
Loans and investments—total	\$22,001,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$1,135,000,000
Loans—total	14,338,000,000	4,000,000	2,457,000,000
On securities	6,453,000,000	26,000,000	1,836,000,000
All other	7,885,000,000	22,000,000	622,000,000
Investments—total	7,663,000,000	70,000,000	1,323,000,000
U. S. Government securities	4,031,000,000	38,000,000	1,109,000,000
Other securities	3,632,000,000	32,000,000	214,000,000
Reserve with Federal Res'v'e banks	1,814,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Cash in vault	236,000,000	3,000,000	33,000,000
Net demand deposits	13,196,000,000	159,000,000	431,000,000
Time deposits	7,058,000,000	47,000,000	350,000,000
Government deposits	45,000,000	30,000,000	1,000,000
Due to banks	1,426,000,000	51,000,000	52,000,000
Due to banks	3,219,000,000	124,000,000	72,000,000
Borrowings from Fed. Res. banks	90,000,000	34,000,000	46,000,000

* Aug. 12 figures revised (Kansas City district).

British Pound Holds Firm in Paris—Artificial Support Continues, With Buying at Pegged Rate.

A cablegram as follows from Paris, Aug. 25 is taken from the New York "Times":

The British pound sterling continued to hold firm in the French market to-day, due largely to artificial support accorded by virtue of the recent \$250,000,000 credit.

The Bank of France, under its credit agreement, was again the purchaser of a large amount of sterling at the pegged rate of 123.95 francs to the pound and while this indicated that the French portion of the credit—\$125,000,000—was not entirely exhausted, it cannot be denied that the strain incident to the London political crisis has reduced the Bank of France's defense fund to a comparatively low level.

Rumors of additional financial assistance for the Bank of England continued to be heard here, but among well informed bankers there was a disposition to discount these, especially in the absence of any definite program on the part of the new national government.

Stock of Money in the Country.

The Treasury Department at Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount in circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. It is important to note that beginning with the statement of Dec. 31 1927 several very important changes have been made. They are as follows: (1) The statement is dated for the end of the month instead of for the first of the month; (2) gold held by Federal Reserve banks under earmark for foreign account is now excluded, and gold held abroad for Federal Reserve banks is now included; (3) minor coin (nickels and cents) has been added. On this basis the figures this time, which are for July 31 1931, show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, what is held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was \$4,837,084,512, as against \$4,821,933,457 on June 30 1931 and \$4,426,493,631 on July 31 1930, and comparing with \$5,698,214,612 on Oct. 31 1920. Just before the outbreak

of the World War, that is, on June 30 1914, the total was only \$3,458,059,755. The following is the statement:

KIND OF MONEY.	Total Amount.	Total.	Held in the Treasury.		All Other Money.	Total.	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and Agents.		In Circulation.	Population of United States (Estimated).
			Gold and Silver Certificates (of 1890).	United States Notes (of 1890).			Federal Reserve Notes and Agents.	Per Capita.		
Gold coin and bullion	\$4,949,315,893	3,762,710,297	1,694,927,579	156,039,088	\$3,387,262	1,186,605,506	\$23,823,133	\$62,782,463	2.90	
Gold certifs.	6(1,694,927,579)	493,739,710	493,478,177	261,561,533	1,694,927,579	41,218,617	718,980,800	975,946,779	7.80	
Stand. silv. dol.	539,958,327	493,739,710	493,478,177	156,039,088	493,739,710	493,478,177	116,791,987	33,933,312	27	
Silver certifs.	6(493,739,710)	6(1,238,700)	6(883,543)	301,790,308	1,238,700	301,790,308	30,894,533	270,885,775	2.16	
Treasury notes of 1890	6(1,238,700)	6(883,543)	6(883,543)	301,790,308	1,238,700	301,790,308	30,894,533	270,885,775	2.16	
Subsid'y silver	308,633,851	4,657,405	4,657,405	122,206,846	3,011,940	343,549,076	42,274,010	301,275,066	.94	
Minor coin	126,864,251	3,131,940	3,131,940	839,995	3,131,940	839,995	430,872,409	1,748,709,496	2.41	
U. S. notes	346,681,016	339,995	339,995	2,921,272	3,131,940	839,995	430,872,409	1,748,709,496	2.41	
F. R. notes	2,180,421,900	4,855	4,855	16,367,980	2,180,421,900	16,367,980	682,137,856	646,901,760	5.17	
F. R. bk. notes	2,921,272	16,367,980	16,367,980	682,137,856	2,921,272	16,367,980	682,137,856	646,901,760	5.17	
Nat. bank notes	698,605,816	16,367,980	16,367,980	682,137,856	698,605,816	16,367,980	682,137,856	646,901,760	5.17	
Tot. July 31 '31	9,153,302,326	64,293,336,725	1,188,405,756	156,039,088	1,188,405,756	1,188,405,756	2,211,287,845	4,837,084,512	38.65	
Comparative totals:										
June 30 1931	9,079,623,857	64,227,734,850	1,196,103,165	156,039,088	1,196,103,165	1,196,103,165	2,226,058,716	4,821,933,457	38.57	
July 31 1930	8,243,582,415	64,023,293,057	2,031,857,326	156,039,088	1,776,690,378	93,377,441	7,047,992,172	4,821,933,457	38.57	
Oct. 31 1920	8,479,620,824	62,436,864,830	718,674,378	156,039,088	1,212,360,791	332,850,336	6,701,430,672	4,426,493,631	35.90	
Mar. 31 1917	5,336,930,677	62,652,020,312	6,881,091,072	156,039,088	1,627,979,028	117,350,216	5,126,297,436	6,698,214,612	53.01	
June 30 1914	3,790,456,704	61,845,675,888	1,507,178,879	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	188,397,009	3,458,059,755	4,426,493,631	40.23	
Jan. 1 1879	1,007,084,483	62,124,420,402	21,602,040	100,000,000	100,000,000	90,817,762	816,266,721	16,92	16.92	

CIRCULATION STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES MONEY—JULY 31 1931.

a Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin other than that held by the Treasury, Federal Reserve banks and Federal Reserve agents. Gold held by Federal Reserve banks under earmark for foreign account is excluded, and gold held abroad for Federal Reserve banks is included.

b These amounts are not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

c The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this total before combining it with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

d This total includes \$29,953,088 gold deposited for the redemption of Federal Reserve notes (\$633,300 in process of redemption), \$28,646,430 lawful money deposited for the redemption of National bank notes (\$16,321,064 in process of redemption, including notes chargeable to the retirement fund), \$1,350 lawful money deposited for the retirement of additional circulation (Act of May 30 1905), and \$14,330,948 lawful money deposited as a reserve for postal savings deposits.

e Includes money held by the Cuban agency of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

f The money in circulation includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States.

g Note.—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of \$156,039,088 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury; these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act. Federal Reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40%, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for retirement of all outstanding Federal Reserve bank notes. National bank notes are secured by United States bonds except where lawful money has been deposited with the Treasury of the United States for their retirement. A 5% fund is also maintained in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of National bank notes secured by Government bonds.

Gold and Silver Imported Into and Exported From the United States, by Countries, in July 1931.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington has made public its monthly report (figures subject to revision), showing the imports and exports of gold and silver into and from the

United States during the month of July 1931. The gold exports were \$1,009,396, of which no less than \$1,000,328 went to Italy, while \$5,106 went to Canada and \$3,912 to the United Kingdom. The imports were \$20,497,049, of which \$8,304,658 came from Argentina, \$4,875,898 from Canada, \$2,176,522 from Peru, \$1,544,440 from Hong Kong and \$1,246,250 from Japan. Below is the report:

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	GOLD.		SILVER.			
	Total.		Refined Bullion.		Total (Incl. Ctns.).	
	Exports Dollars	Imports Dollars	Exports Ounces	Imports Ounces	Exports Dollars	Imports Dollars
France		7,675	14,952		4,500	569
Germany			51,320		14,498	
Italy	1,000,328					
Norway					199	
Spain		7,400				3,730
Sweden		177,000				
United Kingdom	3,912		60,112		16,902	
Canada	5,106	4,875,898	66,994	109,538	139,412	337,451
Costa Rica		4,340				
Guatemala		20,666				
Honduras		27,435		295,867		81,642
Nicaragua		25,065				5,997
Mexico		466,202		1,476,179	44,000	1,048,015
Trinidad & Tobago		26,526				
Cuba		35,403				
Dominican Repub.		1,435				
Dutch West Indies		29,262				
Haiti, Republic of						5,100
Argentina	8,304,658					35,171
Bolivia						538
Chile		16,275				48
Colombia		86,838	5,013	258	1,598	48
Ecuador		112,102				2,606
Dutch Guiana		2,366				
Peru		2,176,522				90,141
Venezuela		119,476				
British India			1,808,523		518,564	
China			4,025,717		1,155,218	
Java and Madura		705,877			72,338	25,590
Hong Kong	50	1,544,440		1,459,246		409,881
Japan		1,246,250				
Philippine Islands		463,468				3,525
New Zealand		14,467		24		8
Total	1,009,396	20,497,049	7,491,877	1,954,204	2,304,573	1,640,330

Production of Gold and Silver in the United States According to Director of Mint—Increase in Gold Production in 1930—Decrease Shown in Silver Production.

In making available July 30 final figures of gold and silver produced in the United States during 1930, Director of the Mint states that comparison with 1929 production indicates increase in 1930 of \$1,596,200 in gold and decrease in 1930 of 10,579,741 ounces of silver. Comparison with the year of largest production, 1915, when gold amounted to \$101,035,700 and silver 74,961,075 ounces, gives reductions respectively of \$53,788,100 gold and 24,212,948 ounces silver. The final figures of production follow:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1930.
(Arrivals at United States Mints and Assay Offices and at private refineries.)

The Bureau of the Mint, with the co-operation of the Bureau of Mines, has issued the following statement of the final estimate of refinery production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1930.

States.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.*
Alaska	407,356	\$8,420,800	392,024	\$150,929
Alabama	10	200		
Arizona	148,681	3,073,500	4,910,394	1,890,502
California	450,289	9,308,300	1,434,126	552,139
Colorado	218,258	4,511,800	4,851,571	1,867,855
Georgia	203	4,200	23	9
Idaho	21,198	438,200	9,710,150	3,738,408
Illinois			1,896	730
Michigan			17,720	4,127
Missouri			187,548	72,206
Montana	46,900	969,500	8,596,966	3,309,832
Nevada	140,220	2,898,600	4,178,943	1,608,893
New Mexico	31,589	653,000	1,160,374	446,744
North Carolina	498	10,300	32,891	12,663
Oregon	14,300	295,600	9,816	3,779
Pennsylvania	610	12,600	4,588	1,747
South Dakota	406,297	8,398,900	105,166	40,489
Tennessee	721	14,900	85,533	32,930
Texas	242	5,000	408,736	180,463
Utah	208,936	4,319,100	14,451,266	5,563,738
Vermont			4,512	1,737
Washington	3,047	75,400	29,853	11,493
Wyoming	440	9,100	197	76
Philippine Islands	185,208	3,828,600	120,884	46,540
Totals	2,255,603	\$47,247,600	50,748,127	\$19,538,029

* Value at 38.5c. per ounce, the average New York price of bar silver.

The preliminary figures for 1930 were given in these columns Jan. 24 1931, page 580.

Ontario's Gold Output Increases During July—Total Value of \$1,673,144 Corresponds with \$1,467,220 for Same Period Last Year. Porcupine Camp Has Largest Production.

The following is from the Toronto "Globe" of Aug. 18: During July producing gold mines, in order of output, by camps, as reported to the Ontario Department of Mines, were as follows: Porcupine (6)—Hollinger, McIntyre, Dome, Conlaurum, Vipond, and March. Kirkland Lake (6)—Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Kirkland Lakes Gold and Barry-Hollinger. Northwestern Ontario (1)—Howey.

Individual mines, in order of greatest output were: Lake Shore, Hollinger, Teck-Hughes, McIntyre, Dome, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Howey, Conlaurum, Kirkland Lake Gold, Vipond, March, Barry-Hollinger.

MONTHLY OUTPUT OF ONTARIO GOLD MINES.
(Gold and Silver Values.)

Source and Period.	1930.		1931.	
	Ore Milled Tons.	Total Value.	Ore Milled Tons.	Total Value.
Porcupine—				
Calendar year 1930	2,559,798	\$17,822,365		
Average per month	213,316	1,485,197		
January	210,554	1,460,600	252,324	\$1,572,678
February	187,625	1,313,661	230,733	1,608,239
March	209,125	1,464,947	253,553	1,580,468
April	205,810	1,561,925	244,588	1,631,805
May	210,533	1,545,110	256,007	1,415,905
June	205,164	1,347,189	264,823	1,584,020
July	208,512	1,467,220	259,972	1,673,144
Kirkland Lake—				
Calendar year 1930	1,274,530	17,231,709		
Average per month	106,211	1,435,976		
January	101,443	1,281,838	128,477	1,649,436
February	96,096	1,296,246	116,556	1,564,538
March	100,075	1,487,218	133,110	1,760,088
April	95,064	1,393,520	137,838	1,791,141
May	99,261	1,349,969	146,899	1,865,244
June	99,868	1,552,921	144,415	1,886,233
July	101,917	1,365,743	146,907	1,858,369
Total for calendar year	3,946,623	\$35,518,862		
Gold Mines Only—				
Average per month	328,885	2,959,905		
January	311,907	2,742,468	x394,233	3,289,032
February	283,722	2,609,907	x360,399	3,228,232
March	309,303	2,952,163	x402,055	3,402,238
April	x307,556	2,977,296	x397,958	3,539,563
May	x317,789	2,933,906	x419,368	3,346,147
June	x315,032	2,952,110	x428,266	3,553,300
July	x324,993	2,888,302	x424,029	3,609,467

x Includes Northwestern Ontario.

Crude bullion received from Ontario gold mines by the Royal Mint, Ottawa, during July was 107,664 ounces, containing 92,193.47 ounces of gold and 8,496.97 ounces of silver.

Secretary of Treasury Mellon Returns from Abroad—Confers with Governor Harrison of New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who had been abroad since early in June, reached New York on the Steamer "Conte Biancamano" on Aug. 24, and with his arrival in New York went at once to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, where he conferred with Governor Harrison. From the New York "Evening Post" of Aug. 24 we take the following regarding Mr. Mellon's return:

Their conference, it was generally believed, was concerned primarily with the British financial crisis, and there were further reports that the most prominent bankers in the country were to be called in during the day to discuss the extension of further credits to the Bank of England.

The presence of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, on this side of the water gave further substance to these reports. Mr. Norman is in Quebec. He has announced that his visit is in the nature of a vacation and that he will not go to Washington.

Phone Message Seen Due

With Mr. Mellon here, with a conference in progress at the Federal Reserve Bank, with a meeting of one group of bankers already called for to-day, it did not seem improbable that Mr. Norman would confer with the Secretary during the day by telephone.

Mr. Mellon suffered a slight injury as his ship drew into the harbor to-day. He was posing for pictures on deck when the flashlight bulb operated by a newspaper photographer exploded. There was a report like a gun. Mr. Mellon leaped backward, attaches and ship's officers leaped forward.

Then the Secretary, no longer startled, smiled. Flying glass had slightly injured his right hand and had narrowly escaped striking him in the face. Mr. Mellon allowed Staff Captain Cavallini of the "Conte Biancamano" to cauterize the scratch with alcohol and iodine.

Despite the reports that grave conferences were afoot for to-day and despite the political and financial crisis in England, the Stock Market here was not seriously affected to-day. Leading stocks were under pressure and lost from fractions to 2 points, but the trading was orderly.

Powerful Support Seen.

There seemed little doubt that the market was being supported by powerful interests. United States Steel common opened 1/4 of a point lower at 86 1/2 and continued to decline. American Telephone opened at 169 1/4, off 1 1/2, and fell to 168. Other active industrials and rails followed a similar trend.

The Street was surprised at the sudden turn in Great Britain and astonished to learn that the \$250,000,000 credit provided three weeks ago by the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France had been virtually exhausted.

Mr. Mellon reached Washington late in the day on Aug. 24, the Associated Press, Washington, advises reporting his return as follows:

After a vacation trip that involved more work than rest, Secretary Mellon returned to the Treasury to-day and plunged into problems accumulated in his absence.

He reached his office soon after 9 a. m., summoned Under-Secretary Mills, attended the regular meeting of the Cabinet and then continued his conference with the Under-Secretary.

He maintained his usual silence throughout the day, declining to comment on conditions at home or abroad.

Mr. Mellon's departure for Europe in June was noted in these columns June 13, page 4346.

Montagu Norman, Governor of Bank of England, Reaches Canada.

Canadian Press advices from Quebec Aug. 22 stated: Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, arrived to-day on the liner "Duchess of York." He was traveling incognito in the interests

of his health and to secure a rest from business matters. It is understood that he will travel extensively in Canada, but will make no public appearances and give no interviews.

Great Britain Gets a One-Year Bank Credit for \$400,000,000, Supplied Half by New York and the Other Half by France.

A one-year credit of \$400,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the new British National Government yesterday by private bankers in this country and France, approximately equal portions being advanced by both markets. The American share of the credit, amounting to \$200,000,000, is being extended by a nation-wide group of about 110 banks, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The French portion will consist of a \$100,000,000 banking credit and a \$100,000,000 one-year British Treasury loan to be sold to the French public. None of the American credit will be publicly offered. Announcement of the arrangement of the credit by American bankers was made late yesterday afternoon by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Lamont issued the following statement:

"We have arranged, in association with a group of American banks and banking houses, to extend a one-year credit of \$200,000,000 to the British Government. We are informed by the British authorities that they are arranging in the French market for one-year credits and loans in the aggregate amount of approximately \$200,000,000."

The credit has been arranged for the purpose of stabilizing sterling exchange which, has recently been weak in the foreign exchange markets of the world. It will not be used for any other purpose, nor will it serve to repay the existing \$250,000,000 credit extended on Aug. 1, jointly and equally by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the Bank of England. That credit has been heavily drawn upon during the past four weeks to defend sterling. The New York "Times" also says:

The rate at which the British Government is to secure its funds was not disclosed. Bankers here regard that information as a private detail of the contract between them and the British Government. It is the understanding of American bankers, however, that the \$100,000,000 portion of the French credit which is to be sold to the public will carry a rate of 4 1/4%.

Actually, the rate charged by the American bankers to the British Government will vary during the life of the credit. It is the practice in arranging such credits, bankers stated, to fix a maximum and minimum rate of discount and to permit the fluctuations between these two extremes to be governed by existing money market rates.

The credit was under negotiation approximately 36 hours, although tentative inquiries as to whether this market would be disposed to extend such a loan were made early in the week. Announcement of the arrangement had been generally expected in Wall Street since it was recognized that a credit was needed and bankers here expressed their willingness to advance it several days ago.

Text of Radio Message of British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald Anent the Country's Financial Emergency—Necessity of Economies Voiced in Appeal to All to Respond to Government's Measures.

The financial difficulties of Great Britain which have come to the fore this week were discussed by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in a radio message Aug. 25, broadcast from his home at 10 Downing Street. In appealing to the people of the country to respond to "whatever the call and necessity may be," Mr. MacDonald reminded the nation that "during the last two weeks the country has been faced with a financial emergency." "What has been going on," he said, "is that people and institutions abroad who have money in this country have been withdrawing it in considerable amounts." In part he also said:

In the first place, world depression in trade has hit all countries very hard, including ourselves. There was a crisis in Germany. It was known we had a lot of money in Germany which temporarily could not be repaid.

But, above all, public opinion abroad was concerned about our position. They saw a big deficit in prospect.

It is not true to suggest that foreign countries are deliberately trying to harm us. Nothing could be further from the truth. They know that the consequences of financial troubles in this country would be serious, not only for ourselves, but for the whole world. They have helped us greatly, and they are anxious and ready to help us more. But they need to be reassured about our position.

It is no good saying they ought not to be anxious. The very important point is that they are anxious and their anxiety has placed the government with a financial situation which is like an attack of appendicitis, and cannot be trifled with, but must have immediate treatment.

Things are happening which, if allowed to go on, will speedily produce a crisis. Under these circumstances it is no use discussing the theories of banking in the Macmillan reports, who is to blame, and so on.

This threatening cloud has to be dispelled, and dispelled immediately. Action, swift, decisive and effective, is asked for, and that we propose to give.

There was no disagreement in the Labor Cabinet that economies of a fairly drastic nature would have to be made.

One thing, and only one, will put British credit in a position of security at this moment, and that is a scheme consisting in economies on the one side, and further revenue on the other. The scheme is well balanced, with the burden imposed as lightly as possible, but imposed equitably. That scheme will be produced. In order to do it a government has to be formed.

Mr. MacDonald's speech prompted the following in a London cablegram Aug. 25 to the New York "Times":

Although Ramsay MacDonald is still to be Prime Minister during the coming weeks or even months of the most dramatic period in British history since the war, he made to-night a great broadcast speech to his country which may be regarded as his swan song as a political leader.

Despite the fact that he has been chosen by the King to head the new national government in bringing the country through its financial crisis, Mr. MacDonald is repudiated by his own party, and to-morrow his former adherents at a joint meeting of the Trades Union Council and the Labor Party Executive will call him a traitor to their cause of socialism, because he believes that the national credit must be saved even at the cost of a temporary postponement of the party program, which for the time being, at least, has proved most costly for the nation's economic resources.

On the eve of this clearly foreseen disaster to his own political fortunes and ambitions, Mr. MacDonald courageously told his fellow-countrymen what he had done and why he had done it.

Abandoned by those for whom and with whom he had been fighting the poor man's cause for 30 years, unspcakably wearied by the anxieties and struggles of the recent weeks, sharing his loneliness only with his son, Alistair, the Premier sat in his deserted Cabinet room at 10 Downing St. and told his story, not to a great visible audience, whose applause he loves and appreciates, but to an unresponsive disk of metal.

He allowed himself very few words of regret for his own self-effacement beyond referring to the fact that he had given his life to building up from its birth the party which was about to disown him.

"It is reported," he said, "that I have not the Labor party credentials for what I am doing. That is true. I don't claim to have them, though I am certain that in the interests of the working classes I ought to have them. Be that as it may, I have the credentials of an even higher authority. My credentials are those of national duty as I conceive it, and I obey them irrespective of the consequences."

Then he plunged into economics and finance. He made the point that the proposed reduction in unemployment insurance was only 10% as against a decrease of 11 1/2% in the cost of living and urged that the beneficiaries themselves would be better off with this reduction than by risking the destruction of British credit. He scornfully repudiated the charge that the decline in the value of sterling was the result of a conspiracy against the Labor Government.

There is no parallel for this speech in American politics unless one goes back 35 years to the self-renunciations of such silver Republicans as Senator Teller in the first Bryan campaign of 1896.

Mr. MacDonald's speech, as contained in cablegrams from London Aug. 25 (Associated Press) follows:

I speak to-night under unusual, and to me, rather sorrowful circumstances. I have given my life to the building up of a political party. I was present at its birth. I was its nurse when it emerged from infancy and had attained adult years.

At this moment I have changed none of my beliefs and none of my ideals. I see that it is said that I have no labor credentials for what I am doing. It is true. I do not claim to have them, although I am certain that in the interests of the working classes I ought to have them.

Be that as it may, I have the credentials of an even higher authority. My credentials are those of national duty, as I conceive it, and I obey them irrespective of the consequences.

You will have read in the daily papers during the last few weeks of great activity in London. For my many friends who have been in close touch with things it has been a time of very great anxiety. There have been sensational stories and many rumors of all kinds. You have heard the words "crisis" and "emergency" and you will know matters of great moment have arisen in what is nominally a quiet holiday season. Let me tell you briefly what has happened.

Country Faced With Financial Emergency.

During the last two weeks the country has been faced with a financial emergency. What has been going on is that people and institutions abroad who have money in this country have been withdrawing it in considerable amounts. They have been accustomed to deposit big sums in London for short periods because they had complete confidence that they could always rely on getting their money when they wanted it.

Recently the confidence of lenders has been impaired and they have been withdrawing their money. There have been various causes for these fears about the soundness of our position.

In the first place, world depression in trade has hit all countries very hard, including ourselves. There was a crisis in Germany. It was known we had a lot of money in Germany which, temporarily, could not be repaid.

But above all, public opinion abroad was concerned about our position. They saw a big deficit in prospect. They said we had been borrowing for current expenditures. They feared we were living beyond our means and no longer were exporting enough to pay for our necessary and very large imports of food and raw materials. In the absence of any contrary evidence, they were inclined to believe our troubles were only temporary.

There was a great deal of propaganda, which had an evil effect abroad, even more so than at home. People who speak in public and use a platform sounds from which are heard all around the world should be very careful when expressing party views that they are not damaging national interests. In a sentence, foreigners who had been in our financial trust have listened to ghost stories in a gloomy atmosphere and have become rather nervous.

It is not true to suggest that foreign countries are deliberately trying to harm us. Nothing could be further from the truth. They know that the consequences of financial troubles in this country would be serious not only for ourselves but for the whole world. They have helped us greatly and they are anxious and ready to help us more. But they need to be reassured about our position.

It is no good saying they ought not to be anxious. The very important point is that they are anxious and their anxiety has placed the government in a financial situation which is like an attack of appendicitis and cannot be trifled with but must have immediate treatment.

Action Must Be Immediate.

There is no danger whatever if the treatment is given. But it must be immediate. It cannot be trifled with. It is essential that the confidence of the world in our credit should be restored. Otherwise we shall not be able to maintain the value of the pound sterling, and the results of this should be carefully considered.

First of all, if there were any collapse in the pound, we should be defaulting on our obligations to the rest of the world and our credit would be gone. This would be fatal, since this country, above all others, depends upon the maintenance of its credit, having to buy, as we do, so large a part of our food and raw materials from abroad.

Then the pound sterling is the greatest medium of world trade, and the basis of the money of many other countries. Thus, the commerce and well-being, not only of the British nation, but of a large part of the civilized world, has been built and rests upon the confidence in the pound sterling, and if

that confidence is destroyed, it means dislocation of world trade, from which every one, and most of all, the working people of this country, will suffer.

Further, if the value of the pound were to fall suddenly and catastrophically, not by plan, as some people suggest, but without plan, by the force of economic crisis, without control, prices would rise much faster than wages, and incomes could not be adjusted, even if adjustment were possible.

Clouds Must Be Dispelled.

Conditions similar to those in which Germany, when some millions of marks were given in exchange for a pound sterling, would arise by the widening of a vicious circle. The people who would suffer most are the people not with large, with the smallest, incomes. The questions of international finance are very complicated. A great many people talk about them with great assurance, but for myself, I am no authority on them.

But I have consulted with every shade of opinion and given the situation the most careful thought of which I am capable, paying attention primarily to actual pressing facts. Things are happening which if allowed to go on, will speedily produce a crisis. Under these circumstances it is no use discussing the theories of banking in the MacMillan reports, who is to blame, and so on.

This threatening cloud has to be dispelled, and dispelled immediately. Action, swift, decisive and effective, is asked for, and that we propose to give.

When the danger has been removed we can have an assize trial and a verdict, but my colleagues and myself are determined that the assize trial shall not be a coroner's inquest. Every one from whom we have borrowed, or who has placed deposits in our keeping must be assured that the budget will be balanced, and that assurance has to be given at once, not only as a declaration of intention, but as a program in the essential detail.

Economies Necessary.

There was no disagreement in the Labor Cabinet that economies of a fairly drastic nature would have to be made. None of us want economies. I do not want economies myself, but if I cannot afford an expenditure I have got to make them. We certainly do not want economies which mean the suspension of programs of work which we believe are for the national good, or reduction which we also believe is not in the long run sound. But if by reason of shrinkage in the national income these good works mean such borrowing as will damage our credits, well, we must cut our coats according to the cloth. We must try, of course, to get more cloth, but while it is limited our garments will have to respond to its limitation.

But will those who are listening to me remember this, that during the last two years the cost of living has reduced by 11½%, so that if the unemployment benefits had been subject to this consideration—a consideration to which hundreds of thousands of workers are subjected—a consideration which not a few trade unions have deliberately arranged in the interest of their own people—had that been so, the unemployment benefit, automatically and without changing a hair's breadth of its value in maintaining the standards of life, could already have been reduced, without even a clamor or a fight, by 11½%. The proposal to reduce these benefits therefore leaves the recipients, 1½% better off than they were in 1929.

That is one thing I hope you will all consider. And there is another thing, this sometimes relating to individual pride and spirit. How can any Government go to the country and appeal for general economy and sacrifice, and say to every person whose income can be touched, "We want you to give us heartily something you now possess, in the interests of your nation," and then go on to add, "but those for whose benefit the State is supplying well over £100,000,000 per annum from them we ask nothing"?

My friends, it is impossible in reason, it is unjust in equity, but above all I do not believe for a single moment that there is any large percentage of those who are being benefited by those payments who have not the same sentiments as other people.

They wish to assist the nation in the way other people are being asked to assist the nation. I profoundly believe I am speaking for men and women of the best self-respect and good spirit, who unfortunately to-night are included in the ranks of the unemployed.

They know perfectly well that in some respects it is more to their interest that the national credit should be secure and unassailed than it is in the interest of very wealthy people, for it is the man who has very little from the State income who will be hardest hit and whose family will be most completely smashed up if those resources were completely dried up or if the shillings which were handed over to them were to lose their value. In view of the circumstances, I believe those who are receiving the benefit desire to be treated in the same way as other people are treated.

When you look all around this question and see and appreciate the consequences and alternatives, you will conclude it is not mere words which I am using.

There are those who say that one of the consequences of the world's industrial plight should be a slackening of the programs devised to help national development, but in my view the final resources from which those programs can be financed, whether from loans or from current revenue, is trust in our national credit, and anything which jeopardizes that must be instantly and firmly dealt with.

This big psychological storm which has suddenly presented itself has to be dealt with as a matter of supreme urgency, and none of those questions can justify us in the fatal policy of refusing to use immediate measures. There is no time for slow change so long as this lasts. We must act now.

There is one obstacle I should like to remove from the minds of many of my listeners. We are told that this is a bankers' ramp or conspiracy, or something of the kind, against the Labor Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself were chosen by the Labor Government to be a contact between itself and the Bank of England. From our knowledge and experience, I can give you all the most emphatic assurance this is not true. We were never presented with any political ultimatum. We never found in the attitude of conversation of those with whom we were negotiating any political bias, one way or another.

They told us when we put up proposals to them whether, in their opinion, those proposals would meet the circumstances to give confidence. When they were doubtful, they were perfectly willing tests should be imposed.

Credit Requirements.

I wish to assure you that the attitude which they will observe toward the new government will be precisely the same in character as was their attitude to the old, and if the government succeeds in getting the loan, the old would have succeeded also, had conditions been the same. The situation is a financial one. It belongs to the world of finance.

The only way to secure necessary money is to afford those who have money to lend a security that it will be paid back when required.

That we would have to borrow and that people should have to lend may be against the laws that some of us have in our hearts. But we are living in a real and not an ideal world, and the problem which governments have to face arises from the real world at present and not an ideal one of the future.

One thing, and only one, will put British credit in a position of security at this moment, and that is a scheme consisting in economies on the one

side and further revenue on the other. The scheme is well balanced, with the burden imposed as lightly as possible, but imposed equitably. That scheme will be produced. In order to do it, a government has to be formed.

It is not a coalition government. I will take no part in that. It is not a government which compels any party to change its principles or to subordinate its individuality. I would take no part in that, either. It is a government, as it has been described, of individuals.

It has been formed to do this work. If the work takes little time, the life of the government will be short. When that life is finished the work of the House of Commons and the general political situation will return to where they were last week, and those who have taken risks will either receive punishment or reward.

The election which will follow will not be fought by the government. There will be no coupons and, I hope, no illegitimate prejudices. But in the meantime I appeal with all the force I have to every one of you, rich and poor alike, employed and unemployed, to face, as the people of this country always have done, the difficulties, with hearts determined to overcome them and with a conscience ready to respond to whatever the call and necessity may be.

France Hails Move to "Save the Pound"—But Sacrifices by All British Classes Are Foreseen As Necessary in Effort—Dole Blamed for Plight.

The following is taken from a Paris cablegram Aug. 25 to the New York "Times":

In France, where financial stability was obtained only by the sacrifice of four-fifths of the value of the pre-war franc and the consequent reduction of the internal debt to one-fifth of its subscribed value, England's struggle to save the pound is being watched with passionate interest. While there is a tendency in the press and elsewhere for comment to follow political lines, this central drama of the English situation has drawn the most attention.

Those who seek to point a political moral, of course, lay the blame for the English budgetary and credit situation on the dole. Those who take a larger view emphasize how after twelve years of effort England has found it more than difficult to carry the burden of her war debt with the pound at its old value and at the same time to reconquer her commercial position in the world.

To-day's formation of a government of national co-operation is thus hailed by those who take this view as a last effort to carry through that endeavor. No doubt is expressed that this government of co-operation can and will balance the budget, to the unbalancing of which the acceptance of President Hoover's proposal to suspend all war debt payments for a year contributed the final blow.

Lower Living Standard Seen.

But it is apparent from all that has led to the present crisis that this result can be obtained only by some reduction in the British standard of living and further sacrifices by all classes, including those recipients of the dole who were victims to a large extent of the decision by Britain ten years ago to return to the gold standard and maintain the pound at its pre-war value even if in so doing she sacrificed the chance to recover more easily her world trade.

Of all the victorious allied nations in Europe, it is pointed out by those who are studying the situation from financial and economic viewpoints and not purely from a political point of view, Britain alone has so far honored her engagements 100% to those who subscribed to the prosecution of the war. French and Belgian francs, Italian lira and Russian, Rumanian, Yugoslav and Greek money have been for years worth only a fraction of what they were when their war loans were floated among their own people and abroad.

While these and other such serious factors in the British situation get the attention of those who have followed its development most closely, the tendency of the press is toward warning the French people against the evils of a Labor or Socialist Government and necessarily of the dole. Indeed, the dole is presented as the source of all of Britain's difficulties.

Socialist Leader Is Stupefied.

All parties, however, except the Socialists, agree in wishing well to Prime Minister MacDonald's new partnership government. In this country it does not seem unusual for Conservative and Liberal leaders to serve under the Labor chief for the accomplishment of a single aim of national importance.

Only Leon Blum, Socialist leader, is stupefied at Mr. MacDonald's acceptance of such a situation. Even the fact that any other course by the British Prime Minister would have involved an immediate general election and perhaps a dangerous delay does not, in M. Blum's opinion, justify his fellow-Socialist's association with the hereditary enemies of the Right.

What has surprised others is the curious situation of Mr. MacDonald and Arthur Henderson. It is recalled that Mr. MacDonald refused to enter a coalition government during the war, while Mr. Henderson accepted. Now it is Mr. Henderson who has refused to enter a co-operative government which Mr. MacDonald leads.

Support of Sterling by Bank of France—Credit Granted to London Largely Used.

In an account from Paris Aug. 22 the New York "Times" said:

Sterling is still quoted here around 123.90, a rate distinctly above the point at which gold could be taken from London. The Bank of France intervened again this week in the foreign exchange market in order to support sterling and prevent its declining under the gold point. This appeared to show that French capital is still being repatriated from abroad. The credit of \$125,000,000 has already been largely used.

The week's Bank of France statement dated Aug. 13 showed that up to that date 1,600,000,000 francs, or \$70,000,000, had been thus employed. Indeed, the Bank's foreign bills portfolio had increased from 60,000,000 francs on Aug. 7 to 1,604,000,000 on the 13th. Although the Bank's gold holdings were practically unchanged, the percentage of cover to the note circulation decreased from 56.31 to 55.43.

Gen. Smuts of South Africa Calls for Unity of Nations in Crisis—Says on Arrival in England That Situation Is As Grave As War.

General Jan Christiaan Smuts arrived in England on Aug. 24 from South Africa to attend the British Association meetings and "to see for myself what the financial situation actually is." According to a London message to the New York "Times" he continued:

Of the gravity of the situation there is no doubt, and in some ways it is as dangerous as the World War itself, and may in the end call for the same spirit of national and personal sacrifice.

Many people seem oppressed by the thought of war, but I am far more impressed by the dangers of a great financial and economic breakdown which may endanger the whole structure of European civilization. For the people to despair is a worse thing than defeat, and one sees evidence of growing despair in many directions.

We have in the present situation a complication of armament and economic dangers which call for the most courageous, farsighted statesmanship if Europe is to weather the storm which seems to be coming.

President Hoover has given a fine lead, both for peace and financial settlement, and if that lead is boldly and immediately followed up while there is still time, Europe may pull through by pulling together. The alternative is to drift to hopeless conditions, with each trying to save himself in the general wreck. I think there is no reason yet to despair of the future, but rather to call for resolute action, for which public opinion seems to be ripening both in the Old and the New World.

British Economies to Start with Dole—Chancellor Snowden Announces There Will Be New Taxation—Ministers' Salaries Face Cuts—All "Spending Departments" Are to Be Asked to Trim Demands on National Treasury.

The economies which the MacDonald National Government of Great Britain will initiate are not likely to be made public officially until the eve of the meeting of Parliament on Sept. 8 said a cablegram from London, Aug. 25, to the New York "Times," which went on to say:

With the creation of the new government the Prime Minister returns to the time-honored ministerial custom of not to reveal its legislation until it is drafted in a form ready for presentation to Parliament.

The new Cabinet has not yet met and therefore, beyond one specific point, any mention of the plans which the government will propose to relieve the financial situation is purely speculative. What is known is that 10% is coming off the unemployment or dole benefits, with the exception, as Mr. MacDonald explained to-night, of those benefits paid to jobless workers with children. This will save approximately \$55,000,000.

Cut in Salaries Expected.

Chancellor Snowden announced to-night that there would be new taxation as well as economies, but stopped short of any hint of what these economies would be. It is suggested, however, that a start will be made with salaries of government officials, starting with those of Ministers who receive around \$25,000 yearly. These expect a cut of 20%. Those Ministers receiving between \$5,000 and \$10,000 will give up 7½%, while members of Parliament will lose 5% of their salaries.

The largest "spending departments" of the Government are not represented on the new Cabinet and therefore it is presumed their expenditures are coming under review. The Ministry of Education under Sir Donald MacLean, Liberal, will be asked, it is understood, to reduce its expenditure by \$57,500,000.

The fighting services under Sir Austen Chamberlain, a Conservative, at the Admiralty and Lord Amulree, Laborite, at the Air Ministry and a Minister yet to be appointed at the War Office will be expected to save a total of about \$45,000,000.

Sir John Gilmour, Conservative, at the Ministry of Agriculture must, it is said, reduce the calls on the Treasury by \$6,250,000, while the road fund is expected to release about \$39,000,000 from the Ministry of Transport. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, and the only representative of a "spending department" in the Cabinet proper will be expected to save about \$8,750,000.

Wide Powers to Be Sought.

It is expected the new government will ask Parliament for wide powers to effect economies in these spending departments by "Orders in Council." This is a form of government dependent only on the authority of the Privy Council which takes the direction of the Ministry and does not require ratification by Parliament. Thus time is saved.

One of the first steps the government proposes to stabilize the rate of exchange, according to the "Daily Mail," is the negotiation of long-term loans in the place of short-term loans which now are an embarrassment. This will be followed by launching Mr. Snowden's War Loan conversion on a large scale.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of Exchequer, Confesses Britain Spent Too Freely—Sees Recovery Now With Economy and Additional Taxation—Drastic Measures Urged—Defends Financial Interests Charged With Crisis, Blaming Excessive Expenditures.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the British Exchequer in the new National Government, showed on Aug. 25 that he was in complete accord with his leader, Prime Minister MacDonald regarding both the causation and cure of Britain's financial ills, says a London cablegram on that day to the New York "Times," which also reports Mr. Snowden as follows:

It was quite beside the point, he declared to a correspondent for the Yorkshire "Observer" in London to-night, to say the situation had been deliberately created by financial interests for political purposes.

"We may think the international machinery of credit is capable of improvement," he said, "but to assume that international finance is deliberately conducted without any regard to the interests of trade and commerce is an ignorant delusion."

Mr. Snowden admitted that he was "afraid there is some truth" in the statement that Britain is living beyond its means.

"Owing to the severe depression in recent years, with the falling off in national income," he explained, "it has not been possible to maintain the former national expenditure out of income, and undoubtedly in many quarters resort has been made to the old expenditure."

"A country, like an individual, cannot keep a solvent position forever if its expenditure exceeds its income and drastic and disagreeable measures will have to be adopted to avert more serious consequences. The whole standard of life and the welfare of all classes of the community are at stake unless this is done."

This, Mr. Snowden continued, will involve "not only economies in national expenditure but additional taxation," but what sacrifices may be required will be imposed in a way which will be equitable as between all sections of the community.

"Britain has come through successfully more serious crises even than this," he went on, "and I am sure the people of this country, when they know what is required from them, will willingly respond."

Mr. Snowden described the new government as "not a National Government for general purposes—I should never join such a coalition—but one formed to discharge a specific task."

"The composite character of the government will indicate to the world that there is national unity to achieve what the inherent strength of Britain, both in finance and industry and in national spirit, is quite capable of achieving."

British Treasury Authorizes Bank of England to Continue Increase in Fiduciary Note Issue.

The following London cablegram, Aug. 21, is from the New York "Times":

The Bank of England announced to-night it had obtained permission from the Treasury to maintain the increase in the fiduciary note issue authorized at the beginning of the month for a further period of three weeks.

The maximum light fiduciary issue was increased Aug. 1 on the authority of the Treasury from £260,000,000 to £275,000,000 [about \$1,375,000,000]. The purpose of the increase, which is permitted by the Currency and Bank Notes Act of 1928, is to enable the Bank of England to ship more gold abroad without restricting the supply of currency for domestic purposes.

Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, British Financier, Files Petition in Bankruptcy.

A cablegram, as follows, from London, Aug. 20, is taken from the New York "Times":

Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, leading British financier, it is stated to-night, has filed a petition in Bankruptcy Court and a receiving order has been made against him. He is a Canadian and is best remembered as head of a group of financiers who fought James White in his great gamble over the British-controlled Oil Shares Co. After staking his last dollar, Mr. White lost and committed suicide. The extent of Sid Edward's liabilities are not yet known.

When Sir Edward came to London from Montreal 25 years ago he introduced a large number of American and Canadian utility securities, all of which were well received. At the height of his power, 10 years ago, he was created a baronet. Five years later he was in a bankruptcy court, but paid all creditors in full within a month.

2,719,376 Idle in Britain—Aug. 17 Figures Set New Record.

Under the above head, a cablegram, Aug. 25, from London to the New York "Times" stated:

With attention here focused on reduction of the unemployment benefit there is considerable interest attaching to the latest figures on British jobless, officially issued to-night. On Aug. 17 there were 1,942,836 wholly unemployed, 664,801 temporarily idle and 111,739 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,719,376. This figure is 5,017 more than for the previous week and 701,419 more than a year ago.

The total on Aug. 17 comprised 1,970,430 men, 75,222 boys, 613,388 women and 60,336 girls. A new high record has been reached with the figures now published.

There are fewer temporarily idle, but another very serious increase in the number wholly unemployed—the working people definitely without jobs.

Italy Puts Up \$45,000,000 for "Work, Not Dole": Winter Program Will Give Jobs to 100,000 Men.

In accordance with Premier Mussolini's oft-repeated policy of "work, not doles," the Italian Government announced on Aug. 25 an important program of public works, to be undertaken immediately in order to relieve winter unemployment. Rome advices to the New York "Times," from which we quote, added:

This program, which will be handled by the Government, will total \$45,000,000 and give work to 100,000 men for an average of 160 working days each.

In addition, other public works will be undertaken by municipalities and provinces, whereby it is hoped entirely to absorb the winter seasonal unemployment and thus hold the total number of jobless to approximately the present figure of 600,000.

The projects will be distributed in every province, especially those in which winter unemployment is usually highest.

A large proportion of the total will be spent on improving Italy's roads, or \$30,000,000 out of the \$45,000,000.

Associated Press accounts from Rome, Aug. 25, said:

A program of public improvements was announced to-day by the Italian Government, the projects to include railroads, hydro-electric plants, public buildings and further reconstruction of the Vulture and Marche earthquake areas.

A. H. Wiggin Plans to Return from Abroad Next Week—American Associates Go to London Since German Solution Is Virtually Achieved.

Albert H. Wiggin, of the Chase National Bank of New York, who headed the committee of international banking experts seeking a solution of Germany's short-term credit problems, left Paris on Aug. 27 by motor car preparatory to sailing home next week, said a Paris cablegram on that date to the New York "Times," which went on to say:

A six-month prolongation of Germany's short-term obligations is understood virtually to have been completed, and all that remains is the sign-

ing of the agreement. Other American bankers who have been in Paris with Mr. Wiggin since the latter's return from Basle have left for London.

Notes discussing terms have been exchanged between Mr. Wiggin and Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank. While legally neither the Bank of France nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is permitted to extend credits longer than three months, it is believed almost certain that the \$100,000,000 Central Bank credit in which these two institutions participated will be renewed for a six-month period.

It is believed that Mr. Wiggin informed Dr. Luther he could count upon such extension, and on that basis German bankers are proceeding to conclude a credit prolongation agreement with foreign creditors.

The question of interest rates may delay the final signing, but this, as well as the matter of liquidation at the end of a six-month period, is expected to be overcome without great difficulty.

Goodhue Committee of Bankers Approves Agreement for Prolongation of Credits to Germany.

The committee representing New York banks interested in German credits has approved the prolongation of the credits for six months as proposed in the agreement signed at Basle, Aug. 19. Announcement of the Committee's endorsement was made in the following statement issued Aug. 21 by F. Abbott Goodhue, Chairman of the Committee, and President of the International Acceptance Bank, Inc.:

The so-called "Standstill Agreement" for the prolongation of credits granted by banks and bankers in various countries to German clients was initiated at Basle by the representatives of the interested banks in their respective countries, including Germany, on Aug. 19.

The final form of the agreement was substantially the same as had been previously agreed to by the several international committees who had studied the problem before the bankers met at Basle. The agreement contemplates that for six months from the date of the signing of the agreement, foreign creditor banks will hold at the disposal of German credit takers an amount of credit equal to that in use on the date of the signing of the agreement; also for the settlement of exchange contracts as they mature and for the orderly and progressive release of Reichsmark balances. Within the duration of the agreement the Gold Discount Bank will take over or guarantee at the request of the foreign creditor banks if they so desire certain percentages of various classes of credits outstanding. German credit takers will co-operate in obligating themselves for the proper discharge of all credit granted or continued within the terms of the agreement, and in providing security for their obligations.

This arrangement is highly satisfactory and would assure continuation of financial facilities abroad essential for the orderly carrying on of German commerce and industry. The spirit of sympathetic co-operation among all parties at interest which the negotiation disclosed and developed must be regarded as a happy augury for the future.

The New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 22 said:

The New York group of banks includes, with International Acceptance, the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Co.

Of the \$1,200,000,000 of existing German commercial credits, approximately \$600,000,000 is held by American banks throughout the country. Because the Wiggin committee, meeting under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, attained an agreement only last Wednesday, the interior American banks have not had an opportunity to signify approval of the plan. They are expected to do so, however, and their views will be incorporated with those of the New York banks.

Wiggin Acts for All Banks.

It was pointed out yesterday that Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, was empowered to act for all the American banks on the Basle committee of international bankers, of which body he was immediately made chairman in recognition of the fact that he represented the largest bank in the world.

German Chancellor Sends Message to British Prime Minister Wishing Him Success in His Tasks.

From London, Aug. 26, the New York "Times" reports the following:

An expression of German good-will came to Prime Minister MacDonald to-day in the form of the following telegram from Chancellor Bruening: "Kindly accept my sincerest wishes for the full success of the high and most important task which you are assuming to-day in the interest of your great country."

Mr. MacDonald replied: "I very much appreciate your kind message of good wishes. Please accept my sincerest thanks."

German Boerses Scheduled to Reopen Sept. 3—Futures Trading to Be Barred.

As to the opening of the Berlin Boerses, we quote the following (Associated Press) from Berlin, Aug. 25:

The newspaper "Nacht Ausgabe" said to-day the German Boerses would be reopened on Sept. 3, but that no bargaining in futures would be allowed. There will be only one quotation a day for each stock and dealings will be permitted only at the official prices, the newspaper said.

The restrictions on trading were designed to forestall organized market manipulation by professionals.

President Paul von Hindenburg to-day signed a special decree, drawn up by the Cabinet Saturday, which empowers the Federal States and municipalities to pass such laws as are deemed necessary to safeguard and balance their budgets.

The decree consists of two parts, granting authority, first, to pass proper measures irrespective of existing statutes, and, second, to decide where and how expenditures are to be reduced.

This decree, in the nature of an enabling law, is preliminary to more complete legislation for "self-help" in the matter of balancing budgets, which is expected to be ready Oct. 1.

Resources Reported Ample to Continue Payment on Germany's Loans.

From Berlin, Aug. 21, a message to the New York "Times" said:

Punctual payment of interest on Germany's foreign loans now seems assured. Provision of the necessary foreign exchange depends naturally on a favorable balance of foreign payments in general; but this, since the suspension of reparation payments, has been heavy. The 1930 service of foreign loans cost \$111,000,000, the interest on short-term credits \$120,000,000, and the interest and dividends on foreign-owned reichsmark securities, &c., \$75,000,000. This makes a total of \$306,000,000, leaving the net liability, after deducting \$100,000,000 received from German investment abroad, at \$206,000,000.

Owing to the repayment of \$1,000,000,000 in short-term credits since September 1930, this total liability is now considerably less. The supply of foreign exchange from export surpluses and shipping services will cover it several times over. The last currency-controlled ordinance prescribes that purchases of foreign exchange for payment of interest on all long-term debts must be unconditionally permitted.

Rediscount Bank Backed at Geneva—Proposal for Establishment to Go Before Pan European Commission—Credit Problem Discussed—Another Committee Attempts to Bring Ideas of Governments and Banks Together.

The Pan European committee of economic experts and the committee on credit problems resumed their sessions at Geneva on Aug. 24, said the correspondent there of the New York "Times," his further advices stating:

The former proceeded to make formal its previous informal approval of the report of the Franconi subcommittee recommending the establishment of an international rediscount bank. The project is now to go before the Pan European co-ordinating committee, which meets later this week, and then before the Pan European Commission next week.

The originator of the bank scheme, Emile Franconi, one of the Belgian directors of the World Bank, did not attend this session. Sir Walter Layton, another World Bank director, also was absent, but is expected later.

The meeting of the committee on credit problems was originally set for early in July, but was postponed several times. Its task, Joseph Avenol, French Deputy and Assistant Secretary-General of the League of Nations, declared in opening the session, would be to find how to bring together the ideas of governments, central banks and private banks in the preparation meetings of Foreign Ministers here next week.

The committee, to which is joined the delegation from the League's financial committee, including its new American member, Norman H. Davis, former Under-Secretary of the State and Treasury Departments, discussed in private this problem in a general way all day. There was hope to-night that a constructive proposal might be worked out to-morrow.

This hope arose from the fact that some influential members were discussing outside the committee the possibilities of forming a tripartite co-ordinating body composed of representatives of the League, the World Bank and the treasury departments of the lending governments. Another suggestion being studied is the co-ordination of the work of the governments and banks through the League's financial committee.

M. Avenol's opening address was regarded as especially significant in view of the fact that he is the ranking League official of the country on which all credit in Europe now depends and in view of the recent Wiggin report.

M. Avenol pointed out that whereas the committee was appointed three months ago to try to restore public confidence in long-term loans, since then the lack of confidence had begun to affect short-term credits, too. He said that since the crisis had begun great efforts had been made, especially by the World Bank, to establish international co-operation, but the temporary assistance of the various central banks was insufficient when the difficulties of the banks themselves were threatening the equilibrium of the countries as a whole.

The governments, he asserted, must now intervene with a view to restoring confidence. The committee, he said, would have to examine the possibility of exercising political, moral and financial influence on the countries chiefly affected by the present wave of pessimism.

German Tax Receipts Dip Sharply in Crisis—July Total Is \$44,000,000 Below Estimate—Unemployment Totals 4,104,000.

Under date of Aug. 21, a cablegram from Berlin to the New York "Times" said:

July tax receipts fell off heavily as the result of the German bank crisis in the middle of the month. The total was about \$200,000,000, \$44,000,000 below the budgetary estimate and \$64,000,000 below the receipts for July 1930.

If the receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year are taken as a basis there will be a deficit in receipts of \$252,000,000 at the end. But it must be remembered that July receipts were abnormally small, and following drastic governmental measures, taxes started to flow in larger volume in the first weeks of August.

Unemployment grew by 114,000 in the first half of August, bringing the total once more to 4,104,000. Following July's seasonal low, it is increasing more rapidly than in 1930, and it is forecast that the number of jobless will jump greatly in September and October, when the effects of the credit shortage become fully felt. Industries in all parts of the country are expected to begin discharging part of their employees or shutting down their plants.

New Ruhr Coal Syndicate in Germany on Voluntary Basis—To Run Until 1942.

Prolongation of the new Ruhr coal syndicate until 1942, and putting it on a voluntary basis, is considered of international importance, as it will tend to eliminate the danger of a disruption of the coal market as a result of a violent competitive struggle between the various producers, according to the Berlin office of the Department of Commerce. The Department, Aug. 19, in indicating this, continued:

Contrary to the former practice the syndicate is now on a voluntary basis and comprises all the members of the former organization with exception of the Niederrheinische Bergwerke A. G.

Even if this company does not enter the agreement the other concerns are resolved to maintain the syndicate, especially as they have nothing to fear from the one outsider. Although the Government could force the concern to join the syndicate, it is unlikely that such a step will be taken as from the outset special stress was laid on the voluntary nature of the agreement.

The formation of the new syndicate is considered of international importance, as it eliminates the danger of a disruption of the coal market as a result of a violent competition struggle between the various German producers. This fact is of the greater importance when considering that the coal stocks in the Ruhr district now amount to approximately 10.5 million metric tons, valued at about one quarter of a billion marks.

Financial Crisis in Germany Subsided Following Emergency Decrees.

The financial crisis in Germany has subsided following a series of Federal emergency decrees establishing complete control over foreign financial transactions and obviating further important withdrawals and the flight of German capital, reports Commercial Attache H. Lawrence Groves, of Berlin, to the United States Department of Commerce. The latter, on Aug. 19, went on to say:

The severity of the crisis left German business in a weakened condition despite the early reduction in the Reichsbank discount rate to 10% and the collateral loan rate to 15%. Bank charges to customers are still so high that business is greatly hampered in all lines. The Reichsbank now permits established and reliable firms to secure adequate foreign exchange to pay current and future import purchases, but forces foreign exporters to maintain a revolving six months' credit equivalent to their credit outstanding through banks to German customers on July 13 for merchandise accounts.

The stock exchange is still closed, with probable reopening early in September; the extent to which securities have declined is, therefore, not evident. Small lots of the best German industrial issues have been privately offered at prices well below the last quotations before the crisis, but it is assumed that these offers reflect the urgent necessity of a few holders to obtain cash, without representing the trading value of such stocks when the exchange reopens.

The Government has secured control of both the Darmstaedter Bank and the Dresdner Bank and must continue their operation in official hands for an indefinite period. Domination of the banking field is further assured through government ownership and management of other banks, notably the Rentenbank, the Gold Discount Bank, the Reichscredit Anstalt, the Bank for Industrial Debentures, and Seehandlung, together with the control of 75% of new acceptance and guarantee bank. The Deutsche Bank is the only outstanding exception. Although capital flight through large transactions was effectively prohibited, the drain of funds from Germany continues on a small scale as small investors can obtain foreign exchange in units below \$750. This movement, however, operates slowly and is not immediately felt, while the high interest rates have forced a large proportion of the circulating currency into banks which are now abundantly supplied with mark funds, but lack borrowers at the present exorbitant rates. Thus banking has not been substantially reduced since the crisis, except for savings banks, many of whose customers are small working people who are hoarding in memory of the inflation. This movement has for the first time uninterrupted the steady gain of saving deposits with the June figure at 11,073,600,000 marks, or 150,000,000 marks below that of May, while the reduction in July was still larger.

The crisis has again proved the essential orderliness and discipline of the German public when confronted with a shut-down of all banks and with government administration by emergency decrees, issued almost daily during a most difficult period. Trade and industry were greatly affected by the crisis, but daily business was carried on as usual by a great majority of enterprises, as reflected in production and employment figures.

Total unemployment at the beginning of August amounted to 3,976,000 (3,962,000 for the corresponding period of July), of whom 1,205,000 received ordinary relief, 1,027,000 emergency relief, and the remainder dependent on local welfare. Trade union unemployment in June amounted to 30.2% of all members, with additional 17.4% working short time. The best showing was made in mining, chemicals and textiles, with wood workers and metal workers in a less favorable position.

Bankruptcies in July totaled 1,018, and receiverships 657, as compared with 1,017 and 636, respectively, for June.

The elaborate German system of cartels and price control continued to function throughout the crisis, but proved a serious handicap to readjustment in the present difficult situation. Although stocks of domestic goods in some lines remain at a high point and public buying demand is at a low point, little price reduction has taken place, especially in the retail trades, and widely advertised summer clearance sales beginning in August fail to bring about any substantial drop in the price of most goods. Shop owners are apparently only willing to take a loss on odd lots of merchandise, and there is no evidence of a serious attempt to get in line with the definitely lower world price level.

The wholesale index continued to decline from 112.3 for June to 111.7 for July, with farm products at 105.4, raw and semi-finished products at 103.1, and finished goods at 136.3. The cost of living index during July fell by 0.4 to 137.4. Average weekly carloadings at the beginning of August amounted to 591,000, as compared with 660,000 for July.

July production of pig iron increased to 569,000 tons, and that of steel to 803,000 tons. Rolling mill production in June totaled 64,000 tons. Potash sales during July amounted to 58,000 tons. July coal production totaled 9,492,000 tons; lignite, 11,827,000 tons, and coke, 1,883,000 tons. Ruhr stocks of coal on hand at the beginning of July amounted to 4,600,000 tons and coke 5,100,000 tons.

Call money increased during August from 12 to 14%, bank loans from 16 to 20%, while the private discount market remains practically non-existent.

June budget amounted to 456,000,000 marks. Reichsbank gold and foreign exchange holdings are increasing and again approaching 40% coverage. Municipalities report widespread financial difficulties owing to the Government's action in placing a larger share of unemployment relief on the cities. The Association of Municipal Governments announced a program of wage reductions for municipal employees throughout Germany as a consequence.

Further action from the Government is awaited in several unsettled problems, including official pressure to break the domestic price rings, particularly in retail trade, and the establishment of some form of central control for Government financial institutions now variously administered,

such control undoubtedly to have supervisory power over what remains of German private banking.

A government decree established compulsory milling of 97% of domestic wheat from Aug. 16 1931 to July 31 1932. Mills may, however, use 70% domestic and 27% foreign wheat, providing evidence is furnished of exportation of an equal amount of domestic wheat prior to Dec. 31 1931. Under this arrangement the new rate of 20 marks per ton (previously 200 marks) on imports of wheat and spelt is applicable by decree of Aug. 15, effective from Aug. 24 1931 to July 31 1932.

Hermes Credit Insurance Bank of Berlin Passes Dividend—Ascribed to Abnormal Business Failures in Germany.

The Hermes Credit Insurance Bank of Berlin has passed its dividend, said the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 28, from which we likewise quote the following:

It paid 12% for two previous years. The Hermes, which is closely associated with the Alliance & Stuttgart Insurance Co., in its report states that the reason for the bad results was the abnormal number of German business failures during the past year. The report says:

"The year 1930, with its universally difficult business conditions, imposed a severe strain on the position of credit insurance. The number of failures grew to such an extent that it fell not far behind the exceptionally high total recorded in the critical year 1926. Thus for 1930 the total number of failures came to 18,389, against 19,488 in 1926, and against an average of approximately 9,000 per annum in prewar years.

"The deflation crisis of 1926 fell like a waterspout over the German business world, reached its highest point in Jan. 1926, with the unprecedented total of 3,740 failures in a single month, but lasted altogether only one short year.

"In the present crisis, on the other hand, the total of failures has ever since the spring of 1929 been constantly above the average of prewar years and has been far above the normal. Moreover, as regards their effects, the failures of the present crisis are far more dangerous than those of the deflation crisis, for, while the deflations of 1929 occurred less among big firms, but chiefly among mushroom growths of the inflation period, in the present crisis many old-established firms with extensive interests have been drawn into the whirlpool.

"The position has been made more difficult for the credit insurer owing to the fact that in prewar days waves of depression and crisis were far less violent, and that even in a crisis the number of failures did not rise above the normal to anything like the same degree as they have done in this last crisis.

"Thus, for instance, the crisis of the year 1931 led to an increase in the number of failures from the then normal average of 7,500 to a total of 10,500 only. In the following years, 1902-1907, the number of bankruptcies remained practically level at approximately 9,500 per annum, to rise in the critical year of 1908 to a total of 11,500.

"As compared with these comparatively minor fluctuations in the exceptionally prosperous business year of 1927, the number of failures fell to 7,139—well below the prewar average—only to rise in 1928 to 11,267, in 1929 to 15,002 and in 1930 to the exceptionally high total of 18,389."

Sinking Fund Aids Cut in French Debt—Report Shows Defense Bonds are Reduced \$800,000,000 Since October 1926—Caisse d'Amortissement Created by Poincare Sets Aside Reserves to Convert Government Loans.

How France's financial recovery was obtained is shown in the annual report of the Caisse d'Amortissement [sinking fund] which has just been published says a cablegram Aug. 23, from Paris to the New York "Times" which also had the following to say:

This fund was established by Raymond Poincare in 1926 to reduce the national debt. By putting it in the constitution and diverting to it automatically some parts of the national revenue he prevented future governments from dipping into its funds and slowing up the rate of debt redemption.

This year's report shows that the amount of national defense bonds in circulation, which exceeded 48,000,000,000 francs (\$1,900,000,000) in October 1926, has been reduced to 28,000,000,000 francs (\$1,100,000,000). All short-term bonds have been redeemed and only those issued for two years are now in existence. The dates at which they fall due have been uniformly spread over the year.

Interest payments on national defense bonds, which totaled \$120,000,000 in 1926, have been cut down so that now the annual disbursement under this head is only slightly more than \$70,000,000.

Up to the end of last year the total amount of redemptions affected by the sinking fund was more than \$500,000,000 with a \$20,000,000 saving to the budget in interest payments.

The tobacco monopoly administered by the sinking fund has been steadily developed, the gross receipts increasing by \$60,000,000 last year, compared with 1926.

The fund is steadily setting aside reserves to enable it to convert government loans carrying a high rate of interest and to permit carrying out the Government's schemes of national development.

Canadian Checks to the Value of Five Dollars Exempt from Stamp Tax.

Prior to July 1 it was necessary to affix a two-cent stamp on all money orders, travelers' checks and postal money orders exceeding 10 dollars, says Oliver B. North, Assistant Commercial Attache, Ottawa, Canada, in a report to the Department of Commerce, which, under date of Aug. 15, notes:

In order to secure additional revenue the Canadian Prime Minister announced in his budget speech that effective July 1 this two-cent tax would apply on all checks. However, before being passed the Act was amended exempting bank and express checks and postal money orders not exceeding \$5 from this tax. On checks, postal money orders, &c., in amounts exceeding \$5, the tax may be paid by affixing either the excise stamps or ordinary postage stamps.

Salaries of Government Employees in Manitoba Reduced.

A Canadian Press dispatch from Winnipeg, Aug. 20, said:

Salaries of all Manitoba civil servants, from Cabinet Ministers down, are to be reduced and Dominion aid for impoverished school districts of the Province is to be asked on the same basis as Federal contributions to unemployment relief, Premier Bracken announced to-day.

These emergency measures are being adopted to meet economic conditions. The Government has decided that "the depression can successfully be overtaken if the burden is shared with farmers and the unemployed," the Premier said.

Instead of dismissing a number of people and thus adding to the ranks of the unemployed, it was decided to reduce wages, and also hours of work where possible.

Dr. Lorwin Before World Social and Economic Congress at Amsterdam, Holland, Urges International Loan—Presents Five-Year World Prosperity Plan.

A five-year world prosperity plan, outlined to the World Social and Economic Congress on Aug. 25 at Amsterdam, Holland, by Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin, would call for a series of international loans, say Associated Press accounts, which quote him as saying:

These would be carried out through co-operation of the chief lending countries and devised in such a way as to promote productive resources in the most promising areas of the world and to stimulate and increase the world purchasing power.

It might be done through a world industrial bank organized for that purpose and similar to the International Mortgage Bank and other recently developed world institutions.

These loans would also offer an opportunity to modify commercial policies through agreements by which credit would be extended on condition that a tariff truce be observed or that tariff schedules shown to be specially detrimental to world trade be modified.

According to the advices from Amsterdam to the New York "Times," Dr. Lorwin, in addressing the Congress, stated that the greatest paradox of all times was the misery and privation existing in a world with immense economic resources and productive powers. The Washington educator, on the staff of the Brookings Institution, says the "Times" account, summarized his ideas in five propositions:

"First, economic unity in the world," he said, "calls for a new sense of world solidarity based on equal opportunity, all nations making every attempt to eliminate the divisions of nations into victors and vanquished, exploiters and exploited, and crime against humane welfare.

"Second, as a national policy, sovereignty must and is being modified to allow the growth of international action through the League of Nations, and also a national economic policy must be shaped and directed with a view to its effect on world economy.

"Third, the destruction wrought by the World War is estimated at \$400,000,000,000, a loss which no country alone can be expected to repair without danger to the peace of the world, a loss which must be borne by the whole world

Debt Relations Entangled.

"Fourth, debtor and creditor relations of the world have become hopelessly aggravated, as a result of reparations, unbalanced production, the decline in prices and the banking policies of some of the leading countries, in such a way as to call for a strong scale to weigh them.

"Fifth, further economic advance must be based on hard work, collective thrift and also the maintenance of standards of living in advanced countries as much as possible, and the leveling up of standards in less developed but potentially promising countries.

"A world prosperity plan for the next five years based on these principles cannot but call, first of all, for a general five-year moratorium for all war debts and reparation payments.

"This is necessarily the first step to give the world a real breathing spell from its most aggravating and dangerous post-war problem. Such a moratorium would leave the question of final settlement of debts and reparations open, but the presumption would be in favor of further extending it, ending in final cancellation if the effects of such a moratorium proved as beneficent as expected."

Dr. Lorwin said in conclusion that the Congress should take the initiative in setting up, in a private way, an institution such as a world research council or a world planning league to stimulate thinking and action.

Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to United States, Sails for Europe—Expects to Return in Month.

Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, sailed for Europe on Aug. 22 on the French liner France for a short vacation. He declared that rumors that he was going to quit were ridiculous, said the New York "Times" which reported him as saying he would be away for only a month.

Italian Railroads Inaugurates Express Package System.

By Ministerial decree, dated June 16 1931, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of July 25 1931, the Italian State railroads instituted an express package service, says Commercial Attache Mowatt M. Mitchell, Rome, in a report to the Department of Commerce, as to which the Department, on Aug. 21, said:

Packages weighing up to 30 kilograms, or 66 pounds, will be handled, and the rates varying in relation to the weight of the package and the distance to be covered, the former being divided into three categories of 10, 20 and 30 kilograms, and the latter into seven groups and distances varying from 100 to 1,000 kilometers. The rates per weight classification per distance involved vary from 5 lire for a 10-kilogram package transported

100 kilometers to 33 lire for a 30-kilogram package transported 1,000 kilometers.

Packages so handled will go forward by passenger train, including "direct" and "rapid" trains. In cities where local delivery systems are maintained by the railway packages will be so delivered at the very low rates now prevailing for this service.

Sir Henri Deterding Urges Return to Silver—"Bimetallism Only Possible Remedy" for Depression, Oil Man Declares—Gold Hoarding Scored.

Sir Henri Deterding, of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., in the London "Evening Standard" of Aug. 20 stated that "Immediate adoption of bimetallism is the only possible remedy for our sick world to-day; in other words, restoration of the silver standard." A London message to the New York "Times," Aug. 20, reporting this, added:

The present situation, Sir Henri continues, is that "Owing to the fall in silver from six shillings an ounce in 1929 to a little over one shilling [a shilling is about 24c.] at the present time, the people making up the vast markets of the East, from India to China, have become so impoverished that their purchasing power has largely disappeared.

"Since these countries are among the largest purchasers of British goods, the effect of the catastrophic fall of silver on British exports, particularly from Lancashire, can clearly be seen. These peoples have to exchange their silver, in effect, for gold."

Sir Henri declares that gold is not adequate as a measuring rod, for there is not enough of it, and even what there is is mostly held by France and the United States.

"What's the use of hoarding gold in the cellar when the world is bankrupt?" he asks. "If a few nations persist in hoarding gold, the rest of the world must inevitably fall back on something else.

"If silver were stabilized, millions of additional world wealth would be created in the Eastern countries."

Foreign Capital in Poland Increased in 1930—American Participation Rises 2½%.

A new official statement of foreign capital participation in Polish stock companies shows that during the last year this participation has increased from 38% to 44%, according to Commercial Attache Clayton Lane, Warsaw, in a report to the Department of Commerce. We quote, as follows, the Department's advices, Aug. 20:

Figures are as follows (zloty mint par about \$0.112):

Date—	Total Capital. (Zlotys)	Foreign Participation. (Zlotys)
January 1 1930	3,219,000	1,230,000
January 1 1931	3,342,000	1,490,000

Foreign participation in the Polish petroleum industry now amounts to 83%, according to this statement. The actual participation is now 194 million zlotys as against 167 million zlotys on Jan. 1 1930, which constituted 71.5%.

Foreign capital participation in the mining and metallurgical industries amounts to 677 million zlotys as against 592 million zlotys on Jan. 1 1930.

In the chemical industry the total foreign participation is 99 million zlotys as against 77 million zlotys in 1930; in the paper industry 29 million zlotys (21 million zlotys in 1930); in the textile industry 121 million zlotys (80 million zlotys in 1930), and in the food industry 36 million zlotys (23 million zlotys in 1930).

In the transportation and communication industries foreign participation has increased from 11% to 25%.

French capital continues to have the leading participation in the economic life of Poland, with a total of 385 million zlotys, or 25.8% of the total foreign investment. The French participation shows a slight increase over the figure for Jan. 1 1930, which was 307 million zlotys, constituting 25%. Next to that of France, German investment is most extensive, amounting to 372 million zlotys, and Danzig participation is eight million zlotys, which jointly represents 25.5%. German participation was 305 million zlotys on Jan. 1 1930, and that of Danzig six million zlotys, or, jointly, 25.3%.

American Investment Increases 2.8%.

American participation amounts to 317.9 million zlotys as against 227 million zlotys last year, and is third in volume. The proportion of American investment has increased from 18.5% in 1930 to 21.3% in 1931. Closely related to the French, but invested in different fields, Belgian capital has increased from 93 million zlotys to 140 million zlotys, or from 7.6% in 1930 to 9.4% in 1931. British capital is fifth in volume, amounting to 71.9 million zlotys in 1931 as against 51 million zlotys in 1930. Austrian capital amounted to 37 million zlotys on Jan. 1 1930, and has increased to 53 million zlotys, showing an interest in a greater range of industries at the expense of participation in the petroleum industry.

The amount of Swiss capital invested in Poland shows a considerable reduction, from 90 million zlotys on Jan. 1 1930 to 42 million zlotys on Jan. 1 1931. The most important changes have been evidenced in the mining, metallurgical and electrical industries. Next to Swiss capital comes the Swedish and Dutch participation which amounts to 27 million zlotys. The volume of these investments has not undergone any marked changes during the past year.

The Czech participation amounts to 16 million zlotys as against 9.9 million zlotys last year. Italian capital, amounting to 11 million zlotys, shows an increase of six million zlotys as compared with last year's figure.

The group of smaller participants includes Denmark, with 4.5 million zlotys; Latvia, with 1.5 million zlotys; Rumania, with 2.6 million zlotys; Hungary, with 3 million zlotys, and Palestine, with 121,000 zlotys. The members of this group show no tendency to increase their investments in Poland.

New Mexican Labor Law Signed.

The new Mexican labor law, governing relations between capital and labor, was signed by the presidents of both houses of Congress, at Mexico City, on Aug. 21, and sent

to the Interior Department for publication in the "Official Gazette." It already has President Ortiz Rubio's approval, says the Associated Press, and is expected to go into force by Sept. 1.

In earlier Associated Press dispatches from Mexico City, Aug. 17, it was stated that the measure was bitterly opposed by capital and labor during its debate in Congress. These dispatches added:

Regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation proposed since the overthrow of the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship 21 years ago, the bill gives labor privileges which the employers brand as ruinous to industry but which important workers' groups contend do not fulfill labor's aspirations.

It upholds the collective labor contract, obliging employers to contract direct with the unions for their help; recognizes the right to strike, and the right of strikers to close a business until the issue is settled; obliges employers to provide hygienic living quarters for their employees and stipulates that 80% of the employees of all industrial and commercial concerns must be Mexican citizens.

Answering charges by labor leaders that many of the privileges obtained by the working classes during two decades of revolutionary struggle are cancelled in the new labor measure, government spokesmen told Congress during the debate that the Government had gone out of its way to favor labor in drawing up the project and accused the bill's opponents of using it as a pretext for stirring up political agitation.

From the New York "Times" we take the following cablegram from Mexico City, Aug. 17:

The gravity with which the Association of Commercial and Industrial Employers views the labor law recently approved by the Mexican Congress is disclosed in the following declaration of the Association:

"In view of the approval given by the Senate to the proposed Federal labor law, in precisely the same terms in which it was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and without regard to a single objection made by employers, the latter declare on behalf of the industry and commerce of the country as follows:

"1. Employers did everything possible to prevent the Federal labor law from being enacted by a single class of citizens for their exclusive benefit, being convinced that such a law would be disastrous to the general economic conditions of the country. For that purpose it studied the bill carefully in its technical aspects as submitted by the Executive, presented objections to it, and exhausted all arguments and reasons which calm study and experience suggested, with a view to harmonizing the factors of production.

Scores Interference.

"2. Unfortunately, the Federal Chambers not only absolutely overlooked the arguments of the employers' group but went to extremes in their radicalism by modifying the executive bill and approving a law which, because of the economic burdens it imposes on employers and the limitations it contains for the administration and technical management of their enterprises, prevents the latter from complying with their social functions.

"3. In view of the foregoing, the Employers' Association is under obligation to declare formally that it assumes no responsibility for the disastrous effects which are sure to follow the application of such a law. However, it considers that its mission is not ended, as it believes the Federal Constitution is above all laws, and, therefore, above the labor law, and it will continue in its efforts to make the application of that law comply with constitutional provisions."

Banks in Mexico City Agree to Reserve Law—Will Put 20% of Their Deposits Under Control of Government Board.

According to Mexico City advices Aug. 22 to the New York "Times" one of the most important provisions of the new monetary law was scheduled to go into operation the following day when all the banks operating within the City of Mexico would place at the disposal of the Central Banking Commission monetary guarantees to the extent of 20% of their cash deposits while a further 10% of such deposits may be held by the respective banks. The "Times" further reported:

Under the new law the money to be held by the Commission will be placed in a joint box to be designated by the Commission and will be under strict guard.

At a meeting yesterday of the Commission, at which Minister of Finance Montes de Oca presided, the local banks and banking institutions intimated their readiness to comply with the law under the terms above outlined. The meeting was attended by a delegate from the Bank of Mexico, William Richardson, Manager for the National City Bank; D. B. Emeno, Manager for the Bank of Montreal; J. Stewart, Manager for the Bank of Canada and others.

Husbanding of reserves in cash is regarded as part of the reason for the recent hardening in the Mexican silver peso quotation, now at three to one dollar against a low of four to one last month.

Mexican Farm Credit Bank.

The "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 20 published the following from Mexico City:

The first Regional Bank of Agricultural Credit to be established under the Federal law of Jan. 2 1931 has been inaugurated at Cuernavaca, serving the State of Morelos. The bank, a branch of the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, has as its function that of financing small farmers.

Mexican Petroleum Tax Exemption.

A Mexican presidential decree exempts from tax petroleum that is used by industries for transformation into by-products, says Mexico City advices Aug. 17 to the "Wall Street Journal" which says that the purpose of the decree is to stimulate the creation of such industries.

American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico Takes Steps to Aid Mexico by Promoting Tourist Trade.

Associated Press advices from Mexico City Aug. 22 said:

The American colony to-day pledged close co-operation with the Government in efforts to solve the economic depression and appointed a committee to notify Finance Secretary Luis Montes de Oca of its decision.

At a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce means of paying extraordinary taxes levied on business were discussed and steps were taken to promote the tourist business as a means of bringing money into the country.

Mexican Finance Minister Estimates Deficit at \$40,000,000 Despite Savings of \$30,000,000 This Year—Says New Tax Must Stand.

Mexico has cut public expenditures 60,000,000 pesos (about \$30,000,000 at par) this year, but the ultimate deficit on total appropriations of slightly less than 300,000,000 pesos will probably reach 80,000,000, according to Minister of Finance Luis Montes de Oca. Mexico City advices Aug. 20 to the New York "Times" state that he gave this estimate in replying to a protest by the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and the Confederation of Industry against the recently imposed special tax of 1% on the income of industrial, commercial and agricultural concerns operating within the Republic. The message to the "Times" continued:

Not only Mexican conditions but those throughout the world made extreme measures necessary, Senor Montes de Oca said, though he added that the new law was only expected to realize the 20,000,000 pesos' difference between the year's savings and the probable deficit. The law must stand, he said, and it meant a sacrifice for the entire nation and would be borne by all social classes.

"In order that the nation may return to normality the first step must be to balance the budget, for only by so doing can the Government maintain public services and face its commitments," he concluded.

Senor Montes de Oca has a difficult task in estimating what the national income will be for next year to serve as the basis for the budgetary estimated expenditure during that period.

The various Government departments are working on their respective expenditures regarded as necessary and it is thought in reliable sources that Mexico will not be able to commit herself to expenditures of more than 220,000,000 pesos for 1932, even if such an amount can be justified as consonant with allowing employees the smallest minimum over the barest necessities.

United States Interests in Cuba Exceed a Billion—Washington Puts Our Investments at \$1,138,957,000 in All Lines and Provinces.

Investments of United States capital in Cuba, including sums directly devoted to industrial and agricultural developments and government obligations to American citizens, involved in the disturbed state of affairs in that country are placed by the Department of Commerce at approximately \$1,138,957,000, it was reported in a Washington dispatch, Aug. 20, to the New York "Times," the advices therein also stating:

Of the total amount estimated by the department on the basis of studies made in 1930, about \$918,957,000 comprises investments in commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises. A total of about \$220,000,000 is represented in American holdings of government securities and other indebtedness as well as short-term credits.

The American investments are largely confined to the Provinces of Havana, Mantanzas, Camaguey and Oriente. American interests in Pinar del Rio are small, being confined to tobacco and pineapple plantations, with some American metal company interests in the Matahambre copper mine in that province.

The remaining province of Santa Clara has American investments in relatively small sugar developments.

Havana Province, containing the city of Havana, has the greatest concentration of American capital investments, devoted principally to cigar factories, office buildings, telephone properties, electric light and power developments and petroleum refining. Investments in the latter item are principally by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

The Hershey interests and other American concerns have extensive sugar holdings in the Province of Montanzas.

Camaguey and Oriente Provinces are practically entirely devoted to sugar production as far as American investments there are concerned, a single exception being Oriente iron ore developments by the United States and Bethlehem Steel interests. Investments of American capital also are involved in the Cuba railroad traversing the Provinces of Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente.

New Cabinet Takes Office in Hungary—Economy, Higher Taxes, Balanced Budget and Amity With Italy Announced as Aims.

A Budapest cablegram, Aug. 24, to the New York "Times" said:

The new Cabinet took its oath of office before Regent Horthy to-day.

The Finance Ministry will be run temporarily by a committee of three, under Premier Count Karolyi as its nominal chief. Dr. Walko, the Foreign Minister, will be one of his advisers and devote himself to obtaining a long-term Hungarian loan. Former Finance Minister Teleszki will assume the unpopular task of enforcing rigid public economies, while Secretary of State Vargha of the Finance Ministry will be responsible for general administration.

At a meeting of the Party of Unity to-night Count Karolyi described his program as one of economy, increased taxation and balancing the budget.

None, he said, should suffer hunger. Maintenance and extension of good relations with Italy would be his chief care in foreign relations, he said. There is no barrier to maintenance of good relations with Germany and extension of friendship with France.

Count Karolyi has summoned Parliament for Thursday, when the new Government will present itself.

Spain Mobilizes Gold to Stabilize Peseta—Plans to Buy Paper on Dips and Resell at Profit on Rises.

In advices from Madrid, Aug. 24, the New York "Times" stated:

The Spanish Government has mobilized its gold reserves of more than \$500,000,000 and is prepared to defend the peseta.

The manner of doing this will be to buy as many paper pesetas as are offered on the foreign market at the present exceedingly low quotations and to retire them from circulation. In an interview to-day Senor Carabias, Governor of the Bank of Spain, said the bank had in circulation 5,294,000,000 pesetas in paper notes and that the gold coverage is 2,472,000,000 pesetas, or about \$45,000,000 more than the legal coverage, which is 40% to a 4,000,000,000-peseta paper issue and 50% on more than 4,000,000,000.

Thus a huge excess of gold is available without special legislation for shipment abroad if necessary, and Senor Carabias said, "If necessary we will ship gold abroad."

If the peseta rises swiftly there will be no need to buy, but the minute it slumps buying will begin again. Paper currency thus called in will be withdrawn and thus, as gold flows out, the proper percentage of coverage will be maintained. If the peseta rises the gold can be brought back at a profit.

Sydney (Australia) Bank Suspends—Board Holds Depositors Will Be Paid in Full, However.

From the New York "World-Telegram" we take the following (Associated Press) from Sydney (New South Wales) Aug. 25:

The Primary Producers Bank suspended payments late yesterday, the directors asserting that the step was a result of unprecedented reduction in the values of primary products which brought a consequent drop in the values of securities held by the bank.

The board expressed confidence that the bank would be able to pay all depositors in full.

Australian Conversion Loan.

From the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 26 we quote the following from Sydney:

Total conversions of the Australian internal debt which have been arranged or agreed upon amount to £320,000,000, leaving a balance of £236,000,000. Those who have signified their dissatisfaction with the arrangement and have refused to convert their holdings are for the most part small individual holders amounting to £7,250,000. Period during which dissenting bondholders can make their dissatisfaction with the new terms known is up on Monday after which date it will be assumed that all holders from whom the Government has not heard are willing to accept the new issue in return for the old.

New Zealand Economic Board Appoints Experts to Deal with Budget.

Canadian Press advices from Wellington, New Zealand, Aug. 26 stated:

The all-party special economic committee, recently established by the New Zealand Parliament to deal with the economic emergency, has appointed a secretariat composed of economic and commercial experts. The committee has already decided to make the present budget the starting point of its discussion.

Poland Plans new Aid for Idle—Will Collect Back Taxes in Kind and Distribute Food.

A cablegram as follows from Warsaw Aug. 26 is from the New York "Times":

The ancient form of collecting taxes in kind is to be revived in Poland to help the unemployed. Grain, potatoes, sugar and coal will be collected and distributed among the jobless who cannot qualify under the dole insurance scheme. It is calculated that 1,000,000,000 zlotys (\$112,000,000) in back taxes is uncollectible, especially from farmers, who have no cash but are willing to pay their share in goods which they cannot sell or for which they would get very poor prices.

Of nearly 300,000 registered unemployed persons, only a quarter of them receive 15 to 20 zlotys (\$1.68 to \$2.24) weekly as a dole. So the Finance Minister announced at a special unemployment conference to-day that the collection of tax arrears in kind was the only solution for helping the unemployed during the hard winter months ahead.

The conference also proposed measures for better distribution of the work available through shorter hours and reductions in the number of women and youths in industry.

Expert Here Seeking Big Loan for China—Linebarber, Special Envoy, to Start Negotiations for \$300,000,000 Silver Advance.

The following is from the New York "World-Telegram" of Aug. 25:

Paul M. Linebarber, a former United States Judge, and now legal advisor and special envoy of the Nationalist Government in China, arrived here late yesterday on the Red Star liner Westernland. He immediately proceeded to Washington, where he will open negotiations for a \$300,000,000 silver loan for China.

"I was informed," Mr. Linebarber said, "that this loan will almost certainly be effected. At any rate, I think the United States Government is aware that the remedy for her economic problems lies in China. For 25 years I have been preaching American opportunities in China, and I have at last found that big men the world over are eager to learn of these

opportunities, for they realize that only through China will prosperity return. China is the very circulation of world trade; trade has stopped because of China's wounded condition."

Proceeds will be used to employ soldiers for road-building and other improvement measures.

Latvian Parliament Authorizes Government to Negotiate Short-Term Loan.

Latvian income for budgetary purposes has been running approximately five million lats a month below the income of last year, Commercial Attache Lee C. Morse states in a report to the Department of Commerce. In indicating this, Aug. 20, the Department also says:

The Government explains that this is due to the fact that income can be paid in installments, and that a short-term loan is necessary in order to cover this deficit.

A bill was presented at the last session of Parliament, and, although there was considerable opposition, it was finally passed and the Government has been authorized to negotiate a short-term loan in the amount of 10 million lats. The Government agreed that part of the proceeds of the loan would be used to aid the private banks, in order to secure the vote of the German minority.

It is understood the Government will begin negotiations with a French group to secure this loan in the immediate future.

Export Credit Insurance in Finland.

Exports of agricultural and industrial products are encouraged through two State credits, namely, through a 75 million mark export credit insurance and a 10 million mark export credit fund, the former for larger credits involving paper, pulp, timber, wallboard, &c., and the latter involving smaller exports of industrial machinery, &c., according to Trade Commissioner Frederick C. Sommer, Helsingfors, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Further advices from the Department, Aug. 20, state:

Export credit insurance, which originally was established through Statute No. 366, dated Dec. 23 1925, for a period of four years and prolonged through Statute No. 188, dated May 18 1929, and then superseded by Statute No. 121, dated April 10 1931, which is valid until Dec. 31 1935, calls for a State guarantee not to exceed 75 million marks (Finmark equals United States cents 2.5185) to cover up to 75% of the sales value of exports of agricultural and industrial products for a period of six months with a possible three months' extension against approved security.

Applications are submitted to the Export Credit Committee who, after consideration, submit them to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, after which, through the State Treasury, the exporter receives the proper guarantees. Records of such transactions are kept both by the State Treasury and the Export Credit Committee. Through State Resolution No. 152, dated April 29 1931, regarding the execution of State guarantees, a fee of 0.5% for each three months or part thereof is charged.

However, the 10 million export credit fund is granted in the same way to smaller enterprises, but, in addition, at the Bank of Finland's lowest prevailing discount rate. This fund has not been used much during the last two years, but is still available.

Both the export credit insurance and the export credit fund are in practice used to cover deliveries to States such as the Russian Government and may be extended to municipalities. Due to a practical standstill in exports to Russia very little of the 75 million credit insurance fund is now in force.

Export credit insurance was applied in 1930 for a total amount of 121.5 million Finnmarks as compared to about 100 million in 1929 and was distributed amongst the following products: Paper, 51.2 million; cellulose, 45.7 million; wood pulp, 7.1 million; ferrosilicium, 8.5 million; motor vessels, 6.9 million, and motors, 1.5 million Finnmarks, all for the Russian State organizations. All of these funds were drawn from the 75 million credit insurance fund.

Hong Kong's Financial Status.

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong, the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Dr. Southern) stated that in spite of the deficit in the budget for 1930 and the supplementary votes of nearly two and a half million dollars required to meet this deficit, the year closed with a much better balance than was anticipated a few months ago, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner David M. Maynard, Hong Kong, in a report to the Department of Commerce. The Department, on Aug. 18, likewise announced:

The Colonial Secretary further stated that the Colony's present financial status was sound, as the revenue for the first half of 1931 totaled approximately HK\$15,700,000, or nearly HK\$2,000,000 more than half of the total estimated receipts for the year.

Editorial comments upon the Secretary's remarks pointed out that there was false economy in the present budget, as public works and construction projects were in many cases being postponed or temporarily abandoned, while the increased revenue was largely used to pay the sterling salaries of civil servants.

Amtorg Trading Co. Plans to Send 6,000 American Workers to Russian Soviet Union.

Arrangements to send more than 6,000 American workers to the Soviet Union by the end of this year are being completed by the Amtorg Trading Corp. in New York, which made the following announcement, Aug. 24:

These workers will go under one- and two-year contracts, but it was explained at the Amtorg offices that the majority of the workers are taking their families along with the intention of settling permanently in the Soviet Union. In practically all cases the American workers going over on these contracts are paying their own passage, and in many cases taking their own tools, which are admitted free of duty.

This movement of American workers to the Soviet Union is due to the rapid development of the Five-Year Plan, which has created many new jobs and faces a shortage of skilled labor. The thousands of skilled American workers going over will supplement more than 1,000 American engineers who for the past several years have been engaged in various Soviet industries.

Describing the influx of American workers into the Soviet Union as "organized immigration," Amtorg officials pointed out that every worker leaves the United States with the guarantee of a job and a place to live in. In many cases the high skill of these workers opens to them positions such as those of foreman or supervisor; and in all cases the American immigrant is given the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Russian workers. He receives the same rights to social insurance, recreation, and the education of his children.

The workers who are going over are skilled miners, machinists, railroad workers, bricklayers, carpenters, and so on. Already 125 miners and skilled mechanics have been sent to the coal mines in the Kuznetz Basin, and arrangements are being made to send 1,600 more by January. Three hundred tractor and automobile workers have been sent to the tractor works in Stalingrad, and about 100 to the Kharkov tractor plant, the Nizhni-Novgorod automobile plant, and the Amo' automobile plant in Moscow. By January 600 to 800 additional men will be sent to the lumber industry in Karelia and for work in the Nizhni-Novgorod automobile plant. About 70 workers skilled in the making of agricultural machinery have been sent to the Selmarshstroy agricultural machinery works in Rostov-on-Don, and by January 400 additional workers will be sent to agricultural machinery plants in Saratov and Novorossisk. About 400 workers will be sent to the new steel plants at Magnitogorsk and Kuznetzk. More than 350 construction workers—mainly carpenters, bricklayers, and concrete workers—will be sent to various construction jobs in the Soviet Union; about 100 workers will be sent to metal mines and metallurgical and smelting plants in the Urals. Several hundred tractor operators and repairmen are being sent to various State and collective farms. Twenty-three skilled American workers have been sent to the Soviet oil fields this year, while about 25 fishermen from the Pacific Coast have been sent over to Vladivostok and Sakhalin Island.

Of the 6,000 workers who will be sent during the remainder of this year, 2,000 have already been hired. Requests to fill the other 4,000 posts have been so numerous that Amtorg has had to turn down further applications. Those who have been accepted came from the coal mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois; the metal mines of Montana and Utah; the steel mills of Pittsburgh and Gary. Carpenters, bricklayers and other construction workers came from all parts of the United States. While there are a number of native-born Americans among these workers, most of them are Europeans who emigrated to the United States five, 10 or 20 years ago. In no case are workers accepted unless they have had experience in American industry. Many of those who are now emigrating to the Soviet Union are by origin Rumanians, Poles, Bulgarians, Germans, Hungarians, Finns, Swedes. Preference is given to workers organized in groups of 10, 15 or 20.

Amtorg has received in the past year more than 100,000 applications from workers in American industry who wish to work or settle in the Soviet Union, but has had to turn most of them down, partly due to the inability of Soviet industry at present to house so many additional workers.

Until the present arrangements for sending over 6,000 workers, there were employed in the Soviet Union about 2,500 American workers. Many of these first went over as tourists, but remained to work. However, only those able to fit into certain industries having a shortage of workers, such as mining, steel, and the manufacture of machinery, have found places for themselves.

To meet the shortage of skilled labor, the Soviet Union is also hiring many workers in European countries, especially Germany.

Peru to Organize Agricultural Bank—Government Will Provide Three-Quarters of Capital.

A cablegram, Aug. 19, from Lima, Peru, to the New York "Times" stated that a decree signed on Aug. 16 authorizes the formation of an agricultural bank with an authorized capital of 20,000,000 soles (\$4,200,000). Of this amount the Government will contribute 15,000,000 soles, 5,000,000 in cash and 10,000,000 in C shares of the Central Reserve Bank. The remaining 5,000,000 soles will come from public subscriptions. All shares will have a par value of 100 soles. The cablegram continued:

The A shares will earn no dividend, but the B shares will draw 8% cumulative. Two directors will be named by the President of the Republic, two will be elected by the Lima banks, two by the Agricultural Society, one by the Reserve Bank, one by the Peruvian Chamber of Commerce, and one by the holders of the B shares.

A change was made in the law covering the Central Bank with respect to the C shares of the new bank to facilitate the formation of the latter. The new bank will commence operations on Sept. 3.

Uruguay Doubles Surtaxes on Radios, Phonographs and Accessories.

A Uruguayan law, sanctioned on Aug. 14 1931, doubles surtaxes imposed by a previous law of Dec. 18 1929, which amounted to 15% of the official customs valuations on radiographic apparatus, 15% of the C. I. F. Montevideo value on phonographs, and 0.10 pesos per phonograph record, it is indicated in a cable to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Clarence C. Brooks, Montevideo. In supplying this information, on Aug. 17, the Department says:

Accordingly, the import duty on radiographic apparatus is now 45% plus a surtax of 30% of the official valuation, which range from 0.80 to 1.80 pesos per gross kilo; the same rate of duty applies to phonographic apparatus, based on the C. I. F. Montevideo value. The import duty on phonograph records is 31% plus a surtax of 14% of the official valuation of 1.80 pesos and up per dozen, according to size, plus a specific surtax of 0.20 pesos per record.

H. L. Pope Elected President of Maryland-Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank.

The directors of the Maryland-Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank, at a meeting this week, elected Hugh L. Pope President of the institution to fill the vacancy which has existed since the death of Elmore B. Jeffrey. Mr. Pope is also President of the Equitable Trust Co. of Baltimore.

Charles J. Hanzlik, Treasurer of the Equitable Trust Co., was elected Treasurer of the Joint Stock Land Bank at the same meeting.

Gov. Adams of Colorado Requests Federal Government to Discontinue "Exacting Demands" of Federal Land Banks.

United Press advices, as follows, are taken from the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 20:

Governor William H. Adams has requested the Federal Government to stop its "exacting demands" on land owners in Colorado who have loans from the Federal Land Bank.

An appeal from land owners was made to the Governor several days ago. They asked Governor Adams to ask officials of the Federal Land Bank to declare a moratorium on loan payments. They declared Federal Land Bank officials were more exacting in their demands that payments be met than in other years.

Recent Offering of \$15,000,000 Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures.

Public offering of a new issue of \$15,000,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 3% debentures was announced last month by Charles R. Dunn, Fiscal Agent for these institutions at New York. These debentures are dated July 15 1931 and are due in 3, 6, 11 and 12 months. They were priced on application and are secured by loans and discounts representing advances made for production and marketing of crops and livestock under Act of Congress. Total assets of \$176,350,608 are shown by the 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, reporting as of March 31 1931. Under assets, loans and discounts are shown as \$138,082,212. Under liabilities, debentures outstanding total \$109,575,000, and capital, surplus, reserves and undivided profits \$63,532,507.

Federal Farm Board's Announcement of Exchange of 25,000,000 Bushels of Wheat for 1,050,000 Bags of Brazilian Coffee.

Under date of Aug. 21 the Federal Farm Board issued the following announcement as to the arrangements for the exchange of wheat for Brazilian coffee, reference to which appeared in our issue of a week ago (page 1221).

The Grain Stabilization Corporation announced to-day (Aug. 21) that with the approval of the Federal Farm Board it had sold 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Brazilian Government. The wheat is to be paid for by the delivery of 1,050,000 bags of coffee. Under the terms of the agreement the coffee is to be withheld from consumption until the fall of 1932, in accordance with requirements of the Brazilian Government now in effect which regulate the amount of exports from that country.

Simultaneously the Brazilian Government has signed an agreement with the Bush Terminal Company of New York, which company undertakes against 225,000 bags shipped to it by the Brazilian Government to give to The Grain Stabilization Corp. certain guarantees and to undertake all grading, handling and storage of the coffee, without any expense to the Grain Corporation, under whose control, however, the coffee will remain.

When the coffee is offered for sale it will be through established channels and for delivery in cumulative monthly allotments of 62,500 bags to avoid disturbance to the coffee trade.

The wheat will be shipped in monthly installments beginning in September or October and will be from the stocks of The Grain Stabilization Corp.

Normally Brazil imports little wheat from the United States, but the United States imports a large part of its coffee requirements from Brazil. It is believed that the results of this transaction will be beneficial to both countries.

Stating that the announcement was made at virtually the same time by the Brazilian Embassy and by the Federal Farm Board, the New York "Herald Tribune" in a Washington dispatch Aug. 21, also said in part:

The exchange, or barter of commodities, is to be made at current market prices.

The agreement for barter was signed at the Brazilian Embassy here to-day by Ambassador R. de Lima e Silva, for his Government, and by George Milnor, as head of the wheat stabilization corporation.

The Brazilian proposition is one of several proposals for disposition of wheat abroad which the Farm Board has under consideration. Altogether, it has upward of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The announcement that an exchange had been agreed upon stirred great interest as well as surprise here because of the unusual nature of the transaction. It arises from the fact that Brazil is anxious to get rid of surplus coffee and the Farm Board is anxious to be rid of surplus wheat. Mr. Stone said the first suggestion of an exchange came from "a man in New

York." He declined to name the individual, but said he was not in the coffee trade and left the impression he was an American.

Bag Weighs 132 Pounds.

It was explained at the Farm Board that 1,050,000 bags of coffee would amount to 138,600,000 pounds, a bag weighing 132 pounds.

Imports of coffee by this country for the year ended June 30 amounted to 1,728,569,297 pounds. Approximately 70% of this was from Brazil. The value of the importations of coffee from all countries in the year was \$192,819,638.

American exports of wheat to Brazil in the same year, ended June 30 last were 4,037,000 bushels, of which a large part was in the form of flour.

In reply to questions, Mr. Stone said the exchange was on the basis of current market prices for the two commodities. He said the wheat would go directly to the Brazilian Government. He also said while Brazil has an export tax on coffee that tax will not be imposed on the coffee bought by the Grain Stabilization Corp.

The Grain Stabilization Corp. will have charge of shipments of the wheat to Brazil, and the Brazilian Government will have charge of shipment of the coffee.

It was Mr. Stone's opinion that the transaction was a desirable one both from the standpoint of this country and Brazil. He said he knew nothing of the attitude of the coffee trade in this country, but saw no reason why it should oppose the plan, inasmuch as the coffee would be sold in a manner which would not be harmful to the trade. He pointed out the exchange of commodities does away with any exchange rates, which are out of line and, hence, in this respect, the transaction is better for Brazil than a fiduciary transaction.

Argentina is the chief source of supply of wheat used by Brazil. The Argentine crop has been shortened by reduced acreage.

From the New York "Times" Washington advices Aug. 21 we take the following:

Benefits to Both Countries.

It was pointed out that the Farm Board had been able to send out of the country between one-tenth and one-eighth of its estimated holdings of stabilization wheat and thereby to save \$370,000 a month which ordinarily would have been paid for storage over an indefinite period.

In exchange the board took the equivalent of less than one-tenth of the average annual consumption of coffee in the United States, or a seventh or an eighth of the annual coffee imports from Brazil. This was said at the Farm Board to mean that little difficulty should be encountered in disposing of the coffee at the proper time.

The agreement to hold the coffee for a year was made in deference to coffee stabilization plans of the Brazilian Government.

Another item of gain for the United States, and, according to Chairman Stone, probably the most important, is the fact that for the first time wheat from the United States will be consumed in Brazil in large quantities, our exports to that country never having exceeded 1,000,000 bushels annually. Argentina has been the customary granary of Brazil.

Brazil's gain is seen in the fact that she has been enabled to get wheat in exchange for a commodity which over-production has made almost worthless to her, as more than 19,000,000 bags of coffee were being held in "dead storage" there in July, with no market in sight.

Statement in Behalf of Brazilian Government on Coffee and Wheat Exchange.

A statement as follows regarding the exchange of coffee and wheat between Brazil and the United States was issued in New York on Aug. 27 by Sebastiao Sampaio, Consul-General of Brazil:

His Excellency, Dr. Numa de Oliveira, Secretary of Finance of the State of Sao Paulo, took the opportunity yesterday in Brazil to answer some specific questions in connection with the recent Brazilian-American exchange of coffee for wheat, which, I think, as a matter of detail, is interesting information to the coffee trade of this country.

The Secretary of Finance of the State of Sao Paulo emphasized that the Federal Government of Brazil made about the coffee-wheat exchange an official declaration in order to make clear that such exchanged coffees, even exported to the United States, will be released only in the quantities and at the dates fixed in the contracts, or 10,000 bags monthly in the first twelve months, starting Sept. 31 1931 and 62,000 bags monthly starting Sept. 31 1932 and ending Jan. 1934. Such quantities correspond respectively to 8% and to 55% of the monthly quota of the liquidation of the stocks provided in the contract of the coffee loan, well known in this market. This quota of the coffee loan is 112,500 bags monthly, which will not be exceeded by the government, and in which contract are also included all these deliveries of the coffee-wheat transactions.

Chairman Stone of Federal Farm Board Reveals that New York Broker Suggested Trading Wheat for Brazilian Coffee—Trade Voices Concern—Protest by American Steamship Association.

H. C. Winans, an international broker, of New York City, was identified on Aug. 22 by Chairman James C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board as the author of the plan whereby the Wheat Stabilization Corp., controlled by the Farm Board, agreed to trade 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Brazilian Government for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. The New York "Times," in a Washington dispatch Aug. 22 went on to say:

Mr. Winans formerly was a resident of Brazil and evolved his plan from a thorough knowledge of conditions in Brazil. He visited Washington frequently in company with William H. Hamilton, an associate, to discuss his proposal with the Farm Board, Chairman Stone said.

So far as known here, neither Mr. Winans nor Mr. Hamilton will benefit financially from the deal.

Reaction to the announcement by the Farm Board yesterday of one of the greatest international commodity trades in history was pronounced most favorable by Chairman Stone, although he did not make public any message received.

Steamship Men Protest.

One discordant note in the deal was a reported protest to the White House by the American Steamship Association over the fact that Brazil controls the shipping both of the coffee and the wheat, and there is no guarantee that any of it will be carried in American vessels. Brazilian

control of the shipping comes through a stipulation in the trade contract that the South American country shall deliver the coffee to the Bush Terminal Corp. in New York City and pick up the American wheat at seaboard points in the United States. Brazil also will pay for the storing of the coffee for one year, during which time it will not be sold.

Chairman Stone said to-day that the decision concerning the practice evolved to unload part of the wheat surplus had been the hardest problem ever faced by the Farm Board. He said the decision was complicated by the fact that much criticism of the idea was encountered from the small group that knew of the proposal.

However, with the announcement of the complete plan, he added, commendatory messages have been pouring into the Farm Board.

The coffee to be delivered by Brazil, Chairman Stone said, will be composed of equal parts of grades Santos 3s and Santos 4s, which was termed a high quality of coffee. The Farm Board will deliver No. 2 wheat to Brazil.

Coffee Roasters Ask Details.

Surprise that American coffee roasters were not consulted before the Federal Farm Board decided to exchange wheat for Brazilian coffee was expressed by W. F. Williamson, Secretary-Manager of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, 11 Water Street, New York, in identical telegrams to Chairman Stone of the Board and George S. Milnor of the Grain Stabilization Corporation in Chicago.

The telegrams requesting full details of the agreement, and which were signed by Mr. Williamson, read:

"Regarding public announcement of barter of Farm Board wheat for Brazil coffee, we are greatly surprised that the organized coffee trade was not consulted in any manner. In view of the vital interest of the trade in this arrangement, we request full details of the agreement for the information of our membership. Will appreciate the courtesy of a prompt reply."

In a separate statement to the press, made public here to-night, Mr. Williamson said:

"The National Coffee Roasters' Association, which represents the coffee trade in the United States, is one of the few trade organizations which has maintained and expanded its activities during the depression, and the trade is now in a particularly strong position to cope with the unusual and critical developments now confronting the coffee trade.

Prospective Hoard Cited.

"As a result of the arrangement between the Farm Board and Brazil, the United States Government, through the Farm Board, becomes the largest single owner of coffee in the United States and controls a total of 1,275,000 bags of coffee, or about 10% of the total annual consumption of coffee in this country. Out of this amount, 225,000 bags will be set aside to pay the carrying charges, but will be under the control of the Farm Board and will be marketed in the same way as the balance of the coffee.

"This amount of coffee, it is pointed out, is sufficient to supply three cups of coffee daily to every man and woman in the United States for more than a month."

Federal Farm Board Denies That Brazilian Coffee Will Be Taken Over by Chain Store Concern.

The following appeared in the New York "World-Telegram" of Aug. 26:

The great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., chain grocers and roasters and distributors of coffee, will take over the 1,050,000 bags of coffee taken by the Grain Stabilization Corp., subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board, in the coffee-wheat trade with Brazil, according to persistent rumor in the Hanover Square district to-day.

Officials of the A. & P. declined to discuss the subject and no statement regarding the deal could be obtained to-day from the Farm Board headquarters in Washington.

Despite this lack of verification the coffee trade generally credited the report and several merchants and importers here said the distribution of the coffee by the A. & P. was decided upon before the deal with Brazil was consummated.

The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange wired Chairman Stone of the Farm Board, recently for "detailed information regarding the wheat-coffee trade, but reported to-day that no answer from Mr. Stone had yet been received. Recently the Farm Board officials stated the Brazil coffee taken in the trade "would be distributed through regular coffee trade channels."

In announcing the trade the Farm Board stated that grading of the coffee received would be done at the Bush Terminal after the coffee arrives here. According to the report in circulation to-day, graders of the A. & P. Co. are now on their way to Sao Paulo to do the grading before shipment of the coffee.

On Aug. 26 a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" said:

Reports that the Farm Board had contracted to sell the coffee it obtained from Brazil in exchange for wheat to a chain store company were denied at the Board's offices to-day. It has agreed to hold the coffee until the Fall of 1932, so as not to upset plans made by Brazil for stabilizing the world market.

Inferior Coffee Burned—Brazil Destroys 635,194 Sacks—Markets Only Best Grades.

The New York "Evening Post" reported the following (Associated Press) from Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 26:

In accordance with a policy of marketing only first-class grades, 635,194 sacks of inferior coffee have been destroyed in Brazil during the first 20 days of August.

The National Coffee Council said 522,032 sacks were burned at Santos, 112,639 sacks were dumped in the sea here, and the remainder was otherwise disposed of at Victoria.

Brazil Plans Sale of Wheat to Millers.

Associated Press accounts from Rio de Janeiro Aug. 22 state:

The 25,000,000 bushels of American wheat, for which Brazil is to send coffee to the United States, is expected to begin arriving here in September and will be sold to local millers on from three to twelve months time, according to an agreement reached to-day between the Finance Ministry and representatives of the millers.

The price of the wheat is to be determined by quotations on the date of delivery on the markets at Chicago, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires, and if the price drops before the grain is paid for the cost will be lowered to meet market conditions.

Wheat Barter Rouses Wrath of Argentines—Tariff Reprisal Foreseen as Result of Board's Deal for Coffee.

United Press advices as follows from Washington Aug. 25 are taken from the New York "World-Telegram":

The Federal Farm Board's barter of surplus wheat for Brazilian coffee has aroused the keen resentment of Argentina, which has enjoyed a virtual monopoly of Brazil's wheat market.

Well informed diplomatic quarters considered it probable that Argentina either would protest the Farm Board's action at the State Department or make reprisal by raising higher tariff walls against imports from the United States.

Market Lost for Year.

The Farm Board announced last week it had arranged to exchange 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee.

Argentine observers believed the deal would virtually destroy their Brazilian wheat market, at least for a year. The amount of wheat the American Agricultural Agency plans to send into Brazil almost exactly balances the usual Argentine sales—23,816,338 bushels in 1930—to its northern neighbor.

This blow to Argentine wheat growers follows closely another incident which aroused hard feeling against the United States.

Argentina has just been called on by New York banks to ship \$50,000,000 worth of gold here to meet short-term credit obligations. Banks declined to transfer them into long-term credits.

Gold Loss Stressed.

Because of the present acute gold shortage observers believe this loss of gold—now en route—may have a very bad effect on Argentina's finances.

Argentine circles consider that the Farm Board arrangement marks an invasion of Argentina's wheat market in Brazil which private agencies never could have accomplished in open competition. Furthermore, they consider it a direct contradiction of the United States against preferential tariffs. They believe, further, that it constitutes "dumping."

If Argentina should protest to the State Department, as is considered likely, it is expected the Department will discuss the matter.

Brazilian Paper Asks Deal with Argentina—Suggests Way to Appease Ire Over Our Trade.

A message as follows from Sao Paulo Aug. 27 is taken from the New York "Times":

"Correio de Manha," Rio de Janeiro's leading paper, this morning urged the Rio de Janeiro Government to appease the Argentine ire aroused over the American-Brazilian wheat and coffee deal by proposing a similar trade with Argentina. It also urged the Government to engage other Brazilian products in similar trades with other countries, pointing out that huge meat, fruit, hide and mineral supplies are available in Brazil for exchanges.

Brazilian millers are still studying the problem of the distribution of the American wheat, with Secretary of the Treasury Whitaker attending the meetings.

Chairman Stone of Federal Farm Board on Shipping of Wheat to Brazil.

From Washington the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 24 announced the following:

Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board said he is sorry that the wheat to be shipped to Brazil in exchange for coffee could not be carried in American ships, but since Brazil is paying the shipping charges it was assumed that country would use what boats it wanted.

He said it is probably too late now to reopen negotiations to permit use of American ships, and added that if wheat is sold to China he would see to it that American ships got some of the business.

In answer to protests from American millers, Stone said also that if wheat is sold to China, the Farm Board would reserve the right to ship half of it in the form of flour.

Federal Farm Board Upheld on Shipping of Wheat-Coffee Exchange.

The "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 26 from Washington reported the following:

In connection with the Farm Board's failure to look out for American shipping interests in its exchange with Brazil of coffee for stabilization wheat, it was indicated here that high administration officials would not interfere in such matters. It was pointed out that this was a matter for the Farm Board to handle.

Protest by St. Louis Coffee Companies Against Federal Farm Board's Proposal to Exchange Wheat for Brazilian Coffee.

United Press advices from St. Louis Aug. 25 to the New York "World-Telegram" said:

The Federal Farm Board's plan of exchanging wheat for Brazilian coffee brought a protest from St. Louis coffee companies.

A telegram sent to Chairman Stone of the Board in behalf of coffee interests here by David Evans, President of the David Evans Coffee Co., said, "feel coffee business to-day demoralized enough without adding additional burdens and uncertainty that this exchange will surely cause."

Green Coffee Association of New Orleans Opposes Exchange of Wheat for Brazilian Coffee.

Under date of Aug. 22 Associated Press advices from New Orleans said:

The Green Coffee Association of New Orleans to-day telegraphed the Federal Farm Board for additional information on the proposal to exchange wheat for Brazilian coffee.

"Our entire membership at a meeting held to-day expressed great concern because of meager details made public," the telegram said. "We believe it very important that we be fully advised immediately all details of this transaction, for unless the plan of distribution be made public, the entire trade is very likely to become demoralized. We join with the New York Green Coffee Association in viewing with disfavor similar exchanges of commodities."

Further advices from New Orleans (on Aug. 25) were given as follows in the New York "Journal of Commerce":

Members of the New Orleans Green Coffee Association are still endeavoring to find out through what channels of distribution and in what manner the coffee obtained by the Federal Farm Board from Brazil in exchange for wheat will be disposed of, according to William D. Roussel, President. Replies received by the association from the Board in reply to queries having been inconclusive, a request was sent to the President, a reply to which is now awaited.

The attitude of the coffee trade here which ranks next to New York in importance is that the transaction is complete both as to actual exchange and terms and provision for storage in New York. The question is raised concerning what restriction, if any, will be placed on the marketing of the 225,000 bags paid by Brazil to Bush Terminal for storage.

It is pointed out here that storage probably provided will average two years, while the payment would obtain five years' storage under charges at New Orleans. The Bush Terminal, by selling on the future option market at New York, will be in a position to depress prices because of the size of their holdings and easy terms. Local traders express regret that the American merchant marine was not taken care of when the contract was drawn.

Report that Russian Soviet Offers Brazil Oil for Coffee.

From London Aug. 27 a cablegram to the New York "Evening Post" said:

The "Daily Express" has a dispatch stating that the Soviet is proposing to offer Brazil oil products in direct exchange for coffee.

Federal Attorney Files Suit to Enjoin Collection of Tax in Kansas on Wheat Holdings of Federal Farm Board.

Suit to determine whether the wheat holdings of the Grain Stabilization Corp. sponsored by the Farm Board are subject to State taxation has been filed in the Federal court by Sadius M. Brewster, United States attorney, according to Topeka advices (Associated Press) Aug. 27, which further said:

The suit seeks to enjoin Shawnee County (Kan.) officers from collecting \$12,000 in taxes against 615,781 bushels of wheat.

The Kansas Tax Commission ruled that the corporation's wheat stored in the State is subject to taxation by the State and its subdivisions and municipalities. Mr. Brewster contends that the grain stabilization corporation is an instrumentality of the Federal Government engaged solely in functions for the benefit of the Government, and for the carrying out of the agricultural marketing act.

Record Exports of Wheat from Russian Soviet Republic.

Associated Press accounts from Chicago Aug. 27 stated:

Exports of wheat from the Soviet Republic this week, reported to-day at 5,800,000 bushels, the largest week's total of the season, increased Russia's shipments this month to around 19,000,000 bushels.

Federal Farm Board Speculates on Failure of China to Accept Terms for Purchase of Wheat—Reported as Seeking Better Terms.

The failure of the Federal Farm Board to receive an offer from China to buy 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, despite the Board's cordial reply to an inquiry received last week, caused considerable speculation among members on Aug. 25, said a dispatch from Washington on that date to the New York "Times" which went on to say:

An immediate reply was expected in view of the need of food for refugees indicated by reports from the two great flood areas of China.

Reports of difficulties between the Board and the Chinese Government over credit terms were denied, and it was reiterated that the Board is ready to grant almost any terms requested in view of the relief aspect of the proposed wheat sale.

The Board met behind closed doors to-day, thereby causing more speculation as to other pending deals which Chairman James C. Stone said yesterday are in prospect. These are expected to be similar to the deal with Brazil, announced on Friday, through which the Wheat Stabilization Corp., controlled by the Farm Board, exchanged 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1,050,000 bags of coffee owned by the Brazilian Government.

A high official of the administration to-day spoke in defense of the Farm Board after further attacks for closing a contract with Brazil which left that country the choice of the boats that carry the commodities.

In the highest authoritative quarter it was pointed out that neither the Farm Board nor the stabilization Corp. has funds with which to pay freight charges and hence it can make deliveries only to seaboard points and must also insist on deliveries to ports in the United States.

Associated Press advices from Portland, Ore., Aug. 26 quoted Senator McNary as follows:

Senator Charles L. McNary, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, said to-day he believed negotiations for the sale of 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to China probably would be successful.

In the proposed sale to China, McNary saw more than elimination of a price depressant.

"It will have an important effect in helping to supplant rice with wheat in the diet of the Chinese," he said. "I believe the same might be accomplished in India. Thus it would benefit the farmer in the future, creating a new market."

According to Shanghai Associated Press accounts Aug. 25 the Government moved that day to aid the tens of millions of flood victims in Central China. These advices continued:

T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Flood Relief Committee and Minister of Finance, said the Government is contemplating cash purchases of food stuffs, in addition to credit purchases to the extent of about \$50,000,000 Mexican (\$10,000,000 gold). He declared the Government must assume the

responsibility for about \$60,000,000 (Mexican) for immediate relief requirements.

Mr. Soong pointed out, however, that owing to the severity of crop and property damage, the expenditure of even \$100,000,000 Mexican (\$20,000,000 gold) would hardly be sufficient to furnish necessities of life for the flood victims.

The Associated Press learned that the Chinese Government intends to address a new request to Washington, seeking more liberal terms in connection with the proposed sale of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to China by the Farm Board.

Previous negotiations for the wheat encountered a wide divergence of terms asked and offered. The Chinese proposed a 10-year credit and "liberal terms" with respect to interest, while the Farm Board countered with a proposal for 4½% interest and payment within two and one-half to four and one-half years.

The question of the purchase of wheat by China was referred to in our issue of Aug. 22, page 1222.

President Hoover Says Federal Farm Board Will Place No Limit on Wheat Sales to China.

Associated Press advices from Washington, Aug. 21 stated:

President Hoover said to-day that the Farm Board would not limit the amount of wheat to be sold to the Chinese Government.

That Government has suggested purchasing 15,000,000 bushels, the President said.

He added that so far as the American Government was concerned there would be no limit on the amount sold if negotiations between the Board and the Chinese Government are successful.

Conference Called by Governor Long of Louisiana to Act on Cotton Production Restriction—Caraway Resolution Proposes Federal Farm Board Purchase 8,000,000 Bales—"Cotton Holiday" Plan Approved.

Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana announced on Aug. 21 that he will call a special session of the Legislature "very soon" to enact legislation to prohibit the planting of cotton in 1932, and would urge Governors of other cotton-growing States to do likewise after his cotton holiday plan was approved at the conference in New Orleans on Aug. 21, mention of which was made in our issue of Aug. 22, page 1223. The preceding reference to Governor Long's intention to call a special session of the Legislature appeared in the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" of Aug. 22, which, in its account of the conference called by the Governor also said in part:

In addition to approving Governor Long's proposal to abandon cotton planting entirely next year, the conference adopted the Suggestion made by Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas that the Federal Farm Board be urged to acquire 8,000,000 bales from growers at a price above the present market, to be allocated among the farmers in proportion to the number of bales they have been accustomed to growing.

A resolution embracing the Long proposal urged immediate legislation to forbid the growing and gathering of cotton next year but carries a proviso that such laws shall not be binding on any one State or States until similar legislation is enacted by States producing not less than three-fourths of the total crop.

Contract Required.

The Caraway resolution also carries a proviso conditioning the Federal farm Board's proposed acquisition of 8,000,000 bales on the grower signing a contract not to grow any cotton in 1932. It further provides that this allocated cotton be held until the farmer "to whom it shall be allocated shall order its sale some time during the year 1932."

A minority resolution offered by Commissioner of Agriculture J. E. McDonald of Texas and seconded by Governor Harvey Parnell of Arkansas, as a substitute for the Long proposal, asking governors of Southern cotton States to have their Legislatures enact laws limiting the 1932 crop to one-third of the cultivated area, was defeated by unanimous vote following a call from Governor Long that it be voted down.

The conference also adopted a suggestion by Commissioner of Agriculture Eugene Talmadge of Georgia that farmers be requested to leave cotton in seed to prevent its being included in totals of ginning reports. On motion of Senator Caraway the meeting elected Governor Long chairman of a steering committee, the members of which he will select later to give each State representation.

Long Outlines Plan.

The resolutions were presented to the conference at the afternoon session by Governor I. C. Blackwood of South Carolina, chairman of a resolutions committee appointed by Governor Long at a morning meeting, which was in session little more than an hour and was featured by the Louisiana executive's outline of the legislative proposal, a message from Governor Ross Sterling of Texas delivered by Commissioner McDonald, an address by Commissioner Talmadge on the cotton situation in Georgia, and a stirring appeal for action by Governor Blackwood.

The following is the conference resolution:

"Be it resolved, that this conference does hereby go on record as endorsing the so-called 'Long Plan' by which all Legislatures in the cotton-growing States are urged to pass legislation to forbid and prohibit the planting and gathering of cotton in the year 1932, subject to the proviso that the statute of any one State shall not be binding unless and until similar legislation shall be adopted by States producing not less than three-fourths of the cotton grown in the United States."

The Caraway resolution read:

"Be it resolved, that this convention recognizes the immediate urgency and necessity of action being taken by the Federal Farm Board, by purchase and otherwise, to relieve the distress created by the over-production of cotton, and we suggest that the Farm Board shall acquire from the farmers 8,000,000 bales of cotton at a price above the present market and hold the same to be allocated among the farmers in proportion to the number of bales they have been accustomed to grow, conditioned upon their signing a contract not to grow any cotton in the year 1932; this allocated cotton to be held until the farmer to whom it shall be allocated shall order its sale sometime during the year 1932."

A statement by Governor Long on Aug. 22 is taken as follows from the "Times-Democrat" of Aug. 23:

It is 20-cent cotton in the South in three weeks, or bankruptcy to our farmers and business people. If the cotton-growing States will act at once by absolutely prohibiting the planting of cotton for 1932, as recommended by the cotton conference held in New Orleans Friday, the farmers will get the benefit of the best price for the biggest crop they have ever raised. If they will not do this, then we have nothing except calamity for the cotton farmer.

Louisiana can be counted on as having as good as passed the law already. Prior to the adoption of the plan, a large majority of the members of the Louisiana House and Senate voluntarily endorsed the plan and I am prepared to call the Legislature together within a few hours after the bill is written and looked over, and within four days secure enactment of legislation prohibiting the planting of cotton in Louisiana for the year 1932, provided similar action is to be taken in a sufficient number of other States.

Opposes Change in Plan.

Any amendment or modification of the plan will be fatal. It must be an entire 100% prohibition against cotton planting for 1932, or nothing. I did not propose my plan until after all other plans had failed, and it is now too late and impossible to do anything except to go down the line for the one and only plan that was adopted by the cotton conference in New Orleans.

Talk about what the farmer will do next year. He will get more for this year's crop than he would get for the next four year's crops, if this legislation is enacted.

I urge every county in the cotton-growing States to immediately hold meetings and call upon their legislators and their governors to adopt this plan to prohibit the planting of cotton at once. I specifically warn every meeting and everybody that it is too late to suggest any modification. Even if a law is passed to reduce acreage nine-tenths, it will not be constitutional nor effective, and will be outside the plan and will be the same as no law.

Urges States to Act.

It is up to the governors and legislators of the South whether we shall have 20-cent cotton in three weeks or bankruptcy. The farmers should hold their cotton in the seed after picking it to determine what action they can expect. Louisiana is ready to act now. We find that our Supreme Court of Louisiana has held that our State Department of Agriculture already has the right to prohibit the planting of cotton and to quarantine against the cotton area to prevent the boll weevil and other crop pests (see State Board vs. Tanzmann, 140 Louisiana Reports, 756, 73 Southern Reporter 854, Annotated Cases 1917E page 217 and note, and LDA1917C page 894 and note) and we can act now under that authority, but we will go further and pass another law so as to show other States that we are more than in line.

Meetings must be held now, and officials must act at once in the cotton States.

I will announce the appointment of the steering committee in a few days.

A further statement by Governor Long, issued at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 23 follows:

Had we rather have 20c. for this year's cotton crop and have no cotton crop next year, or instead do we want 5c. for this year's cotton and less than that for the next year's. Do the people of the cotton-growing states want \$800,000,000 or less for the combined cotton crops of 1931 and 1932, or had we rather have nearly \$2,000,000,000 for the cotton crop of 1931, alone, and forget about the cotton crop next year. That is the question confronting the people and public officials of the cotton-growing States at this time.

If the cotton States will heed the call of the New Orleans cotton conference of last Friday, we will have 20c. cotton and prosperity in less than three weeks, but if the cotton States do not act, we will have 5c. cotton and bankruptcy for every farmer and business man engaged in that industry.

Calls for Legislation.

As the chairman of the New Orleans Conference, composed of governors, United States senators, congressmen, commissioners of agriculture and other representatives of the cotton-growing States of America, and which conference unanimously went on record calling for legislation to prohibit the planting of any cotton in the year 1932 so as to provide a fair market for the cotton crop grown this year, I call upon the farmers, merchants, bankers and public officials to exert every influence at their command to bring about legislation in their respective States to prohibit the planting of cotton in 1932. I call upon the people to meet at once so as to place their representatives in line. Only immediate and drastic action will save the day. Any modification at all will do no good. We must have 100% prohibition against raising cotton for 1932.

Two-Year Supply on Hand.

Nothing else will be effective or constitutional. This year's cotton crop amounts to 15,600,000 bales. We have on hand, carried over from last year, 9,000,000 bales more, being a total of 24,600,000 bales of American cotton now on hand. The world only consumes 11,000,000 bales of American cotton per year.

Therefore, this year's cotton crop is enough for the demand of this year and next year, and then some. If we raise a cotton crop in 1932, when we already have more cotton on hand than we can use for the next two years, we may see cotton sell for 2c. or 3c. per pound next year, and it might have no market at all.

Foreign Cotton Stable.

There is no danger of any particular increase in foreign cotton, and further we propose to negotiate trade agreements, as was done in the sugar case, to restrict production abroad as well as at home, but even should we fail, increased production abroad could not be significant.

I urge the people to meet immediately in mass meeting to call upon their governors and representatives to take every action possible to bring about their own salvation immediately.

Immediate drastic action and none other will save the cotton States and give prosperity where we are now faced with bankruptcy.

Urges Holding of Cotton.

In the meantime I urge that the farmers for the next few days leave their cotton in the seed and pay no attention to any slight advance in cotton price that this work may bring about. We want the farmers to have the benefit of whatever result is accomplished. The plan proposed is constitutional. The courts have uniformly upheld similar legislation.

Every lawyer who has studied the question finds it constitutional to prevent the spreading of the boll weevil and other pests if for no other reason.

Huey P. Long, Governor and United States Senator-elect of Louisiana, and Chairman of the New Orleans Cotton Conference.

Shreveport Banks Offer Cotton Loans.

Associated Press advices from Shreveport, La., on Aug. 22 stated:

Loans of 80 to 90% of the market value of cotton are being made by Shreveport banks, Randle T. Moore, chairman of the Commercial National bank directors, said to-day.

Local banks have a plentiful supply of money to loan on legitimate and non-speculative deals, he said. "Cotton farmers are having no difficulty in borrowing money at 6% for 90 days subject to renewal," he said.

Louisiana House Passes Bill Proposed by Governor Long Prohibiting Planting of Cotton Next Year.

A bill prohibiting the planting, gathering and ginning of cotton in Louisiana next year was passed unanimously by the Louisiana House of Representatives on Aug. 27 and sent immediately to the Senate, where like action is predicted by Governor Huey P. Long, its sponsor. The measure is contingent on similar action by States having 75% of the cotton acreage in 1930, it is noted in a dispatch to the New York "Times" from Baton Rouge, from which we likewise take the following:

The vote in favor of the bill was made unanimous, 77 to 0, after Representative Stanley McDermott of New Orleans, who had opposed it, was permitted to change his vote to the affirmative, stating that he did so "to exhibit a united front to the world."

The bill, as passed by the House, makes it a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to "plant cotton seed, to raise cotton, to gather cotton, and to gin cotton in Louisiana in 1932." The penalty provided for violation of the act is a fine not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or imprisonment of not less than ten days or more than sixty days for each offense.

The bill empowers the State Commissioner of Agriculture to cause to be destroyed any cotton found growing in 1932.

Governor Long, who was a spectator during the debate in the House, called the action taken "a complete adoption of the resolution of the conference of the cotton-growing States of America held in New Orleans last Friday."

He declared that if other Governors and Legislatures of cotton States would take similar action within the next two weeks cotton would soon be selling at from 15 cents to 20 cents a pound throughout the world.

It would be a crime for the Legislatures of the cotton-growing States to let pass this opportunity to restore prosperity to their people.

Two Atlanta Banks to Make Loans to Cotton Growers Up to 80% of 1931 Crop.

Two Atlanta banks—the First National Bank and the Citizens & Southern National Bank—announced on Aug. 22 that they would make available long-term loans to growers up to 80% of the value of their 1931 crops. At the same time, it was noted in the Atlanta "Constitution," Eugene Talmadge, Commissioner of Agriculture, appeared before the House of Representatives to recommend legislation to preventing planting or cultivation of cotton within the State next year. The "Constitution" also observed:

Talmadge, reporting on the conference called in New Orleans by Governor Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, recommended that an extra session of the general assembly be called to enact a law to prevent planting or cultivation of cotton in Georgia next year, as a means of alleviating the present surplus crisis. He appeared before the House upon a special invitation from that body.

The proposal of the Atlanta banks was detailed as follows in the "Constitution":

Banks Offer Loans.

The First National Bank of Atlanta, through John K. Ottley, its president, and the Citizens & Southern National bank, through W. B. Spann, Vice-President, stated that loans up to 80% of the value of crops would be extended for periods of four or six months. Interest at the rate of 5% will be charged by the Atlanta First National.

Cotton farmers in the entire southeast may avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining financial assistance, officials of the two banks said. Corresponding banks of the First National of Atlanta will handle loan applications in their respective areas.

Officials of the Citizens & Southern bank pointed out that in advancing loans on the forthcoming cotton crop they are following a policy adopted many years ago, which has resulted in financing a large number of farmers and stimulating business over a wide area.

Mr. Ottley said the present situation confronting the cotton farmer was unsatisfactory and that although constructive suggestions had been made for the possible betterment of conditions, the bank believed the time had come for immediate action to prevent dumping of cotton on the market and possible further depressing prices.

Releases Crop Funds.

While holding cotton off the market, the loans also will enable the farmer to release a good portion of the market value of the crop to local banks and merchants, Mr. Ottley said.

"This bank has been financing cotton since 1865 and does not propose to change its policy now," Mr. Ottley's announcement said. "The plan we are offering is a repetition of similar movements in support of the cotton crop in 1914 and again in 1921."

Mr. Ottley, a member of President Hoover's advisory employment committee, said he believed aid for the unemployed should be handled through local agencies and that local institutions should in turn come to the aid of the distressed farmer.

The banks of the south are in sound condition, he said, and able to take immediate care of the situation. He expressed a hope that other institutions would follow the plan proposed by the First National group.

The bank will not attempt to control future action of the farmer-borrower in making the 80% loans. Problems of reduction of acreage and curtailment of the 1932 crop will be left to other agencies, Mr. Ottley said.

Less Cotton Urged

The bank President said the Georgia Bankers' Association and other organizations, were urging less cotton and greater diversification and the First National's plan was to relieve the immediate situation in keeping wholesale selling of cotton off the market.

He said the borrower would be free at any time to dispose of his cotton and that if at the end of the loan period he still wishes to hold the staple a new application would be received.

In the event of a drop in the cotton market, the borrower will be expected to furnish additional collateral, Mr. Ottley said.

"We are attempting to deal with the farmer as with the businessman who makes a loan and puts up so much marketable security. If the value of the collateral drops materially, more is called, and we propose to deal with the farmer on that basis."

The First National group includes the First National bank of Atlanta, the Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta; the National Exchange bank, Augusta; the Fourth National bank, Columbus; the First National Bank & Trust Co., Macon; the First National bank, Rome, and the Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., Savannah.

C. & S. to Do Same.

At the same time the Citizens & Southern National bank with resources of \$80,000,000, announced virtually the same plan was open to farmers in the territory served by the bank and its branches in Georgia.

Mr. Spann said the institution would lend 80% of the market value of the crop to farmers in an effort to prevent dumping on the market.

Farmers could obtain the loans by applying to any of the branches of the bank, its affiliates or to their local banks, he said. Length of loans and interest rates would be determined by local institutions.

William Murphey, President of the bank, issued the following statement in Savannah:

"The Citizens & Southern National bank during 40 years' service to the people of Georgia has placed its entire facilities behind business and agricultural interest. During the years 1920-21 when the market on farm products was dormant, this institution, in addition to lending all its surplus funds, used its rediscount facilities with the Federal Reserve bank to the extent of approximately \$15,000,000 and advanced this money for the purpose of assisting in the orderly marketing of the cotton crop. In addition to this we obtained from the war finance board, through its chairman, Eugene Meyer, now governor of the Federal Reserve bank, another \$5,000,000, which, however, we did not find necessary to use.

"During the present marketing season we stand ready, as in other years, to place our entire facilities at the disposal of the agricultural interests of Georgia to assist them in preventing farm products being forced on the market when there is no demand for them. We unalterably oppose speculation in any commodity, but think it desirable at this time to again state our willingness to be of service in a large way to customers in the orderly marketing of their produce."

The Citizens & Southern National bank has branches in Atlanta, Athens, Augusta, Savannah, Macon and Valdosta with affiliated banks in Dublin, LaGrange, Albany, Thomaston and Charleston, S. C.

Plans Farmers' Poll.

"If Governor Russell will agree to call the extra session, I expect to canvass the state and appeal to the businessmen and farmers to back up the general assembly to the extent that it will enact a law prohibiting planting or cultivation of any cotton next year," Talmadge said. "If this law is enacted, the price of cotton would jump to 25c. a pound."

Talmadge was brought to the floor of the house after Representative Wall, of Putnam, had obtained more than 119 signatures to a petition asking that the house invite him to make a personal report of the New Orleans conference.

Governor Russell, however, reiterated Saturday his assertion of the previous day that he does not contemplate calling a special session to consider the Long cultivation-ban proposal. The chief executive previously had announced that it was his understanding that such a plan must of necessity have the co-operation of three-fourths of cotton-growing states, and even if this were accorded, he did not at this time anticipate calling an extra session.

After explaining that the Governor had sent him to New Orleans to represent the state at the conference, the Agricultural commissioner said that the conference had agreed to ask all governors of cotton-growing states to call special legislative sessions for restricting the planting of cotton in 1932.

Senator Harrison of Mississippi Offers Cotton Corporation Plan—Would Take 10,000,000 Bales of Present Crop off Market.

In submitting a plan concerning cotton to the Federal Farm Board, Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat of Mississippi, gave out on Aug. 23 (reports a Gulfport, Miss., dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune") a statement prepared in collaboration with W. L. Pryor of Laurel, Miss., Chief Cotton Statistician for the Government, in which the Senator said:

The Farm Board or other agency of the Federal Government should set up a corporation to handle 10,000,000 bales of the present crop taken off the market upon certain terms, as, for instance, each farmer taking stock in the corporation at \$5 for each bale he turns over. If 10,000,000 bales were turned over this would give the corporation a capital of \$50,000,000 under the law and according to present discounting policy, this would mean a credit for the corporation of six times the amount, or \$300,000,000.

"Let them loan to the farmer \$25 in cash a bale, basis middling 7-8, or \$250,000,000 on delivery of the cotton and the share of stock for each bale on written pledge of guarantee from the farmer that he will reduce his acreage, say, 50% next year, or for two years if the cotton remains unsold. If two-thirds of the farmers take stock in the corporation, and I believe they will do so under present chaotic conditions, they would control public sentiment in their community, and their vigilance and interest would see that the acreage was reduced by half.

The Senator (the dispatch adds) urges a campaign of education in every community throughout the country. He also contends that the statesmanship of to-day will meet this crisis in the cotton industry and that some plan will be worked out that will cause a rise in cotton prices.

Federal Farm Board Evolving new Plan to Restrict Cotton Production.

A new plan for stemming overproduction of cotton and stabilizing prices of the commodity, which have fallen to levels that are termed disastrous to growers, will be promulgated by the Federal Farm Board in the near future Chairman James C. Stone said on Aug. 22, according to advices from Washington to the New York "Times," which further said:

The plan will be completely contrary in its genesis to the one advanced ten days ago, for while the previous one, suggesting the plowing under of

one row in every three now growing in the fields, was originated within the Farm Board, the next one will be based on an analysis of about 300 suggestions received from economists and cotton experts in the Southern States.

The first plan was rejected by ten of the fourteen Governors of cotton-growing States whose co-operation had been asked. The other four Governors indicated the same attitude. The disapproving Governors responded with suggestions of their own, and messages and letters poured in from other sources. With 300 proposals on hand, others are continuing to arrive.

None of these is being made public by the Board, but a few, disclosed by their sponsors, range from proposals not to plant cotton next year to appeals to the Farm Board to buy huge amounts that would be added to the 1,300,000 bales already held by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation.

Bars Stoppage and Buying.

Neither of these suggestions will be taken up by the Board.

The stoppage of planting has been ruled out because most of the cotton is produced by tenants on small farms "share croppers," who would be deprived of their livelihood for the year.

One reason for refusal to buy more cotton is that the Board has comparatively little of its original \$500,000,000 revolving fund available for further investment, and another is that purchase of commodities for withdrawal from the market has been abandoned as a stabilization measure.

The Farm Board will buy no more cotton or wheat through its stabilization corporations, even to replace sales such as the 25,000,000 bushels of wheat traded to Brazil yesterday for coffee of an equivalent value.

The exact nature of the new cotton plan has not been determined, but all proposals have been turned over to economists working with the board who will analyze the suggestions and arrive at a decision based on the preponderant practical items contained in them.

These, in turn, will be studied by the Farm Board, which will draft the plan and submit it to the South as originated by Southerners themselves.

President Hoover Transmits new Cotton Plan—Gives Federal Farm Board Proposal by Senator Smith to Buy and Hold 8,000,000 Bales.

President Hoover has submitted to the Federal Farm Board for its consideration a proposal for Government aid to the cotton growers, made by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, which provides that the Government should purchase 8,000,000 bales of cotton and withhold it from the market for one year on condition that the farmers selling it should plant no cotton next year. This is noted in a Washington dispatch Aug. 23 to the New York "Times," which went on to say:

The program outlined by Senator Smith, himself a cotton grower, emphasizes reduction of acreage as the only practical way to stimulate prices. It further provides that the government shall sell the cotton next year and the cotton farmer shall receive any profit the government may get over the buying price plus the interest charges.

President Hoover sent the plan to the Farm Board upon the suggestion of William E. Gonzales, former Ambassador to Peru and editor of The Columbus (S. C.) "State."

In his telegram to President Hoover, made public to-night, Mr. Gonzales said that Senator Smith's proposal had the approval of bankers and economists, who considered it a sound solution of the South's critical problem and one aimed to aid effectively in the present situation and to assure a reduction of cotton production next year.

James Stone, Chairman of the Farm Board, said that Senator Smith's proposal, along with many other suggestions, would be considered by the Board this week.

Threat to Ginners—Oklahoma Cotton Mills Face Possible Rate Cut at Hearing Sept. 8.

From Oklahoma City the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 24 reports the following:

Oklahoma cotton ginners owning more than 1,000 gins in the state, already troubled by declining production and thus decreasing business, are faced now with a new threat, scheduled to face them at the annual cotton ginning rate hearing to be held by the State Corporation Commission Sept. 8.

Governor Murray and a group of southern Oklahoma cotton farmers plan to demand substantial reductions in rates at the hearing. Farmers from a number of southeastern Oklahoma counties also have filed with the corporation commission a petition asking for reduction of ginning rates to 21c. per 100 pounds of seed cotton.

Ginners probably will ask for maintenance of the present rates in view of the smaller crop. With more than 1,000 cotton gins in the state and a production figure declining below the 1,000,000-bale mark in recent years, the average for each gin is now less than 1,000 bales.

National Pecan Marketing Association Makes Plans for Handling 1931 Crop—Loans Granted to It By Federal Farm Board.

In our issue of Aug. 22 (page 1221) we referred to the advances to be made by the Federal Farm Board to the National Pecan Marketing Association. The Board's announcement in the matter, issued Aug. 21, follows:

The Federal Farm Board announced to-day that facility and effective merchandising loan commitments have been granted to the National Pecan Marketing Association, central sales agency of the pecan co-operatives with headquarters in Jackson, Miss. In addition to these commitments the Board contemplates making a supplemental commodity loan to the association when the delivery season is under way.

The financial assistance given will enable this new national co-operative to handle the increased deliveries that are expected from the 1931 pecan crop and to carry out the organization's expanded merchandising program.

In a report to the Farm Board it is shown that the National is the first agency to adopt United States standard grades for pecans, making it possible for growers to be paid on a quality basis for nuts delivered to the National. The association has equipped its local plants with improved machines, including suction apparatus to take out light, shriveled and inferior pecans.

Under its grading, packing, branding and advertising program the agency is obtaining the support and co-operation of dealers in an effort to widen the market for pecans and return to the growers a larger share of the price consumers pay. The co-operative is hopeful this plan will increase the con-

sumption of pecans, which is now less than one-third of a pound per capita in the United States.

Through efforts of the association brokerage fees on co-operatively marketed pecans have been reduced from 5 to 3% of the sales value of the product. Also officials estimate that growers will be saved thousands of dollars in freight costs as the result of the National making use of "storage-in-transit" rates on their pecans. Efforts are also being made by the National to secure further equitable freight adjustments.

Growers in nine Southern States established the National Pecan Marketing Association with 15 locals last year. The association received approximately 3,000,000 pounds of pecans from the 1930 crop. There are now 24 locals with 3,000 grower members who are expected to deliver to the central sales agency more than 10,000,000 pounds from the 1931 pecan crop.

Grape Co-Operatives in Northeastern States.

The Federal Farm Board made public on Aug. 27 a report on the co-operative associations handling grapes in the 12 Northeastern States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia.

Eighteen local co-operative associations, with an aggregate membership of 3,067 growers in the Northeastern States, marketed grapes valued at \$1,390,070 in 1929, according to the survey of the 12 States in this area. The survey was conducted jointly by the Federal Farm Board, State agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension services and departments of agriculture. The grapes were marketed by co-operatives that also handle other fruits, vegetables and supplies, doing a total business of \$2,827,900. The Board's announcement also says:

Thirty-four per cent. of the cash income of \$4,116,000 derived from all grapes sold co-operatively or otherwise in the Northeastern States was received by the co-operatives. Approximately 94% of the grapes raised in this group of States were grown in Pennsylvania and New York. The latter State produced about six times as many grapes as Pennsylvania.

Ten of the 18 associations are located in a compact area along Lake Erie in Southwestern New York; one in nearby Pennsylvania; four in the Finger Lake district of New York, and three in Ulster County, about 60 miles north of New York City. In Pennsylvania 65% of the grapes were marketed co-operatively, and in New York 31%. Fifteen of the 18 associations marketing grapes handled supplies.

Six of the locals marketed approximately 57% of all grapes handled co-operatively in the States surveyed, selling their grapes through one regional co-operative located in the Lake Erie district. This regional handles for the locals grapes valued at \$793,032.

The Board's previous releases dealing with this survey are listed below:

Release No. 2-54, Preliminary Report on All Co-operatives in Northeastern States, May 20 1931; Release No. 2-70, Dairy Co-operatives in Northeastern States, Aug. 6 1931; Release No. 2-72, Fruit Co-operatives in Northeastern States, Aug. 13 1931; Release No. 2-77, Apple Co-operatives in Northeastern States, Aug. 20 1931.

Details of the survey made in each of the 12 States will be published by the agricultural colleges.

Sour Cherry Co-Operatives Combine Sales Activities.

The Federal Farm Board announced on Aug. 25 that co-operative associations marketing sour red cherries in Wisconsin, Michigan and New York, where 85% of this fruit is produced in the United States, have unified their sales activities through the Cherry Sales Corp., Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Financial and other assistance has been extended to the co-operatives by the Federal Farm Board in working out this program, says the Board, which adds:

Some months ago loans were made to the Wisconsin and Michigan associations to assist them in combining their sales efforts.

The Wayne County Cherry Growers' Co-operative, Inc., of Sodus, N. Y., has just been granted a commodity loan by the Board, supplementing a primary loan from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Springfield, Mass., with the understanding that the Association's cherries will be marketed through the Central Sales Corp. Funds thus obtained from the two sources will be used to pay the processing costs involved in cold packing 1,400,000 pounds of sour red cherries, and to make sufficient advances to its grower members to cover their 1931 harvesting expenses.

The Wayne County Cherry Growers' Co-operative, Inc., is a new organization representing from 30 to 35% of sour red cherries in the areas served. It was established in June by growers working in co-operation with the New York State Agricultural College and the Farm Board. James G. Case, of Sodus, N. Y., is President of the organization.

New York Board of Aldermen Approves \$2,000,000 Appropriation for Unemployment Relief.

The Board of Aldermen, at a special meeting at City Hall, on Aug. 18, adopted a resolution approving the Board of Estimate's action last week in appropriating \$2,000,000 in special revenue bonds to be used for unemployment relief. The New York "Times" of Aug. 19 said:

The Board of Estimate acted at a special meeting last Tuesday because of the pressing emergency. Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee called the Aldermen into special session for the concurrent action. The passage of the

resolution required less than 10 minutes. There was no dissenting vote and no other business was transacted.

Denis J. Mahon, Vice-Chairman of the Board and leader of the Democratic majority, offered the resolution. He said it contained the fourth appropriation for unemployment relief, making a total of \$15,075,000 spent for that purpose since Jan. 1. The new funds made available will be spent for work in the parks and in various city departments.

\$19,694,145 Is Sought in New York City Welfare Budget—Relief Program in Behalf of Unemployed Calls for \$7,168,569 in Record Request for Funds—1931 Needs Not Yet Filled—\$3,000,000 More Sought for Old-Age and Veteran Aid for Next Two Months.

The Department of Public Welfare made the largest budget request in its history on Aug. 21, filing an application for \$19,694,145 with Budget Director Charles L. Kohler in City Hall. Of the amount asked for, \$7,168,569 was requested for direct relief of unemployment. This is noted in the New York "Times" of Aug. 21, which continued:

Besides the funds required for next year, Frank J. Taylor, Commissioner of Public Welfare, estimated that he would have to ask the Board of Estimate for an additional \$3,000,000 in September and October to complete his program for the relief of old age want and to provide veterans' relief for the remainder of this year. Provision has been made in next year's budget request for \$2,000,000 to relieve hardships among former soldiers, sailors and marines, but Mr. Taylor was frank in admitting that additional money would probably be needed outside the budget next year for this purpose.

Explaining that it was very difficult to predict in advance what the needs of his department next year for old age security and veterans' relief would be, Mr. Taylor said that this year's requirements for old age relief had exceeded estimates by \$5,500,000. With no way of foretelling what amount would be needed this year, he said \$2,500,000 had been provided for old age security in this year's budget. After the applications began to pour in he found it necessary to ask the Board of Estimate for \$3,000,000 more. With this amount now running low, he said he would go before the Board of Estimate in October to ask another \$2,000,000, bringing the total expended for the purpose this year to \$7,500,000. The State pays half of the amount appropriated for old age relief, but the office forces needed to distribute the funds must be maintained by the city.

Old-Age Demand Called Abnormal.

"Since last January, when the old-age pension bill became an actuality," Mr. Taylor said, "we have increased our beneficiary list by more than 20,000. Most of the increase in our budget request for next year is accounted for by the widespread need of relieving old-age want. This situation is directly tied up to unemployment, for we find many cases in which old persons apply for help because their children are unemployed and cannot support them. We estimate that 35% of the number of aged dependents we are caring for came to us as a direct result of the unemployment situation."

Unemployment has made it impossible for more than 44% of the able-bodied war veterans to find jobs. Provision was made in the current budget for \$1,500,000 for this form of relief, and was supplemented by a special appropriation of \$1,000,000 recently obtained from the Board of Estimate. Only \$490,000 of the entire fund is still unexpended, and Mr. Taylor said he would have to ask for \$1,000,000 more before the end of this year.

The third major division of welfare work, the support of children's and orphans' institutions, will require more money, since the registration of these wards has shown an increase of 15% over last year. About 10,000 children are under the city's care in institutions, and this relief is independent of other branches of child welfare. The Board of Child Welfare has requested an increase of \$2,000,000 for its next year's budget, and the Department of Hospitals is also doing some relief work among children.

"We have asked only \$2,000,000 for the division of veterans' relief next year," Mr. Taylor said, "believing and hoping that the unemployment and depression will have subsided to some extent by that time. We are earnestly of the belief that there were jobs obtainable for several hundred of our veteran beneficiaries they would immediately ask to be taken off our lists. Many of them resent having to accept charity."

\$8,100,000 for Charity Agencies.

The Department's budget request carries an item of \$8,100,000 for the support of charitable agencies and institutions under the Department of Public Welfare. During the current year \$7,700,000 was expended in this field. Included in next year's request is an appropriation of \$134,513 to be used in reconditioning the Municipal Lodging House, which shelters more than 5,000 homeless persons daily.

For the work of the Public Welfare Department alone next year \$11,594,145 is requested, an increase of \$6,762,569 over its current budget. Its appropriations for this year in the budget were \$4,831,576. Much of the requested increase is made necessary by the employment of social investigators and other employees needed for administration of relief.

The greater part of the funds requested by the Public Welfare Department must be granted in the budget because State legislation makes them mandatory. This provision applies to old-age relief and also to the care of children. Budget Director Kohler is under orders from Mayor Walker to cut out every unnecessary expenditure from next year's budget.

Matthew J. Eder, Secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce, asked Mr. Kohler yesterday to approve an item of \$22,500 in next year's budget for a summer evening high school in Manhattan or the Bronx. The item was cut out of last year's budget by Mr. Kohler for reasons of economy. Mr. Eder pointed out the desirability of making high school education available at night during the summer. The Board of Education approves the plan and has recommended the appropriation in its budget request.

Nearly a Fourth of Pennsylvania Labor Idle—Planning Committee Report to Governor Puts Unemployed at 919,000.

Nearly one-fourth of the whole working population of Pennsylvania was unemployed in June, the number being estimated at 919,000, according to a report made public on Aug. 20 by the State Planning Committee to Governor

Pinchot. This information is contained in advices from Harrisburg to the "United States Daily," which also states:

The estimate, the report stated, is based on the Federal unemployment census for 1930 (classes A and B), brought up to June 1931 by the use of the official State indexes of employment.

Biggest Drop in Building.

"Construction and contracting show the largest decline," the report said; "next comes manufacturing, centering in the metal and textile industries. Employment in anthracite mining is 22% lower than two years ago—a greater decline than is shown for the bituminous coal industry. The latter's payrolls, however, were only slightly more than half what they were two years ago. In wholesale trades employment has declined nearly 6%; in retail more than 8%."

"Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries had fallen from \$27.53 in May 1929 to \$21.25 in June 1931, a 22.8% decline. Average hourly earnings had fallen from 60c. in June 1930 to 55.9c. in June 1931. Part-time employment shows a drop from an average of 50 hours a week in the spring of 1929 to 38 hours in June 1931, a 24% reduction."

Many Wage Reductions.

"Wage reductions affecting approximately 15% of all workers in manufacturing industries show an average cut of 10.8%, according to data voluntarily supplied by employers; not including reductions made and not reported, or cuts affecting employees laid off at one rate and rehired at a lower rate."

The Committee's report recommended that the Governor appoint a representative State-wide committee on relief:

(a) To take such immediate steps as are necessary in view of certain urgent local needs.

(b) To gather accurate data as to probable fall and winter demands in all of the counties and the extent to which such can be met out of local tax funds and private contributions.

(c) To consider the necessity and extent of outside assistance in certain "distressed" counties and areas, and to devise and consider ways and means for meeting or securing such help.

To Study Use of Tax Funds.

(d) To consider to what extent the necessary moneys and services must be secured from public tax funds. Extension of certain of the State services involves no constitutional difficulties. Further State appropriations will be called for to meet new and unexpected demands for mothers' assistance. State constitutional prohibition on other direct appropriations to persons in need should be considered in the light of the present problem.

The report was submitted and signed by Horace F. Baker, Chairman; John L. Hanna, Arthur Dunham, Edwin D. Solenberger, Jacob Billikopf, Mrs Helen Glenn Tyson and J. Prentice Murphy.

Chicago Emergency Committee Plans Drive for \$8,800,000 for Relief the Coming Winter.

A total of \$8,800,000, or 76% more than last winter, is the sum which the Emergency Committee, headed by Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., will attempt to raise for the relief of destitute of Chicago and Cook County this winter, according to the New York "Times," which in a Chicago dispatch, Aug. 19, added:

Mr. Ryerson said the drive would be directed by Samuel Insull, Jr., who was selected to-day as head of the Campaign Committee. He will devote his entire time to the work until the \$8,800,000 has been pledged. It required nearly five months to raise \$5,000,000 obtained last winter.

Great Britain's Unemployed at 2,714,359 a Record Total.

The following London cablegram, Aug. 18, is from the New York "Times":

Britain's jobless now number 2,714,359, the highest total on record, according to to-night's official return. The figures were made more disquieting for the authorities by the fact that the number of those wholly unemployed increased during the week by 39,270. The number of wholly unemployed has risen by 620,438 since the same time last year.

35,828 Unemployed in France.

Associated Press accounts from Paris, Aug. 21, stated:

Only 35,828 men and women in all France are officially registered as unemployed and receiving Government aid. The total is 310 higher than on Aug. 18. Last year at this time only 884 persons were registered.

Disbanding of National Advisory Loan Committee Through Which \$1,327,440 Was Loaned to Farm Credit Companies.

The National Advisory Loan Committee, appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde early last spring to supervise the loaning of Federal funds to members of agricultural credit corporations and livestock loan companies, adjourned sine die on Aug. 20, according to an announcement Aug. 24 by the Department, which added:

The committee announced all applications received had been acted upon. The Secretary has written all members of the State advisory loan committees, which he appointed at the same time, that it will no longer be necessary to continue these emergency organizations. However, the Secretary, in thanking the members of these committees for their assistance, expressed the wish that the Department might later have the benefit of their advice on matters relating to the loans already made.

The members of the National Advisory Loan Committee were Lewis T. Tume, St. Louis, Chairman; B. C. Powell, Little Rock, Ark.; and Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Washington, D. C. The committee in closing its work announced that a total of \$1,327,440 had been loaned to members of 48 farm credit companies in 21 States. These funds, Secretary Hyde explained, will enable the credit corporations and livestock loan companies to borrow from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 for the use of farmers and stockmen in their localities.

The following table lists by States the total number of individual loans, number of corporations benefited, and the amounts loaned:

LOANS CLOSED AS OF AUG. 20 1931.

State—	No. of Individual Loans	No. of Corporations Benefited.	Amount Loaned.
Alabama	50	3	\$55,555.83
Arkansas	64	3	65,500.00
Georgia	257	1	42,999.99
Illinois	3	1	12,000.00
Indiana	12	1	11,000.00
Louisiana	23	1	28,150.00
Maryland	6	1	17,500.00
Mississippi	10	1	8,500.00
Missouri	29	2	42,500.00
Montana	7	3	65,000.00
New Mexico	15	1	53,000.00
North Carolina	2	1	12,500.00
North Dakota	23	2	31,330.00
Oklahoma	8	2	30,000.00
Oregon	74	4	203,425.00
South Carolina	68	4	45,930.00
South Dakota	7	2	26,500.00
Tennessee	7	3	67,500.00
Texas	60	8	315,560.00
Washington	54	2	113,000.00
Wyoming	4	2	80,000.00
	788	48	\$1,327,440.82

According to the "United States Daily" of Aug. 24, the following information also was made available at the Department:

Three funds, one of \$45,000,000, one of \$20,000,000 and one of \$2,000,000, were made available by Congress at its last session for loans in drouth and storm stricken areas. The \$45,000,000 was for loans directly to farmers to finance the purchase of feed, seed, fertilizer and tractor fuel. Later, the \$20,000,000 fund was appropriated for loans for "agricultural rehabilitation" in the drouth and storm areas and for loans to agricultural credit corporation and livestock loan companies.

Half of Fund Set Aside.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, set aside half of this fund for the latter purpose and established the advisory loan committee and State loan committee to administer the \$10,000,000.

The money was loaned to individuals to enable them to finance credit corporations and loan companies by purchase of stock. These companies, in turn, are able to discount agricultural paper with the Federal Intermediate Credit banks up to an amount about eight times the total of their capital stock.

On this basis the loans of slightly more than \$1,000,000 made available to farmers \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 of credit for financing crops and livestock.

Texas took the largest amount of the Federal loans, eight companies benefiting through loans aggregating \$315,550. The only other States receiving more than \$100,000 were Oregon, \$203,425, and Washington, \$113,000. Loans were made in 21 States.

Growth in Volume of Shares Listed on New York Stock Exchange 1900-1931.

In its August "Bulletin," the New York Stock Exchange supplies data indicating the growth in the number of shares listed on the Exchange; we give the same herewith:

Ever since Jan. 1 1925 the monthly statistics as to the number of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, together with their aggregate market value, have been compiled by its statistical department. The latest of these figures is regularly included in its "Bulletin"; figures prior to that and back to Jan. 1 1925 may be found in the appendices to the annual reports of the President.

No official statistics of this sort for dates prior to Jan. 1 1925 exist. But in response to frequent inquiries, the statistical department of the Exchange has recently prepared estimates of the number of shares listed at the beginning of each year back to and including 1900. While it is impossible to vouch for the absolute accuracy of these figures, since they have been compiled from unofficial sources, it is believed that they are substantially correct. They are charted above and tabulated below, as follows:

Year (Jan. 1)	Stock Issues Listed	Number of Shares Listed	Year (Jan. 1)	Stock Issues Listed	Number of Shares Listed
1900	377	56,090,180	1916	540	153,344,310
1901	376	63,069,208	1917	613	167,008,083
1902	379	76,186,285	1918	627	192,491,645
1903	384	81,241,129	1919	612	195,311,094
1904	383	82,781,445	1920	691	220,753,423
1905	374	82,475,783	1921	756	281,390,158
1906	381	89,856,695	1922	792	304,079,572
1907	393	95,069,948	1923	778	370,255,616
1908	389	101,433,545	1924	889	416,121,872
1909	402	103,288,741	1925	927	433,448,561
1910	426	117,229,430	1926	1,043	491,615,837
1911	454	136,276,062	1927	1,081	585,641,222
1912	480	144,252,552	1928	1,097	634,999,126
1913	521	153,371,377	1929	1,176	757,301,677
1914	511	151,213,672	1930	1,293	1,127,682,468
1915	511	158,351,004	1931	1,308	1,296,794,480

No attempt has been made to estimate the aggregate market value of listed shares prior to Jan. 1 1925.

Analysis by New York Stock Exchange of Markets and Transfer Points for Listed Share Issues.

From the July number of the "Bulletin" issued by the New York Stock Exchange we take the following (copyright):

Many share issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange are also listed on other exchanges, both in this country and abroad. An analysis made as of Dec. 15 1930 reveals the fact that out of a total of 1,307 share issues listed on this Exchange at that time, 357 issues (or 27.3%) were also listed on one or more other American stock exchanges, 53 (or 4.4%) were also listed on one or more foreign stock exchanges, and 56 issues (or 4.3%) were also listed on one or more American and one or more foreign stock exchanges.

With the older, larger and more active issues listed on this Exchange, there has been a marked tendency to list elsewhere as well. To illustrate this tendency, the following 25 stock issues were selected: American Can, Anaconda, Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, American Telephone, B. & O., C. B. & Q., St. Paul, General Electric, General Motors, Illinois Central, L. & N., Montgomery Ward, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Packard,

Pennsylvania, Radio Corporation, Reading, Southern Pacific, Southern Union Carbide, Union Pacific, U. S. Rubber and U. S. Steel. Of this list of 25 issues, 7 were also listed in Chicago, 9 in Boston, 4 in Philadelphia, 4 in San Francisco, 2 in Baltimore, 2 in Detroit, 1 in Pittsburgh, 1 in Washington, 1 in Richmond and 1 in Louisville; as to foreign markets, 17 were also listed in London, 17 in Amsterdam, 5 in Bradford, 5 in Glasgow, 4 in Halifax, 3 in Liverpool, 3 in Birmingham, 2 in Edinburgh, 1 in Paris, 1 in Berlin and 1 on German and Swiss exchanges.

A similar summary of transfer facilities for share issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, also as of Dec. 15, shows that out of the total 1,307 listed issues, 486 issues (or 37.2%) were also transferable in one or more other American cities besides New York, 20 issues (or 1.5%) were also transferable abroad, and 21 issues (or 1.6%) were also transferable in other American cities and abroad as well.

Of the 25 selected issues above referred to, 6 were transferable only in New York, while 7 were transferable also in Chicago, 4 in Boston, 2 in Baltimore, 2 in London, 2 in Philadelphia, and 1 apiece in Wilmington, Louisville, Detroit, San Francisco, Richmond and Hoboken.

These statistics, however, may really understate the extent to which issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange are also listed elsewhere, and are transferable outside New York City. For the above summary takes no cognizance of over-the-counter markets, either here or abroad. Also, American stock certificates registered in the name of a foreign bank have been known to circulate freely in several foreign markets. Furthermore, the Amsterdam market (which has so long been extensively interested in American securities) has for many years followed the practice of holding American share certificates registered in the name of a Dutch agency, and issuing against them Dutch share certificates to bearer, which can in consequence pass without transfer.

Forty-One Trusts Passed by New York Stock Exchange—Recognized List Includes Most of Largest Fixed Investment Concerns in Country—Others to Be Added—After Sept. 28 Members May Not Participate in Companies Not Formally Approved.

After several months of investigation of fixed investment trusts which had applied for the approval of the Committee of Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, the Committee, it was noted in the New York "Times," made public on Aug. 27 a list of 41 trusts in whose organization or management Stock Exchange firms may participate without objection from the Committee. The Committee sanctioned the offering or distribution by Stock Exchange firms of the securities of these 41 trusts, but announced that it was not expressing an opinion "as to the desirability of the securities of such trusts as an investment." The Committee's announcement giving the list of the 41 trusts follows:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Committee on Stock List.

Aug. 26 1931.

To the Members of the Exchange:

Acting under Section 2 of Chapter XVI of the rules adopted by the Governing Committee pursuant to the Constitution, the Committee on Stock List has determined that it has no objection to the participation by member firms in the organization or management of the following list of investment trusts of the fixed or restricted management type, or in the offering or distribution of their securities.

The foregoing determination of the Committee is not an opinion as to the desirability of the securities of such trusts as an investment.

- A B C Trust Shares, Series D (1950).
- A B C Trust Shares, Series E (1933).
- All-America Investors Corporation Series A (1960).
- American Composite Trust Shares Cumulative Series (no date of termination).
- Business Recovery Trust Shares (1936).
- Collateral Trustee Shares (1948).
- Corporate Trust Shares (1953).
- Cumulative Trust Shares (1950).
- Deposited Bank Shares N. Y. Series A (1955).
- Deposited Insurance Shares Series A (1955).
- Diversified Trustee Shares, Series C. (no date of termination).
- Diversified Trustee Shares Ser. D (1940).
- Equity Trust Shares in America (1950).
- First Bank Trust Shares Series B (1941).
- First Custodian Shares (1950).
- Fundamental Trust Shares, Ser. A (1950).
- Fundamental Trust Shares, Ser. B (1950).
- Independence Trust Shares (1950).
- Leaders of Industry Shares, Ser. C (1955).
- Low-Priced Shares (1936).
- National Industries Shares, Ser. A (1955).
- National Industries Shares, Ser. B (1946).
- National Trust Shares (1950).
- Nation-Wide Securities Co., Ser. B (1950)
- New York Bank Trust Shares (1955).
- North American Trust Shares (1953).
- Public Service Trust Shares (1950).
- Representative Trust Shares (1941).
- Selected Cumulative Shares (1951).
- Selected Managements Trustee Shares (1940).
- Super-Corporations of America Trust Shares, Series A (1950).
- Super-Corporations of America Trust Shares, Series B (1950).
- Super-Corporations of America Trust Shares, Series C (1948).
- Super-Corporations of America Trust Shares, Series D (1948).
- Trustee American Bank Shares, Series A (1950).
- Trusted New York City Bank Stocks (1955).
- Trust Fund Shares (1950).
- Trust Shares of America (1940).
- 20th Century Fixed Trust Shares (1950).
- Two-Year Trust Shares (1933).
- United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc., Series B (1950).

The Committee on Stock List proposes from time to time to send the members further bulletins announcing the names of any additional investment trusts whose applications have been examined and to which no objection has been made. The Committee has on hand applications not yet examined, which were received too late to be included in this initial bulletin.

Acting under the resolution adopted by the Governing Committee on May 7 1931, authorizing it to determine the time and manner in which effect should be given to the amended rule above referred to, the Committee on Stock List hereby announces that on and after Sept. 28 1931 the association of members with investment trusts of the fixed or restricted management type will be held to be objectionable unless the names of such trusts have appeared in this or subsequent bulletins as having been found unobjectionable for the above purposes.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary.

New York Stock Clearing Corporation—Members' Night Clearing Sheets to Be Settled in Day Branch Account.

An announcement as follows was issued Aug. 18 by the Night Clearing Branch of the New York Stock Clearing Corporation:

To Clearing Members:

Beginning with Night Clearing sheets dated Aug. 21 1931, and thereafter, the resulting debit or credit cash balance of a member's sheet will be settled in his Day Branch account instead of as heretofore by a check or draft sent to the Night Branch.

A cash debit or credit resulting from correction of error on sheet will also be settled in Day Branch account. The notice of such correction will be sent to member by Night Branch, as in the past, and the amount of cash involved must be included in final settlement at Day Branch.

Do not send check or draft for cash balance on Night Clearing sheet after Wednesday, Aug. 19; but beginning Thursday night, Aug. 20, send debit or credit balance memorandum, forms Nos. M13, M13A, filled out in ink, which forms will be supplied by Stock Clearing Corporation, Night Branch.

Call for a supply of forms Nos. M13, M13A on Thursday morning at No. 55 New Street.

L. G. PAYSON, *Secretary.*

New York Stock Exchange Urged to Buy Seat Rights—Opponents of Year's Extension for Sale Suggest Organization Acquire and Hold Them—Would Cut Memberships.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange who are opposed to the proposed extension for one year of the unsold rights attached to 22 seats, are suggesting, as an alternate plan that the Exchange itself buy in these seats and hold them. The New York "Times" of Aug. 28, in noting this, adds:

This would have the effect in reducing the maximum membership of the Exchange from 1,375 to 1,353, or at least until it should be decided to dispose of them.

Advocates of this plan contend that there is no need to fill the seats at this time and that their sale could well be deferred. At the same time they argue that those members who failed to dispose of their rights when they were more valuable should not be allowed to have another year in which to negotiate their sale. When the membership was increased from 1,100 to 1,375 and each member received a one-quarter interest in one of the 275 additional seats, the Exchange authorities urged that the rights be sold as soon as was convenient. The need of an enlarged membership was keenly felt, so heavy was trading at that time.

Market interest has diminished to such an extent that there is not now enough business to go around, and members recognize the desirability of a smaller number of seats. The plan suggested is that the Exchange fix a reasonable price for the remaining eighty-eight rights and buy them after assessing the members for the cost. The rights under the plan put forward at the time the membership was increased will expire on Feb. 1.

Any plan for the purchase of the rights by the Exchange and the temporary or permanent withdrawal of the seats which they represent would involve drastic changes in the institution's rules. There is some doubt as to the legality of the plan. At any rate, it is being urged by a considerable portion of the membership and will be considered soon by the governing committee.

Fixed Trust Heads to Confer Monday on U. S. Tax Ruling—To Take up Decision Holding Fixed Trust Taxable as Corporation Not as Trust.

A meeting of New York fixed trust executives will be held in New York on Monday, Aug. 31, to discuss the recent ruling of the Federal Income Tax Department, which has declared the fixed trust a corporation and taxable as such. The decision is of vital importance to all trusts of the fixed or restricted management type and the ruling may necessitate a marked change in their present set-ups, according to well-informed quarters. Trust executives here have never conferred before on a common problem. We quote from the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 28, from which the following is also taken:

Not only are the trusts confronted with this recent decision of the Federal Government, but the New York State Tax Commission is understood to also have the matter of fixed trust taxation under consideration.

Beneficiaries in Control.

The crux of the matter lies in the fact that the Federal Government has held that where the beneficiaries of the trust were in control of the trust with the power of termination the trust was a corporation. Corporate features, such as elimination and substitution clauses, are held as additional proof that under present set-ups the trusts are purely associations and taxable as corporations.

As a result of the Federal Government's decision many fixed trusts will be forced to pay the 12% Federal corporation tax, and perhaps the 4½% State tax, unless there is a sufficient change in their set-ups to satisfy the tax authorities. This can be brought about, it is pointed out, but will involve a drastic change in the trust's present organization. It would mean the elimination of all corporation features, such as control of beneficiaries over the trustee, provisions for changes in the portfolio of the trust, right to terminate the trust, voting rights, etc.

Criteria Employed.

Criteria imposed by the Federal Tax Department in seeking to determine whether an investment trust is taxable as an association or as a trust follows:

1. The degree of control exercised by beneficiaries.
2. The functional test; that is, whether the trustee merely holds securities, distributing the income received therefrom and selling the same only upon the happening of events reasonably calculated to impair the value of the underlying securities and distributing the profit in any event upon the realization of profit; or whether it actually buys and sells securities for the purpose of realizing profit thereon regardless of how this point may be concealed or disguised.
3. Whether or not taxable income is retained by the trustee.
4. Whether or not there is a similarity to corporate form; that is, board

August 18 1931.

of directors, irrespective of the name by which the same is designated, minutes, meetings of the shareholders, etc.

N. Y. State Statutes.

As to the New York State statutes, there have been no decisions handed down on fixed trusts, but attorneys of certain trusts here have advised sponsors to submit trust agreements to the State Tax Commission for a decision.

Statement by J. S. Seidman on Payment of Income Taxes by Fixed Investment Trusts.

Many fixed investment trusts will have to pay large amounts of income taxes under an important ruling announced by the Income Tax Department, holding them to be taxable as corporations, according to J. S. Seidman, tax expert, of Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants. Mr. Seidman said:

"This ruling applies to fixed investment trusts that are so organized that the beneficiaries are in control of the trust and the trust constitutes a business enterprise. These trusts have been contending that they are taxable only as trusts. If their contentions had been approved, they would be taxable only on distributed income, and then at the same rates that an individual would pay. To regard the trusts as a corporation makes all the income taxable at corporate rates, whether or not the income is distributed.

"In the case of the particular fixed investment trust that gave rise to the ruling the trust instrument specifically provided that the intent was to create a trust and no other form of organization. Nevertheless, it was held taxable as a corporation. The decision was based on the fact that the beneficiaries were in control of the trust and that the trust was a business enterprise in corporate form. As to control over the trust, the most important factor pointed to was the right of the beneficiaries to terminate the trust by an agreed percentage vote. The business phase of the trust was determined on its profit-seeking motives as well as the managerial duties involved."

Arrest of Broker's Salesman Accused of False Reports Involving Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co.—Statement by M. H. Buckner of Clearing House Committee—T. L. Chadbourne Issues Statement in Behalf of Bank.

Charges that a "whispering campaign" had been conducted for the last three weeks or more against the Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. of this city were made on Aug. 25 by Thomas L. Chadbourne, general counsel and director of that institution, after a Wall Street customers' man in the employ of a brokerage house had been indicted for circulating derogatory reports about the bank. We quote from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 26 from which the following is also taken:

The indictment was filed with Judge John J. Freschi in General Sessions against James H. O'Connell, a salesman employed by Burley & Co., investment security dealers, of 115 Broadway. He was charged with violation of Section 303 of the penal law which makes it a misdemeanor to circulate information of a derogatory nature tending to affect a banking institution or impair public confidence in it.

Salesman Arrested in Office.

O'Connell, who is 25 years old and lives at the Kimberly Hotel, Broadway, and 74th Street, was arrested in his office by a detective from the District Attorney's office. Judge Freschi held him in bail of \$1,000, which the defendant's friends promptly put up to effect his release.

Mr. Chadbourne in a vigorous statement quoted some of the rumors which he said had been in circulation against the Chatham Phenix. He nailed them all as lie, and said that at the very time these rumors began to circulate, Federal Bank Examiners had just completed their periodic examination of the affairs of the Chatham Phenix and that the resources and soundness of the institution were approved in every particular. The bank has its headquarters at 149 Broadway and has 15 branches in New York City.

Perfectly Sound, Says Buckner.

Another reassuring statement in regard to the bank was made later in the afternoon by Mortimer N. Buckner, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, who was seen at his office at the New York Trust Co., of which he is Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

"Because of my position as Chairman of the Clearing House Committee," Mr. Buckner said, "I am in a position to have more information in regard to the affairs of the Chatham Phenix National Bank than any one outside the officers of that institution.

"I am entirely satisfied with its soundness and stability from any point of view."

Mr. Chadbourne said the complaint against Mr. O'Connell was made after he had advised a client to sell his stock in the Chatham Phenix and buy the stock of another bank. Under the law, the offense with which O'Connell is charged may result in a fine up to \$1,000, or one year's imprisonment, or both.

Seven witnesses were called in the case which was presented to the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney John F. Joyce. Both Luther Roberts, a Federal Bank Examiner, and Harry R. Johnston, a Vice-President of the bank, testified as to its sound financial condition. Two other witnesses were Louis and Samuel Schnell, of Schnell & Co., produce dealers, of 323 Washington Street. Before going before the Grand Jury Louis Schnell told Mr. Joyce that he had a balance of \$45,000 on deposit in the Chatham Phenix and that he owned 600 shares of the bank's stock. Mr. Joyce quoted him as saying that O'Connell had represented to him that the bank was in bad financial condition and that arrangements had been made for the institution to be absorbed by the Irving Trust Co. The salesman also advised Mr. Schnell to dispose of his bank stock, Mr. Joyce reported.

"The evil of false rumors is a pernicious and insidious foe to the stability of banking institutions," Mr. Joyce said. "It must be vigorously combated. Every resource will be employed to put teeth in this law."

Chadbourne's Statement.

Mr. Chadbourne issued copies of the statement of the Chatham Phenix's affairs at close of business on Aug. 18 last, showing liabilities due to depositors of \$191,260,767.93 and a "total to meet the demands of depositors" of \$254,290,132.89. His statement said:

"The indictment of James H. O'Connell for having circulated false reports designed to impair public confidence in the financial stability of the Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company will be prosecuted to the very limit of the law. More than that, investigations are continuing, and as quickly as conclusive evidence is gathered the cases of other criminal rumor mongers will be carried before the grand jury for prompt action.

"The 'whispering campaign,' as far as can be ascertained, has principally concerned itself with the charge that the Chatham Phenix is heavily interested in the Empire State Building. This is a lie out of whole cloth. The bank has not \$1 of interest, directly or indirectly, either by ownership or loan, in the Empire State Building.

"Another 'whisper' has asserted the bank's interest in the Chatham Phenix Allied Corp. This also is an absolute lie. The bank has never had any such interest. The Chatham Phenix Corporation, owned by stockholders of the bank, did have a substantial interest in the Chatham Phenix Allied, but these holdings were sold for a satisfactory cash price. The sale, it may be stated, had no other reason than a belief that the affairs of an investment company could be best handled by men engaged solely in that business.

"A third rumor charges that the Chatham Phenix is largely interested in real estate, the purpose doubtless being to imply frozen assets. This, too, is a lie. The bank's total investment in real estate, including the branches owned by it, is less than \$3,500,000.

"At the very time these rumors began to circulate, Federal bank examiners had just completed their periodic examination of the affairs of the Chatham Phenix, and in every particular the resources and soundness of the institution were approved.

"These findings were conveyed to the New York Clearing House, which in turn were communicated to the Clearing House banks and to the New York Stock Exchange, any of whom will answer for our liquid condition and absolute soundness to any one taking the trouble to inquire.

"The utter baselessness of these rumors, the sheer malignancy of this 'whispering campaign,' stands proved by this latest statement, dated Aug. 18."

On Aug. 26 a plea of not guilty was entered in General Sessions by James H. O'Connell, the securities salesman, when he was arraigned before Judge Freschi on a misdemeanor indictment alleging he had spread a false report on the financial status of the Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co. O'Connell was released in \$1,000 bail it was stated in the "Times."

Borer & Co., Philadelphia Stock Brokers, in Receivership.

Suspension of Borer & Co., Philadelphia, for insolvency was announced on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange at the opening on Aug. 18. A receiver in equity had been appointed for the firm late the previous day in the United States District Court. The Philadelphia "Finance Journal" of Aug. 18, from which the above information is obtained, went on to say:

E. L. Austin, who has been appointed as receiver for the Philadelphia Stock Exchange firm of Borer & Co., said this morning that he formally took over the affairs of the company yesterday, Aug. 17, but that it will be several days before he will be able to make any statement. Mr. Austin was appointed receiver late Monday afternoon and assumed charge of the company's business shortly thereafter. This morning he placed auditors at work on the company's books.

United States District Court here Monday appointed a receiver in equity for the firm of Borer & Co., stock broker, 1416 Chestnut Street, after the firm had consented to such an action being taken. Members of the firm, which holds a seat on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, are Edward W. G. Borer and Henry Borer. Judge Dickinson appointed E. L. Austin, former director general of the Sesqui Centennial Exposition, as receiver under a bond of \$50,000.

Sarah H. Huston, of Ocean City, who has a claim for \$14,000, filed the petition for a receiver, and Edward Borer signed an answer consenting to the receiver being placed in charge.

A bill of complaint states that the liabilities are about \$400,000 and the assets about \$500,000, and while the firm apparently is solvent its affairs are in such shape that it cannot go on with its business without endangering the rights of its creditors.

The papers state that the Philadelphia Stock Exchange was about to suspend the firm for failure to comply with its rules and regulations, and that the Court proceedings were instituted because it was believed that liquidation by a receiver could be carried out to better advantage to all the creditors than in any other way.

Edward W. G. Borer was admitted a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Oct. 3 1924.

National City Bank of New York to Reduce Interest Rate on Thrift Accounts from 3% to 2% Sept. 1.

The National City Bank of New York announced on Aug. 26 that effective Sept. 1 interest at the rate of 2% per annum, compounded monthly, will be paid on deposits in the Compound Interest Department. The bank has been paying 3%.

Noting that the National City is the last of the big banks in this city to yield to the pressure of low money market rates and reduce the return paid by it to small savers, the New York "Times" of Aug. 27 said:

The downward movement of thrift account rates was begun early in the year by the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., which lowered its rate from 3 to 2½%. Last May a group of commercial banks announced that from June 1 on they would pay only 2% on special interest deposits instead of 3%.

Their action paved the way for a reduction in the rate of interest paid by mutual savings banks, and on June 22 four of the largest of these institutions, the Bowers Savings Bank, the Dry Dock Savings Institution, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and the Union Dime Savings Bank, announced a reduction in their rates to 3½%. Subsequently, the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., which had begun the movement among the commercial banks, effected another cut in its rate to 2%.

The general reduction of interest rates on deposits has been dictated by the decline in the earning power of money held by banks. Call money has

been lending for months at 1½% on the New York Stock Exchange. Bankers' bills yield less than 1%, and recent issues of United States Treasury bills have been sold on a yield basis of about ½ of 1%.

Report on Savings and Loan Associations in Buffalo Area by Bureau of Business and Social Research of University of Buffalo.

During July the dues and deposits of 20 savings and loan associations in the Buffalo area increased 17.7% over those collected by the same associations during June. A large part of this increase is probably due to quarterly payments by many members of the various associations, says a survey issued Aug. 19 by the Bureau of Business and Social Research of the University of Buffalo, which likewise states:

The value of mortgage loans granted in July by these associations decreased by 12.9% from June, but they were higher than those for any month since October 1930 (the earliest monthly figure we have available) with the exception of June 1931. This is, therefore, a decline only when compared with the unusually high total for June 1931.

The increase in dues and deposits collected for July as compared with June, coupled with the decrease in the value of mortgage loans granted over the same period explains the decrease in the ratio of loans to dues from 55.3% in June to 40.9% in July. The latter figure is approximately the ratio which prevailed in 1929, before the business decline began.

The following table shows the results of 20 identical associations for June and July:

	Twenty Associations.
Dues collected, July 1931.....	\$813,023
Dues collected, June 1931.....	691,021
Increase of July over June.....	17.7%
Mortgage loans, July 1931.....	332,782
Mortgage loans, June 1931.....	381,870
Decrease of July over June.....	12.9%
Ratio of loans to dues, July 1931.....	40.9%
Ratio of loans to dues, June 1931.....	55.3%

United States Treasury Announces New \$80,000,000 Issue or Thereabouts of 91-Day Treasury Bills—Amount Applied For \$269,021,000.

The United States Treasury continues the issuance of 91-day Treasury bills, announcement of a new offering having been made on Aug. 23 by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Ballantine. Tenders for the latest issue, offered to the amount of \$80,000,000 or thereabouts, were received at the Federal Reserve Banks up to 2 p. m., Eastern standard time, on Thursday, Aug. 27. The new issue will be dated Aug. 31 1931 and will mature on Nov. 30 1931, the face amount being payable on the maturity date without interest. The bills, as heretofore pointed out, are sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder. Issued in bearer form only, the bills are in denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000, maturity value. The announcement of Acting Secretary Ballantine follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of \$80,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 91-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to two o'clock p. m. Eastern standard time, on Thursday, Aug. 27 1931. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be dated Aug. 31 1931, and will mature on Nov. 30 1931, and on the maturity date the free amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000 (maturity value).

It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by the Federal Reserve Banks or branches upon application therefor.

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiple of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g. 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies, and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Aug. 27 1931, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Aug. 31 1931.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purpose of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, dated June 25 1930, and this notice as issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the condition of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch thereof.

Secretary Mellon announced on Aug. 27 that the total amount of bills applied for was \$269,021,000 and that the

amount of bids accepted was \$80,019,000. His announcement follows:

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced to-day that the tenders for \$80,000,000 or thereabouts of 91-day Treasury bills dated Aug. 31 1931, and maturing Nov. 30 1931, which were offered on Aug. 24 1931, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on Aug. 27.

The total amount applied for was \$269,021,000. Except for one bid for \$2,000 at the rate of about 0.50%, the highest bid made was 99.856, equivalent to an interest rate of about 0.57% on an annual basis. The lowest bid accepted was 99.838, equivalent to an interest rate of about 0.64% on an annual basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The total amount of bids accepted was \$80,019,000. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.844. The average rate on a bank discount basis is about 0.62%.

New Long-Term Federal Bond Issue Seen in Treasury Offering Scheduled for Aug. 31.

As was indicated in these columns Aug. 22 (page 1229) preliminary notice of a new Treasury offering was issued on Aug. 21 by the New York Federal Reserve Bank which said that the offering "may be expected on or about Aug. 31 1931." Stating that belief that the Treasury will soon announce a long-term bond issue in connection with the financing which must be done to refund two issues of Treasury certificates aggregating \$634,000,000, which will mature on Sept. 15, was strengthened by the Reserve Bank's announcement, the New York "Times" of Aug. 23 commented as follows:

The last long-term financing done by the treasury consisted of an issue of \$821,000,000 3 1/4% bonds, dated June 15, 1931, and due in 1949, callable in 1946.

The present market for this issue of 3 1/4s, which is the largest one put out since wartime and has the record low interest rate since that time, is 101 7-32, or a yield of slightly more than 3%. If a new bond issue were marketed, the rate of interest would therefore be either 3 or 3 1/8%, depending on the course of bond prices in the interim. Bankers are inclined to hazard a guess that the rate would be 3%, which would be another low record.

Before Sept. 15 the treasury will have a maturity of \$80,000,000 non-interest bearing bills. The maturities on Sept. 15 consist of \$334,000,000 2 1/2% treasury certificates and \$300,000,000 1 1/2% treasury certificates. The next maturities will be on Sept. 30, consisting of two issues of non-interest bearing bills of \$50,000,000 each.

In the event of long-term financing, it is expected that the holders of the maturing treasury certificates will receive the option of converting their holdings into the long-term bonds. Present market conditions are distinctly in favor of a long-term treasury operation since railroad bonds and many sections of the foreign bond list have been subjected to rather severe pressure of late, with resultant improvement in United States Government bonds and high-grade State and municipal issues. At the moment, little corporation financing is in prospect other than for public utility corporations.

Florida Defines Liability of Bank Share Owners—Individual's Responsibility Not Offset by Personal Deposits in Institutions, Rules Attorney-General.

The owner of stock in a Florida State bank can not use his deposit account with the bank as a set-off to reduce his individual liability for the debts of the bank, according to an opinion by Attorney-General Cary D. Landis, it is learned from Tallahassee advices, Aug. 19, to the "United States Daily" of Aug. 20, which gives Mr. Landis's opinion as follows:

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 8th inst., permit me to advise that Section 6059 of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927, makes stockholders of every State bank and trust company individually responsible for all contracts, debts and engagements of such company to the extent of the full amount of stock held in such company at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

This is an individual liability of stockholders for the contracts, debts and obligations of the bank or trust company, and such stockholders are not entitled to a set-off against such liability on account of deposits in such bank or trust company.

In other words, the liability of the stockholder is to the creditors of the bank or trust company, while the claim of such stockholder on account of deposits is against the bank or trust company, therefore, the debts or demands, to wit: the stockholder's liability on the one hand and the stockholder's claim for deposits on the other do not mutually exist between the stockholder and the liquidator of the bank and are not subject to set-off.

In the next place, and as a further reason why there cannot be a set-off of the deposits of a stockholder against his statutory liability, the statute making stockholders liable to the extent of the par value of their stock was intended for the protection of the creditors of the bank or trust company, and to allow the deposits of the stockholders to be set off against their statutory liability would be to defeat the very purpose for which the statute was enacted.

California Department Drafts New Rules for Corporations—Moves to Secure Greater Uniformity of Business Practice in State.

Los Angeles Advices, as follows, are taken from the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 17:

The California Corporation Department has drawn up new rules for business that are intended to produce greater uniformity of practice before the division, assist in elimination of abusive practices, and to inform permit and license holders of the elimination of certain practices heretofore in vogue.

In commenting on the new rules, R. L. Haight, Corporation Commissioner, said:

"It may not be amiss to call the attention of those persons dealing with the division that the regulations have had their inception for the most part

after study and experience have disclosed that consistent losses could have been prevented had appropriate rules existed. Manifestly, therefore, it is as much to the interest of the sincere applicant as to the State that the spirit of these rules be adhered to."

He also called upon attorneys to emphasize the fact that only by strict adherence can companies assist the division in preventing losses, which, if not prevented, in the long run "react to the detriment of the applicant, attorneys and investor alike."

Included among the latest regulations are those pertaining to investment trusts, companies selling long-term installment certificates, royalty concerns, investment counselors and personal property brokers, the last two types of business having been placed under the Corporation Commissioner's jurisdiction by the legislature at its recent session. Stringent regulation is provided for these classes of business. Stricter regulations also have been adopted to govern advertising material in which securities are offered by companies, brokers or agents, and for the first time the rules relating to advertising have been extended to include offerings by radio broadcasting.

Federal Reserve Board's Review of Banking Conditions in July—Cessation of Outflow of Gold from Germany—Course of Member Bank Credit Since 1919—Balance of International Payments.

The August "Bulletin" of the Federal Reserve Board, made available by the Board on Aug. 19, reports that "during the month of July there was little change in the total volume of Reserve Bank credit outstanding and in the stock of monetary gold, which prior to that month had increased continuously since last August, while there was some return of money from circulation as is usual at this season." In further reviewing banking conditions during July the Board continues:

Reserve Bank Developments.

Reserve Bank holdings of United States securities showed a small increase, and discounts for member banks in the interior also became larger, while holdings of acceptances declined further to a low level. A recent development in the Federal Reserve position has been an increase in deposits held by foreign banks with the reserve banks. This item increased from \$6,000,000 in the middle of June, a level at which it had been for a number of years, to \$114,000,000 at the end of July. This increase was accompanied by a somewhat larger decline in the Reserve bank's holdings of acceptances for account of foreign correspondents, which decreased their holdings of American acceptances, earning a low rate of return, and kept most of the proceeds on deposit with the Federal Reserve banks. Accumulation of foreign deposits at the Reserve banks represents a transfer of funds from the market and has the same effect, therefore, as increases in other classes of deposits at the Reserve banks, in that it tends to increase the demand for reserve Bank funds.

In the foreign central banking situation an important development of recent weeks has been the cessation of the outflow of gold from Germany following upon the adoption of measures of control. The discount rate at the Reichsbank, which had been advanced from 5 to 7% on June 13, was further raised to 10% on July 16 and to 15% on Aug. 1. In the latter part of July there was a large withdrawal of foreign balances from England, with a consequent outflow of gold principally to France. The gold stock of the Bank of England, which had increased by \$125,000,000 between the end of January and the first week of July, declined by \$160,000,000 in the following three weeks. On July 23 the discount rate of the Bank of England was raised from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2%, and on July 30 it was further advanced to 4 1/2%. On Aug. 1 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that it "in association with other Federal Reserve banks, has agreed to purchase from the Bank of England, if requested, up to the approximate equivalent of \$125,000,000 of prime commercial bills. This agreement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been made in co-operation with the Bank of France as a part of a credit arrangement in favor of the Bank of England aggregating in all about \$250,000,000." At the same time the Bank of England, in accordance with Article 8 of the currency and bank notes Act of 1928, received from the Treasury authority to increase its fiduciary note issue from £260,000,000 to £275,000,000 for a period of three weeks.

Comparison with a Year Ago.

For the year ended in the last week of July, changes in the position of the Reserve banks reflected chiefly an increase in the demand for currency and a growth in the stock of monetary gold. The following table brings out these facts in detail:

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND FACTORS IN CHANGES. [Weekly averages of dally figures.]

	Week Ended July 26 1930.	Week Ended July 25 1931.	Change.
Bills discounted.....	196,000,000	177,000,000	-19,000,000
Bills bought.....	151,000,000	67,000,000	-84,000,000
United States securities.....	574,000,000	679,000,000	+105,000,000
Other reserve bank credit.....	32,000,000	21,000,000	-11,000,000
Total reserve bank credit.....	953,000,000	944,000,000	-9,000,000
Monetary gold stock.....	4,528,000,000	4,956,000,000	+428,000,000
Treasury currency adjusted.....	1,793,000,000	1,781,000,000	-12,000,000
Money in circulation.....	4,436,000,000	4,817,000,000	+381,000,000
Member bank reserve balances.....	2,414,000,000	2,405,000,000	-9,000,000
Non-member deposits, &c.....	35,000,000	89,000,000	+54,000,000
Unexpended capital funds.....	389,000,000	370,000,000	-19,000,000

Between the week ended July 26 1930, and that ended July 25 1931, there was an addition to the gold stock of the United States amounting to \$428,000,000. Funds resulting from this inflow of gold were utilized to the extent of \$381,000,000 in meeting a demand for money in circulation caused by cash withdrawals from the banks in localities with disturbed banking conditions. As there was little change in other elements that enter into the situation, except the recent increase in foreign bank deposits referred to above, Federal Reserve Bank credit remained practically unchanged. The principal change in the composition of Federal Reserve Bank credit during the year was an increase of \$105,000,000 in Government securities, a decline of \$19,000,000 in discounts for member banks, and a decrease of \$84,000,000 in holdings of acceptances. Of the \$67,000,000 of acceptances held by the Reserve banks in the week ended July 25, \$31,300,000 were acceptances payable in foreign currencies.

Accompanying the decline of domestic acceptances held by the Reserve banks, there was also a considerable decrease in the volume of bills held by the Reserve banks for account of their foreign correspondents. The

volume of such bills decreased from \$480,000,000 at the end of July 1930, to \$240,000,000 at the end of July 1931. The decrease in the reserve banks' holdings of acceptances, both for own account and for account of foreign correspondents, did not, however, reflect a decrease in the total volume of acceptances outstanding, which, on the contrary, had increased. On June 30, the latest date for which these figures are available, this total was \$1,368,000,000, compared with \$1,305,000,000 a year earlier. There was thus during the year a large shift in holdings of acceptances from the Reserve banks (for own account and for account of foreign correspondents) to commercial banks, which, in view of the decline in loans to customers and to the security market, have increased their investment both in securities and in bankers' acceptances.

Member Bank Credit.

Preliminary figures for all member banks for the end of June, which have just become available, are presented in detail elsewhere in this "Bulletin," and a table showing changes in the principal classes of loans and investments of the member banks for the quarter and for the year appears at the end of this review. Total loans and investments of member banks showed a decrease of \$853,000,000 for the quarter, a large liquidation of loans being offset to the extent of \$221,000,000 by an increase in investments. As in other recent three-month periods, the decrease for the second quarter of the year was largest in loans to customers and in street loans, while the banks' investment in acceptances and in open market commercial paper increased. Member bank holdings of United States Government securities increased by \$340,000,000, while their holdings of other securities declined by \$118,000,000. The table brings out the fact that during the quarter all classes of member banks continued to liquidate their security loans both to customers and in the open market, and that member banks outside of New York City also sold acceptances and commercial paper as well as corporate securities. In fact, the only assets of the interior banks which show an increase for the quarter are United States Government securities. New York City banks, on the other hand, made considerable purchases of bankers' acceptances and commercial paper in addition to Government securities.

The accompanying chart (this we omit—Ed.) shows the course of member bank credit since 1919. Separate lines are shown for investments and for loans, and for the more recent period also for loans to customers and open-market loans. Credit liquidation, as measured by the decline in total loans and investments of member banks, as shown in the chart, was not so large after 1929 as the liquidation that began in the last quarter of 1920 and continued until the spring of 1922. The difference between the two periods, however, is not in the course of loans, which showed drastic liquidation both after 1920 and after 1929, but in the course of the banks' investments, which showed little change in the earlier period but rose rapidly in the more recent period. Separate figures for loans to customers and open market loans are not available in the earlier years, but in the later period it is to be noted that the loan liquidation was entirely in loans to customers and not in open market loans, which increased in the first three quarters of 1930 and after that declined to about the level of the latter part of 1929. In the latest quarter member banks report a further decline in street loans, but some increase in open market commercial paper, as well as in acceptances. Member bank holdings of acceptances at the end of June totaled \$500,000,000, of which \$113,000,000 were acceptances payable abroad and represented a part of the banks' short-term loans to foreigners.

Balance of International Payments.

The Department of Commerce has recently published its annual statement of the balance of international payments of the United States. The most important items of this balance of payments are shown—in round amounts to the nearest \$100,000,000—in the following table for the years 1928, 1929, and 1930. According to the statement of the Department of Commerce, the figures for many of the items, on account of the impossibility of obtaining complete returns, are rough approximations. Only the principal items are shown in the table, omitting a group of miscellaneous items, which in no year amounted to as much as \$100,000,000. The fact that the amounts due to the United States and the amounts due to foreigners do not balance in the table is due both to the omission of these miscellaneous items and to inaccuracies or omissions in the items included.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
[Figures represent net balances nearest hundred million; + indicates amounts due to United States and — amounts due to foreigners.]

	1928. \$	1929. \$	1930. \$
Commodity trade.....	+900,000,000	+600,000,000	+800,000,000
Tourist expenditures and shipping costs.....	-600,000,000	-700,000,000	-700,000,000
Immigrant remittances.....	-200,000,000	-200,000,000	-200,000,000
Interest on private investments.....	+500,000,000	+600,000,000	+600,000,000
War debt receipts.....	+200,000,000	+200,000,000	+200,000,000
Movement of capital funds.....	-700,000,000	-300,000,000	-300,000,000
Movement of short-term funds.....	-200,000,000	*	-400,000,000
Movement of gold and currency.....	+300,000,000	-100,000,000	-300,000,000

* Less than \$50,000,000.

The balance of commodity trade has been in favor of the United States in each of the years shown, but this has been largely or wholly off-set by expenditures of American tourists, shipping costs, and immigrant remittances. The United States has also received between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 each year as interest on private investments and \$200,000,000 as payment on war debts. During 1928 the United States exported \$300,000,000 of gold and currency, while in 1929 it imported \$100,000,000 and in 1930 \$300,000,000. The volume of credit at short term extended by Americans to foreigners—in the form of deposits to their credit, dollar acceptances, &c.—increased by \$200,000,000 in 1928, showed no change in 1929, and increased by \$400,000,000 in 1930.

One of the most important items in the balance of payments was the movement of capital funds. In 1928 the net outward movement of capital from America to foreign countries was \$700,000,000 and both in 1929 and 1930 it was \$300,000,000. These figures represent net balances, however, and do not give a complete picture of the situation. The following table gives an analysis (in millions of dollars to the nearest hundred million) of this movement of investment funds for the past three years.

CAPITAL MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES.
[Figures nearest to hundred million.]

	1928. \$	1929. \$	1930. \$
Foreign investment in U. S.—Total.....	2,400,000,000	2,300,000,000	2,000,000,000
Bond redemptions.....	400,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Repurchase of foreign stocks and bonds.....	500,000,000	400,000,000	800,000,000
Purchase of American stocks and bonds.....	1,500,000,000	1,600,000,000	900,000,000
Direct investment in United States.....	100,000,000	*	*
American investment abroad—Total.....	3,100,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,300,000,000
Foreign securities purchased.....	1,700,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Direct investment (net).....	300,000,000	300,000,000	200,000,000
Repurchase of American stocks and bonds.....	1,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	800,000,000
Redemptions, &c.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net American investment abroad.....	700,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000

* Less than \$50,000,000.

While American investment abroad during the three years increased, respectively, by \$3,100,000,000, \$2,700,000,000, and \$2,300,000,000, foreigners at the same time invested in America \$2,400,000,000, \$2,300,000,000, and \$2,000,000,000, so that the net increase of American investments abroad was only \$700,000,000, \$300,000,000, and \$300,000,000, respectively. Analysis of the amounts invested by foreigners in the United States shows that between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 was used for bond redemptions, and minor amounts were directly invested in the United States. The two big items, however, were repurchases by foreigners of foreign stocks and bonds in the American market, which amounted during the three years to \$500,000,000, \$400,000,000, and \$800,000,000, respectively, and purchases by foreigners of American stocks and bonds, which amounted to \$1,500,000,000, \$1,600,000,000, and \$900,000,000, respectively, for the three years.

The large volume of foreign investments in the United States in 1930, at a time when there was a strong demand for American capital abroad and when payments to the United States had to be balanced by gold shipments, reflects chiefly the greater confidence felt by foreign investors in American securities, and the attractiveness to international capital of foreign bonds in this market at the prevailing low level of prices. The movement of investment funds to the United States in large part offset the flow of American capital abroad, with the consequence that the net outflow of capital from the United States to foreign countries was in relatively small volume.

ALL MEMBER BANKS—ANALYSIS OF LOANS AND INVESTMENTS—CHANGE FROM MARCH 25 1931, AND JUNE 30 1930, TO JUNE 30 1931.
[Preliminary figures in millions of dollars.]

	Change for Quarter.			
	Total.	New York City.	Other Reserve Cities.	"Country" Banks.
Total loans and investments.....	-853	-189	-441	-223
Total loans.....	-1,075	-329	-513	-232
Loans to banks.....	+8	-4	+12	0
Loans to customers, a—total.....	-730	-172	-349	-208
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	-311	-68	-181	-60
Secured by real estate.....	-14	+16	-15	-13
Otherwise secured and unsecured.....	-405	-118	-152	-135
Open-market loans—total.....	-353	-154	-176	-24
Purchased paper—				
Acceptances payable in United States.....	+28	+97	-68	-3
Bills, acceptances, &c., payable abroad.....	+12	-7	+20	0
Commercial paper.....	+22	+59	-24	-13
Street loans, b.....	-414	-304	-103	-7
Total investments.....	+221	+140	+72	+9
United States Government securities.....	+340	+190	+94	+54
Other securities.....	-118	-50	-22	-45
Total loans secured by stocks and bonds.....	-715	-376	-273	-64

	Change for Year.			
	Total.	New York City.	Other Reserve Cities.	"Country" Banks.
Total loans and investments.....	-1,780	-514	-176	-1,091
Total loans.....	-3,447	-1,114	-1,238	-1,095
Loans to banks.....	-80	-46	-30	-4
Loans to customers, a—total.....	-2,355	-473	-968	-912
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	-949	-130	-628	-190
Secured by real estate.....	+51	+9	+81	-39
Otherwise secured and unsecured.....	-1,456	-351	-421	-684
Open-market loans—total.....	-1,012	-504	-240	-178
Purchased paper—				
Acceptances payable in United States.....	+219	+152	+71	-6
Bills, acceptances, &c., payable abroad.....	+42	+15	+30	-2
Commercial paper.....	-124	+59	-113	-70
Street loans, b.....	-1,149	-820	-228	-100
Total investments.....	+1,668	+599	+1,064	+5
United States Government securities.....	+1,281	+509	+722	+49
Other securities.....	+388	+90	+343	-44
Total loans secured by stocks and bonds.....	-2,099	-962	-852	-285

a Exclusive of banks. b Loans on securities to brokers and dealers in securities in New York City.

New York State Bank Tax Due Sept. 1—Filing of Protest Against Payment.

The New York State Bankers' Association issued the following notice to members on Aug. 27:

While no action is contemplated looking toward a refund of the taxes paid on income from tax exempt securities under the Macallen Decision of the United States Supreme Court, your attention is nevertheless called to the advisability of filing a letter with your State Franchise Tax return for the year 1930 and for 1929, if you have not already done so, protesting the payment of the tax based on tax exempt income, and requesting a redetermination of the tax payable, in order to preserve your rights in the event that refunds are ever ordered.

Your attention is also called to the fact that under Article 45 of the Bank Tax Regulations, the tax imposed under Article 9b or 9c of the Tax Law can be deducted in the year when paid or accrued.

It is felt that our Bank Franchise Tax Law is fair and equitable to all concerned, and it is hoped that no steps will be taken to upset it.

Very truly yours,

J. STEWART BAKER, *President.*

Montana "Blue Sky" Law Is Enjoined by Court.

The "United States Daily" reports the following from Helena, Mont., Aug. 22:

A specially constituted three-judge Federal court sitting in the district court for the district of Montana, on Aug. 18 granted an injunction against George P. Porter, State Auditor, enjoining him from enforcing the State "blue sky" law, to prevent Investors Syndicate, of Minneapolis, Minn., from operating in the State.

The syndicate sought the injunction after Mr. Porter had issued an order forbidding further sale of securities by the concern. Mr. Porter is ex-officio commissioner of investments and insurance. The decision in the case was by District Judge Charles N. Pray; Circuit Judge William H. Sawtelle concurred; District Judge George M. Borquin dissented.

Speakers at Postal Clerks' Convention Uphold Bill in Congress Proposing Five-Day Federal Week.

Approval of the bill before Congress for a five-day week for Federal employees was expressed at the convention of

the United National Association of Post-Office Clerks at Boston on Aug. 24, it was stated in a Boston dispatch to the New York "Times," which added:

"The five-day week is one of the means to combat the menace of the machine, which, by 1940, will have displaced more than 6,000,000 workers." Representative John W. McCormack said, adding that unless measures are taken to regulate it, the machine will destroy business itself.

Representative Samuel A. Kendall, father of the 44-hour-week bill, promised support to the proposed new retirement act and Arch Coleman, Asst. Postmaster-General, denied that reductions in wages of postoffice clerks are contemplated.

Some Men Laid Off by Western Electric—But Fewer than 100 a Week Are Losing Jobs at Kearny, Officer of American Telephone & Telegraph Subsidiary Says.

Maplewood (N. J.) advices as follows Aug. 22 are taken from the New York "Times":

Stanley S. Holmes, Vice-President of the Western Electric Co. and works manager of the company's Kearney (N. J.) plant, said to-day, in response to a query concerning reports that a large number of men had been laid off at the Kearney shops that despite emergency measures the temporary dismissal of small groups of workers had been found necessary since June 1. The Western Electric Co. is a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., of which Walter S. Gifford is President.

Mr. Holmes denied that there had been any precipitate layoffs. "When we are forced to let a few go," he said, "they tell their friends and before a day has passed rumors exaggerated beyond all reason are circulated."

All employees at the plant are now working a 40-hour week, instead of the normal week of 48 3/4 hours in order to give work to as many men as possible, Mr. Holmes said. Despite this, activity at the plant became so restricted this summer, Mr. Holmes said, that there was no alternative but to lay off some men.

"The number laid off has not averaged 100 a week since June 1," Mr. Holmes said.

He said that his plant had not felt the depression until June of 1930 and that, similarly, no revival would be felt until after many other lines of business had picked up. Mr. Holmes explained this by saying that many lines of the telephone companies are not now in use because of the recession and not until after these have been put back into use and additional supplies for new lines are needed will the Kearney plant of the Western Electric Co. be returned to normal production.

Other industries in the Newark area, Mr. Holmes said, are showing slightly increased activity.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Denies Motion to Suspend Hearing on 15% Freight Rate Increase—Six State Boards Challenged Authority of Commission to Act on Sole Basis of "Financial Emergency."

The Inter-State Commerce Commission on Aug. 12 declined to suspend its hearings on the application of the railroads for a 15% increase in freight rates, as it was requested to do in a motion filed by the regulatory commissions of six Western States. The State commissions had moved that all proceedings in connection with the case be dismissed on the ground that the Commission was without power in law to grant an increase in rates solely on account of a financial emergency of the carriers and on the ground that the railroads had failed to show that the proposed increased rates would be "just and reasonable." The foregoing advices are from the Washington report of the hearing Aug. 12 to the New York "Journal of Commerce," which also said in part:

Following receipt of a reply from counsel for the railroads asking that the motion be summarily denied or held for consideration in connection with other issues in the case at the time of the final argument, Commissioner B. H. Meyer, in charge of the hearing, announced that the latter course would be followed. The Commission had previously announced that the oral argument would be held about 10 days after the close of the hearings, which have been scheduled for eight cities in various parts of the country, the last one beginning on Aug. 31 at Chicago.

Meyer Bars Exhibits.

The Commission also declined to receive evidence bearing on the financial condition of particular individual railroads, Commissioner Meyer announcing that exhibits filed yesterday by T. D. Geoghegan, an expert witness for the Virginia Corporation Commission, for the purpose of showing that the principal railroads in the Pocahontas district are unusually prosperous, will not be received.

The exhibits tended to show that the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and other roads in which Virginia shippers are particularly interested are in the "recapture" class. Objection was made at the time by Carter Hall, of counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio, on the ground that the Commission had announced in advance that it would not receive evidence as to the condition of particular roads which might be different from the general situation. Commissioner Meyer reserved decision on the exhibits until to-day.

A reply to the motion of the State commissions of South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and North Dakota was filed with the Commission during the hearing to-day by W. A. Northcutt, W. F. Dickinson and Henry Wolf Bilde, counsel for the railroads of the Southern, Western and Eastern districts, respectively.

Allegations Are Denied.

Generally denying the allegations of the motion, they said that "the application of the carriers is justified in law, apart from an emergency situation," referring to their contention that Section 15A of the law contemplates that the railroads shall be allowed "as nearly as may be" a "fair return" of 5 3/4%, although they say they are not asking that much at this time.

Railroad counsel also asserted that the evidence submitted on their behalf has been "in all material respects parallel to and in certain respects

more comprehensive and complete than" the evidence submitted by them in the 1920 general rate case, a proceeding in which the Commission deemed the carriers' showing adequate to justify increased rates. In reply to the alternative motion on the State commissions that, if their motion to dismiss be denied, the Commission, at least, should require an exemption of the rates which it has readjusted after investigations under the Hoch-Smith resolution. The railroad counsel said that such conclusions as the Commission had reached in such cases were reached with a view to establishing a proper relationship of certain rates and do not indicate a general rate level. The carriers say that they "have presented relevant and, indeed, conclusive evidence that the general level of freight rates is below the level contemplated by law, a fact admitted by witnesses introduced in behalf of interests opposing increases in rates."

D. A. Dashiell, traffic manager of the F. S. Royster Guano Co., said that a 15% increase in rates would add 50c. a ton to the cost of the inbound materials and 45c. to the freight rate on outbound shipments, and that this would amount to \$6,700,000 for the industry. He said that his company preferred to use the railroads, but that freight rates are now as high as the traffic can stand and that if they are raised it will be necessary to use trucks and waterways to a greater extent. Similar testimony was given by A. D. Whittemore, of the American Cyanamid Co., and Frank G. Moore, of the Davison Chemical Co., and a list was submitted of approximately 100 fertilizer manufacturers and shippers who oppose an increase in freight rates.

Hits Rate Boost.

J. B. Jones, Secretary of the Southside Virginia Just Rate Association, said that higher freight rates would cripple industry and reduce the tonnage of the rail lines. L. D. Snow, traffic manager of Lever Bros., manufacturers of soap and glycerine, said that the rates on these articles had already been increased by previous adjustments and that any further increase would force the company to resort more to trucks and waterways. He said that truck movements now are mainly confined to distances of about 50 miles, but that with higher rail rates the hauls would be increased.

Herbert W. Lockwood, appearing for the American Veneer Package Association, manufacturers of containers for fruits and vegetables, said that the railroads had already lost a great deal of their traffic by increases in rates and he cited case after case in which members of the association had transferred their inbound shipments of logs from the railroads to trucks. If the rates are increased, he said, the roads will lose still more of this traffic, and he pointed out that the trucks which carry fruits and vegetables to market are increasing their traffic in containers as return loads. Instead of increasing their rates, he said, the railroads should reduce their charges to a figure that will move more traffic.

W. F. Everding, representing the Brown Co. of Berlin, N. H., manufacturer of pulp, paper, chemicals, &c., said that a 15% advance would increase his company's freight bill by \$600,000 a year. While he was not opposed to an increase if the Commission should find it necessary, he said, he objected to the percentage method of increasing rates because of the disturbance it would cause in established relationships.

Shippers Oppose Percentage Method for Increased Freight Rates—Urge Flat Increase in Schedules—Other Testimony For and Against Increase.

Opposition to the percentage method of increasing freight rates proposed by the railroads was emphasized by representatives of shippers in testifying in Washington on Aug. 13 before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the hearing on the carriers' application for a 15% advance. The New York "Journal of Commerce," from the Washington account of which we quote, went on to say:

Of seven witnesses who testified to-day, three, without opposing any advance, said that if the Commission should decide that the railroads need an increase in revenues it should be raised by advancing rates by a specific number of cents per hundred pounds or per ton, instead of by the percentage method, on the ground that the railroads' proposal would disturb commercial relationships and penalize the long haul shipper.

Split on Plan.

One witness spoke in favor of the percentage advance and two opposed any advance, while one declined to express opposition but said that an increase in rates would drive more traffic to motor trucks.

H. M. Mabey, traffic manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works, appearing on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, said that if any increase is allowed the Commission should treat it as an emergency matter and set a definite date, although he had no proposal to offer as to how that date should be determined. He said that an increase in rates might well cause further reductions in railroad tonnage and force the manufacturers of heavy chemicals to seek cheaper forms of transportation, such as trucks and waterways, and even to seek locations nearer to water.

He declared that prices have been forced to so low a level that manufacturers cannot expect to pass on an increase in rates to their customers and that they are faced with the possibility of the users of chemicals manufacturing their own supply just as the railroads are faced with the possibility of the shippers furnishing their own transportation, and if they make an investment in trucks for this purpose, he said, they will not return to the railroads for such traffic as can be handled by trucks.

Mr. Mabey said that while the railroads claim their rates have been reduced 16 2-3% since 1922 the price of chemicals has fallen 34.5% in that time. He also said that the revision of Eastern class rates ordered by the Commission to become effective on Dec. 3 includes many severe increases for the chemical industry and would produce a double increase in the railroad petition if granted by that time. Another point was that a horizontal increase would affect different plants disproportionately.

Favors Boost in Rate.

J. C. Davie, Chairman of the Traffic Committee of the Illuminating Glassware Guild of Philadelphia, was the witness who strongly advocated an increase in freight rates in order that the railroads "may be able to maintain their super service and receive a fair return." He said this was in spite of the fact that his industry is in a depressed condition and that an increase in rates would tend to narrow its markets. Commissioner Eastman asked if he expected to be able to pass on the increase to the consumer. His counsel, Frank Lyon, asked if it was not usual for the consumer to pay the cost of what he consumes. Mr. Davie said that in general an effort would be made to pass on the increase but that it would be impossible in many places because of foreign competition.

When he said his advocacy of a rate increase was not based on the fact that he sold to railroads because the industry does very little business with railroads, Commissioner Meyer remarked that perhaps it will "do better hereafter." Mr. Davie said that it was "ridiculous" to say that trucks or water lines could be substituted for railroads and that shippers who

encourage such transportation are merely crippling their main transportation dependence.

William Martin of Philadelphia, representing the Philadelphia Quartz Co., manufacturers of silicate of soda, said that his product sells for only three-fourths of a cent a pound and cannot stand high freight rates or move for long distances, and that any increase in rates would tend to curtail its markets. He asked why the railroads could not apply to freight their practice of making reduced excursion rates for passengers.

Fears Effect on Market.

W. A. Hulshizer, representing the Limestone Products Corp. of America, opposed a 15% advance "because we feel it would seriously injure our business, amounting to 21c. to 28c. a ton, and owing to the severe competition in the industry we would be compelled to absorb substantially all of the increase in order to dispose of our product."

R. O. Youngerman, traffic manager of the Structural Clay Tile Association, said that an increase in rates would force the farmer to pay more for the product, but that if the Commission finds that the carriers need an increase in revenue it should be obtained by a flat increase per hundred pounds or per ton rather than by the percentage method.

"We are willing that they should have an increase if the Commission finds that they need it," he said. "But we believe that a percentage increase would cause a loss of tonnage." When Commissioner Eastman asked if some plants would not receive the advantage lost by others by reason of a percentage advance, Mr. Youngerman replied that it would increase the competition of the cement block industry against that which he represented, in addition to diverting traffic to trucks. He suggested an increase of 1c. per ton.

Frank H. Luther, appearing for the Standard Lime & Stone Co. and the Washington Building Lime Co., said that if the Commission allows an increase in rates it should require that it be made on a flat basis of cents per ton in the case of fluxing stone, ground limestone, dolomite and cement.

Urges Flat Rate.

He expressed the belief that an increase at this time would not mean more revenue for the roads but that if the Commission finds an increase warranted it should be on a flat basis.

J. F. Potts, representing the Kelly Island Lime & Transport Co., made a similar recommendation, but said that the carriers should be required to advise the Commission in advance of what commodities they would expect from the horizontal advance.

The Commission announced to-day that there will be at least two concurrent hearings in Chicago in this case, beginning Aug. 31. Reasonably close adherence to the following order of presentation of evidence is expected:

Hearing A: Cross-examination of witnesses presented at the Washington hearing by carriers and financial interests; evidence of State commissions; evidence of agricultural, fruit growing, live stock, poultry and dairy interests; evidence of canned goods, packing house products and strawboard interests; evidence of chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations; rebuttal.

Hearing B: Evidence of various industries and commercial interests individually not requiring a large amount of time; evidence as to non-ferrous metals, lumber, coal, tile, sugar and other commodities; rebuttal.

Evidence relating to existing relations in rate of particular localities and rate groups will not be received.

Western Railroads Appeal Grain Case—Take Petition for an Increase in Freight Rates to United States Supreme Court—Inter-State Commerce Commission Held to have Misconstrued Hoch-Smith Resolution.

Western railroads have carried to the Supreme Court of the United States their plea for increased rates on grain and grain products in the western territory, it was stated in the "United States Daily" of Aug. 10, from which we also take the following:

Counsel for the railroads filed on Aug. 8 an appeal from the decision of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois denying to them an injunction restraining the Inter-State Commerce Commission from enforcing its order reducing and readjusting the general level of rates on grain and grain products.

Following the District Court's action the Commission recently ordered the rates into effect. The railroads contend in their appeal to the Supreme Court in the so-called western grain rate case that the Commission and the court erred in determining that the order was within the jurisdiction and authority of the Commission.

The Commission is said to have misconstrued and misapplied the Hoch-Smith resolution relating to rates on agricultural products.

"In subscribing the lowest possible rate on grains and grain products and the maximum reasonable rate the order of the Commission will prevent the carriers from earning as nearly as may be the rate of return required by the Inter-State Commerce Act," the railroads charge in their assignment of error. The order, the railroads claim, will reduce their revenue \$20,000,000 per year.

The railroads also said that the Commission erred in construing the provision of the Inter-State Commerce Act that carriers should earn a fair return "as a mere permission to the carriers to earn a fair return."

In substituting for the positive standard said to be laid down in the statute, "a vague and indefinite standard that the carriers' rate should not be so low as in the opinion of the Commission to threaten the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation" the Commission is said to have acted beyond its authority.

Counsel for the carriers also complain to the court relative to the proceedings in the case had before the Commission. In particular, the Commission is said to have denied the carriers a proper "day in court," by denying their petition to reopen the case after the order had been entered.

The appeal was filed in the case of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe et al., vs. the United States and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, No. 287.

Railway Labor Unions Assert Workers Are Underpaid—Executives' Association's Request to Inter-State Commerce Commission to Exclude Wage Issue from 15% Freight Rate Inquiry.

Railway wages are not too high, and the vast majority of men in railway employment do not earn to-day, and have not earned for years, wages equal to those of men

engaged in similar work, calling for similar skill, in private industries, the Railway Labor Executives' Association, asserted in a statement filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The "United States Daily," of Aug. 4 from which we quote, reported further as follows:

The Association's statement was filed with the Commission in protest against the injection of a discussion of wages in the consideration of the railroads' petition for a 15% horizontal increase in all freight rates. "Railway labor has submitted its claims to arbitration after arbitration in the last five years, and without exception impartial boards have found that railway labor was underpaid," the Association declared.

The Association's statement follows in full text:

Commission's Duties.

The petition of the railroads for a 15% rate increase (which was filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission on June 17) should be considered on its merits. There is a law governing the duties of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and providing the standards for reasonable rates.

If under the law the railroads are entitled to earn more money and a freight rate increase will produce additional revenues, the railroads can properly appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief. The Commission is a well informed, public spirited body possessing the ability and authority to fix just rates. The Commission will not lack information, advice and assistance in determining whether railroad revenues can be, and ought to be increased through increased freight rates.

We are in favor of increases in instances where the facts disclose that such increases are justifiable.

Regulation of Wages.

Unfortunately the question of the reasonableness of railway wages has been injected into the pending proceedings, first through its discussion in the railroad petition, and then through objections to the rate increase offered by various protestants claiming that instead of increasing freight rates the roads should reduce wages. The injection of this issue into the rate hearing is unwarranted.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has not been given jurisdiction to determine the reasonableness of railway wages. On the contrary, other governmental agencies have been provided to supplement collective bargaining by which it is the settled legislative policy of the Government that wages should be fixed. A debate before the Commission between railway labor and railway managements upon the reasonableness of wages, would be out of place.

Position of Workers.

It would be clearly improper for railway managements or others to attempt to raise this wage issue before the Commission, and to ask the Commission, even by delicate suggestion, to join in criticising the administrative machinery provided by Congress to determine the reasonableness of railway wages. But since this issue has been raised, the railway labor organizations wish to make their position clearly understood.

It is not true that railway wages are high. The vast majority of men in railway employment do not earn to-day, and have not earned for years, wages equal to those of men engaged in similar work calling for similar skill, in private industries. There are several hundred thousand railway men who have been out of work for over a year. There are as many more who have been working only part time for many years. A substantial part of this burden of unemployment is being carried by the men who are employed.

Even in the days of prosperity, railway workers failed to gain increases proportionate to general increases of wages, and no large group of industrial workers has suffered more than railway men from the displacement of man power by machines. More traffic was handled by the railways in 1929 than in 1920, with 370,000 less men. This year an additional 300,000 are unemployed and a large percentage of those remaining are working part time.

Railway labor has submitted its claims to arbitration after arbitration in the last five years and without exception impartial boards have found that railway labor was underpaid. The nation-wide depression of to-day has been caused by low wages, by the excessive profits of the few and the underpayment of the many, whose purchasing power would not absorb the flood of goods that industry produced. We do not believe that the way out of the depression is to aggravate the cause of the depression.

There is a very good reason why well-informed railroad executives have not responded to the pressure of outside forces urging wage reductions.

Relative Earnings.

The facts will not support such a demand. There are several hundred thousand men in the lower paid groups of railway labor earning less than \$1,000 a year. There are several hundred thousand in the medium paid groups who earn less than \$1,500 a year, yet these include men of the highest grades of mechanical skill whose wages have always been much higher in other industries.

The comparatively small number of railway employees who earn a decent livelihood are men of long experience and heavy responsibility who are, for the most part, subject to demotions and part-time employment as traffic fluctuates and who never attain the compensation and security obtained by men of similar capacity in other walks of life.

Again let it be pointed out that an industry that has a constantly declining labor cost has no just claim to reduce wages. The fact is that the railway worker to-day is producing more than twice the service of 20 years ago, but his wages will not purchase anything like twice as much of other services and products. The fact is that the cost of labor to the railroads is less for service rendered than ever before in history.

Between 1923 and 1929 the revenues of the railways per employee increased over \$400, and the compensation paid increased less than \$100, leaving a net gain to the owners of \$300 per employee. This gave the owners approximately \$500,000,000 a year additional profit made out of the employees, or enough to pay 6% interest on \$8,333,000,000 of additional investment.

Increase in Investment.

The railroads reported an increased investment in this same period of only \$4,093,000,000. Thus it is proved that the roads were getting out of increased labor efficiency in 1929 an increased annual profit of over \$250,000,000 in excess of a fair return on their additional investment. Wages could have been increased, but there is no justification for reducing wages when every employee is producing a larger profit for the employer than ever before.

We have no desire to prejudge the issues of the pending rate case. Every one must recognize that railway labor has a direct interest in increasing the traffic and the revenues of the railways, but we deny that there is any justification for seeking to increase the net revenues through the process of reducing the wages of employees. Railway labor has an interest equal to that of management and coinciding with the public interest in just and fair regulation.

But we would warn those who would evade the issue of reasonable rates and, with appeals to prejudice and misinformation, would seek to substitute a wage issue, that no impartial review of the facts will support their contentions. The railway labor organizations not only are united and prepared to resist any such move with all the powers at their command; they are also fortified with the solemn agreement between representatives of employers and employees and the Government of the United States not to permit the pressure of a business depression to be used as the excuse for breaking down the American standard of living and compelling men to labor for less than just compensation for their services.

On Aug. 3 the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" said in part:

Chairman Ezra Brainerd of the Inter-State Commerce Commission recently made it clear that railroad wages will not be discussed in connection with the railroads' plea for the 15% increase.

Hoover Against More.

The Administration is apparently set against rail wage reductions at this time. Politically, it does not desire having the railroads "rock the boat." The general problem of unemployment now is engaging the attention of the President, who had as his guest over the week-end at his camp on the Rapidan River the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Doak. President Green of the American Federation of Labor has predicted that the volume of unemployment would approximate the 7,000,000 mark this winter.

Reports received here to-day of the 15th session of the International Labor Conference show that it was brought to the attention of the conference that the "seriousness and persistence of the depression had reduced over 20,000,000 workers throughout the world to unemployment.

"The depression goes on," it was added. "It might have been hoped that the situation would have improved of itself before the International Labor Office came to discuss it. Unfortunately this was not the case. Recent statistics show that in some countries there is a slight improvement, but not more than can be accounted for by seasonal variations. In other countries, in spite of seasonal improvements, the crisis remains at the same level, and in some cases has even become more acute."

P. A. Benson of Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn in Support of 15% Freight Rate Increase.

In support of the 15% increase in freight rates, Philip A. Benson, Vice-President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing the emergency committee on railroad investments of life insurance companies and mutual savings banks, testified before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington Aug. 10 (according to the New York "Times") that if the present rate of railroad earnings continued throughout the remainder of the year a total of \$5,700,000,000 of railroad securities would be removed from the legal list of securities eligible for purchase by New York savings banks.

National Grange Protest in Behalf of Farmers Against 15% Freight Rate Increase.

Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington on Aug. 10, the National Grange, in behalf of 800,000 farmer members, opposed the 15% increase in freight rates sought by the railroads. The New York "Times" indicated this in the following from Washington Aug. 10:

Warns of "Ruin" to Farmers.

Frederick Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, declaring that approval of the rate increase would result in "ruin" to the farmers, testified that in the 1926-30 period 153,598 farms were sold because of tax delinquency, while 529,252 farms were lost to their owners through bankruptcy and mortgage foreclosures.

"This makes 682,850 farms, or more than 10% of the total number of farms in the United States which have been lost to their owners through forced sales," he said.

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, estimated that the rate rise would cost the farmers "at least \$150,000,000" and declared that they "just can't pay it."

"Let other industries speak for themselves, but so far as agriculture is concerned, burdened with the accumulated losses and misfortunes of 10 years of depression, capped by the present disastrous decline in the price of farm commodities, it would be perfectly preposterous to impose upon the farmer the additional burden of a 15% increase in freight rates."

Shippers in Eastern Territory Solidly Oppose 15% Freight Rate Increase—Merchants Association Voices Opposition at Portland (Me.) Hearing—Freights Should Be Based upon Carriers' Needs by Groups, It Is Held.

Shippers of New England and the Eastern territory, with few exceptions, were in accord in their opposition to the 15% rate increase asked by the railroads of the country, at the opening at Portland, Me., on Aug. 4 of the first of the series of Inter-State Commerce hearings. The day's hearing at Portland was indicated in part as follows in the New York "Journal of Commerce":

Although in accord on this one point they were divided as to the advisability of any increase, several speakers appearing to protest against an increase, while others favored an arbitrary finding which would maintain the present relationship between class rates and between competing communities.

W. H. Chandler of New York, speaking for the Merchants' Association of New York, expressed the view of those who favored an increase other than on a percentage basis when he said:

"The merchants of this country do not do business on percentages in the sale of goods, but on the basis of prices in dollars and cents, and any percentage increase in rates has an adverse effect on competing markets,

except in those cases where the freight rates between those markets and the point of consumption are on an exact parity."

Offers Minimum Rate.

Not over 10c. per hundred pounds increase on first-class traffic, graded to conform with the present relationship of other classes, would accomplish the purpose, Mr. Chandler declared.

William H. Day, transportation manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaking for that organization, the New England Traffic League and the New Bedford Board of Commerce, expressed the belief of the organizations he represented that the percentage increase is disruptive of competitive relationships.

Mr. Day pointed out that figures he had compiled indicate to him that the financial needs of the railroads serving the Eastern district are not as great as those of the railroads serving either the Southern or Western districts, and said that the organizations he represents believe that if an increase is granted it should be based upon the carrier needs found to exist in each group.

Testimony introduced by F. M. Ives of Boston, through C. L. Whittemore, secretary of the New England Paper & Pulp Traffic Association, emphasized the way in which the disturbance of the present relationship of freight rates in that industry would react against the members of the association in their efforts to reach the Chicago and Western market.

Cites One Mill's Case.

He cited figures to show that this 15% increase in the case of the mill of the Oxford Paper Co. at Rumford, based upon figures compiled for 1930 and upon rates prescribed in the Eastern class rates case, would make an increase in freight charges on raw materials and finished products of \$291,968.55 for the one mill.

Harry M. Nelson of Portland, representing the Savings Bank Association of Maine, urged the 15% increase to bolster the railroads and protect the bond market.

Other speakers heard by Commissioner Claude R. Porter and Examiner Irving L. Koch, with Herbert W. Trafton of the Maine Public Utilities Commission sitting as representative of the Eastern States Utilities Commission, were:

Charles H. Jones, President, Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., speaking for the New England Shoe & Leather Association; George R. Nuzum, speaking for the Cotton Textile Manufacturers; Gerry Burns, for the United Drug Corp.; Harry A. Davis, Manager of the transportation department of the Boston Wool Trade Association; Charles F. Flagg, director, Maine Electric Co.; Portland; L. B. Townsend, Secretary, New England Grain Dealers' Association; Stewart B. Copeland, Eastern Manufacturing Co., Brewer, Me.; W. A. Durvea, Penobscot Chemical Fiber Co., Great Works, Me., and Edward H. Cooley, Massachusetts Fisheries Industry, Boston.

Rail Brotherhoods in Support of Plea for Increased Freight Rates—"Big Four" Chiefs, Representing 400,000 Men, Hold a Rise Would Stimulate Trade.

Approval of the request of the railroads for a 15% increase in freight rates throughout the country was given on Aug. 13 at Cleveland by the heads of the Big Four railroad brotherhoods, representing a combined membership of about 400,000 employees. A dispatch on that date to the New York "Times" stated:

The executives drafted a joint statement in which they asserted that the increased revenues would provide a new stimulus to business.

Copies of the statement will be forwarded to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The statement was signed by S. N. Berry, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; Alvan L. Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

When the railroads made their application it was understood that they preferred to ask for the increase in rates rather than to enter a long struggle for a reduction of the wage scale.

The statement said in part:

"We have carefully considered the application of the railroads for a general increase in rates in order to effect a partial restoration of revenues and have concluded that should the Inter-State Commerce Commission wisely determine to grant the railroads the suitable general increase requested, and assuming that additional revenues so derived will be wisely used, that revenues will be sufficiently restored to maintain railroad credit. We are also convinced that such action will have a beneficial effect on general business conditions.

"Such action, tending to reinforce railroad credit through the present crisis, will constitute a powerful contribution to maintaining industrial and business balance.

"Every possible sound economic force must be used in order to bring about a resumption of prosperous conditions. The present situation in the nation may be bettered just to the extent that the people are willing to adopt constructive means to restore prosperity."

Inter-State Commerce Commission Again Asked to Inquire Into Wages as Part of Freight Rate Issue.

The question of whether railroad wages and salaries should be reduced, which the Inter-State Commerce Commission has attempted rigidly to exclude from the hearing before it on the carriers' application for a freight rate increase, was again brought before it on Aug. 21 when the Commission received a petition from the Southwestern Industrial Traffic League asking it to rescind its ruling on that point and to take the matter under consideration. Reporting this on Aug. 21 from its Washington bureau, the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

The Commission is asked to consider not only the wages paid to employees but also salaries paid to officers and to permit introduction of testimony bearing on these facts.

The wage question was first excluded by the Commission at the opening hearing on the railroad application when Commissioner Meyer, presiding, declined to allow cross-examination of the railroad executives as to whether they had considered a wage cut before determining on their plan to ask for higher rates. Later the Commission, in its announcement of the

program for future hearings, stated that evidence as to the level of wages would not be received. At the same time it held that evidence as to individual railroads would not be received. Southwestern shippers also asked the Commission to consider the matter of "excess" passenger train service and other possible railroad economies.

Petitioners stated that they understood that the Commission's position as to wages was based on the ground that wages came under the jurisdiction of other governmental authority, but they contended that the application for a rate increase was brought under the provisions of Sec. 15 of the Inter-State Commerce Act, which, they said, requires as a condition precedent to increased rates under that section that the railroads be honestly, efficiently and economically managed. As railroad wages represent from 55 to 65% of railroad operating expenses, according to the petition, "the Commission cannot determine whether the roads are efficiently and economically managed and operated by investigating and considering only 40% of the expenses involved."

Petitioners said the record in this case should show whether the average daily compensation of railroad employees is not to-day nearly double what it was in 1913, and, if so, why it does not follow the compensation received by farm and industrial employees who, they said, are receiving much less than in previous years. They also declared that present railroad schedules were fixed at a time when commodity prices and labor were much higher than at present and that they have not been tested or approved in the light of present conditions by proper governmental authority.

Rail Express Rates Upheld by Inter-State Commerce Commission—Suit of New York Merchants' Association Alleging Faulty Computation Dismissed—"Airline Count" the Issue—Commission Holds that Its Formula on Basis of Blocks and Sub-Blocks Was not Set as Hard and Fast Rule.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission dismissed on Aug. 22 the complaint of the New York Merchants' Association alleging that through faulty computation of rates on short-haul express traffic the Railway Express Agency, Inc., had been charging excessive rates on that class of traffic throughout the United States. As to the Commission's ruling, the New York "Times" Washington dispatch Aug. 22 said:

The complaint was against an alleged misapplication of the Commission's formula for express charges determined on the basis of geographical blocks and sub-blocks. By the formula, the aggregate charge of express shipments should be determined by the addition of rates for the separate blocks and sub-blocks through which the shipment crosses in an "airline" fashion.

Airline, as explained by the Commission, is the movement of a shipment in a straight line or by right angles, as opposed to a diagonal direction.

Certain departures from the "airline count" are permitted by the Commission where its application would result in unreasonable rates.

Improper Basis Is Alleged.

The New York Merchants' Association contended that since March, 1925, express rates have been based on a count of sub-blocks exceeding the airline count in all instances where the short rail route traverses additional sub-blocks; that the Commission's order in 1924 regarding computation of sub-block rates required a check against the airline count, and that "instead of observing that basis the defendants have set up an entirely new . . . basis for constructing sub-block rates, the effect of which is to produce rates which in many instances exceed those which would result from the airline count."

A similar complaint by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, which alleged that rates made by the Express Agency between Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas were unlawful, was dismissed with that of the Merchants' Association.

The Commission held that while its order of 1924 prescribed working methods for computation of express rates, they were not meant to be followed as a hard and fast rule.

"We construe our order of 1924 as requiring observance of the airline count as a general basis," said the Commission, "but as according to the defendant's discretion, under our supervision, to make reasonable exceptions thereto, giving due consideration to the fact that the plan of counting the sub-blocks was merely an expedient and practical method designed to facilitate the computation of the rates, and subject to certain exceptions as were reasonably necessary to avoid anomalous situations, to produce on the whole a fair and equitable result."

Exceptions Permitted.

"It is obvious that the situation was such that the question of what exceptions to the airline count were necessary and proper involved the exercise of judgment and discretion."

The Commission pointed out that it had previously permitted exceptions to the general basis of computation prescribed in 1924 and added:

"Less than 17% of the rates are claimed to be in violation of our order because not based on the airline count. A large majority of these exceptions are clearly no different in principle from those made by us in connection with the originally prescribed basis or those subsequently made by the express companies prior to March 1925."

The commission said the complaints would be dismissed but that "defendants will be expected to file two copies of the master map or maps used by them in computing their present interstate sub-block rates."

Commissioners Aitchison and Tate did not participate in the disposition of the case.

Pullman Rates Cut—Inter-State Commerce Commission Allows Experimental Reduction of 25% in Round Trip Accommodations.

The Pullman Co. received authority from the Inter-State Commerce Commission to make another experimental reduction in sleeping car charges, says Chicago advices published in the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 22, which also notes:

On five consecutive Saturdays, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 26, inclusive, the company will place in effect round trip rates from Eastern cities to the Pacific coast on all classes of accommodation at a reduction of about 25%. Adoption of this reduced Atlantic-to-Pacific excursion rate is experimental, with the idea of determining whether a reduction in sleeping car charges, together with the railroad companies' reduced summer fares, will attract additional railroad and Pullman travel.

Reduced charge for lower berth, for instance, including the railroad surcharge, from Atlantic seaboard cities to Pacific coast destinations and return to starting point, will be \$50, as compared with the regular rate of \$66.75 from Boston, \$65.25 from New York, and \$63 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Reduced rates are practically unrestricted as to route, but return journey must be completed by Oct. 20. There is to be no stopover on the way, but passengers will have the privilege of extending their stays on the Pacific coast until the middle of October, and the return trip may originate at any of the selected Pacific coast points.

A reduction in Pullman rates for upper berths was reported in these columns Aug. 22, page 1233.

Railroad Rates Revised on Florida Freight.

A general revision of freight rates on potatoes and cabbage and other vegetables in earloads from producing points in Florida to destinations throughout the United States was prescribed on Aug. 20 by the Inter-State Commerce Commission following an extensive investigation of a complaint filed by the Railroad Commissioners of Florida. The foregoing is from the Washington announcement appearing in the New York "Journal of Commerce"; we quote also from that paper as follows:

Commissioner Mahaffie, who objected to the rates as being too low, said that the effect would be a substantial reduction in carrier revenue, but the majority report said it was impossible to compare the new rates with the old ones, which were declared unreasonable for the future, because they are to be stated in cents per 100 pounds instead of per package and are prescribed in percentages of the class rates previously prescribed by the Commission. They are to be made effective on October 26.

"Rates as a whole have not been shown with any degree of conclusiveness to be intrinsically too high." The Commission said, but it found that the present rate structure contains many inconsistencies and inequalities. It held that the rates assailed have not been shown to be unreasonable in the past, so that shippers will not be entitled to reparation. Commissioner Eastman dissented in part and Commissioner Farrell also dissented, while Commissioner Mahaffie concurred in part.

The rates prescribed are to be the following percentages of the first-class rates prescribed by the Commission for Southern territory:

Beans, escarole, lettuce, okra, parsley, peas, romaine and spinach, 60% of first class; anise, carrots with tops, green corn, peppers and tomatoes, 50% of first class; beets with tops, cleary, cucumbers, egg plants, squash and swiss chard, 45% of first class; cabbage, 40% of first class; potatoes, 30% of first class.

J. F. Shaughnessy of Nevada Public Service Commission Presents to Inter-State Commerce Commission Plan Whereby United States Would Take Part in Rail Financing—"Rail Loan Bank" It Is Held Would Make Rate Rise Unnecessary.

A proposal which, if adopted would put the Government in the railroad business was made at San Francisco on Aug. 21 before the Inter-State Commerce Commission hearing on the proposed increase in railroad freight rates. J. F. Shaughnessy, Chairman of the Nevada Public Service Commission, presented the plan, although he was not its author, and referred to it as the "Nevada Plan," it is learned from an account to the New York "Journal of Commerce," from which it is also learned:

The chief merit of the plan was that its adoption, so it was said, would restore railroad credit and prevent the recurrence of the necessity on the part of the carriers of bidding for higher rates during depressed times.

The plan is made up chiefly of the following points: underwriting of railroad bonds by the Government through the creation of a railroad loan bank; reissuance and amortization of all railroad bonds at interest rates not to exceed 4%; creation of a revolving fund by the Government for the amortization and issuance of bonds, equipment trust and short-term notes; active participation of the Government as an owner of the railroads in the proportion that its investment bears to the total capital; Government intervention in plans for future additions and betterments to insure against over-building of plant and equipment.

The proposal was regarded as one of the most sensational ever made along these lines, and was offered as a substitute plan or one that would prevent the "recurring drive for increased rates in excess of the value of the service and what the traffic will bear." It was stated that the plan would protect the public from the overissuance of securities.

E. G. Southerland, Professor of Economics of the University of Nevada, was author of the plan and presented exhibits explaining it.

First Loan Fund for Railroads Ready—Inter-State Commerce Commission Recapture Report on Wyandotte Terminal Road Shows \$8,241.17—\$10,000,000 Tied Up—Cannot Be Used for Advances to Weaker Lines Because of Pending Contests.

For the first time since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Act the Federal Government has money in its railroad contingent fund for loans to carriers. Noting this the New York "Times" also reported the following from Washington Aug. 26:

The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day made public its final recapture report on the excess earnings of the Wyandotte Terminal R.R. Co., amounting to \$8,241.17, for the years 1923-24 and 1926, all of which has been turned over to the government without protest.

The Treasury Department now has in its so-called "general railroad contingent fund" in excess of \$10,000,000 paid to the government since 1920, but because of accompanying protests, the money was not available for loan purposes.

The Commission's order, dated Aug. 4, marked the first time that recaptured earnings have been available for loans to weaker carriers. It was

the first final recapture report published by the Commission following a default of the defendant carrier. Only two others have been published, one against the St. Louis & O'Fallon Ry., and the other against the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Road. In the first case, the commission was reversed by the Supreme Court, and the second has not yet reached the courts.

Inquiry into Railroad Management by Inter-State Commerce Commission—Hearings Sept. 15-Nov. 24.

Hearings incident to the investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission into railroad management will open at Boston on Sept. 15 and will be continued in that city until Sept. 19. For the hearing scheduled in New York City from Sept. 22 to 30, 16 carriers have been asked to be represented. Other hearings will be held as follows: Pittsburgh, Oct. 5 to 17; Buffalo, Oct. 20 to 23; Detroit, Oct. 26 to 30; Cincinnati, Nov. 2 to 7, and Chicago, Nov. 10 to 24. According to the "United States Daily" the inquiry into rail management was instituted by the Commission upon its own motion on July 6 1931, and is stated to be in no manner connected with the carriers' united plea for a 15% horizontal increase in freight rates. The object of the investigation of the Commission into practices of the railroads affecting their revenues and expenses is to determine whether such practices are lawful and consistent with efficient and economical management, says the "United States Daily" from which we also quote the following:

Practices to Be Studied.

Foremost among the practices which the Commission will investigate at the outset of its inquiry, the announcement states, are present terminal services and in connection therewith, the receipt and delivery of carload and less-than-carload freight, including switching and spotting of cars, loading, unloading, storage, elevation, reconsignment, and all other services and privileges except transit and lighterage incident to such services.

The Commission will investigate the extent to which such services extend beyond the terminals to particular locations on private track sidings, industrial plant tracks and on the rails of industrial common carriers, as well as the detention of cars at the terminals as incidents of such services.

The Federal body will attempt to learn the extent and particulars in which private industrial railroads and industrial common carriers are used, at the railroad's expense, in receiving traffic and effecting the delivery of such traffic.

Further information made public by the Commission in connection with its inquiry follows:

Confined to Class I Roads.

First, unless and until notice is otherwise given this part of the inquiry will be confined to carriers that are designated Class I railroads by the Commission.

Second, the principal basis or source from which the inquiry will proceed will be the industrial directories, and the industries listed therein—published either separately or included in tariffs of terminal charges, allowances, privileges, &c.—of the respective Class I carriers which are on file with the Commission; and for convenience at the hearings it is requested that each respondent have there available two copies of its industrial directory and terminal tariffs, or lists of industries, indicating the terminals at which located, in such other forms as they may be made available.

Terminal Services.

Third, the object of the inquiry being to ascertain generally the prevailing practices in rendering the described terminal services, and incidents thereof as herein more particularly defined, a sufficient response will be made by describing and defining typical examples—separately in reference to each respondent and each class of the described services rendered at the larger terminals and industrial centers along the railroads of the respective respondents; provided, however, that where practical an informed officer or officers to make general response for all carriers may be delegated in circumstances where, relating to particular services, and the industries served, the nature of the services and governing practices are identical or generally the same; such, for example, as the spotting of cars without charge in addition to the line-haul rate on ordinary private sidings or spurs as distinguished from like services on systems of private industrial plant tracks or through industrial common carriers.

Convenience Services.

Fourth, that in relation to the described services, particularly those rendered by use of cars and locomotives in switching at the terminals, especially where occasioned by meeting conveniences of the consignors or consignees—such as holding cars for disposition orders, spotting or removing cars from particular locations at particular times, and services incident thereto—it is desired that, to the extent practicable, an approximation of the time consumed in rendering such services be given, expressed in engine-hours with reference to the units of traffic handled, together with engine-hour costs that may have been developed by studies from time to time.

Operating Practices.

Fifth, for the purposes of this inquiry it is desired that the respondent carriers will have present at the assigned hearings such of their officers who, from practical touch with the specified subjects, are able to furnish the desired information and who are prepared to make complete response to all questions concerning operating practices, including their operating superintendents or trainmasters in charge of terminals, and where essential their yardmasters and engine foremen; also that they have present traffic officers with knowledge of what terminal services were included in the line-haul rates applicable to and from the terminals; the charges, if any, assessed in addition to the line-haul rates; and in relation to such of the described services as are not now subject to charges in addition to the line-haul rate, to assign reasons and give expert opinion as to why reasonable charges for such services, in addition to the line-haul rates, should not be established in accordance with Sec 6 (1) of the Inter-State Commerce Act, and in conformity with the principles announced in Iron Ore Rate Case, 41 I. C. C. 181, p. 203, 221 and related cases

Order of Presentation.

Sixth, the order of presentation in greater detail will be arranged at the assigned hearings, excepting to the extent that other or special arrangements may, on application, be made beforehand to meet where pos-

sible and practical the conveniences of respondents. In general, however, the order of procedure, when each respondent is called, will be for its principal operating officers in the role of witnesses, and without preliminary interrogation, to describe and define the services here the subject of inquiry, using as a basis the industrial directories hereinbefore mentioned; they to be followed immediately by traffic or other assigned officers prepared to give information concerning the charges.

Taking Testimony.

Seventh, respondents will be called in the order they are named in the notice, subject to any changes which may be justified by special reasons. In reference to the locations at which hearings are assigned, and the respondents named in the attached notice to appear there, arrangements will be made at those hearings for the taking of further testimony, if necessary, at any one or more of the specified locations according as it may appear—especially as between widely separated terminals—that informed witnesses are more readily and conveniently available at one or more of such other places. For example: although the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio are given notice to appear at Pittsburgh, it seems probable that testimony relating to services by those respondents at their Chicago and St. Louis terminals can more conveniently be given at Chicago and St. Louis, in which event arrangements will accordingly be made.

Eighth, all communications in reference to the part of this inquiry designated in the caption relating to information to be presented at the hearings, or in any other manner, and relating to procedural matters should be addressed to W. P. Bartel, Director, Bureau of Service, Inter-State Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Southern Ry. System Reduces Working Hours of Clerks.

Officials of the Southern Ry. system announced at Washington, Aug. 22, that, effective Sept. 1, clerical workers of the railroad would have their working hours reduced by the equivalent of a half day a week. Associated Press accounts from Washington, from which we quote, went on to say:

The men will lose only the pay of their reduced time, it was added, there being no reduction in the prevailing wage and salary scales.

The officials said the arrangement was by mutual agreement in the interest of the general economic situation.

Several weeks ago the Southern shopmen went on a five-day week basis and later Southern headquarters announced that officers of the company had voluntarily agreed to a pay reduction.

Elizabethport Shops of Central RR. of New Jersey to Reopen After Labor Day on Five-Day-Week Basis.

The Elizabethport shops of the Central RR. of New Jersey, shut down several months ago, will reopen after Labor Day on a five-day-week basis with approximately 60% of the regular force of employees, R. W. Brown, general manager for the railroad, announced at Elizabeth, N. J., on Aug. 24, according to advices to the New York "Times" which went on to say:

The railroad, Mr. Brown declared, has been hard hit by the general business depression. The demand for locomotive usage, he said, has dropped more than 25%, and, as a result, the shops are not called upon to do very much maintenance work. After having tested several plans to meet the situation, he said, the management has decided to try the five-day-week idea, keeping the older and more experienced men on a regular working basis. The full working force of the shops is about 3,000.

Changes in Assessing Property Tax Advocated By Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner.

That the methods and the system of assessing the property tax employed in the early days are no longer adequate was pointed out on Aug. 18 by Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner, in addressing the American Country Life Conference, at Cornell University. Mr. Graves stated that "the conclusion that we should abolish the remnants of our tangible personal property tax law has been reached by those of us who live with the subject constantly." He also urged that separate village assessments be abolished, and indicated that he is in favor of enlarging the size of assessment units. He likewise advocated that the valuation of inter-county public utility property be vested in a State authority such as the State Tax Commission. Mr. Graves' views were presented as follows:

The general property tax is an ad valorem tax levied upon real estate and tangible and intangible personal property according to its value. It is the oldest, and from the standpoint of revenue, the most important tax levied in this country. It yields \$4,000,000,000 or more annually. No other tax levied by the Federal government or by the governments of the several states furnishes in the aggregate an amount approximating this sum. All of this revenue is used for state and local purposes.

At the time of its inauguration, wealth consisted principally of land, improvements on land and tangible personal property attached to land. No great body of intangible personal property existed. The ownership of property seemed to best measure ability to pay, and that probably accounts for the adoption of the general property tax by American states as a main reliance.

History does not record with what success or lack of success this tax operated in the early days, but we may assume that under the conditions then obtaining it probably worked well. Be that as it may, we cannot say the same of it to-day. I venture to assert without fear of contradiction that no major tax levied by or pursuant to Federal or State authority is administered so poorly or results in such gross inequalities as between different taxpayers, groups of taxpayers or taxpayers in different tax districts.

Basically, the difficulty arises in the failure to have property correctly and equally assessed. Unless all taxable property is assessed relatively on the same basis, there can, of course, be no equality of taxation. Studies

have been made in various States and invariably they disclose pronounced inequalities in assessments.

Here in New York, our Commission concluded, after carefully analyzing 166,000 sales, that the average inequality equals or exceeds 10%. Converting this into dollars, it means yearly injustice to one group of taxpayers who are required to pay \$75,000,000 because their property is assessed above the average rate, and favoritism to another group in the same amount who are assessed below the average.

What then is the cause of this? Is it due to the deliberate and intentional failure of the assessors to fix correct values? I think not. My observation is that assessors generally are conscientious and desire to assess property according to its value. The difficulty arises in determining value. Shall it be cost, sale, market, reproduction cost less depreciation or a composite value? The answer to this question would require a discussion too long for the purpose of this paper. It is sufficient to say that in New York State assessors are required to assess at full value; that full value means market value, and that market value means the average of selling prices between willing buyers and willing sellers. I shall limit my remarks to-day to a discussion of the system of ascertaining facts upon which value may be fixed and the reforms which I believe necessary in our assessment organizations if conditions are to be remedied.

Property or wealth is found in three forms—(1) real property, (2) tangible personal property and (3) intangible personal property. Real property consists of land and the improvements thereon. Tangible personal property is moveable but has substance and intrinsic value. Intangible personal property consists of stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and other choses in action.

New York no longer undertakes to tax intangible personal property on an ad valorem basis. Its endeavors to do so—like that of every other American State—was a failure. We have substituted in its place the income tax method. Gradually, we have worked away from the taxation of tangible personal property, until at the present time it is taxable only when owned by individuals and partnerships. In these cases certain exemptions and an offset on account of debts are allowed.

Two difficulties confront the assessor in his effort to assess tangible personal property. The first is that of discovering the property, and the second that of determining its value when found. It is not an impossible task for the assessor to discover the live stock, farm implements and machinery and the produce of the farmer, nor the stock of merchandise of the merchant, but it is well-nigh impossible for him to discover the works of art, the valuable household furnishings, the silverware and the jewelry of the wealthy. The result is that but a fractional part of taxable personal property is ever listed for tax purposes. Listing systems have been tried, but in no case have they been found effective. But even though the assessor should locate all tangible personal property, his second problem would be that of valuing it. Think, if you will, of the great variety of knowledge which would be required of an assessor to value the wide range of items of tangible personal property. On one end of the list we would find the live stock of the farmer, and on the other the diamond necklace of the wealthy matron. It is just too much to expect any assessor or board of assessors to possess this widely diversified knowledge. The conclusion that we should abandon the remnants of our tangible personal property tax law has been reached by those of us who live with the subject constantly.

That leaves for consideration the method of ascertaining the value of real property. Let me remind you that when the general property system was first inaugurated, eight out of ten of the inhabitants lived in rural areas. The large cities of to-day were scarcely more than small villages then. Railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other public utilities were unknown. Large industrial, office and other buildings of that type did not exist. Almost everyone in a given community knew generally the value of every parcel of property in the district. Under those conditions, valuations could be fixed without much effort. To-day, the situation is changed. In almost every tax district the number of parcels have multiplied and types of property have been brought into existence concerning which the assessor has no conception of value. It is manifest, I think, that the methods and the system employed in the early days are no longer adequate.

It is not sufficient that the assessor be equipped with good judgment, common sense, a field book and a blank assessment roll. It is essential that he have more modern equipment and tools. As I see the situation, he needs the following: First, a lot and block map drawn to scale upon which every parcel of property is indicated by metes and bounds; second, a and value map showing each highway, street, public alley and the adjacent and with unit values indicated. In the rural areas, the unit value will ordinarily be expressed by the acre, and in urban centres by front foot value for lots of standard depth. Third, a card record for each parcel of property showing a diagram of it, its size and the improvements thereon, with an itemized description of those improvements. Fourth, an assessors' manual containing among other things (a) a classification of improvements according to type, use and kind of construction, and (b) rules for the valuation of corner lots, lots deeper than the standard and lots of irregular shape. With these aids and the exercise of common sense and good judgment—supplemented by the assistance received from business, trade and civic organizations—the assessor will arrive at valuations on the same relative basis. He will have applied common judgment to all properties and reduced all assessments to a common denominator, as it were.

Some of you are probably saying, "The plan you outline, Commissioner, is ideal, but can each of our 60 cities, 932 towns and more than 525 villages afford to install such a system?" Obviously, the answer is, "No." And in the same breath I assert that the taxpayers of this State cannot afford an annual injustice due to unequal assessments of \$75,000,000 per year—\$750,000,000 in 10 years and \$7,500,000,000 in 100 years. What is the answer? To me, it is this: If we have a large number of assessment units too small to carry the expense of assessing property fairly and equally for tax purposes, we need to enlarge the size of the units. Much has been said and written on this subject, and I agree with the conclusion that the county rather than the town, city or village should be the unit, with the reservation that any city—and I think the cities of New York, Buffalo, Rochester and perhaps some others fall in this case—which is large enough to afford to maintain a permanent organization to do the work should be omitted from the county unit plan. If the county were established as the unit, a permanent staff of appraisers with diversified experience could be maintained in place of a multitude of part-time, poorly paid assessors.

Even though this change were made, there would still be found a vast amount of inter-county public utility property which can best be valued on a system, or, at least, a State-wide basis. It is difficult to split up a railroad or any other public utility into small sections and value it with any degree of accuracy. It will be infinitely better to value the system as a whole, or at least, that part of it within our State, and then apportion the aggregate valuation thus determined among the several units of government according to some acceptable formula. I urge that the valuation of all such property should be vested in a State authority such as the State Tax Commission.

Finally, we have the matter of village assessments. The larger villages are required to—and the smaller villages may, go through the process of

assessing all property within their boundaries annually, thereby duplicating the work of the town assessors, who are required to include village property on their assessment rolls. It follows that there is a vast amount of duplication of effort. Two boards of assessors paid by the taxpayers undertake to find annually the same fact, namely, the value of each parcel of land for tax purposes. To me, this seems ridiculous, an unnecessary expense and a waste of public funds. The value of a piece of property for town and county taxes should be its value for village taxes as well. I therefore urge, as a part of the reform of assessment machinery, that separate village assessments be abolished. From a rather intimate knowledge of this entire question, I am convinced that under a plan such as I have outlined, good assessments in place of poor ones will be obtained and that the cost in the aggregate will be less than the cost of making assessments under the present method.

Not one of these three major changes which I am suggesting can be made under the constitution as it exists to-day. The right to assess property is a constitutional function of local governments and an amendment to the constitution is essential to any such changes as I am urging.

Stewart Browne of United Real Estate Owners Association, Inc., Urges Moratorium on Home Mortgages—Proposes It as Substitute for Extension of Tax Exemption Law.

A moratorium on mortgage installment payments was proposed on Aug. 15 by Stewart Browne of New York City, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, Inc., as a substitute for and improvement on the plan to extend the ten-year tax exemption on dwellings erected during the building shortage of 1921-24 for another two years. In Queens, where most of the homes benefiting from the exemption are located, plans for a mass meeting on Sept. 10 to discuss the two-year extension proposal were announced. Reporting this in its Aug. 16 issue, the New York "Times" continued:

Mr. Browne admitted that small home owners were particularly hard hit by the depression, but held that an extension by the Legislature of the present exemption was not the proper way to obtain relief. In this he was seconded by several other real estate men.

"One and two family tax-exempt houses in Queens and Kings are admittedly in a bad way," Mr. Browne said. "Owners paid fully 25% more for their properties than they were worth, and they have mortgage installments to pay and in many cases local assessments for public improvements. The Tax Department recognizes that the assessed valuation of these one and two family houses is too high, and it plans to reduce them by 20 or 25% next year.

Calls Assessments Too High.

"The owners of tax-exempt multiple family houses can take care of themselves better than the one and two family house owners, but even on these properties the assessed valuation is too high and must and will be reduced.

"In view of these certain reductions there is no necessity to extend the tax-exemption period. What would help is a moratorium on mortgage installment payments, and if such a moratorium is not instituted, one and two family houses will be foreclosed irrespective of anything else."

Mr. Browne said that a moratorium could be arranged so that no loss would be incurred by mortgage lenders. He declared that the exemption plan was unconstitutional and would be fought in the courts if necessary.

Dr. Gertrude Duncan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Home Owners Protective League, the organization which originated the proposal for a tax moratorium, announced yesterday that a mass meeting would be held on Sept. 10 in Public School 89, Jackson Heights. She said nearly all of the 5,000 persons living in Jackson Heights lived in tax-exempt homes. Many had co-operative apartments in the buildings of the Queensborough Corporation and had had their dividends withheld to meet the increased tax payments after Jan. 1 1932 when the present exemption expires. She added that several had to give up their apartments and that many former home owners in the section had their houses foreclosed when the banks refused to renew the second mortgage or allow the first to be renewed unless reduced by \$1,000. They were now paying rent on the homes they formerly owned, she said.

Realty Men Not in Favor of Plan.

Both William L. Enequist, President of the Long Island Real Estate Board, and A. J. Swenson, President of the Queens Borough division of the Board, criticized the tax moratorium proposal yesterday, although expressing sympathy with the motives prompting the proposal.

Pointing out that the Board had "consistently opposed tax exemptions because of their unfairness to other property owners," Mr. Swenson said: "This movement is being fostered for the benefit of those who are bending under the weight of taxation. The object, I believe, is a commendable one, but the application of it, I am convinced, is unjust and unsound because the relief is being sought in behalf of a small minority at the expense of the majority. Recently published figures indicate that the extension of the exemptions would benefit owners of less than 5% of the taxable property within the city, to the detriment of over 90-odd per cent of the owners."

Mr. Enequist said the proposal was economically unsound and that his and other real estate boards "would send a delegation to Albany if necessary to oppose it."

Lawson Purdy Would End Relief on Home Taxation—Sees No Excuse for Extending 1920 Law Beyond Prescribed Limit—Lower Levies Held Sure.

An extension for two more years of the ten-year partial tax exemption on dwellings erected during the housing shortage of 1921-24 would constitute a present by the city "to the person who happens to be the owner of such a dwelling for which there is no excuse whatever," Lawson Purdy, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, declared on Aug. 18. We quote from the New York "Times" of Aug. 19, which further reported Mr. Purdy as follows:

Mr. Purdy was President of the New York City Board of Taxes and Assessments from 1907 to 1918 and is regarded as an authority on taxation. These home owners, he pointed out, were no worse off than were those

who built homes before and after the exemption period; they were caught in the net in which every one was enmeshed, and they deserved no special consideration as a group. Their condition, he added, was not as serious as a perusal of Tax Department records might seem to indicate, because, he explained, the present assessed valuation of their homes, which were worth at least 40% less to-day than when they were built, was certain to be reduced.

Says Mortgagees Are Lenient.

For the general relief of home owners, Mr. Purdy said he favored a moratorium on the amortization of mortgages. Such a moratorium was virtually in existence to-day, for every sensible mortgagee would rather accommodate a borrower than foreclose if the latter had a good reputation, he said.

Mr. Purdy was one of the sponsors of the original tax exemption measure. "In 1920 the tax law was so amended as to give power to the municipalities of the State to exempt from taxation until 1932 new dwellings thereafter erected," he declared.

"Several cities of the State," he continued, "including the city of New York, took action pursuant to this power. The action by New York limited the exemption to \$5,000 for a single family house, \$10,000 for a two family house and for every multi-family house an amount not exceeding \$1,000 for each living room.

"According to the 1930 Tax Department report, dwellings were in that year enjoying an exemption to the amount of \$914,000,000.

Intended to Stimulate Building.

"This exemption was a subsidy to stimulate building and was in the nature of a contract between the city and the builder of the house. A person who bought such a house bought it with knowledge that it was exempt from taxation to the extent of a certain proportion of its value until 1932. He paid for it on that basis and doubtless paid more for it because of that exemption. If the exemption had been an exemption running for the life of the house he would have had to pay a higher price still.

"The buyer got what he paid for. He is entitled to no more. There is, therefore, no excuse whatever for the city making a present to the person who happens to be the owner at the present time.

"However, the present situation is not so bad for the owner of such a house as the present Tax Department figures would indicate. The cost of building in 1921 to 1924 when these houses were erected was much more than it is to-day. A building never is worth more than its cost of reproduction less depreciation. I think it probable that the department has made no change in the assessment, or a very small change, during this period of years since these buildings were first erected. On the average then, they are worth to-day at least 40% less than when they were built. These buildings that were assessed in 1930 for \$914,000,000 are not worth to-day more than \$548,000,000. It is reasonably certain that the department will in due time give proper weight to these considerations."

Estate Tax Law of New York State, in Effect from 1928 to September Last, Held Unconstitutional by Surrogate O'Brien—Ruling, Affecting Collateral Relatives, Objects to 2% for Non-Residents, 5% for Others.

The State of New York will be compelled to refund possibly hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes on estates if a decision announced on Aug. 15 by Surrogate John P. O'Brien of New York City, is upheld by the higher courts and demands for such refunds are made, it is believed by attorneys who studied the opinion. The foregoing is from the New York "Times" of Aug. 16, from which the following account of the ruling is taken:

The ruling was made on an appeal by the legatees under the will of Louisa S. Cole, who left the bulk of her estate to two nieces. The decision is based on the alleged constitutionality of the tax law in effect between March 12 1928 and Sept. 1 last, when the entire system was changed. That it might also affect the period to 1925 was suggested. Such refunds, if upheld, however, would cover only the tax on bequests to nephews and nieces and more distant collateral relatives.

Surrogate O'Brien's ruling in effect is that because the law attacked by counsel for the Cole estate fixes a tax of only 2% on real estate in New York owned by non-resident decedents, the state has no right to collect 5 and 6% from collateral relatives as fixed in the law which he now declares unconstitutional. The decision is said to be one of the first in recent years in which a law has been upset in the Surrogate's Court.

Opposed Discrimination in Law.

In the present case Merrill, Rogers, Gifford & Woody, counsel for the Cole estate and the two legatees, appealed from the order fixing the inheritance tax. The chief ground was that the law was void in taxing real estate owned by resident decedents at a higher rate than the tax rate for transfers made in wills of non-resident decedents. Counsel for the estate contended that the entire law was made unconstitutional by this provision under which the flat rate of 2% was fixed for transfers of New York property under the wills of non-residents in cases where no deduction were asked, and 3% whenever deductions were claimed, and no difference was made in the latter cases as to the degree of relationship of the legatees. The law under attack in the case provides a 2% tax for relatives nearer than the class of nephews and nieces, and accordingly that phase of the law was not called into question.

Joseph F. McCloy, who was counsel in the case with Francis H. Warland for the Cole estate, said yesterday that if the decision were upheld he believed the State of New York would lose millions of dollars, but he based his statement on the belief that the ruling also affected the New York estates law, a statute separate from the law under which estates are taxed.

By the New York estate law this State is entitled to collect 80% of the amount that would be paid to the Federal Government under the Federal estates law. The possibility that legatees who have been compelled to pay a 5 and 6% tax while others were paying only 2% might demand from New York State the excess sum collected on the Federal Government tax was pointed out, and this, it is believed, would become the sources of the greatest loss to the State if the ruling is upheld.

Surrogate O'Brien's opinion stated that Louisa S. Cole died on Jan. 24 1929, leaving real estate worth \$41,800 and personal property worth \$19,854, against which there were reductions which reduced the estate to \$56,977. After the payment of a \$5,000 legacy the residue went to two nieces, each receiving \$25,898. Under the tax law, each niece was assessed 5% on \$25,000 and 6% on the remainder. The total tax against each was \$1,304.

The opinion refers to the statute of 1925 dividing the tax law into two parts, one of which, Article 10-a, dealt exclusively with non-resident estates, providing for 3% on the total value of property after deductions for expenses, and 2% on estates without an allowance. Under this law non-residents in some cases paid a higher tax than residents, and in other cases a lower tax.

The question of the validity of this law was carried to the Court of Appeals, where it was declared unconstitutional as in conflict with the Federal constitutional provision prohibiting discrimination against citizens of another State. As a result of this ruling the law in effect March 12 1928 and Sept. 1 last was passed and this is the statute which was before the Surrogate for a ruling on its validity. Surrogate O'Brien said the law under consideration contained substantially the same provisions as to property of non-residents as the 1925 statute except that it "contained a clause intended to cure the above defect." This clause provided that in any case a non-resident estate would not be taxed to a greater degree than the estate of a resident.

Surrogate Finds Discrimination.

Applying that law to the case before him, Surrogate O'Brien said that if Louisa S. Cole had died a resident of any other State than New York the beneficiaries, Ethel M. Cole and Dorothy M. Cole, would have paid at the rate of 2% or \$517 each. The Surrogate referred to the contention of the State Tax Commission that the Legislature had a right to pass the law because the classification as to the rate of tax was reasonable, and said the Court of Appeals in its decision has "refused to permit the difference in form and nature of two taxes to justify discrimination against a non-resident." The opinion stated that "it cannot be said with respect to the case at bar that there is an essential difference in the real property of a resident and a non-resident."

Concerning a contention by the State Tax Commission that under the law all real estate of non-residents is treated alike and all real estate of residents is treated alike, and that "although the real property of a resident decedent is placed in a different class than the real property of a non-resident, yet within the class there is no difference," the Surrogate said:

"But is not real property located in New York State, whether owned by a resident decedent or a non-resident decedent, in the same class? I hold that it is. It cannot be said that equality exists under a statute which gives a non-resident a privilege which a resident cannot enjoy."

Surrogate O'Brien concluded that, whether the question arose under the provision of the Federal Constitution prohibiting discrimination against citizens of another State or under the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting the taking of property without the due process of law, "the question to be determined is one of equality." The Surrogate held that the Court of Appeals ruling was conclusive in the present case and also held that the law was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and "therefore unconstitutional."

The Surrogate directed that an order modifying the tax in accordance with his ruling be submitted.

Federal Gift Tax Likely to Be Repassed—Substitute Enacted into 1926 Law Held Unconstitutional by Three Courts.

The following from Washington appeared in the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 15:

The return of the Federal gift tax is believed likely by observers in Washington, as a result of decisions by three district courts holding unconstitutional the substitute for the gift tax, which was enacted into the 1926 revenue law. The substitute, Section 302-C of the 1926 law, provides that transfers of property within two years prior to death shall be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death and therefore subject to the estate tax.

In April a Pennsylvania and a Massachusetts court held that Section 302-C of the 1926 law was unconstitutional while last month a New York District court ruled the provision invalid.

One of the cases is to be certified for decision by the U. S. Supreme Court directly from the district court decision so that it may be settled as quickly as possible.

The provision has never been a source of much revenue to the Government, and, if it is held invalid by the Supreme Court, claims for refund of taxes paid under Section 302-C during the past five years probably will not exceed \$10,000,000. It is pointed out by taxing experts that the provision had a moral effect, and may have prevented a number of transfers, but on transfers actually made a great number of taxpayers failed to report, and when investigation brought them out the taxes were fought vigorously. One case has been pending before the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals involving a tax under Section 302-C for more than two years, the delay being caused by a question whether the Board can act on constitutional matters of this character.

Provision Difficult to Administer.

The attitude of internal revenue authorities indicates that removal of the section from the statute books would be welcomed because of the difficulties arising from the administration of the provision.

It is pointed out that the contemplation of death provision was placed on the statute books as a compromise for the gift tax, when the fight was on in 1926 for repeal of the entire estate tax. It has been argued in Congress, by opponents of the estate tax, that the Federal gift tax would be held unconstitutional, if it were ever brought before Supreme Court for decision. For this reason the gift tax was repealed and the substitute enacted. However, when a case was brought before the Supreme Court involving the gift tax it was held constitutional.

It is now believed the court will throw down Section 302-C, the substitute, as there is a precedent in a decision rendered against a Wisconsin law almost identical to the Federal law. The only difference in the two provisions is that the Federal one provides that gifts made within two years prior to death shall be deemed made in contemplation of death, and the State law provides for a margin of six years prior to death.

Massachusetts Case Will Be Test.

The Massachusetts court decision was rendered on April 6 1931, and being the first of its kind against the Federal provision, will be used as the test case by the Government for setting the question judicially.

It is considered probable that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court for consideration at the next session. Petitions by the Government for early argument and decision on matters of this kind are usually given every consideration, as it is both in the interest of the public and the Government that the provision be either upheld or invalidated as expeditiously as possible so that Congress may act accordingly.

Out of the total gross estates both subject to and exempt from taxation, only 2.67% represents property transferred two years prior to death.

President Hoover Not to Call Extra Session of Congress —White House Statement Says Executive Has No Intention of Special Sitting for Any Purpose.

The White House orally authorized a statement Aug. 18 that President Hoover has no intention of calling Congress in extra session for any purpose. The "United States Daily" of Aug. 19, from which we quote, added:

The statement was prompted by inquiries as to whether the President contemplated calling a special session of Congress to deal with the unemployment situation during the coming winter.

Denies Extra Session.

On behalf of President Hoover it was stated at the White House that he has no intention of summoning Congress in special session this fall to deal with unemployment nor did he intend calling a special session for any other purpose.

Reiterating previous assertions that a special session of Congress is essential in order to make provisions for the oncoming winter, Senator Nye (Rep.), of North Dakota, declared orally Aug. 18 that he fears it may be too late to wait until Dec. 1, when Congress convenes.

"I still feel that the situation demands a special session," Mr. Nye asserted, adding that it ought to be held as soon as possible.

Senator Nye conferred Aug. 18 with John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross, regarding the drought situation in the Dakotas and neighboring States. The Senator remarked that the Red Cross were doing "some good work" in the region.

Conference is Called.

Senator Nye said also that he will confer Aug. 19 with James C. Stone, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, with the view to alleviating suffering caused by drouth and the grasshopper infestation in the northwest. Among other things, he pointed out, he will endeavor to bring about a scheme whereby farmers will be able to procure seed at prevailing prices in order to have it in readiness for planting in the spring.

Canada Abandons Some Air Mail Routes in Furtherance of Economy.

Air mail services between Ontario and the prairies are being retained, but all flights east of Toronto have been abandoned by the Dominion Government for economy, says Canadian Press advices Aug. 16 from Ottawa from which the following is also taken:

Contracts with flying companies expired yesterday and a new schedule announced tonight by postal officials indicate a considerable curtailment.

The link between Toronto and Windsor is to be continued and mails will be carried by United States planes from Detroit to the Manitoba border. The route will then be from Pembina, N. D., to Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton. Saskatoon and North Battleford, formerly on the Edmonton loop, have been dropped.

Mail between Toronto and Montreal will be handled by trains alone and the flights between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces are also discontinued.

The postal deficit of several millions of dollars in the last fiscal year led Premier R. B. Bennett to indicate that the less remunerative air mail routes would be dropped.

Morris Edwards of Taxation Division of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Sees Deficits of Federal Government and States and Cities Not Wholly Result of Depression—Cites Folly of Increasing Taxes Twice As Rapidly As Income and Increasing Debt Beyond National Wealth.

The cost of Government is closely approaching, if it has not already reached, a point beyond the country's capacity to pay, necessitating sharp and immediate retrenchment in all public expenditures, Morris Edwards, of Washington, D. C., declared on June 4 before the meeting of the Chamber of Northern Hudson County, Union City, N. J. Mr. Edwards is connected with the Taxation Division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "The billion-dollar deficit of the Federal Government, and the acute fiscal crisis of a number of States and cities, can be attributed only partly to the business depression," Edwards said. "It has hastened, aggravated and dramatized such conditions. It has served to interest in questions of taxation thousands of people to whom for years they were only remote, academic subjects scarcely worthy of notice." Mr. Edwards went on to say:

But the depression did not produce these conditions. They will not vanish into thin air even with a return of business confidence. Their roots are too deep. They grow out of the spectacle of one of the world's leading nations pursuing for 15 years the folly of increasing taxes twice as rapidly as national income, and of increasing the debt of States and cities four times as rapidly as their wealth. Deficits, delinquencies in taxation, and defaults of long-term bonds are only the present symptoms of a generation of public spending beyond our means.

Mr. Edwards urged business men of this city and State not only to lend their energy to present efforts to effect emergency reductions in governmental costs, but also to look beyond existing conditions and endeavor to place the structure, functions and services of Government on a sounder permanent basis.

"Until we have shaken the dust from some of our most firmly imbedded traditions and institutions of Government and have determined whether they really are adapted to

modern necessities," he continued, "we scarcely can say that we have given our best, honest effort to solving the grave fiscal problems which we face to-day." He added:

As an immediate measure, we can insist upon the more careful preparation and more realistic observance of public budgets. Only when we spend less can we tax less. We can further improve our immediate outlook by declaring a moratorium on the issuance of bonds for public improvements other than those of the clearest most vital necessity. Only when we pay our present debts and adopt a more cautious policy in contracting new ones can we lay a foundation for easier conditions next year and the year after. Better budgeting and improved debt control are obvious, tested and wise measures to put to work immediately.

Important as such remedial measures are, however, we plainly will have to go further. We will have to appraise the amazing variety of functions and services to which we have committed the public treasury. We will have to look at the very structure of local government itself, and soberly determine whether, as an urban civilization, we can afford indefinitely to retain a structure of government created for and no doubt once adequate to a rural civilization of a bygone horse-and-buggy age. Let us examine our thousands of small, inefficient overlapping units of local government and see whether we should not make the enormous savings plainly possible through abolition of subordinate units, consolidation of existing larger units, elimination of duplicated services and functions, and sharp reduction of top heavy personnel.

Business men in 600 communities to-day are looking these problems squarely in the face. Incidentally, they are not solving them within a day or a week. But they are searching out the facts and making steps of useful progress where progress is possible. They are awakening to their responsibility of doing what they can to improve conditions instead of confining their interest to heaping upon public officials abuse and invective which they do not deserve. In no community should business men's organizations, or other voluntary associations for that matter, be free to sit back and criticize government for its shortcomings until they have turned their own hand to the important and necessary task of making it better.

New Officers Nominated for Investment Bankers Association of America.

Allan M. Pope of New York, Executive Vice-President of the First National Old Colony Corporation, has been nominated for the Presidency of the Investment Bankers Association of America for the year 1931-32, it was announced at the association's office at Chicago on Aug. 27. As nomination by the Association's Board of Governors has always been equivalent to election, it is expected that Mr. Pope will take office at the close of the Association's twentieth annual convention, which will be at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Nov. 7 to 11. He will succeed Henry T. Ferriss of the First National Company, St. Louis. Mr. Pope has taken a prominent part in activities of the Association's Board of Governors and Foreign Securities Committee for several years. Other nominations to be voted on at the annual convention in November are:

For Executive Vice-President: Alden H. Little of Chicago, to succeed himself.

For Vice-Presidents: James H. Daggett, Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee; Charles D. Dickey, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., Philadelphia; William H. Eddy, Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, New York; Dietrich Schmitz, Pacific National Company, Seattle; C. T. Williams, C. T. Williams & Company, Inc., Baltimore.

For Treasurer: William T. Bacon, Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago.

For Secretary: C. Longford Felske, Chicago.

Nominations to positions on the Board of Governors for terms expiring in 1934 are:

J. Augustus Barnard, Dominick & Dominick, New York.

Frank L. Scheffey, Callaway, Fish & Co., New York.

T. J. Bryce, Continental Illinois Company, Chicago.

Duncan J. McNabb, Guardian Detroit Company, Inc., Detroit.

Francis Moulton, R. H. Moulton & Company, Los Angeles.

Russell D. Bell, Greenshields & Co., Montreal.

Harry F. Stix & Co., St. Louis.

William Cavalier, Wm. Cavalier & Co., San Francisco.

John J. Rowe, First Investment and Securities Corporation, Cincinnati.

Charles B. Engle, International Company of Denver, Denver.

Nominations to fill unexpired terms ending in 1932:

Henry T. Ferriss, First National Company, St. Louis, ex-officio, as retiring President, a member of next year's board.

Francis A. Bonner, Lee, Higginson & Company, Chicago.

Henry Hart, First Detroit Company, Inc., Detroit.

Ralph Hornblower, Hornblower & Weeks, Boston.

George H. Nusloch, Hibernal Securities Company, Inc., New Orleans.

David H. Martin, Fidelity National Corporation, Kansas City.

The newly nominated President of the Investment Bankers Association of America is a graduate of West Point and served on the general staff of the A. E. F. in France as a Major and as a Lieutenant Colonel. He resigned from the United States Army in 1920 to enter the investment banking business in Boston, with the First National Corporation of that city. In 1921 Mr. Pope became Manager of the corporation's New York office and in 1928 was elected President of the corporation. In 1929 the consolidation of the First National Bank of Boston and of the Old Colony Trust Company, also of that city, resulted in a merger of their respective investment banking affiliates and the formation of the First National Old Colony Corporation, with offices in 21 American cities and representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and Buenos Aires.

Mr. Pope was born in Boston Nov. 24 1879. He received his early education at the Prince School and Boston Latin

School. In 1899 he entered the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1903 and commissioned a Second Lieutenant of cavalry. He served in the Philippines and in 1916 was commissioned a Captain. On the entry of the United States into the world war he was advanced to the rank of Major and attached to the general staff. Mr. Pope is Chairman of the Advisory Council and a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of International Finance, a fact finding organization which is conducted by New York University, in co-operation with the Investment Bankers Association, for the benefit of dealers and investors in foreign securities. He is also Chairman of the Association's Foreign Securities Committee and is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Acceptance Council.

American Institute of Banking Chooses Los Angeles as 1932 Convention City.

The American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association has chosen Los Angeles for its 1932 convention. The meeting will be held the week of June 6, and the headquarters will be the Los Angeles Biltmore.

Col. Luke Lea Found Guilty of Conspiracy to Defraud Central Bank & Trust Co. of Asheville, N. C.—His Son and W. B. Davis also Convicted.

Col. Luke Lea, Nashville, Tenn., newspaper publisher and former United States Senator, was found guilty in Superior Court at Asheville, N. C., of conspiring to defraud the Central Bank & Trust Co. of Asheville, N. C., of \$1,136,000. His son, Luke Jr., and Wallace B. Davis, who was President of the bank which failed last fall, were found guilty with him. E. P. Charlet of Nashville, a business associate of Lea, tried with the other three, was found not guilty.

Associated Press accounts from Asheville, in reporting the foregoing, stated that Col. Lea on Aug. 25 was sentenced to from six to ten years in North Carolina State Prison, and added:

Luke Lea Jr., 23, convicted with his father in the trial, which has been under way here for more than four weeks, was fined \$25,000 after Solicitor Zeb V. Nettles had made a plea for him on the grounds of his age and the fact that he was merely doing as instructed by his father.

Wallace B. Davis, President of the bank, who already faces a five to seven year sentence in connection with its failure, was sentenced to four to six years in prison.

Judge M. V. Barnhill imposed the sentences late to-day, after overruling defense motions for a new trial. Notice of appeal was given and the co-defendants obtained 90 days to perfect their appeals. Col. Lea and Mr. Davis remain free on bail.

On Aug. 26 Judge Barnhill changed the sentence of Luke Lea Jr., from a fine of \$25,000 to two to six years in prison or a \$25,000 fine, the prison sentence to be suspended upon payment of the fine. The Associated Press dispatches of Aug. 26 also said:

Judge Barnhill's change in the younger Lea's sentence had the effect of eliminating the necessity for the 23-year-old Tennesseean to post a bond to guarantee payment of the fine pending appeal.

An appeal bond of \$10,000 for Luke Lea Jr. was fixed by Judge Barnhill yesterday. If the sentence had not been changed he would have been required to post the \$10,000 and an additional bond of \$25,000 to guarantee payment of the fine.

Under the new sentence, \$10,000 is his entire bond. Col. Lea and his son posted to-day their bonds for appeals to the State Supreme Court. Col. Lea's bond was \$30,000. Col. Lea, sentenced to six to ten years in State's prison, revealed that he had asked Judge Barnhill privately to add two years to his sentence and set aside the conviction of his son.

Judge Barnhill said that he would consider suspending judgment on the 23-year-old son in order that young Lea might immediately enter a plea for restoration of citizenship, but could not see his way clear to set aside the conviction.

From the Raleigh "News and Observer" of Aug. 26 we take the following (Associated Press) from Asheville, N. C.:

The Leas were convicted on four counts, and Davis on three, but Judge M. V. Barnhill, who presided over the special trial of Superior Court called by Governor Gardner to try them, set aside the verdict on the count in which the Leas alone were convicted, as it charged conspiracy, of which they could not have been guilty except in conjunction with an officer of the bank.

Sentences in Detail.

They were sentenced as follows:

First count, charging conspiracy to misapply \$300,000 worth of the bank's certificates of deposit—Davis, two to three years; Luke Lea three to five years; Luke Lea, Jr., fined \$10,000.

Fourth count, charging conspiracy to misapply \$100,000 more of certificates of deposit—Davis, two to three years, to be served at the expiration of the first term; Luke Lea, three to five years, to be served likewise; Luke Lea, Jr., to pay Buncombe county \$5,000 toward the costs of the case.

Seventh count, charging actual misapplication—Davis four to six years, to be served concurrently with first two sentences; Luke Lea, six to ten years, to be served likewise; Luke Lea, Jr., fined \$5,000 and ordered to pay \$5,000 toward court costs.

It was the fifth count, charging misapplication of \$100,000 worth of cashier's checks, on which the Leas were convicted alone, on which the

verdict was set aside. Returns of "not guilty" were made upon the other counts.

Included in the bill of particulars on the seventh count were loans by the bank to Lea totaling \$572,000; City of Asheville notes worth \$45,000 delivered to Lea for which bank never received payment; \$214,000 worth of the bank's bonds delivered to him for which bank never received payment, and portion of the cashier's checks and certificates of deposit mentioned in the first six counts. Loans totaling "\$45,000 which had originally been listed in the bill were deleted by the judge when evidence failed to show their proceeds went to Lea.

Fought Financial Destruction.

The story of the trial was wrapped around last fall's financial collapse in the South, when Caldwell & Co., Nashville banking firm with which Lea was closely identified, failed and carried down with its banking institutions in several states. It was a story of how two men—Lea and Davis—fighting desperately against being wiped out, combined forces to aid each other, only to be caught by the crash in the midst of what State's attorneys described as an orgy of "frenzied finance." Evidence of gigantic "kiting" operations was introduced, along with word of plans formed by the two to organize a great banking combine from which they would be able to withdraw enough to stem the tide.

Trial of the case occupied 26 days of court. The defense offered no evidence after the State had consumed 14 full days of actual testimony. The case went to the jury at 4:28 p. m., yesterday, and the verdict was rendered at 11:26 this morning. Judge Barnhill then recessed court to allow defense counsel to prepare motions to set aside the verdict, for an arrest of judgment.

Hawkins Yet to Be Tried.

C. J. Hawkins, Vice-President of the Central Bank, is yet to be tried on a charge of embezzling \$10,000 from the bank.

Davis and two directors have been tried for making a false report of the bank's condition prior to its failure, and Davis was convicted and sentenced.

Davis and his brother, Russell, have been tried with five former county officials for conspiracy to defraud Buncombe county through use of its funds to aid the tottering bank, and were acquitted. A similar action involving former city officials was dropped after Mayor Gallatin Roberts committed suicide.

Other cases involving violations of the State banking laws in connection with Biltmore-Oteen and Black Mountain bank failures have been settled with large repayments by the defendants and technical statutory violations on the part of others of the Central Bank, in which no money was involved, will not be pressed, Solicitor Zeb V. Nettles has said.

J. Charles Bradford, former cashier of the Central Bank, was indicted in numerous cases including the one just ended, but was not brought to trial when he became mentally unbalanced and attempted suicide. Arthur E. Rankin, who was in charge of a Central Bank branch, committed suicide after the crash.

The closing of the Central Bank & Trust Co. of Asheville was noted in our issue of Nov. 22 1930, page 3310.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Arrangements were reported made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for \$192,000. Last preceding sale \$200,000.

William O. Robertson, member of the law firm of Cardoza & Nathan, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Liberty National Bank of New York.

It is announced by the Morris Plan Corp. of America, holding company of many Morris Plan Banks and Companies, that loans made by 101 leading Morris Plan banks for the three months ending June 30 increased \$3,630,322 to a total of \$47,145,683 for the quarter, bringing the first six months aggregate to \$80,661,044. During the second quarter paid-in capital in these 101 banks increased 3% over the first quarter to a total of \$17,545,879; surplus and undivided profits gained 1% to a total of \$11,746,515 and reserves were increased 1.2% to \$6,663,346. Aggregate net earnings increased from \$488,679 during the first three months of 1931 to \$636,647 in the second quarter, a total of \$1,125,326 for the six months period. Thrift accumulations on the part of the public increased \$2,092,108 in these institutions to a current total of \$92,529,543. This sum represents the sales to the public of both installment and full paid Morris Plan Certificates.

Announcement that the Bryant Park Bank of this city would be liquidated by the Manufacturers Trust Co., also of this city, was made as follows on Aug. 25 by Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co.:

At the request of the Board of Directors of Bryant Park Bank, 220 West 42nd Street, New York, the assets and liabilities of that institution will be liquidated by Manufacturers Trust Co.

Manufacturers Trust Co. will serve solely as liquidating agent for the account of the liquidating committee of the Bryant Park Board. This action does not in any sense represent a merger with Manufacturers Trust Co. Assets of the Bryant Park Bank are more than sufficient to pay all liabilities and the excess after liabilities have been satisfied will be turned over to the liquidating committee. The liquidation of Bryant Park Bank will be conducted through the office of Manufacturers Trust Co. at 681 Eighth Avenue, New York. Inquiries relating thereto may be made at that address.

In its issue of Aug. 26 the New York "Times" said:

The cash, securities and other papers and documents of the Bryant Park Bank were removed during the night by trucks with armed escorts to the Manufacturers Trust Co. office at 681 Eighth Avenue.

On March 25, 1931, the Bryant Park Bank reported total resources of \$2,224,512, deposits of \$1,211,036 and surplus and undivided profits of \$484,568, against \$3,246,454, \$2,156,483 and \$530,671, respectively, twelve months previously. On Aug. 21 1931, gross deposits of the institution amounted to \$825,600.

The institution was organized in 1907 to do a general banking business, and has a capital of \$500,000 in shares of \$20 par value. Officers are: Alexander J. Diamond, Chairman; Ernest K. Satterlee, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Thomas J. Harding, Cashier; Frank M. Ogilvie, Assistant Cashier, and John M. Connelly, Vice-President.

The directors are Messrs. Diamond, Satterlee, Oscar D. Dike, J. P. Muller, William Volk, Jules Weber, Walter E. Bunnell and Louis Singer.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Straus National Bank and Trust Company will be held on September 4 at the bank's office, 565 Fifth Avenue, this city, to act on the proposed merger of the institution with the Continental Bank & Trust Company of New York. Reference to the merger plans appeared in our issue of August 8, page 897.

An inventory of the assets of the International Madison Bank & Trust Company, with main office at 147 Fifth Ave., (closed on August 5) was filed in the County Clerk's office on August 19 by State Superintendent of Banking Broderick. The total assets are shown as \$11,507,035 says the New York "Times," which also stated:

While the bank had unsecured loans of \$3,495,327, it had secured loans of \$3,284,501. One of the unsecured loans was for \$2,874 to former Judge W. Bernard Vause, who has been convicted of using the mails to defraud.

The other chief assets of the bank were: Securities, \$1,794,188; mortgages, \$244,100; leaseholds, \$226,470; other real estate, \$538,960; bank building, \$166,335; furniture, fixtures and vault, \$166,196; due from domestic banks, \$665,825; due from foreign banks, \$85,964; exchanges, \$316,916; cash, \$227,996; customers liability on acceptances, \$64,750; overdrafts, \$10,535.

From the "Times" of Aug. 19 we take the following:

Joseph A. Broderick, Superintendent of Banks, has served notice that all persons having claims against the International-Madison Bank and Trust Company and the American Union Bank, both of which were closed recently by the Banking Department, must present them. Claims against the International-Madison must be presented on or before Sept. 16 at 100 Park Row, the main office of the bank, and claims against the American Union must be presented on or before Sept. 17 at 540 Eighth Avenue, the main office of that institution.

The closing of all of these institutions was reported in our issue of August 8, page 896.

An inventory of the assets of the Times Square Trust Company, this city, closed by Joseph A. Broderick, State Banking Superintendent, on Aug. 5, was filed in the Supreme Court on Aug. 18, showing, according to the New York "Times" that at the close of business on Aug. 4 the institution had total assets of \$3,915,723. The further information in the "Times" said:

This sum included \$59,446 in cash, \$71,522 in exchanges, \$236,834 due from banks, \$613,593 in secured loans, and \$2,268,141 in unsecured loans. The bank also owned securities worth \$479,696 and had real estate valued at \$26,250 and owned furniture, fixtures and a leasehold valued at \$148,294.

The unsecured loans included \$50,000 to the Tabard Press on a note endorsed by Barron Collier; \$11,829 to Louis Whitelaw, a director, and \$2,000 to Whitelaw Bros. A loan of \$20,000 was made to Eugenia Flaunlacher on a note endorsed by Lewis W. Flaunlacher, also a director, while a loan of \$40,000 was made to the latter on the guaranty of Eugenia Flaunlacher. This loan had \$5,000 of securities and \$9,220 in discounts as collateral. Thoens & Flaunlacher owed \$17,500 on an unsecured note guaranteed by Harry Thoens and Lewis W. Flaunlacher.

The closing of the institution was noted in our issue of Aug. 8, page 896.

New York State Superintendent of Banks, Joseph A. Broderick, announces that on Aug. 28 he had taken possession of the business and property of Bank of Europe Trust Co., 1429 First Ave., New York, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Section 57 of the Banking Law. The announcement added:

The depreciation in the value of its investment securities has so impaired the capital structure that it is deemed unsafe and inexpedient to permit this institution to continue in business.

Liquidation will be commenced immediately and it is expected that a dividend will be paid in about 90 days.

The deposit liabilities, as shown by the books, as at the close of business Aug. 27 1931 were approximately \$9,500,000.

The institution had a capital of \$1,000,000. A further announcement by the Superintendent issued Aug. 28 stated:

Superintendent of Banks, Joseph A. Broderick, announces that he has to-day taken possession of the property and business of the Bank of Europe Safe Deposit Co., 1429 First Ave., New York, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Section 57 of the Banking Law.

This safe deposit company has been operated in conjunction with the business of the Bank of Europe Trust Co. and will be liquidated concurrently with the liquidation of that trust company.

The following is from the New York "Evening Post" of last night (Aug. 28):

Soon after opening time this morning a crowd of about 600 persons, including many women with children in their arms, stood before the closed doors. Order was preserved by a squad of 15 policemen and two detectives.

The trust company was incorporated June 1910, under the name of the Bank of Europe; the name was changed to its present form in February, 1926. Its officers on Dec. 31 1930, were Thomas Capek, President; A. E. Arce, Emil Markus and Michael Pilnacek, Vice-Presidents; Emil Markus, Secretary; Julius Stronczner, Treasurer, and Thomas Capek Jr., Asst. Treasurer.

Directors of the institution were: Aloois B. Achec, Ernest N. Adler, Michael J. Bosak Jr., Thomas Capek, Emil Markus, Anton Dite, John Dvorsky, Albert Hlavac, Matthew Pilnacek, Michael Pilnacek and John Fica.

As of the same date, it had a capital of \$1,000,000, surplus and profits of \$19,650 and total deposits of \$13,767,510.

The business of the institution was chiefly in "thrift" accounts of persons of small means, its last quarterly statement, as of last June 30, showing demand deposits of \$2,022,836, and time deposits of \$10,623,155. Surplus as of the same date was \$585,708 and reserves \$310,383.

The resources reported to the Banking Department as of last June 30 totaled \$14,831,672, including stock and bond investments of \$6,525,836, secured loans and discounts of \$2,355,493, unsecured loans and discounts of \$1,365,110, and bonds and mortgages owned of \$2,996,230.

The assets of the American Union Bank of this city (closed by the State Banking Department on Aug. 5) are shown as \$10,420,027 in the inventory filed on Aug. 17 by State Superintendent of Banks Broderick. We quote from the New York "Times" of Aug. 18, in which the following also appeared:

The inventory disclosed that while the bank had secured loans of \$2,090,864, its unsecured loans totaled \$4,967,381. These included six notes of the late Joseph Leblang, ticket theatre broker, for \$203,368, in addition to which Mr. Leblang endorsed a note of \$23,000 for Louis J. Ralston, which was also unsecured. Mr. Leblang was Chairman of the board of the Bank at the time of his death.

Other unsecured loans included \$50,000 on an unendorsed note of Abraham Bricken, real estate operator and builder, who also was a director of the bank, and \$202,500 on endorsed notes of the Bricken Construction Corp. A loan of \$40,000 was made on May 6 to Al H. Woods, theatrical producer now in financial difficulties, on his unendorsed note without security.

The assets of the bank include \$1,002,694 due from banks; \$418,902 cash on hand; \$1,174,461 in securities and \$502,092 in real estate. The bank also has accounts receivable of \$22,164, furniture and fixtures \$151,770, overdrafts \$5,364 and customers' liabilities \$84,281.

Samuel Witty, also a director of the bank, had unsecured loans of \$71,580, while Witty Brothers had \$75,000. Loans totaling \$293,402 were made to the Nassau Holding Corporation without security.

The bank's report on June 14 showed deposits of \$7,939,813 and resources of \$10,695,214.

Concerning the affairs of the defunct Prisco State Bank of this city, which on July 28 was taken over by the State Banking Department, a committee for the protection of the depositors was elected on Aug. 16 at a meeting at 225 Lafayette Street, according to the New York "Times" of Aug. 17, which likewise said:

The committee was instructed to retain counsel. Those elected were Victor Martinez, William Griffen, R. A. D'Aureli, A. Chenetta and Dr. Giuseppe Gangi. Mr. Martinez expressed the opinion that the bank's depositors would eventually get 100% of their money.

The acquisition of the business of the Brooklyn National Bank of Brooklyn by the Manufacturers Trust Co. of this city was made known in the following statement issued on Aug. 25 by Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co.:

Announcement was made to-day of the acquisition by Manufacturers Trust Co. of the business of the Brooklyn National Bank, whose principal office is located at 32 Court Street, Brooklyn, and which has one branch office located at 1575 Pitkin Avenue, corner Herzl Street, Brooklyn.

Beginning Wednesday morning, Aug. 26 1931, both offices of the Brooklyn National Bank will be operated as offices of Manufacturers Trust Company, which institution has assumed all of the liabilities to depositors of the Brooklyn National Bank.

Under the arrangement the stockholders of the Brooklyn National Bank will receive the value realized upon the assets turned over to Manufacturers Trust Co., after payment of liabilities.

No changes in the personnel are contemplated.

The deposits of the Brooklyn National Bank amount to approximately \$3,500,000.

According to the New York "Times" of Aug. 27, William C. Redfield, President of the Brooklyn National Bank, who was Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of President Wilson, declined to comment on the merger. It likewise said:

The Brooklyn bank was the fifteenth bank taken over by the Manufacturers Trust Co. On Aug. 11 the concern added the Midwood Trust Co. of Brooklyn, an institution about the same size as the Brooklyn National Bank.

The Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" of Aug. 26 had the following to say:

The latest official statement of the Brooklyn National Bank as of June 30 showed total resources of \$9,986,548. Deposits were listed as \$6,209,801. Capital was \$1,500,000 and surplus and undivided profits \$1,614,910.

Officers of the bank are Congressman Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the Board; William C. Redfield, President; Robert Sherwood, Executive Vice-President; Aaron L. Jacoby, Vice-President; George W. Siver, Cashier, and Laurence A. Kehoe, Edmund W. Madden, Milton R. Becker and Frederick P. Bedell, Assistant Cashiers.

Directors are Celler, Redfield, Sherwood, Jacoby, Joseph J. Baker, James Butler, A. L. Carr, William W. Cohen, George Dressler, Albert B. Hager, Leon Klein, Meyer Kraushaar, Martin H. Latner, I. Jerome Riker, Albert Rosen, Morris Rosenwasser, Abraham Schoen, Hyman Shoreinstein, Elmer A. Sperry, Jr., and Jerome Thralls.

The Brooklyn National was chartered in March 1928, and opened for business Apr. 2 1929, with an original capital of \$1,000,000. Capital stock was offered at \$115 a share.

There were 1,600 stockholders on Dec. 31 last. No dividends have been paid on the stock, which is of \$50 par value.

On August 22 the Globe Bank & Trust Company of Brooklyn, was taken over at 6:30 p. m. by the New York State Superintendent of Banks, Joseph A. Broderick. The announcement of the Banking Department said:

Because of a non-liquid condition and depreciation in the value of its assets, it is deemed unsafe and inexpedient to permit this institution to continue in business.

Liquidation will be commenced immediately and it is expected that a dividend will be paid in about 90 days.

The deposit liabilities at the close of business Friday [Aug. 21] were \$5,366,000.

As to the closing of the institution the New York "Times" of Aug. 23 said:

The closing of the institution, the main office of which was at 815 Broadway, Brooklyn, and whose branches were at 1612 Broadway, 6617 Myrtle Avenue, 2700 Church Avenue and 5007 Church Avenue, all in Brooklyn, came as a surprise to depositors. The five offices kept open Saturday evenings and small groups of patrons, most of them about to make deposits, were in the offices were the closing order was announced.

The police were sent to guard the main office of the bank. However, there was no disorder and at no time were more than 75 depositors in front of the bank.

They read the formal notification that the bank had been closed, and most of them left without comment.

There had been no run on any of the branches of the institution, but since June 30 there had been a steady withdrawal of deposits which had reduced the deposit total from \$7,426,270 on June 30 to \$5,366,000 yesterday. According to its statement of June 30, the bank had capital of \$1,525,000, a surplus of \$536,748 and other resources of \$198,947. As of the same date, its statement showed among its assets stock and bond holdings of \$1,611,813, secured loans of \$1,190,797 and unsecured loans of \$3,929,691.

The Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" of Aug. 23 stated:

The bank which had a capital stock of \$1,525,000, according to its last fiscal statement on Dec. 31 last, was incorporated in 1920 as the Globe Exchange Bank. The present title was adopted on Nov. 29 1929.

On Nov. 28 1928 it merged with the Bank of Glendale, Queens, and the following March merged with the Bushwick National Bank, later taking in the Erasmus State Bank.

The number of stockholders as of its last report was 401 and the quarterly dividend has been 6%.

The Globe Financial Corporation owns the controlling interest in the institution.

The officers of the bank include Morris Walzer, President; Jacob Davis, executive Vice-President; Nathaniel Orens and F. I. Ketcham, Vice-Presidents; Jean Parl, Secretary, and F. J. Franck, J. W. Sedden, Jr., and Max Fuld, Assistant Secretaries.

The board of directors includes Max Blumberg, Jacob Davis, A. A. Edelman, Otto Herrmann, Philip Jung, F. I. Ketcham, P. T. McDermott, Henry Petry, Charles Schildknecht, Mortimer Schwager, Morris Walzer, Michael Weinsier, J. W. Glacken and Nathaniel Orens.

On Aug. 24 Superintendent Broderick appointed John F. McCloskey Deputy Superintendent in charge of procedure in the liquidation of the bank and Bernard Hirschfeld Deputy Superintendent in charge of loans. Mr. Broderick also stated that about 21,000 persons were affected by the closing of the Globe Bank & Trust Co.; of these 6,100 had checking accounts and 14,900 had thrift accounts.

The Queensboro National Bank, of Corona, Long Island, was taken in charge by J. K. Roberts, Chief National Bank Examiner, in New York, on Aug. 25. A statement issued by John La Duke, President of the bank, said:

Owing to unexpected heavy withdrawals of cash from this institution, and for the purpose of conserving our assets for the benefit of the depositors, the directors have requested the National Bank examiner to take charge of the bank.

In its issue of Aug 26 the New York "Journal of Commerce" stated:

It was reported that a large block of the stock of the Queensboro National is held by a group closely allied with the Globe Bank & Trust Co., which was closed on the previous day. The reports that the ownership of the two banks to some extent lies in the same hands was supposed to have initiated rumors against the Queensboro National leading to the suspension.

John La Duke, a real estate operator, is the president of the bank. Paul Roth, a builder; Frank N. Yager, a dealer in building supplies, and Harry Ginsberg, sash and door manufacturer, are the Vice-Presidents.

The board includes former Municipal Judge John M. Cragen, John J. Hart, Joseph Linhard, Charles Scarpulla, James S. Hurwitz, Ignazio Scarlitti, Edward H. Ruhl, Dr. William Norris and Dr. E. Ellis. Samuel Perlo of Corona is attorney for the bank.

In connection with the closing, Mr. Roberts issued the following statement:

"The Queensboro National Bank at Corona has been closed by resolution of the board of directors, who requested the Comptroller of the Currency to take charge of its affairs. We are not conversant as yet with the conditions of the bank and no statement as to its affairs can be given out. But it is expected such a statement will be ready some time during the day."

The following is from the New York "Times" of Aug. 26:

Deposits in the bank last Thursday [Aug. 20] amounted to \$2,500,000, but since then it was understood that withdrawals had totaled almost \$1,250,000. On Friday, one group of associated depositors withdrew about \$400,000 from the thrift department, and Monday's withdrawals were \$300,000.

The closing of the bank caused considerable surprise in Queens. It had been considered one of the strongest institutions in the borough. The capital funds of the bank, according to its financial statement of June 30, totaled \$306,415.53. Deposits on that date were \$2,482,087.32.

The bank was said to have had less than \$200,000 in loans secured by real estate collateral, and this real estate was mostly business property in Corona, Elmhurst, Corona Heights, and several modern apartment buildings.

Offers to help in effecting readjustment were received yesterday from several prominent business men in Queens. The institution was founded in 1925.

Besides its head office at Northern Boulevard and 103d St. the bank operated a branch at 108th St. and Corona Ave., Corona.

From the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" of Aug. 28 we quote the following:

Plans for reorganization of the Queensboro National Bank of Corona, Queens, which closed last Tuesday, were announced to-day by Joseph Linhart, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

He said the directors were now endeavoring to raise \$300,000, the amount necessary to cover the depreciation in securities held by the bank, and that it was possible the bank would reopen early next week.

Raymond Schumacher, named receiver for the bank, said he planned to begin liquidating its assets as soon as the National Bank Examiners had finished their report.

Following an all-night conference Aug. 20 of the directors of the Rockaway Beach National Bank, at Rockaway Beach, Queens Borough, N. Y. the institution failed to open on Aug. 21. According to the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" the following notice appeared on the doors at the direction of the President, Harry Heyson:

The Rockaway Beach National Bank has been closed by the order of the board of directors and the National Bank Examiners have taken charge.

The "Eagle" also said:

The closing failed to cause much excitement in front of the bank, located at Beach 95th St. and Cross Bay Boulevard, and only about 200 persons were gathered before the doors at 10 o'clock.

Whispering Campaign.

Wearry from his all-night toil, Heyson when asked for a statement this morning said:

"We had to take this measure. A serious run was started late yesterday afternoon the result of a malicious whispering campaign, and it was too late to try and secure outside assistance to withstand a further run to-day."

He refused to elaborate on this whispering campaign or state where he learned of it. The general impression of those who have had business dealings with the bank since it was started nine years ago was that, despite its closing the institution was in a comparatively healthy condition.

Going Over Books.

David V. Penn, national bank examiner, is in charge of the examiners who are now going over the books of the institution. He could make no statement this morning of the condition of the bank, but added:

"I understand that it was examined recently. I did not make the examinations so all I know is that last night the board of directors notified the Comptroller of the Currency that they were closing the bank and asked that the National bank examiner, take charge. I do know, however, that for the last three days there have been heavy withdrawals. That is all I can say at present."

Chartered in 1922.

The Rockaway Beach National Bank was chartered under the national bank act in 1922 to conduct a general banking business. It was a member of the Federal Reserve system, American Bankers Association and the New York Bankers Association.

In the last statement of condition, issued on Dec. 31 last, it showed that dividends of 10% were paid on \$200,000 capital stock between 1926 and 1929, but that none were paid in 1930.

The officers besides Heyson include Albert Ringk, Vice-President; George Bender, Cashier.

The directors are H. G. Heyson, Albert Ringk, M. J. Charde, William Chubbuck, C. E. Fallon, L. Goldberg, William Schencke, W. S. Pettit, A. W. Victor and Charles Yung.

The number of holders of the \$200,000 capital stock, of \$100 par value, was 180 at the first of the year.

From the New York "Times" of Aug. 22 we take the following:

The bank's statement at the close of business June 30 showed liabilities and assets balancing with a total of \$2,270,734.31. The bank was organized in 1922 by a group of Rockaway Beach business men with John Jamieson, a contractor, as President. When he died, he was succeeded by Mr. Heyson. Among the directors are William Chubbuck, a druggist; Matthew J. Charde, son-in-law of Mr. Jamieson, and William S. Pettit, an attorney.

Listed among the more important resources are loans and discounts amounting to \$414,406.92; stocks and other securities, \$1,219,321.16; banking houses, real estate and fixtures, \$281,815.16; reserve on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank, \$93,486.55, and cash due from banks, \$166,437.43, with other assets in scattered sums that total the amount shown in the statement.

The bank was capitalized at \$200,000. The statement shows a surplus of \$15,000 and undivided profits amounting to \$17,000.52. Certified checks and cashiers' drafts outstanding amount to \$18,932.26. Demand deposits were \$585,856.83, and savings deposits, \$1,319,685.70.

Besides its main office at 9502 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, the bank also had a branch at 227 Beach 116th Street, Rockaway Beach.

Officers of the Midwood Trust Co. in Brooklyn, the business of which has been acquired by Manufacturers Trust Co., are being continued in their former duties, according to Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co. The business of the six offices of the Midwood Trust Co. was acquired Aug. 10 and these offices were

opened on Aug. 11 as offices of Manufacturers Trust Co. The announcement by the latter, Aug. 27, also says:

G. Foster Smith, formerly President of the Midwood Trust Co., is now Vice-President of Manufacturers Trust Co. in charge of the Willoughby office. Paul R. Bellows, formerly Vice-President, continues in that position at the Willoughby office. George W. Berry, formerly Secretary of Midwood, is Assistant Vice-President and Edmund J. Bellis, formerly Assistant Secretary, is Assistant Secretary of Manufacturers Trust Co., both at the Willoughby office.

Rudolph H. Dingfeld, formerly Assistant Secretary of Midwood, is Assistant Secretary at the Kings Highway office. Russell Rounds continues in his old duties as Manager of the Wallabout office, Thomas Olsen as Assistant Manager, and John G. Rutherford as Assistant Secretary at the Nostrand office, Francis C. Feger as Assistant Secretary at the Flatlands office, and Charles Straub as Assistant Secretary at the Dorchester office.

William Weisgorber, formerly Vice-President and Trust Officer of Midwood, is now Assistant Trust Officer of Manufacturers Trust Co. and Charles O. Ireland, formerly Vice-President of Midwood, is Vice-President of Manufacturers Trust Co. in charge of the Dorchester office.

The following members of the Board of Directors of the old Midwood Trust Co. have accepted Mr. Gibson's invitation to serve on a general Brooklyn Advisory Board. Edward S. Bancroft, William R. Bayes, Otis S. Carroll, Clarence F. Cerner, Henry J. Davenport, Miss Mary E. Dillon, Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., Dr. George J. Gerstenfeld, George H. Gray, Foster Gunnison, Harry B. Hawkins, Charles J. Hunter, Charles O. Ireland, Thomas W. Joyce, George A. Marshall, M. C. O'Brien, August W. Schmidt, Jr., G. Foster Smith, George W. Spence, Harold D. Watson and T. Ferdinand Wilcox.

Plans for the merger of the National Bank of Auburn, established in 1817, and the Cayuga County National Bank, established in 1833, will be submitted to their stockholders on Sept. 23, their directors announced on Aug. 25, according to press advices from Auburn, which stated:

The merger would combine capital resources of \$1,000,000, deposits of \$8,000,000 and trust funds of \$5,000,000.

Col. Edward A. Sherman was elected President of the Newport Trust Co. of Newport, R. I., on Aug. 21 succeeding Congressman Clark Burdick, who has been chosen to the newly created post of Chairman of the Board. Packer Braman, a director, has been elected Vice-President of the trust company replacing Mr. Sherman, who held the office since 1918.

It is learned from the Hudson County "Observer" of Aug. 22 that acquisition of the West New York Trust Co. Bank, at 621 Bergenline Avenue, West New York, N. J., announced by William C. Heppenheimer, Jr., President of the Trust Co. of New Jersey, of Jersey City, marked the realization of an ambition long possessed by the Heppenheimer interests to gain a banking foothold in the live retail business center in which the West New York Trust Co. has operated. The "Observer" added:

The formal announcement of this latest development in local banking circles comes as no surprise to local bankers, it having been known for several days that Trust Co. of New Jersey was quietly acquiring stock in the West New York institution. The formal announcement only awaited the acquiring of sufficient interest to make control assured. Though it had long had its eyes on this desirable field, the Trust Co. of New Jersey had managed, until it began actively seeking the stock in question, to keep that fact fairly well within its own circle.

In taking over the West New York Bank the Trust Co. of New Jersey, which has a capital surplus and undivided profits of over \$14,000,000 guarantees all the deposits of the former, which was organized in 1922 and has enjoyed a very strong growth. By joining the Trust Co. of New Jersey, its position is now even stronger than in the past. Its officers are: Frank J. Weisberg, President; John Marschall, Vice-President; Domenico Orlando, Vice-President; Crofford C. Haynes, Secretary; William Winkel, Treasurer.

The following regarding the acquisition is from the New York "Times" of August 23:

With a guarantee of 100 cents on the dollar to all depositors, the West New York Trust Co. yesterday began functioning as an affiliate of the Trust Co. of New Jersey. The West New York institution suffered appreciably, it was reported, from drains on deposits following the recent closing of four North Hudson banks controlled by Archibald Henry.

It is understood that the Trust Co. of New Jersey, the second largest banking institution in New Jersey, with assets of more than \$95,000,000, will liquidate the affairs of the West New York Trust Co. and later continue business in the same building through another of its affiliates. In its statement of June 30 the West New York Trust Co. listed its gross assets as \$2,117,000; its capital as \$400,000, and its surplus and undivided profits as \$184,000.

Vice Chancellor John H. Backus, of Trenton, sitting at Atlantic City on Aug. 25, allowed the petition of Congressman Charles A. Wolverton, of Camden, counsel for the New Jersey State Department of Banking and Insurance, to pay what amounts to approximately a 20% dividend to 6,800 depositors of the defunct Haddon Heights Bank & Trust Co. The bank closed its doors January 3. The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" in which the foregoing appeared, also said:

At the time the bank failed its total resources were \$1,706,399. Its depositors had in the bank about \$1,300,000. That included time deposits, school funds, Christmas club money and similar savings. The dividend

granted to-day amounts to \$269,000. Mr. Wolverton said it is likely the State Department will declare another dividend in a few months.

Items regarding the institution appeared in these columns Jan. 10, page 230 and Jan. 17, page 441.

An extension of 30 days in which the Depositors Committee of the Bankers Trust Co. of Philadelphia will endeavor to undertake certain negotiations to carry out prescribed requirements incident to reorganization, was granted at Harrisburg, Pa., on Aug. 26 by Dr. William D. Gordon, Secretary of Banking, to the committee. Dr. Gordon's letter to Mr. Burgoyne, as given in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" said in part:

Extension Justified.

I believe that this extension of time is absolutely justified in view of the fact that your committee holds proxies in favor of the proposed plan of reorganization from approximately 80% of the depositors and stockholders of the institution. Since you have been duly elected to represent this great body of persons who are vitally interested in the outcome of the proposed reorganization, and since additional depositors through a Minority Committee have voiced a request for additional time, I feel duty bound to make this decision.

A conclusion to either reorganize or liquidate, affecting this institution with gross deposits of approximately \$30,000,000 and assets of \$38,000,000, should be arrived at only after all practicable steps have been taken toward the proposed reorganization. The committee has agreed with me that the allotted extension will be a sufficient one in which to determine upon the feasibility of the successful inauguration of the proposed plan of reorganization.

To date the work of this committee has been in the best interest of the depositors and after the presentation of its report a decision based on my findings will be made.

Commenting on the announcement by Dr. Gordon, that the depositors' committee has been granted an extension of 30 days to work out the reorganization, Samuel H. Barker, president of the closed institution, said:

There is increasing demand among the 107,000 depositors to have the bank reopened, putting at their disposal some \$15,000,000 at a time when many of them are seriously in need of money. Undoubtedly there is also place for the bank as a going concern in Philadelphia. Its reopening will make an important constructive element in the business situation here as well as being directly beneficial to the depositors.

It is not generally comprehended how much work has been entailed in what has been already accomplished. Assents to the reorganization plan now in hand almost total the amount required. Certain other matters vital to the plan and necessary to its consummation remain to be worked out. This is possible—and it need not take long to accomplish.

Sidney J. Burgoyne, chairman of the depositors' committee, explaining status of reorganization, said: "It must be a matter of gratification to depositors, as it is a great satisfaction to this committee, to know that assents to Bankers Trust reorganization plan now actually in hand are almost sufficient to enable reopening of the bank. The balance of the required assents must be obtained and we are very certain will be promptly. What is still lacking to open the bank we are confident can be arranged."

"Dr. William D. Gordon, Secretary of Banking, has undertaken to afford every opportunity and to do all in his power to help. To this end he has issued a statement setting forth why he has given additional time in which to do what is necessary. There is no doubt that his active co-operation and assistance will prove highly valuable."

"When the new bank opens it will have actual cash for substantially its entire deposit liability, and its other assets will be of that character and liquidity to assure every depositor and the public of Philadelphia of its strength. For this it is necessary to realize out of existing assets a substantial amount of cash in addition to that now actually in hand. Measures being taken to this end will be strengthened greatly by the continued, wholehearted and outspoken support of depositors. The question of personnel of the new bank will naturally work itself out with these other matters, and we feel sure will meet with the approval, not only of depositors and the banking fraternity of Philadelphia, but of the public at large. It is, of course, intended that the new Bankers Trust Co. will be a member of the Federal Reserve System."

William E. Strouse, attorney, of Camden, was appointed in Chancery Court at Atlantic City as receiver in New Jersey for whatever assets the closed Bankers Trust Co., of Philadelphia, has in New Jersey. The "Ledger" in reporting this continued:

The appointment was made by Vice-Chancellor Backes, of Trenton, sitting here during the illness of Vice-Chancellor Ingersoll.

Mr. Strouse is the law partner of Walter S. Keown, of Camden, who presented the petition for a receiver on behalf of Dr. William D. Gordon, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Banking.

The Bankers Trust Co.'s assets in this State consist chiefly of real estate in and near Camden pledged by Jersey residents for loans made by the bank prior to its closing, Dec. 22 1930, Mr. Keown told the Court. The value of the Jersey assets has not as yet been established, however, and therefore the amount of the bond for Mr. Strouse was left open until the Court receives an approximate valuation.

An Elizabeth, N. J., bank consolidation is announced as follows in the Newark "News" of Aug. 27:

The merger of the Elizabeth Trust Co. and the Elmora State Bank & Trust Co., which is to be come effective Monday, has been approved by stockholders of both banks, meeting separately. Stockholders in the Elmora bank are to receive one share in the new bank, par \$100, for two and a half shares of Elmora stock, the par of which is \$50.

The Elizabeth Trust Co. will have as a result of the merger a capitalization of \$620,000 and resources totaling nearly \$12,000,000. Last month the Peoples Banking & Trust Co., which had been closed since January, was absorbed by the Elizabeth Trust, which is controlled by John J. Stamler, Newark and Elizabeth banker.

The board of directors will include Arthur A. Baeskey, Edward Bauer, Thomas E. Collins, Mr. Stamler, George Schmidt Jr., Frank R. Fricke and A. C. Stein. A President and Chairman will be elected Monday.

W. T. Davidson was on Aug. 25 elected Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh N. A. of Pittsburgh to take the place of Scott H. Nesbit, resigned. Mr. Davidson, for a number of years a Vice President, continues in that capacity.

Associated Press advices from Latrobe, Pa., Aug 24, published in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" said:

The People's National Bank here, having deposits of \$2,350,000, failed to open to-day, and posted notice said the directors decided to close it to "conserve the assets for loyal depositors." C. E. Underwood, National Bank Examiner, said the institution had assets of \$3,200,000, capital of \$200,000, and surplus and undivided profits of \$270,000. The bank is one of the oldest in Latrobe.

Charles A. Bosworth, President of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, died suddenly on Aug. 19, his death having been due to a heart attack brought on by indigestion. Mr. Bosworth was born in Wilmington, Ohio, 72 years ago, it is reported in the Cincinnati "Enquirer" from which we also quote the following:

He was President of the First National Bank of Wilmington when he moved to Cincinnati to become a member of the law firm of Foraker, Black & Bosworth. He had been associated in politics for many years with the late United States Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, who was a member of this firm.

Federal Office Held.

During the time Foraker was supreme in Ohio politics, Mr. Bosworth was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in charge of the Cincinnati Subtreasury. He served several terms in this position.

In 1912 Bosworth was elected President of the Second National Bank, in which he had been interested for many years previously. In 1929 Bosworth was elected President of the Cincinnati Clearing House Association. Despite his advanced years Mr. Bosworth was very active in directing the affairs of the Second National. Recently, the plans of the bank to create a number of branch banks in Cincinnati have had his special attention.

It is expected that a deal to purchase the Erie Avenue Bank and establish a branch of the Second National in Hyde Park will be closed at stockholders' meetings of both institutions September 8. Mr. Bosworth recently approved the purchase of the Hyde Park Bank to obtain an additional branch for the Second National.

In addition to his work as head of the Second National Bank Mr. Bosworth served as a Director of the Southern Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co. He also was a Director of the United States Printing and Lithographing Co., President of the Walnut Hills District Telegraph Co. and a stockholder in a number of other Cincinnati business enterprises.

Blake McDowell, President of the Old Phoenix National Bank of Medina, Ohio, died on Aug. 20 following a heart attack. He was 63 years of age. As President of the bank he had succeeded his father, the late R. M. McDowell.

A consolidation of two Columbus, Ohio, banking institutions, viz.: the Ohio National Bank and the First Citizens Trust Co., into a single national bank with total resources of more than \$56,000,000 was announced by officers and directors of the institutions late at night, Aug. 23. The Associated Press accounts from Columbus said:

Now functioning under the name of the Ohio National Bank with capital, resources and undivided profits in excess of \$7,500,000, the bank thus established, the statement said, combines approximately half the Columbus banking resources into one of the largest and strongest banks in the State.

A statement issued last night by the Federal Reserve Bank at Cleveland following announcement of the consolidation, expressed satisfaction "in the general banking situation throughout the Fourth Federal Reserve District and views with much satisfaction the statement of the Clearing House Association of the City of Columbus." It was signed by George Decamp, Chairman of the board.

The "Ohio State Journal" of Columbus of Aug. 25 with reference to the merger said:

Business and civic organizations, leaders in individual fields, professional men and citizens generally, were unanimous Monday in voicing satisfaction over the consolidation of the Ohio National Bank and the First Citizens Trust into a \$56,000,000 institution under the name of the Ohio National, the largest national bank in Ohio outside of Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Statements given out from scores of sources, whether through organizations or by individuals, stressed the fact that the consolidation makes for greater confidence in all Columbus banks, strengthens the banking situation in this city, and gives to Central Ohio a group of banks under Federal supervision that is large enough to adequately meet the demands of future growth and progress in this rich territory.

Gratification was expressed over the statement of the Columbus Clearing House Association which said that the reports from its examiners proved conclusively that all member banks in the association were sound and solvent, in addition, these organizations and individuals were a unit in expressing satisfaction over the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank statement in which it emphasized that the Columbus Clearing House banks had the full confidence of the Government institution; furthermore, the opinions evidence pleasure over the co-operative spirit among Columbus banks that was revealed in the Clearing House announcement.

The Ohio National Bank before the consolidation had a capital of \$1,500,000 and deposits of over \$19,000,000; the First Citizens Trust Co. had a capital of \$2,500,000 and deposits of nearly \$35,000,000. The latter was a member of the BancOhio Corporation.

Press advices from Toledo, Aug. 27, stated:

Ira A. Fulton, State Superintendent of Banks, announced to-day the appointment of Rollin A. Wilbur, Cleveland banker, to take charge of

the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., the Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Co. and the Commerce Guardian Trust & Savings Bank, either to reorganize or liquidate the three banks which were among the four closed Aug. 17, with deposits of more than \$80,000,000.

The suspension of the institutions was noted in our issue of Aug. 22, page 1234.

A dispatch from Brazil, Ind., Aug. 20, to the Indianapolis "News" states that the second 25% dividend of the defunct Davis Trust Co. was announced that day by James A. Raper, receiver, who will pay out \$70,000 to depositors. The dispatch adds:

The bank closed five months ago and the first dividend was paid on April 22. The liquidation of the rest of the assets will come slower on account of long-term paper, but it is believed it will pay out in full.

Supplementing an item appearing in our issue of Aug. 22, page 1237 with reference to the affairs of the defunct Bain banks of Chicago (which were closed the early part of June 1931) in which we reported that Irwin T. Gilruth, receiver of the banks, had declared that more than \$2,000,000 is owed the chain of institutions by John Bain, President of the banks, his sons, and the Bain companies, the following statement concerning the condition of the closed institutions was issued by Mr. Bain on Aug. 18, according to the Chicago "Post" of that date:

The depositor has every reason to hope to be paid 100 cents on the dollar, and I certainly expect the receiver, with careful management, to bring this about. All the statements now in the press do not dispose of the stockholders' capital structure. If the bank properties cannot be disposed of and there is a loss estimated at two million dollars, I ask that the depositors keep their eyes on whoever obtains these properties, as the receiver does not expect to get anything from the bank buildings.

Mr. Bain and his sons have had the usual notices to pay their indebtedness, of which John Bain's is \$477,000 and hoped through the courtesy of the receiver to be invited to confer on plans they had to arrange payment of these obligations.

Mr. Bain, upon the appointment of the receiver, sent a letter to Mr. Gilruth proffering his services to assist him in the liquidation of the banks without compensation. He also again tendered his services within the last fifteen days, neither of which offers has been answered.

Nelson Calls Meeting.

The interview at State Auditor Nelson's office was on the invitation of Mr. Nelson, at which interview Mr. Gilruth and his attorneys, Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Hoover, asked Mr. Bain to repudiate his statement which appeared in the South Side paper of July 14 stating that he expected the depositors to be paid in full.

Mr. Gilruth at that time made the statement that our bank mortgage bonds were 100% of the value of the properties. His appraisal at the present time appears to be 200% of the property value.

Mr. Bain and his associates have been making real estate loans on properties on the South Side for the last thirty-five years and there have been no losses to any investors. Evidently our South Side properties have depreciated very much since the appointment of the receiver and bondholders' protective committee. Depositors are cautioned to watch who will become the owners of these bonds and eventually the properties. All investors in these bonds are advised to hold them and not to deposit them with the bondholders' committee.

Denies Late Loan.

I had hoped the receiver's policy would be that of stating the facts to the depositors, as the average investor and depositor in the banks knows the values of these securities. In regard to the statement made that the Bain family and corporations made loans of \$500,000 during the sixty days prior to the banks closing, I wish to state that this is absolutely untrue and is made for an ulterior purpose.

Mr. Bain still maintains that the banks, under proper management and liquidation, should pay depositors in full and have the bank properties left for the stockholders, as evidently the receiver does not find any value in them.

Four Million in Assets.

Mr. Bain on June 9, closed the banks as chief executive for the protection of the depositors, after the taking over of the Foreman-State bank by another loop institution. And on that date the statements issued from the State Auditor's office showed deposit liabilities of \$12,800,000, and bank assets of \$19,000,000, and the statement on the close of business for that day showed approximately \$1,226,000 cash on hand.

Mr. Bain's assets in December, 1929, were in excess of \$4,000,000. In January, 1931, Mr. Bain still showed assets above liabilities of \$1,600,000, all of which was principally invested in bank stocks and south side real estate. Mr. Bain maintains that such public statements as given out by public appointees will not help Chicago real estate. Such statements will materially depreciate the value of real estate holdings of the Bain banks.

A list of the closed Bain banks (12 in number) was given in our report of the closing of Chicago banks, appearing in the "Chronicle" of June 13, page 4349.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his weekly bulletin issued Aug. 24, reports the consolidation on August 15 of the First National Bank of Hoopestown, Ill. (capital \$100,000) and the Hoopestown National Bank, (capital \$100,000) under the charter and title of "The First National Bank of Hoopestown," Ill., with capital stock of \$100,000. The proposed consolidation was referred to in these columns July 18, page 393.

A merger of the Kaw Valley National bank of North Topeka and the Oakland State bank of Topeka effective at once, was announced on Aug 20 by N. E. Copeland, President of the Oakland State, and Chas. J. Stewart, President of the Kaw Valley National according to the Topeka "Capital," which states that the merger arrangements were completed on the 20th, from which the following is also taken:

The merged bank will operate as The Kaw Valley State bank and will be located in the Kaw Valley National bank building at 844 North Kansas Avenue.

Capitalized at \$50,000.

The merged bank will be capitalized at \$50,000 with surplus and undivided profits of \$15,000, and with total resources in excess of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Officers and directors of the Oakland State Bank, all of whom will occupy the same positions in the merged bank, are N. E. Copeland, President; Glenn Swogger, M. T. Kelsey, Vice-President; J. S. Swogger, Vice-President; Glenn Swogger, Cashier; Scott E. Kelsey and J. H. Collingwood, Directors. In addition to these, R. E. Fritz, who has been Vice-President and Cashier of the Kaw Valley National bank for the past decade, also will be a Vice-President of the merged bank.

The Oakland State Bank, founded in 1918, was considered one of the stronger of the smaller banks in the Topeka district. It has operated under the same management since being founded, and has paid dividends without interruption for the past eight years.

The People's State Savings Bank, of Midland, Mich., reported as the oldest in the city and as having a million dollars in resources was taken over on Aug. 24 by the Chemical State Savings Bank of Midland and will be liquidated without loss to depositors, it was stated in a Midland dispatch, Aug. 24, to the Detroit "Free Press." The dispatch also had the following to say:

A formal statement said: "The Chemical State Savings Bank has purchased the assets of the People's State Savings Bank of Midland County and has assumed all liabilities to its depositors. There will be no interruption in business. Under the management all depositors, both savings and commercial, will be treated by the Chemical Bank in the same manner as if such deposits had been originally made with the Chemical Bank.

William J. Baker, who has for several years served as Cashier of the People's Bank, has been appointed as its liquidating agent and will be found at the Chemical State Savings Bank.

The People's Bank had resources of \$1,087,236.23, according to their statement of July 9, with savings deposits of \$571,536 and commercial accounts totaling \$373,845. Albert H. Reinhart was President.

The stockholders of the Foreman State National of Chicago voted unanimous approval on Aug. 25 of the absorption of the institution by the First National Bank of Chicago. Similar action was taken on behalf of the Foreman State Trust & Savings Bank and the Foreman State Corp., says the Chicago "Journal of Commerce", which in its issue of Aug. 26 also reported:

An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of minutes of meetings of directors of the Foreman State National Bank just prior to the time the contract with the First National Bank was made June 8.

It was disclosed that two plans of reorganization had been submitted, but that neither was believed feasible when audits revealed considerable frozen assets. Slow and doubtful assets were shown at approximately \$14,000,000 by the bank's audit and at about \$24,000,000 in an audit by the clearing house.

One of the plans, which involved the addition of \$6,000,000 new capital funds, \$4,000,000 of which was to be provided jointly by the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. and the First National Bank of Chicago, fell through when New York banks declined to advance \$2,000,000. A second plan for creating a new bank of \$29,000,000 capital funds was abandoned when the completed audit of the clearing house showed doubtful assets in excess of the previous estimates.

The taking over of the Foreman banks by the First National was noted in our issue of June 13, page 4349.

The following from Chicago, Aug. 20, is from the New York "Times":

The praecipes of two suits totaling \$4,150,000 were filed in the Superior Court to-day against five members of the Foreman family, directors of the defunct Foreman State National Bank, which was taken over by the First National Bank of Chicago in June.

The defendants are Oscar G., Harold E., Gerhardt, Alfred K. and Edwin G. Foreman Jr. A \$2,400,000 praecipe was brought by the Chase National Bank of New York and another of \$1,750,000 by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

"The indebtedness was incurred by the Foremans in the early fall of 1929 in connection with the consolidation of the State Bank with the Foreman Bank," Harold Foreman said in a statement issued on the filing of the suits.

"This consolidation was deemed desirable from the standpoint of both institutions, and in order to make it possible the Foremans personally financed the purchase of a substantial block of State Bank stock. To bring this about they borrowed over \$5,000,000, in connection with which borrowing notes were given to the companies bringing suit."

The closing of two banks in Monroe, Mich., is indicated in the following press dispatch from that city yesterday (Aug. 28), published in the New York "Evening Post":

The Dansard State Bank with resources of \$2,739,716 and deposits of \$2,457,164, as of June 30 1931 and the Monroe State Savings Bank with resources of \$2,433,788 and deposits of \$1,881,605 were closed to-day as result of heavy withdrawals.

The business of the Burr Oak State Bank, at Burr Oak, Minn., was purchased and taken over by the Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank of Sturgis, Mich., on Aug. 10. In its advices to us the last named institution states that the Burr Oak State Bank was one of two banks in a town of about 700 people; that deposits were less than \$100,000, with prospects of decreasing rather than increasing. The town is about seven miles from Sturgis. Practically all deposits were savings, we are advised, the information imparted to us also stating:

Sufficient assets were pledged by the Burr Oak Bank to cover all deposits placed with this bank for liquidation and distribution to stockholders.

The purchase of the business of the Richmond Trust Co., of Richmond Va., by the American Bank & Trust Co. of that city was approved by the directors of the last named institution on Aug. 17, according to the Richmond "Times-Dispatch" of Aug. 18, which states that the main office and Broad Street Branch of the Richmond Trust were at once opened as branches of the American Trust. The paper from which we quote, also contained the following information concerning the union of the two institutions, as well as the closing of the Hopewell Bank & Trust Co. of Hopewell, Va.

The Broad Street branch office will be retained permanently, but the main office in the Richmond Trust Building at Seventh and Main streets, on account of its proximity to the American Bank headquarters, will be continued only temporarily, until customers' accounts are distributed to whatever branches of the American Bank and Trust Company they find convenient, Oliver J. Sands, President stated.

Building Not In Purchase.

The office building at Seventh and Main streets is owned by the Richmond Trust Building Corporation, of which Charles H. Weber is President, and was not involved in the purchase.

Deposits of \$2,723,807.54 in the Richmond Trust Company were added to the American Bank and Trust Company's deposits of \$17,012,260.03, to give the enlarged institution a total of \$19,736,067.57. The capitalization of the institution will remain at \$3,500,000 and its surplus and undivided profits at \$1,590,281.02. The figures are those as given at the last bank call, June 30.

"The sale of the Richmond Trust Company to the American Bank and Trust Company makes a happy combination of a desirable size and provides additional service facilities for the customers," said Robert W. Daniel, who is Chairman of the Board of the Liberty National Bank and Trust Company of New York as well as of the Richmond Trust Company. This sale follows by a little more than a year the sale of the Liberty branch of the Richmond Trust Company at 3011 Westhampton Avenue to the Southern Bank and Trust Company.

The new combination, although taking by surprise many customers of both banks, met with unanimous approval in the financial district. A statement of John M. Miller Jr. for the Clearing House Association of Richmond expressed the prevailing sentiment:

"The consolidation of the Richmond Trust Company and the American Bank and Trust Company seems most advantageous from every standpoint. The consolidated bank has our best wishes."

The list of officers and directors of the American bank will not be increased by yesterday's agreement, it was said. As many employees of the Richmond Trust Company as are needed will be retained.

An order closing the Hopewell Bank and Trust Company was issued yesterday morning by M. E. Bristow, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. With the exception of a few stockholders who have an interest in both the Richmond Trust Company and the Hopewell Bank and Trust Company, no connection exists between the institutions.

The closing order was issued as a protection to depositors in the Hopewell institution, Mr. Bristow said. In an announcement to the State Corporation Commission, he said:

"I regret very much to advise that the affairs of the Hopewell Bank and Trust Company, Hopewell, Va., are in such condition that I believe its capital, surplus and undivided profits are seriously impaired if not wiped out entirely, and I feel that the institution should be closed on that account. I have already directed its officers not to open this morning. Under these circumstances, I recommend that an order be entered giving them authority to apply for a receivership and I make that request."

Mr. Bristow stated that he would take up with the proper court authorities within a few days the appointment of a receiver for the bank.

The Hopewell Bank & Trust Company had \$250,000 in capital stock outstanding.

Roger E. Brooks is Chairman of the Board, and E. A. Leake is President. John Purcell, State Treasurer, reported that the State had a deposit of \$5,000 in the Hopewell Bank and Trust Company, and that the State's money is protected by \$10,000 in bonds, put up by the bank, under the statutes regulating the handling of State deposits.

A reference to the closing of the Hopewell Bank & Trust Company appeared in our issue of Aug. 22, page 1234.

According to the weekly bulletin, Aug. 24, of the Comptroller of the Currency, the First National Bank of Spartanburg, S. C. (capital \$500,000), and the American National Bank of Spartanburg, S. C. (capital \$150,000), were consolidated Aug. 17, under the charter and title of "First National Bank of Spartanburg," with capital stock of \$500,000.

With \$150,000 in capital and surplus, the Citizens' Bank of Maryville, Mo., has opened for business, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 22, and its resources and facilities will be used to assist liquidation of the First National Bank, which suspended for 30 days in response to

heavy withdrawals of deposits. Joseph Jackson, President of the closed bank, is also President of the new institution, says the dispatch to the paper quoted.

B. W. Griffith, President of the First National Bank of Vicksburg since 1893, and one of the prominent bankers and business men of the State of Mississippi, died in Vicksburg on Aug. 18 after a prolonged illness. Mr. Griffith, who was born in Jackson, Miss., was connected with the Capital National Bank of Jackson prior to going to Vicksburg.

Louis G. Selig has been appointed by the Comptroller of Currency to succeed C. P. Rodgers as receiver for the old First National Bank of Meridian, Miss., it is stated in a dispatch from that city Aug. 18 to the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" from which we also take the following:

Mr. Rodgers was sent to Philadelphia, Pa., to assume the receivership of a closed bank. Mr. Selig is also a receiver of the defunct Commercial National Bank of Hattiesburg and will have charge of liquidating the remainder of securities of both institutions.

Prompted by the success of its present plan of district management of its branches, the Bank of America (Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco, Cal.) has decided to enlarge and develop the plan to an extent that will make the Branches virtually autonomous and self-governing units. In order to bring this about, a new district set-up, built upon the operating structure and mechanism of the present plan, has been decided upon by the administration of the Bank. This new set-up will go into effect on Sept. 1st. The official announcement in the matter says:

The district plan of management, which was instituted a number of years ago, came as a result of an intensive study of branch banking systems elsewhere, and a close observation of community development throughout the State. The plan enabled the Bank to meet the distinctive problems of the Branches and their respective communities in a more thorough manner than had been possible in previous periods. Furthermore, it encouraged a condition wherein the Branch developed added authority to make its own decisions and meet its own peculiar problems without disturbing the general administrative scheme.

With its expansion plans completed to the point where it may further concentrate on the development of its Branch control, the Bank finds it possible to so adjust the plan that it may vest in the Branches much of the administrative initiative and authority that they enjoyed as independent institutions.

The enlarged set-up calls for the creation of seven districts, each of which shall contain approximately sixty Branches, with an Executive Vice-President in charge of each district. Each of these Executives must thoroughly familiarize himself with the Branches under his jurisdiction, so that he may promote individual Branch control to the fullest possible extent. The plan states, furthermore, that the various departments of the Bank, such as Credit, Trust, Operations, etc., shall serve these Executive Vice-Presidents in an advisory capacity, and through them, shall conduct the departmental activities of the Branches.

Coincident with this generalization of departments and the consequent simplification of the whole administrative scheme, it has been found possible to dispense with a number of committees, particularly those which were concerned with Branch details. But four general committees, Executive, Finance, Investment and Management, will be necessary under the new plan.

Insofar as existing conditions do not rule otherwise, the districts shall be in competition with each other for business, good-will and general prestige. It is intended specifically that the plan shall more fully provide for the distinctive needs of the customer and the community by doing away with the horizontal application of Central Office policies, and by making the Branch the dominant unit in the system.

"It was evident from the very inception of the district plan that it was the most feasible one for the administration of the Bank," A. J. Mount, President, said. "While built upon the soundest banking practices and policies, it also took into account California's widely diverse activities, each of which has its own peculiar banking problems.

"Furthermore, in the enlargement of the district plan we will effect a very decided simplification of the Bank's governing set-up, and a distinct localization of the authority of our Branches giving the Branch Executives greater leeway in making decisions regarding the banking needs of their communities. This should not only add to the importance of the Branch but to the development of the community as well.

"The enlarged plan provides a much greater flexibility in the administration of the Bank, a condition that will enable us to develop easily, expeditiously and economically."

Joel E. Ferris, President of Ferris & Hardgrove, Spokane investment bankers, was on Aug. 20 elected President of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Co. of Spokane, Wash., Northwest Bancorporation affiliate. He succeeds R. L. Rutter, who becomes Chairman of the Board. The elevation of Mr. Rutter to the Chairmanship is characterized as a special honor in commemoration of the completion of the new \$800,000 bank building of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Co. Mr. Rutter has been with the institution for 37 years. Mr. Ferris, the new President, comes from a family of bankers in Carthage, Ill., with extensive bond training in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New York, and London, England. He has resided in Spokane for 23 years and for 18 years has been head of Ferris & Hardgrove, a large investment institu-

tion which has offices in Spokane, Seattle, and Portland. Mr. Ferris has served for a number of years on the Board of the Investment Bankers' Association, and was recently Vice-President of the organization.

Regarding a union of banking interests in Ukiah, Cal., we quote the following from the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Aug. 20:

The Savings Bank of Mendocino County and the First National Bank of Ukiah, oldest local banks, have been consolidated, according to a joint announcement made to-day by Charles M. Mannon and W. H. Iversen, Presidents, respectively, of the two institutions.

The consolidation is effective to-day, the Savings Bank of Mendocino County taking over the interests of the First National Bank. The total assets of the savings bank were announced as \$2,300,000.

San Francisco correspondents of the savings bank are the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., the Anglo and London Paris National Bank, and the Crocker First National Bank.

The First National Bank was organized in 1874. The Savings Bank of Mendocino County was organized in 1903. Charles M. Mannon will continue to serve as President of the Savings Bank of Mendocino County.

THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The New York Stock Market has had another dull week with considerable irregularity in price movement, but with the exception of the brisk rally on Wednesday and the upward swing on Friday, the market generally drifted downward.

New lows were recorded on Saturday and Wednesday by a number of the market leaders, but some of these losses were made up in the general advances on Wednesday. Railroad shares have frequently been under pressure, but recovered to some extent as the week advanced and there has been some interest displayed in the motor issues, particularly toward the latter end of the week. Oil shares were stronger following the announcement on Tuesday of a sharp reduction in the weekly oil flow and the advance of gasoline prices in Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago, and in Canada. Considerable selling has been apparent from time to time, and this had a tendency to keep prices down to the minimum. The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank, made public after the close of business on Thursday, showed an increase of \$6,000,000 in brokers' loans in this district, making the third rise reported since the middle of April, and bringing the total up to \$1,349,000,000. Call money renewed at 1½% on Monday and continued unchanged at that rate during the balance of the week.

The stock market moved to lower levels during the brief session on Saturday, and while the losses were not particularly large in the general list, there were a number of new lows recorded at the close. Railroad stocks were off, the downward swing being led by Pennsylvania and New York Central, both of which dropped to new lows for the current movement. In the industrial group, pressure was strongest against American Can, Eastman Kodak and J. I. Case Co. Weakness cropped out in Amer. Tel. & Tel. and several of the public utility group. Oil shares, on the other hand, were fairly steady, as it became more apparent that the Oklahoma-Texas restriction campaign would be successful. The principal changes on the side of the decline included among others, Allied Chemical & Dye, 1¼ points to 110¾; Coca Cola, 2¾ points to 143; Norfolk & Western, 4 points to 162; Southern Ry., 1 point to 25½, and Vulcan Detinning, 1½ points to 47. At the close, the market had quieted down, with prices slightly above the low for the day.

Stocks moved irregularly downward on Monday with railroad shares bearing the brunt of the declines. The weak spots of the group were Pennsylvania, which touched its lowest since 1922, when it reached 37¾, New York Central got down to 67½, its lowest since 1921, and Baltimore & Ohio at 43 was at its lowest since 1920. New Haven was also off and set its minimum record since 1927 at 52½. United States Steel was under pressure and declined to 85¾; Ingersoll-Rand was down 7¾ points to 86, and American Tobacco was down 2½ points to 109¾.

Changes were narrow during the greater part of the session on Tuesday. In the early trading, several efforts were made to rally the market, but selling and some profit taking checked the upward turn and prices were from fractions to a point lower at the close. Oil shares were stronger, following the announcement of the reduction in the weekly flow and the advance of gasoline prices in Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Canada. Railroad shares continued to move lower, most of them declining from a fraction to 2 points, New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio recording a loss of about a point each. United States Steel was fairly strong in the early trading, but was unable to hold its gain, and American

Can was under pressure and yielded as much as 2 3/4 points at one period during the trading. At the close, the market continued fairly steady except for a few weak spots scattered through the list.

On Wednesday, the market recovered moderately, the improvement extending to practically all sections of the list, and the advances ranged from 2 to 4 points in a number of instances. The upswing, which occurred during the final hour, included most of the market leaders, such as United States Steel, which closed at 88 1/2, with a gain of 1 1/8 points; American Can, which improved 2 3/4 points to 92 3/8; Amer. Tel. & Tel., which forged ahead 2 1/8 points to 171 7/8, and Auburn Auto, which surged upward 3 1/2 points to 136 1/2. Other active stocks closing on the side of the advance were Allied Chemical & Dye, 4 1/2 points to 112 3/4; J. I. Case Co., 4 points to 64 1/2; Ingersoll-Rand pref. 6 points to 126; Western Union Telegraph, 3 1/4 points to 113, and Worthington Pump, 2 1/8 points to 45 7/8. Railroad stocks were prominent in the advance and substantial gains were recorded by Atchison, Rock Island, New Haven, New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio.

Trading continued light on Thursday, and following a moderately strong opening, turned heavy and remained so to the close, though the declines were not particularly large and did not exceed 2 or 3 points. The principal changes on the side of the decline were Air Reduction 2 points to 77; Allied Chemical & Dye 3 points to 109 3/4; Auburn Auto, 2 1/2 points to 134; J. I. Case, 2 7/8 points to 61 5/8; Columbian Carbon, 2 1/4 points to 65; Standard Gas & Electric, 1 5/8 points to 67 7/8, and Eastman Kodak, 2 5/8 points to 139 5/8. Trading continued quiet on Friday, though the market was considerably stronger and moved briskly upward from 2 to 4 or more points. Some profit taking was in evidence from time to time, but failed to check the advance as practically all offerings were quickly absorbed. Prices continued to move upward during the greater part of the day, and most of the market leaders closed on the side of the advance. The outstanding gains included Air Reduction, 2 points to 79; Allied Chemical & Dye, 2 1/4 points to 112; American Can, 2 3/8 points to 93 3/8; Auburn Auto, 4 points to 138; Eastman Kodak, 3 3/8 points to 142 3/4; International Business Machine, 3 1/4 points to 148; Worthington Pump, 2 points to 46; Union Pacific, 2 1/2 points to 143; and Sinclair Oil pref., 4 points to 102. As the day progressed, the market slowed down somewhat but the tone continued firm and most of the market favorites closed from 2 to 3 points higher.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Week Ended Aug. 28 1931.	Stocks, Number of Shares.	Railroad, & Misc. Bonds.	State, Municipal & For'n Bonds.	Unaffiliated States Bonds.	Total Bond Sales.
Saturday	424,050	\$2,682,000	\$1,138,000	\$569,150	\$4,389,150
Monday	823,204	5,514,000	2,789,000	321,000	8,624,000
Tuesday	860,590	5,750,000	2,595,000	422,000	8,767,000
Wednesday	839,419	6,023,000	2,699,000	640,000	9,337,000
Thursday	823,650	5,139,000	2,501,000	457,500	8,097,500
Friday	929,750	5,068,000	2,208,000	311,000	7,587,000
Total	4,705,663	\$30,181,000	\$13,900,000	\$2,720,650	\$46,801,650

Note.—Actual figures for last week were as follows: Saturday, Aug. 15, 901,530; Monday, 1,314,900; Tuesday, 1,705,770; Wednesday, 1,076,570; Thursday, 1,065,080; Friday, 1,308,478.

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week Ended Aug. 28.		Jan. 1 to Aug. 28.	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Stocks—No. of shares.	4,705,663	15,302,445	389,156,601	616,421,115
Bonds.				
Government bonds	\$2,720,650	\$4,220,200	\$103,810,050	\$83,402,100
State & foreign bonds	13,900,000	18,443,000	530,053,600	496,395,900
Railroad & misc. bonds	30,181,000	42,366,000	1,174,957,700	1,434,427,400
Total bonds	\$46,801,650	\$65,029,200	\$1,808,821,350	\$2,014,225,400

* Approximate figures.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Week Ended Aug. 28 1931.	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	10,496		7,122	\$25,000	368	\$6,200
Monday	15,462	\$6,100	16,000	15,499	1,009	100
Tuesday	14,534	9,000	14,256	11,000	838	16,500
Wednesday	15,482	10,000	6,229	9,000	1,840	24,000
Thursday	12,410	65,000	12,798	17,000	1,234	5,000
Friday	3,325	1,000	4,510		1,434	8,000
Total	71,709	\$91,100	60,915	\$17,499	6,773	\$51,800
Prev. week revised	117,733	\$21,200	116,030	\$81,000	6,521	\$81,800

THE CURB EXCHANGE.

Curb Exchange trading was very quiet this week. Prices for the most part showed a downward tendency though changes were very small. To-days' market showed a slight improvement. Among industrials A. O. Smith Corp., com. jumped 12 points to 112 in to-day's trading. Aluminum

Co. of Amer., com. declined from 119 1/4 to 115, then rose to 126 1/2. Affiliated Products weakened from 22 3/8 to 20 7/8 and recovered finally to 21 1/2. Insull Utility Invest., com. lost a point to 26 1/2 then sold up to 27 3/4. Mead, Johnson & Co. on a few transactions fell from 72 to 70. Parker Rustproof sold down from 82 to 76. Utilities were somewhat firmer as the week closed. Amer. Cities Pow. & Light, class A after early weakness from 33 to 32 5/8 sold up to 34 and closed to-day at 33. Amer. & Foreign Power warrants after fractional decline from 15 7/8 to 15 1/4 moved up to 16 5/8 and ended the week at 16 1/8. Amer. Gas & Elec., com. gained over 2 1/2 points to 67 1/2. Duke Power in to-day's trading gained about 4 3/4 points to 104 3/4. Electric Bond & Share, com. was off at first from 37 1/8 to 36 1/4, but subsequently reached 37 3/4, the close to-day being at 37 3/8. Among oils Cumberland Pipe Line advanced from 36 to 38 3/4 then dropped to 29. Eureka Pipe Line sold up from 33 to 36 and at 35 1/8 finally. Humble Oil & Refg. receded from 65 to 63 5/8. Standard Oil (Indiana) after early loss from 26 5/8 to 26 recovered to 27 1/4 and finished to-day at 27. Standard Oil (Kentucky) weakened from 20 1/4 to 19 3/4 then rose to 21 3/4, reacting finally to 20 7/8. Standard Oil (Ohio) advanced from 52 to 56 but reacted to-day to 51 1/2.

A complete record of Curb Exchange transactions for the week will be found on page 1430.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 28 1931.	Stocks (Number of Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).			
		Domestic.	Foreign Government.	Foreign Corporate.	Total.
Saturday	102,855	\$2,336,000	\$33,000	\$31,000	\$2,400,000
Monday	159,110	2,547,000	103,000	135,000	2,785,000
Tuesday	163,025	2,443,000	83,000	134,000	2,660,000
Wednesday	218,583	2,460,000	65,000	46,000	2,571,000
Thursday	172,560	2,019,000	65,000	96,000	2,180,000
Friday	175,330	2,271,000	69,000	86,000	2,426,000
Total	991,463	\$14,076,000	\$418,000	\$528,000	\$15,022,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange.	Week Ended Aug. 28.		Jan. 1 to Aug. 28.	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Stocks—No. of shares.	991,463	1,926,300	75,712,396	103,697,380
Bonds.				
Domestic	\$14,076,000	\$11,154,000	\$597,479,000	\$545,767,000
Foreign Government	418,000	438,000	19,688,000	21,492,000
Foreign corporate	528,000	589,000	26,121,000	26,557,000
Total	\$15,022,000	\$12,181,000	\$643,286,000	\$593,816,000

Note.—In the above tables we now give the foreign corporate bonds separately. Formerly they were included with the foreign Government bonds.

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings this week will again show a decrease as compared with a year ago. 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. 29), bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 26.8% below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$5,638,050,946, against \$7,704,326,475 for the same week in 1930. At this center there is a loss for the five days ended Friday of 25.9%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week Ended Aug. 29.	1931.	1930.	Per Cent.
New York	\$2,863,934,097	\$3,866,000,000	-25.9
Chicago	224,345,126	345,157,542	-35.6
Philadelphia	307,000,000	362,000,000	-15.2
Boston	210,000,000	261,000,000	-19.5
Baltimore	63,363,355	96,357,631	-34.2
Kansas City	66,000,000	83,100,000	-20.5
St. Louis	*90,000,000	115,502,000	-22.1
San Francisco	No longer will report clearings.		
Los Angeles	84,264,501	107,654,921	-21.7
Pittsburgh	85,751,300	120,512,349	-28.9
Detroit	84,264,501	107,654,921	-21.7
Cleveland	75,354,129	87,539,646	-13.9
Baltimore	47,325,493	58,670,712	-19.3
New Orleans	29,554,717	34,753,739	-14.9
Twelve cities, 5 days	\$4,146,894,718	\$5,541,248,540	-25.2
Other cities, 5 days	551,481,070	776,935,910	-29.0
Total all cities, 5 days	\$4,698,375,788	\$6,318,184,450	-25.6
All cities, one day	939,675,168	1,386,142,025	-32.3
Total all cities for week	\$5,638,050,946	\$7,704,326,475	-26.8

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 had to be in all cases estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ended Aug. 22. For that week there is a decrease of 17.0%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country being \$6,880,443,638, against \$8,191,889,080 in the same week of 1930. Outside of this city there is a decrease of 20.2%, the bank clearings at this

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 12 1931:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £133,516,615 on the 5th instant (as compared with £132,034,694 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £14,109,007 since Dec. 31 1930. The shipment of bar gold which arrived from South Africa this week amounted to about £941,000, of which £550,000 had been sold forward. The balance of £391,000, together with £77,000 from the Straits Settlements was available in the open market yesterday. The price was fixed at 84s. 10 1/2d. per fine ounce, at which £420,000 was taken by an undisclosed buyer, £5,000 for India and £43,000 for the Home and Continental trade. The sudden adverse movement in exchanges to which we referred in our last letter was followed by a heavy withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England on the 6th instant, when over £2,500,000 in bar gold was taken for France and Holland. Owing, however, to the quick recovery made in the exchanges, the movement was not prolonged.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week resulted in a net efflux of £1,521,732. Receipts consisted of £1,675,000 in sovereigns "released," £816,842 in sovereigns received from abroad and £26,716 in bar gold. Withdrawals totalled £4,040,290, of which £3,791,290 was in bar gold and £249,000 in sovereigns taken for export.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 10th instant.

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like British South Africa, Australia, Brazil, etc., with values in pounds and shillings.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of July last amounted to 916,843 fine ounces, as compared with 897,750 fine ounces for June 1931 and 912,652 fine ounces for July 1930.

On the 6th instant the Imperial Bank of India raised its rate of discount from 6% to 7%.

SILVER.

The market developed a weaker tendency during the past week. Weakness in the Shanghai exchange was followed by selling on China account, and by the 10th instant prices had fallen to 12 9-16d. for both cash and two months' delivery.

America has been disposed to sell for near delivery, but has been more inclined to buy forward. The Indian Bazaars continue to give support and a satisfactory feature of the week has been some buying for shipment to Bombay by the steamer leaving this week.

The market is likely to be influenced mostly by the trend in China, and therefore remains somewhat uncertain.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 10th inst.

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like United States of America, Egypt, Mexico, etc., with values in pounds and shillings.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

Table showing Indian currency returns in Rupees, with columns for Notes in circulation, Silver coin and bullion in/out, Gold coin and bullion in/out, and Securities (Indian and British Government).

The stocks in Shanghai on the 8th instant consisted of about 76,000,000 ounces in sycee, 168,000,000 dollars and 1,700 silver bars, as compared with about 77,000,000 ounces in sycee, 166,000,000 dollars and 1,140 silver bars on the 1st instant.

Quotations during the week.

Table showing silver quotations per ounce for cash and two months' delivery, including average values.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each 1/2d. below those fixed a week ago.

We have also received this week the circular written under date of Aug. 19 1931:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £131,997,992 on the 12th inst. (as compared with £133,516,615 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £15,627,630 since Dec. 31 1930.

Bar gold available in the open market yesterday amounted to about £886,000 of which £812,000 was from South Africa, £44,000 from West Africa and £30,000 from the Straits Settlements. The price was fixed at 84s. 11 1/2d. per fine ounce, at which £544,000 was taken for Holland, £328,000 by an undisclosed buyer and £10,000 for the trade.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week resulted in a net influx of £1,520,819. Receipts totalled £1,553,819, of which £1,553,575 was in sovereigns received from abroad (including £1,000,000 from Australia) while withdrawals consisted of £33,000 in sovereigns taken for export.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 10th inst. to mid-day on the 17th inst.

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like British South Africa, Australia, Straits Settlements, etc., with values in pounds and shillings.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of July last are detailed below.

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, etc., with values in pounds and shillings.

SILVER.

Silver has again been a quiet market, but has kept remarkably steady, prices remaining unchanged at 12 1/2d. for both deliveries for four successive working days of the week under review. The steadiness has been due more to absence of selling than pressure to buy, but the Indian Bazaars have sent covering orders, generally, however, limited as to price, showing a disposition to carry forward their commitments rather than to follow any upward movement.

China has made small covering purchases but America has again been inactive.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 10th inst. to mid-day on the 17th inst.

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like United States of America, Canada, British India, Irish Free State, etc., with values in pounds and shillings.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

Table showing Indian currency returns in Rupees, with columns for Notes in circulation, Silver coin and bullion in/out, Gold coin and bullion in/out, and Securities (Indian and British Government).

The stocks in Shanghai on the 15th inst. consisted of about 74,700,000 ounces in sycee, 169,000,000 dollars and 1,140 silver bars, as compared with about 76,000,000 ounces in sycee, 168,000,000 dollars and 1,700 silver bars on the 8th inst.

Quotations during the week.

Table showing silver quotations per ounce for cash and two months' delivery, including average values.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each 1-16d. above those fixed a week ago.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE.

(See page 1412.)

PRICES ON PARIS BOURSE.

Quotations of representative stocks on the Paris Bourse as received by cable each day of the past week have been as follows:

Large table showing stock prices on the Paris Bourse for various banks and companies, including Bank of France, Banque Nationale de Credit, etc., with columns for different dates from Aug 22 to Aug 28 1931.

PRICES ON BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Berlin Stock Exchange is closed.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Aug. 19—The Pearsall National Bank in Pearsall, Texas. Capital, \$25,000. President, G. H. Beever; Cashier, E. Thomas.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS

Aug. 17—The Citizens National Bank of Blooming Grove, Texas. Effective Aug. 10 1931. Liquidating Agent, R. L. Harris, Blooming Grove, Texas. Succeeded by the First National Bank in Blooming Grove, Texas, Charter No. 13555.

Aug. 18—The First National Bank of Pearisburg, Va. Effective Aug. 17 1931. Liquidating Agent, Board of Directors of the liquidating bank. Succeeded by Giles County Bank & Trust Co., Pearisburg, Va.

Aug. 20—The First National Bank of Mineral Wells, Texas. Effective June 9 1931. Liquidating Agent, the State National Bank of Mineral Wells, Texas. Absorbed by the State National Bank of Mineral Wells, Texas, Charter No. 12669.

Aug. 21—The First National Bank of Seabright, N. J. Effective July 27 1931. Liquidating Agent, First National Bank in Sea Bright, N. J. Succeeded by First National Bank in Sea Bright, N. J., No. 13552.

Aug. 21—The Farmers National Bank of Haviland, Ohio. Effective Aug. 18 1931. Liquidating Agents, C. M. Numma and A. F. Ptak, care of the liquidating bank. Absorbed by the Farmers & Citizens Bank Co. of Payne, Ohio.

Aug. 21—The Sidney National Bank, Sidney, N. Y. Effective Aug. 18 1931. Liquidating Agents, Lester D. Hays, John Curtis, W. E. Barker, care of the liquidating bank. Succeeded by First National Bank in Sidney, N. Y., No. 13563.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

Aug. 15—The First National Bank of Hooperston, Ill. \$100,000

Aug. 15—Hooperston National Bank, Hooperston, Ill. \$100,000. Consolidated to-day under Act of Nov. 7 1918, as amended Feb. 25 1927, under charter and title of "the First National Bank of Hooperston," Ill., No. 2808, with capital stock of \$100,000.

Aug. 17—First National Bank of Spartanburg, S. C. 500,000

Aug. 17—The American National Bank of Spartanburg, S. C. 150,000. Consolidated to-day under the Act of Nov. 7 1918, as amended Feb. 25 1927, under the charter and title of "First National Bank of Spartanburg," No. 1848, with capital stock of \$500,000.

BRANCH AUTHORIZED UNDER ACT OF FEB. 25 1927.

Aug. 17—First National Bank of Spartanburg, S. C. Location of Branch: 112 West Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.

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:

Table listing shares and stocks for Adrian H. Muller & Son, New York, including items like 145 Mount Vernon Trust Co., 3,900 North Amer. Cement Corp., etc.

By Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston:

Table listing shares and stocks for Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston, including items like 40 Arlington Mills, 10 Pepperell Mfg. Co., etc.

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table listing shares and stocks for R. L. Day & Co., Boston, including items like 5 Boston Continental Nat. Bank, 14 Inman Trust Co., etc.

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing shares and stocks for Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia, including items like 26 Phila. Nat. Bank, 125 Adelphia Bk. & Tr. Co., etc.

By A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo:

Table listing shares and stocks for A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo, including items like 10 Internat. Rustless Iron, 1,000 Area Mines, etc.

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:

Main table listing dividends for various companies, including Railroads (Steam), Public Utilities, and other sectors, with columns for Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Contains two sections: Miscellaneous (Continued) and another Miscellaneous (Continued).

Table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Cent, When Payable, Books Closed. Days Inclusive. Lists various companies and their financial details.

* From unofficial sources. † The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice.

† The New York Curb Exchange Association has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice.

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend.

d Correction. e Payable in stock.

f Payable in common stock. g Payable in scrip. h On account of accumulated dividends. j Payable in preferred stock.

k Central Public Service class A dividend is payable in class A stock.

l Central States Elec. Corp. conv. pref. dividends are payable as follows: Series 1928, 3-32nds share common stock or \$1.50 cash; series 1929, 3-16ths share common stock or \$1.50 cash.

m Electric Shareholdings Corp. pref. dividend payable in cash or 44-1,000ths share common stock.

n General Gas & Elec. com. A & B dividends are payable in com. A stock unless holder notifies company prior to Sept. 10 of his desire to take cash.

o Utilities Power & Light com. and class A & B dividends payable in cash or stock as follows; holders desiring cash must notify company; Common 1-40th share common stock; class A 1-40th share class A stock; class B 1-40th share common stock.

p Midland United dividend optional either cash or 1-40th share common stock.

q Atlas Utilities Corp. declared four quarterly dividends of 75c. each, beginning with the payment on Sept. 1 1931.

r Less deduction for expenses of depository.

s Commercial Investment Trust conv. pref., series of 1929 dividend will be paid in common stock at rate of 1-52d share unless holder notifies company on or before Sept. 16 of his desire to take cash—\$1.50.

t Western Continental Utilities dividend is payable in cash unless holder notifies company of his desire to take class A stock—1-40th share.

u Blue Ridge Co. pref. dividend will be paid 1-32d share common stock unless holder notifies company on or before Aug. 15 of his desire to take cash—75c. per sh.

Weekly Return of New York City Clearing House.—Beginning with March 31 1928, the New York City Clearing House Association discontinued giving out all statements previously issued and now makes only the barest kind of a report.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY AUG. 22 1931.

Table with 5 columns: Clearing House Members, Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Net Demand Deposits, Average, Time Deposits, Average.

*As per official reports: National, June 30 1931; State, June 30 1931; Trust Co.'s, June 30 1931.

Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: (a) \$251,829,000; (b) \$93,249,000; (c) \$97,644,000; (d) \$43,789,000.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The Public National Bank & Trust Co. and Manufacturers Trust Co., having been admitted to membership in the New York Clearing House Association on Dec. 11 1930, now report weekly to the Association and the returns of these two banks are therefore no longer shown below.

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH CLOSING BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, AUG. 21 1931. NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

Table with 6 columns: Institution, Loans, Disc. and Investments, Gold, Other Cash Including Bank Notes, Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere, Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos., Gross Deposits.

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Table with 6 columns: Company, Loans, Disc. and Investments, Cash, Res'te Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere, Depos. Other Banks and Trust Cos., Gross Deposits.

* Includes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows: Empire, \$3,238,900; Fulton, \$2,336,000.

Boston Clearing House Weekly Returns.—In the following we furnish a summary of all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks:

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

Table with 4 columns: Week Ended, Changes from Previous Week, Week Ended, Week Ended.

Philadelphia Banks.—Beginning with the return for the week ended Oct. 11 1930, the Philadelphia Clearing House Association began issuing its weekly statement in a new form. The trust companies that are not members of the Federal Reserve System are no longer shown separately, but are included with the rest.

Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve System are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in Vaults" is not a part of legal reserve.

Beginning with the return for the week ended May 14 1928, the Philadelphia Clearing House Association discontinued showing the reserve required and whether reserves held are above or below requirements. This practice is continued.

Table with 4 columns: Week Ended, Changes from Previous Week, Week Ended, Week Ended.

Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, Aug. 27, 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 1362, 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. 26 1931

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 26 1931, Aug. 19 1931, Aug. 12 1931, Aug. 5 1931, July 29 1931, July 22 1931, July 15 1931, July 8 1931, Aug. 27 1930) and rows for RESOURCES (Go 1 with Federal Reserve agents, Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes, Total gold reserves, Total reserves, Bills discounted, Total bills and securities) and LIABILITIES (F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, Total deposits, Total liabilities). Includes a section for Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities.

NOTE.—Beginning with the statement of Oct. 7 1925, two new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balance held abroad and amounts due to foreign correspondents. In addition, the caption "All other earning assets," previously made up of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debentures was changed to "Other securities," and the caption, "Total earning assets" to "Total bills and securities." The latter term was adopted as a more accurate description of the total of the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provisions 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. 26 1931

Table with columns for cities (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Fran.) and rows for RESOURCES (Gold with Federal Reserve agents, Gold held excl. agst. F. R. notes, Total gold reserves, Total reserves, Bills discounted, Total bills and securities) and LIABILITIES (F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, Total deposits, Total liabilities).

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street Friday Night, Aug. 23 1931.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 1399.

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. 23., Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include Railroads, Indus. & Miscell., and various stock listings.

* No par value.

Foreign Exchange.—

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4.85 1/2 @ 4.85 25-32 for checks and 4.86 @ 4.86 1-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4.85 7-16 @ 4.85 17-32; sixty days, 4.81 1/2 @ 4.81 1/2; ninety days, 4.79 13-16 @ 4.80 1/2, and documents for payment, 4.81 1/2 @ 4.81 1/2. Cotton for payment, 4.85 1-16, and grain for payment, 4.85 1-16.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 3.92 @ 3.92 1-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40.31 1/2 @ 40.32.

Exchange for Paris on London, 123.96; week's range, 123.99 francs high and 123.95 francs low.

Table showing exchange rates for Sterling, Paris Bankers' Francs, Germany Bankers' Marks, and Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders. Columns include High for the week, Low for the week, and specific rates.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—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., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Aug. 22., Aug. 23., Aug. 24., Aug. 25., Aug. 26., Aug. 27., Aug. 28. Rows include Silver, Gold, Consols, British, French Rentes, French War L'n, and 5% (In Paris).

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 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 27 1/2.

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 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. 22, Aug. 24, Aug. 25, Aug. 26, Aug. 27, Aug. 28. Rows include First Liberty Loan, Second converted, Fourth Liberty Loan, Treasury, and various other bonds.

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

Table showing registered bond transactions: 55 4th 4 1/2 s. 104 2 1/2 to 104 2 1/2.

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Cfts. of Indebtedness, &c.

Table with columns: Maturity, Int. Rate, Bld., Asked, Maturity, Int. Rate, Bld., Asked. Rows include Sept. 15 1931, Sept. 15 1931, Dec. 15 1931.

The Curb Exchange.—The review of the Curb Exchange is given this week on page 1400.

A complete record of Curb Exchange transactions for the week will be found on page 1430.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration, and Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of the State of New York, were elected members of the Board of Trustees of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at a meeting held Aug. 26, to succeed John G. Agar, resigned, and the late George P. Miller of Milwaukee. Mr. Baker, after graduation from college, with degrees from Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee University, began his career as private secretary to Postmaster-General Wilson. In 1897 he began the practice of law in Martinsburg, W. Va. In 1902 he became City Solicitor for Cleveland, Ohio, serving until 1912. He was elected Mayor of Cleveland in 1912, and was reelected to that office for a second term. In March 1916 President Wilson appointed him Secretary of War, and he was a member of the Cabinet in that post until 1921. He was appointed by President Coolidge a member of the Court of International Justice, The Hague, 1928; elected President of Woodrow Wilson Foundation 1928; appointed a member of the Law Enforcement Commission by President Hoover in 1929. In ensuing years he has given his time to law practice, and is senior member of the law firm of Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo, of Cleveland. He is a director of the Cleveland Trust Company and the Baltimore & Ohio RR. He resides in Cleveland. Mr. Miller is a graduate of Groton Union School and Cortland Normal School. Upon graduation, he became a school teacher. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1893. He was State Comptroller in 1902. He was a justice of the Supreme Court of New York from 1903 to 1913 and was successively Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, 2nd Department, and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. In Aug. 1915 he resigned and resumed the practice of law. He was elected Governor of New York State in 1921 and served until 1923. He is now senior member of the law firm of Miller & Otis.

—The Annual Financial Review (Canadian), vol. XXXI, published by Houston's Standard Publications, 234 Bay St., Toronto, has just been issued. The volume, which gives facts regarding Canadian securities, is compiled by W. R. Houston, and covers some 1,179 pages. In the case of each company, the history, capitalization, list of officers and directors, latest financial statement, dividend record, price range of securities by months for a number of years past, are given. The high and low prices for the year 1930 of the securities listed on the Montreal, Toronto, and Calgary Stock Exchanges are also given.

—John A. Straley has been elected Vice-President of Dent Smith & Co., Inc., who conduct a general investment securities business specializing in first mortgage bonds of water companies. Mr. Straley will be in charge of retail securities distribution.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Aug. 22 to Friday Aug. 28) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Table with columns for 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1.', and 'PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1930.'. Rows list various stock names and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-dividend and ex-rights.

Table with columns for 'HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT' (Saturday Aug. 22 to Friday Aug. 28), '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 1930.'. Rows list various stocks like Dome Mines Ltd., Dominion Stores, Douglas Aircraft Co Inc, etc.

SEE FOURTH PAGE PRECEDING. FOR SALES OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE FOURTH PAGE PRECEDING.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. b Ex-dividends.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Aug. 22 to Friday Aug. 28) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stocks with their share prices and sales volume.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table listing various stock categories such as 'Indus. & Miscell. (Com.) Par', 'Hawaian Pineapple Co Ltd', 'Hercules Motors', etc., with their respective share prices and sales.

PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots.

Table showing price ranges for various stocks, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1930.

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year (1930), with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE FIFTH PAGE PRECEDING.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. z Ex-dividend. v Ex-rights.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Aug. 22 to Friday Aug. 28) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stocks with their respective prices and sales volumes.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table listing various stock categories such as 'Indus. & Miscell. (Con.)', 'Matheson Alkalk Works', 'Maytag Co.', etc., with their share counts and prices.

PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots.

Table with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices per share, and 'PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1930.' Rows list various stocks with their price ranges and historical performance.

SEE SIXTH PAGE PRECEDING.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. b Ex-dividend and ex-rights. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Aug. 22 to Friday Aug. 28), Sales for the Week, Stocks (Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par), PER SHARE (Range Since Jan. 1, On basis of 100-shares lots), and PER SHARE (Range for Previous Year 1930). Rows include various stock listings like Pittsburgh Coal, Pittsburg Steel, and Standard Oil.

137 FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE SEVENTH PAGE PRECEDING.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. * Ex-dividend. * Ex-rights.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots.

PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1930.

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Aug. 22 to Friday Aug. 28), sales for the week, stock names, and price ranges. Includes entries like 'Indus. & Miscell. (Concl.) Par', 'Texas Pac Land Trust', 'The Fair', 'Thermoid Co.', etc.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE EIGHTH PAGE PRECEDING.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. * Ex-dividend. * Ex-rights.

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

1421

On Jan. 1 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.										
Bond	Interest	Price	Week's	Range		No.	Low	High	Bonds Sold.	Range	BONDS.									
Aug. 28.	Period.	Friday	Range or	Since	Since						Low	High	Since	Price	Week's	Range		No.	Low	High	Range
Bid	Ask	Low	High	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.	Low	High	Jan. 1.	Bid	Ask	Low	High	Jan. 1.	Low	High	Since				
First Liberty Loan—	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	163	100 2/2	102 2/2	102 2/2	Cundinamarca (Dept) Colombia	M N	35 3/8	Sale	36 3/8	41	31	35 3/8	69 1/2		
3 1/2% of 1932-47	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	163	100 2/2	102 2/2	102 2/2	External s f 6 1/2% 1959	M N	108	Sale	107	108 3/4	83	105	111		
Conv 4 1/2% of 1932-47	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	163	100 2/2	102 2/2	102 2/2	Czechoslovakia (Rep of) 8% 1921	A O	107	Sale	107	107 1/4	18	107	110 3/4		
Conv 4 1/2% of 1932-47	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	163	100 2/2	102 2/2	102 2/2	Sinking fund 8% ser B—1922	A O	105	Sale	105	105 3/4	46	104	107 1/4		
2d conv 4 1/2% of 1932-47	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	163	100 2/2	102 2/2	102 2/2	Denmark 20-year extl 6% 1918-1942	J J	105	Sale	105	105 3/4	46	104	107 1/4		
Fourth Liberty Loan	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	163	100 2/2	102 2/2	102 2/2	External gold 5 1/2% 1915-1955	F A	100 1/2	Sale	100 3/4	101	38	96 1/2	102		
4 1/2% of 1933-38	A O	104 1/2	Sale	104 3/4	104 1/2	331	102 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	External g 4 1/2%—Apr 15 1922	F A	95 1/2	Sale	95 3/4	96 3/4	143	93 1/2	100 1/2		
Conversion 3s coupon	J J	112 1/2	Sale	112 3/4	112 1/2	459	109 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Deutsche Bk Am part of 6% 1932	M S	84 1/2	Sale	84 1/2	86	20	84 1/2	100 1/2		
Treasury 4 1/2%—1947-1952	A O	112 1/2	Sale	112 3/4	112 1/2	459	109 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Dominican Rep Cust Ad 5 1/2% '42	M S	87	Sale	87	89 1/2	50	85 3/8	96		
Treasury 4s—1944-1954	J D	107 1/2	Sale	107 3/4	107 1/2	79	105 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	1st ser 5 1/2% of 1926	A O	84	Sale	84	89	27	84	91		
Treasury 3 1/2%—1946-1956	M S	105 1/2	Sale	105 3/4	105 1/2	265	104 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	2d series sink fund 5 1/2%—1940	A O	83 1/2	Sale	83 3/8	89	32	83 3/8	94		
Treasury 3 3/8%—1943-1947	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	118	100 2/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Dresden (City) external 7%—1945	M N	72	Sale	71 1/2	72	11	65	96		
Treasury 3 3/8% June 15 1940-1943	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	144	100 2/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Dutch East Indies extl 6%—1946	J J	101 1/4	Sale	101	101 1/4	33	100 3/8	102 1/2		
Treasury 3 3/8%—1941-1943	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	118	100 2/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	40-year external 6%—1926	M S	101 1/2	Sale	101 1/2	102	12	101	102 1/2		
Treasury 3 3/8% June 15 1940-1949	J D	101 1/2	Sale	101 3/4	101 1/2	215	100 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	30-year ext 5 1/2% Mar—1953	M S	101 1/2	Sale	101 1/2	101 1/2	2	100 3/4	103 1/2		
Treasury 3 3/8%—1941-1943	J D	102 1/2	Sale	102 3/4	102 1/2	118	100 2/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	30-year ext 5 1/2% Nov—1953	M N	101 1/2	Sale	101 1/2	101 1/2	5	80	107		
Treasury 3 3/8% June 15 1940-1949	J D	101 1/2	Sale	101 3/4	101 1/2	497	100 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	El Salvador (Republic) 8%—1948	M N	80	Sale	80	80 1/2	5	80	107		
Panama Canal 3%—1961	Q M	98 3/4	Sale	98 3/4	98 3/4	30	98 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	Estonia (Republic of) 7%—1967	J J	89	Sale	89	91 1/2	4	88 1/2	96		
										Finland (Republic) extl 6%—1945	M S	75	Sale	75	77	14	73 3/4	97		
										External sinking fund 7%—1950	M S	80 1/4	Sale	79 3/4	82	8	79 3/8	99		
										External sink fund 6 1/2%—1956	M S	77	Sale	77	78 1/4	38	75 3/8	96		
										External sink fund 5 1/2%—1958	F A	70	Sale	70	72 1/2	14	70	88 1/4		
										Finnish Mun Loan 6 1/2% A—1954	A O	75	Sale	75	76	1	70	94		
										External 6 1/2% series B—1954	A O	72	Sale	72	73 1/2	1	71 1/2	93 1/2		
										Frankfurt (City) of s f 6 1/2%—1953	M N	51	Sale	51	52	9	45	87		
										French Republic extl 7 1/2%—1941	J D	125 1/8	Sale	125 1/8	125 1/4	22	124	127		
										External 7 1/2% of 1924—1949	J D	118 1/8	Sale	118 1/8	118 1/2	19	117	121 1/2		

c Cash sale. e On the basis of \$5 to £ sterling. s Option sale.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 28.', 'Price Friday Aug. 28.', 'Week's Range or Last Sale.', 'Range Since Jan. 1.', and 'Interest Period'. Includes sub-sections for 'Foreign Govt. & Municipals', 'Railroad', and 'U.S. Govt. Bonds'.

Cash sale. * Option sale.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Name, Interest, Price, Week's Range, Range Since, and various other details. The table is organized into two main sections: 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE'.

o Cash sale. s Option sale. * Sale at 103 1/4 reported on March 10 was an error; should have been ref. 4 1/2 of 1973. No bonds of the 1st & ref. 5s of 1973 issue outstanding.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Price, Week's Range, Bonds Sold, and Range Since Jan. 1. Includes sections for N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE and INDUSTRIALS.

c Cash sale. d Due May. e Due August. s Option sale.

Table with columns: BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Aug. 28, Interest Period, Price Friday Aug. 28, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Am Type Found deb 6s, Am Wat Wks & El col tr 6s, etc.

Table with columns: BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Aug. 28, Interest Period, Price Friday Aug. 28, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Federal Light & Tr 1st 5s, Genl Petrol 1st s f 6s, etc.

c Cash sale, s Option sale.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 28.

Table of bond transactions including columns for Bid, Ask, Price, Week's Range, and Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries for various companies like Nat Dairy, Nat Steel, and Nat Ry.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 28.

Table of bond transactions including columns for Bid, Ask, Price, Week's Range, and Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries for various companies like Rima Steel, Rochester Gas, and United Ry.

c Cash sales. s Option sales.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Boston Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, 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 Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Bonds.

* No par value. z Ex-dividend.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, 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 stock listings.

Table with 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 listings.

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange transactions, August 22 to August 28, 1945. 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. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights.

Toronto Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Toronto Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange transactions, August 22 to August 28, 1945. 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.

Toronto Curb.—Record of transactions at the Toronto Curb, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of Toronto Curb transactions, August 22 to August 28, 1945. 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.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of Philadelphia Stock Exchange transactions, August 22 to August 28, 1945. 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. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of Baltimore Stock Exchange transactions, August 22 to August 28, 1945. 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 Consol Gas, Fidelity & Gu Fire Corp, and others. Columns include Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* No par value. Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, including companies like Allegheny Steel, Aluminum Cords Mfg, and others. Columns include Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* No par value. Cleveland Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for Cleveland Stock Exchange, including companies like Allen Industries, Central United National, and others. Columns include Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

Table of stock prices for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, including companies like Robbins & Mers v t c ser 1, Selberling Rubber com, and others. Columns include Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* No par value. Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, including companies like Am Laundry Mach com, Amer Rolling Mill com, and others. Columns include Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* No par value. St. Louis Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for St. Louis Stock Exchange, including companies like Bank & Trust Stocks, First National Bank, and others. Columns include Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* No par value. San Francisco Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at San Francisco Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for San Francisco Stock Exchange, including companies like Alaska Juneau Gold Min, Anglo Calif Trust Co, and others. Columns include Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

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). Lists various stocks like North Amer Inv 6% pref., Southern Nat Bank, 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). Lists various stocks like Sou Calif Edison com., Original preferred, etc.

* No par value. New York Produce Exchange Securities Market.—Following is the record of transactions at the New York Produce Exchange Securities Market, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, both inclusive, compiled from 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). Lists various stocks like Admiralty Alaska Gold, American Sealco, etc.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, 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). Lists various stocks like Associated Gas & Elec A., Bolsa Chica Oil A., etc.

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. 22) and ending the present Friday (Aug. 28). 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.

Large table with columns: Week Ended Aug. 28, Stocks— Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Indus. & Miscellaneous, Amer Wire com v t c, etc.

Main table containing stock market data for August 29, 1931. Columns include Stock Name, Par value, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High), and corresponding data for Stocks (Concluded) on the right side.

Main table containing financial data for 'Bonds (Concluded)', 'Foreign Government and Municipalities (Concluded)', and 'Foreign Government and Municipalities'. It includes columns for last sale price, weekly range, sales volume, and date.

* No par value. l Correction. n Sold under the rule. o Sold for cash. s Option sales. t Ex-rights and bonus. w When issued. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. See alphabetical list below for "Under the Rule" sales affecting the range for the year.

Chicago District Electric, gen. deb. 5 3/4's, 1935, May 13, \$2,000 at 103 3/4. Consol. Automatic Merchandising, com. v. t. c., March 9, 100 at 5-16. Consol. G. E. L. & P. 4 1/2's ser. H 1970, Aug. 10, \$7,000 at 105 1/4. Empire Power partic. stock, July 10, 50 at 39 1/2. General Rayon deb. 6's, 1948, Feb. 3, \$3,000 at 55. Gillette Safety Razor, deb. 5's, 1940, June 29, \$9,000 at 96 1/2. Godebux Sugars cl A, Aug. 3, 100 at 17. Illinois Power & Light, 6% pref., March 23, 18 at 97 3/4. Iron Cap Copper Co., March 16, 100 at 1 1/2. National Baking, common, Jan. 18, 100 at 5. National Steel Corp. 5's, 1956, May 8, \$31,000 at 99 1/4. New York Pow. & Lt. 4 1/2's, 1967, July 9, \$4,000 at 100 1/4. Northern States Power, 7% pref., March 20, 50 at 110 1/2. Prussian Elec. 6's, 1954, April 21, \$4,000 at 80 1/4. Puget Sound Pow. & Light 4 1/2's, series D, 1950, June 15, \$3,000 at 95. Shawinigan Water & Power 1st 4 1/2's, ser. A, 1937, May 18, \$5,000 at 98 1/2. Wright & Hargreaves Mines, June 3, 100 at 5 1/4. See Alphabetical list below for "Option" sales affecting the range for the year. Arnold Print Works 6's, 1941, Jan. 22, \$1,000 at 83. Associated Gas & Elec. deb. 5 1/2's 1950, Aug. 6, \$3,000 at 63 1/2. Associated Telephone Utilities, conv. deb. 5 1/2's, 1944, June 3, \$5,000 at 76. Atlas Plywood deb. 5 1/2's, 1943, Jan. 2, \$1,000 at 62. Central States Power & Light 5 1/2's, 1953, June 11, \$1,000 at 61. Central Public Service w. w. 5 1/2's 1946, Aug. 11, \$1,000 at 70. Columbia Gas & Electric deb. 5's, 1961, Feb. 2, \$5,000 at 96 1/2. Continental Oil deb. 5 1/2's, 1937, May 18, \$5,000 at 82 1/2. Curtis Mfg. class A, July 22, 100 at 17 1/2. Eisler Electric, June 4, 100 at 2 1/4. Ereole Marelli El. Mfg. 6 1/2's, 1953, w. w., Jan. 7, \$1,000 at 63 1/2. Gen. Pub. Serv. deb. 5's, 1953, April 4, \$2,000 at 93 1/2. Guardian Investors 5's, 1948, with warrants, Jan. 28, \$1,000 at 40 1/2. Indianapolis Power & Light 1st 5's, 1957, Feb. 3, \$2,000 at 99 1/2. Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland 1st mtge. 7's, 1944, Feb. 4, \$1,000 at 95. Interstate Power 1st 5's, 1957, Jan. 20, \$3,000 at 78 1/2. Middle West Utilities, 5% notes, 1935, Aug. 24, \$8,000 at 91. Mortgage Bank of Chile 6's, 1931, Feb. 24, \$2,000 at 100. National Trade Journal 6's, 1938, Feb. 26, \$2,000 at 15. New England Gas & Elec., 5's, 1948, July 21, \$2,000 at 82 1/2. Northern Texas Utilities 7's, 1935, April 15, \$1,000 at 100 1/2. Pacific Power & Light 5's, 1955, March 10, \$5,000 at 90. Pub. Serv. of Nor. Ill., 4 1/2's E, 1980, Aug. 4, \$2,000 at 99 1/2. Public Service of Nor. Ill. deb. 5's, 1931, April 27, \$1,000 at 99 1/2. Puget Sound Pow. & Lt. 4 1/2's, 1950, July 23, \$2,000 at 94. Seaboard Util. Shares Corp. com., Aug. 24, 200 at 2 1/4. Shearfr (W. A.) Pen. June 3, 100 at 30. Shenandoah Corp. 6% conv. pref., July 15, 100 at 29 1/4 & Aug. 24, 200 at 29 1/4. S'west G. & E. 1st 5's, 1957, Jan. 2, \$5,000 at 91; May 7, \$1,000 at 100 1/4. Standard Invest. Corp. 5 1/2's, 1939, June 2, \$3,000 at 70. Tri-Utilities Corp., 5's, 1949, Aug. 20, \$1,000 at 10 1/4. Trusecon Steel pref., April 22, 25 at 100. Union Amer. Investing 5's, 1948, with warrants, Jan. 6, \$1,000 at 79. Union Amer. Investing, deb. 5's, 1948, with warrants, June 23, \$2,000 at 93. Union Gulf Corp. 5's, 1950, Jan. 2, \$1,000 at 100 1/4. U. S. Radiator 5's A, 1938, March 6, \$3,000 at 86. Virginia Public Service Co. 6's, 1946, Jan. 15, \$2,000 at 88; March 11, \$5,000 at 94 1/2. Washington Water Power 1st & ref. 5's, 1960, Jan. 24, \$1,000 at 102 1/4. Western Newspaper Union 6's, 1944, June 11, \$1,000 at 88. Wisconsin Public Service 5 1/2's B, 1958, June 24, \$1,000 at 105 1/4.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—Lawrence M. Bainbridge and Archibald C. Curry, former partners in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Bainbridge & Ryan, have become associated with Boettcher-Newton & Co., 52 Wall Street. Jefferson Kennedy, John P. Rockwood, Edwin H. Ensell and Roy D. Pearsall, formerly with Bainbridge & Ryan, have also become associated with Boettcher-Newton & Co. The firm of Bainbridge & Ryan has retired from active business. —Gerald H. May and John Q. Rowland announce the formation of May & Rowland to conduct a brokerage business in unlisted and inactive securities. The new firm will maintain offices at 115 Broadway. —Kidder, Peabody & Co. announce the appointment of A. H. Leggett to represent the firm in Ohio with headquarters at Cleveland. His offices will be in the Midland Bank Building. —A three-year dividend record of leading Austrian, Hungarian and Czechoslovakian banks and industrial corporations has been compiled by New York & Hanseatic Corp. —James Talcott, Inc. has been appointed factor for the Wannalanci Textile Co., Lowell, Mass., manufacturers of Celanese fabrics.

Quotations for Unlisted Securities

Public Utility Bonds.

Table of Public Utility Bonds with columns for company name, price, and other details. Includes entries like Am Com th P 5 1/2s '53. M&N, Am S P S 5 1/2s 1948. M&N, etc.

Investment Trusts (Concluded).

Table of Investment Trusts with columns for trust name, price, and other details. Includes entries like Public Service Trust Shares, Representative Trust Shares, etc.

Public Utility Stocks.

Table of Public Utility Stocks with columns for company name, price, and other details. Includes entries like Alabama Power \$7 pref., Amer Elec Sec partic pf., etc.

Industrial Stocks.

Table of Industrial Stocks with columns for company name, price, and other details. Includes entries like Adams Mills \$7 pref., Aeolian Co \$7 pref., etc.

Investment Trusts.

Table of Investment Trusts with columns for trust name, price, and other details. Includes entries like A B C Trust Shares ser D, Series E, etc.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks.

Table of Telephone and Telegraph Stocks with columns for company name, price, and other details. Includes entries like Am Dist Tel of N J \$4., Bell Tel (Can) 8% pref., etc.

Chain Store Stocks.

Table of Chain Store Stocks with columns for company name, price, and other details. Includes entries like Boback (H C) Inc., Butler (James) common, etc.

* No par value. d Last reported market. n New stock. z Ex-dividend. s Ex-dividend of \$65. y Ex-rights.

Quotations for Unlisted Securities—Concluded—Page 2

Sugar Stocks.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes Fajardo Sugar, Haytian Corp Amer, Savannah Sugar com, 7% preferred.

New York Bank Stocks.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes America, Bank of Yorktown, Brooklyn National, Chase, Chatham-Ph Nat Bk & Tr, etc.

Trust Companies.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes American Express, Banca Comm Italiana Tr, Bank of Sicily Trust, etc.

Chicago Bank Stocks.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes Central Republic, Chic Bk of Commerce, Continental Ill Bk & Tr, etc.

Industrial and Railroad Bonds.

Table with columns for bond names and prices. Includes Adams Express 4s, 1947 & D, American Meter 6s, 1946, etc.

Insurance Companies.

Table with columns for company names and prices. Includes Aetna Casualty & Surety, Aetna Fire, Aetna Life, Agricultural, etc.

Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies.

Table with columns for company names and prices. Includes Bond & Mortgage Guar, Empire Title & Guar, Franklin Surety, etc.

Aeronautical Stocks.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes Alexander Indus 8% pref, American Airports Corp, Aviation Sec of New Eng, etc.

Quotations for Other Over-the-Counter Securities

Short Term Securities.

Table with columns for security names and prices. Includes Allis-Chal Mfg 5s, May 1937, Alum Co of Amer 6s, May '52, etc.

Water Bonds.

Table with columns for bond names and prices. Includes Alton Water 5s, 1956, Ark Wat 1st 5s A 1956, etc.

Railroad Equipments.

Table with columns for equipment names and prices. Includes Atlantic Coast Line 6s, Equipment 6 1/2s, Baltimore and Ohio 6s, etc.

Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds.

Table with columns for stock/bond names and prices. Includes Amer Bank Stk Tr Shares, American & Continental, Amer Invest Trust Shares, etc.

*No par value. a And dividend. d Last reported market. s Ex-dividend. r Ex-rights.

Table with columns: Month, Gross Earnings (1930, 1929), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), Length of Road (1930, 1929). Rows include January through June for multiple years.

Table with columns: Month, Net Earnings (1930, 1929), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), Amount, Per Cent. Rows include January through June for multiple years.

Other Monthly Steam Railroad Reports.—In the following we show the monthly reports of STEAM railroad companies received this week as issued by the companies themselves, where they embrace more facts than are required in the reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, such as fixed charges, &c., or where they differ in some other respect from the reports to the Commission.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. System. (Includes the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. and Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry.)

Table with columns: Month of June, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, expenses, net income, etc.

Chicago Great Western. —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, expenses, net income, etc.

Maine Central Railroad. —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, expenses, net income, etc.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines. —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, expenses, net income, etc.

New York Haven & Hartford RR. —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Net railway operating income, expenses, net income, etc.

New York Ontario & Western Ry. —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, expenses, net income, etc.

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System. —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Revenues (Freight, Passenger, Mail, Express, etc.), Expenses, net income, etc.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. (Excluding Subsidiary Lines) —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Operated mileage, net income, etc.

Soo Line—System. (Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Ry. Co.) (Including Wisconsin Central Ry. Co.) —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Freight revenue, passenger revenue, net income, etc.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines. —Month of July— 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928.

Table with columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Net railway oper. inc., net income, etc.

Southern Pacific Lines.

Table with columns for Month of July (1931, 1930) and 7 Mos. End. July 31 (1931, 1930). Rows include: Aver. miles of road oper., Revenues (Freight, Passenger, Mail, Express, etc.), Ry. oper. revenues, Expenses (Maint. of way & struct., Traffic, etc.), Income (Net rev. from ry. oper., etc.), and Net ry. oper. income.

Texas & Pacific Ry.

Table with columns for Month of July (1931, 1930) and 7 Mos. End. July 31 (1929, 1928). Rows include: Net ry. oper. income, Net income, and Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 9 '31, p. 3547.

Union Pacific System.

Table with columns for Month of July (1931, 1930) and 7 Mos. End. July 31 (1929, 1928). Rows include: Operating Revenues (Freight, Passenger, Mail, Express, etc.), Operating Expenses (Maint. of way & struct., Traffic, etc.), Income Items (Net rev. from ry. oper., etc.), and Net railway oper. inc.

Table with columns for Month of July (1931, 1930) and 7 Mos. End. July 31 (1929, 1928). Rows include: Operating Revenues (Freight, Passenger, Mail, Express, etc.), Operating Expenses (Maint. of way & struct., Traffic, etc.), Income Items (Net rev. from ry. oper., etc.), and Net railway oper. inc.

Western Maryland Ry. Co.

Table with columns for Month of July (1931, 1930) and 7 Mos. End. July 31 (1931, 1930). Rows include: Operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Equipment rents, Joint facility rents, Net ry. oper. income, Other income, Gross income, Fixed charges, and Net income.

Earnings of Large Telephone Companies.—The Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington has issued a monthly statement of the earnings of large telephone companies having an annual operating revenue in excess of \$250,000. Below is a summary of the return:

Table with columns: No. of Co., Operating Stations, Operating Revenues, Operating Expenses, Operating Income. Rows for June 1931, June 1930, 6 months ended June 1931, 6 months ended June 1930.

New York City Street Railways.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Revenue, Gross Income, Deductions from Income, Net Corp. Income. Rows for Brooklyn & Queens, Eighth & Ninth Aves (Receiver), Fifth Avenue Coach, Interboro Rapid Transit—Subway Division, Elevated Division, Hudson & Manhattan, Manhattan & Queens, N Y & Harlem, N Y & Queens (Receivers), N Y Railways Corp, N Y Rapid Transit, South Brooklyn Ry Co, Stelway Rys (Receivers), Surface Transportation, Third Avenue System.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS COS.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. (Formerly Addressograph International Corp.) Table with columns: Period (3 Months Ended, 6 Mos. End.), Net profit after deprec., devel., patent exp., Fed. taxes, subs. pref. divs., &c., Earnings per share on 760,213 shares capital stock (no par), Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 2 '31, p. 3340.

Alabama Power Co. (And Subsidiary Companies) (The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. System) Table with columns: Month of July (1931, 1930), 12 Mos. End. July 31 (1931, 1930). Rows include: Gross earnings, Oper. exps., incl. taxes and maintenance, Gross income, Fixed charges, Net income, Provision for retirement reserve, Dividends on preferred stock, Balance, Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle, June 20 '31, p. 4582.

Allied Products Corp. Earnings for Six Months Ended June 30 1931. Table with columns: Net loss after expenses, depreciation, &c., Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 25 '31, p. 3150.

American Safety Razor Corp. (And Subsidiaries) Table with columns: 6 Months Ended June 30 (1931, 1930). Rows include: Operating income, Other income, Total income, Depreciation, Federal and foreign taxes, Net income, Dividends, Surplus, Earns. per sh. on 200,000 shs. cap. stock (no par), Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 7 '31, p. 1803, and Feb. 28 '31, p. 1622.

Alabama Water Service Co.

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, General taxes, Net earnings from operation, Other income, Gross corporate income, Interest on funded debt, Miscellaneous interest charges, Reserved for retirements, replacements and Fed. income tax and miscellaneous deductions, Net income, and Dividends on preferred stock.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 11 '31, p. 2757

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

(Not Including Williams Steamship Corp.)

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include Six Months Ended June 30— Operating earnings, Operating and general expenses, Net profit from operations, Prof. from sale of sec., ships sold & miscell. inc., Interest on Federal tax refund, Int. & divs. rec. on invest. & from other sources, Interest on notes & bonds payable, Total profit, Provision for depreciation, Net profit before Federal taxes, Dividends, Earns. per sh. on 475,602 shs. cap. stk. (par \$10), z Dividend payable 50c. June 30; 25c. Sept. 30 and 25c. Dec. 31 1931, and a Special dividend of \$8 per share.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 7 '31, p. 1803

Arundel Corp.

Period End. June 30— 1931—Month—1930. 1931—7 Mos.—1930.

Table with columns for 1931-Month-1930 and 1931-7 Mos.-1930. Rows include Net income after deprec. and taxes.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 7 '31, p. 1034.

Associated Oil Co.

(And Subsidiaries)

Table with columns for 1931, 1930, 1929, and 1928. Rows include Tot. vol. of bus. done, Tot. exp. incident to op., Operating income, Other income, Total income, Int., disc. & prem. on funded debt, Depreciation and depletion charged off, Cancelled leases, development expenses, &c., Est. Fed. income tax, Net income, Earned surplus at beginning of year, Adjust. applic. to surplus of prior years, Dividends, Total net consolidated earned surplus, and Earns. per sh. on 2,290,412 shs. cap. stk. (par \$25).

a By Associated Oil Co. and subsidiaries as represented by their combined gross sales and earnings, exclusive of inter-company sales and transactions. b Including repairs, maintenance, administration, insurance, retirement of physical property, cancelled leases, development expenses on both productive and unproductive acreage, abandoned wells and all other charges except depreciation and depletion and Federal income tax. Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 7 '31, p. 1791

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines.

(And Subsidiary Steamship Companies)

Table with columns for Month of June and 6 Mos. End. June 30. Rows include Operating revenues, Net rev. from oper. (incl. depreciation), Gross income, Int., rents & taxes, Net income.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 16 '31, p. 3716

Barnet Leather Co., Inc.

Period End. June 30— 1931—3 Mos.—1930. 1931—6 Mos.—1930.

Table with columns for 1931-3 Mos.-1930 and 1931-6 Mos.-1930. Rows include Net loss after deduction charges for maint. and repairs to plants and estimated taxes, &c.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 7 '31, p. 1805

Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co., Ltd.

Table with columns for Month of July and 7 Mos. End. July 31. Rows include Gross earnings from oper, Operating expenses, Net earnings.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle June 27 '31, p. 4753

Brooklyn & Queens Transit System.

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net revenue from operation, Taxes on operating properties, Operating income, Net non-operating income, Gross income, Total income deductions, Net income.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Sept. 6 '30, p. 1563

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System.

(Including Brooklyn & Queens Transit System)

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net revenue from operation, Taxes on operating properties, Operating income, Net non-operating income, Gross income, Total income deductions, Net income.

* Of which sums there accrues to minority interests of the B. & Q. T. Corp., 1931, \$94,585; 1930, \$88,682.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Sept. 6 '30, p. 1562.

California Water Service Co.

Earnings From Dates of Acquisition Only.

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include 12 Mos. End. June 30— Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, General taxes, Net earnings from operations, Other income, Gross corporate income, Interest on funded debt, Miscellaneous interest charges, Reserved for retirements, replacements and Fed. income tax and miscellaneous deductions, Net income, Dividends on preferred stock, Interest on 6% notes.

Note.—The decrease in revenues, expenses and charges is due to the sale of Fresno Plant, Feb. 1 1931.

x Disregarding Dates of Acquisition (Earning Power).

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include 12 Mos. End. June 30— Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, General taxes, Net earnings from operations, Other income, Gross corporate income, x Reflects earnings of Pacific Water Co. recently acquired.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 11 '31, p. 2758

Chain Store Investment Corp.

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include Three Months Ended June 30— Net profit after charges, Net loss on sale of securities, Net loss for period.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 14 '31, p. 1229

Chester Water Service Co.

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include 12 Months Ended June 30— Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, General taxes, Net earnings from operation, Other income, Gross corporate income, Interest on funded debt, Miscellaneous interest charges, Reserved for retirements, (replacements) and Fed. income tax and miscellaneous deductions, Net income, Dividends on preferred stock.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 11 '31, p. 2759

Citizens Water Service Co.

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930. Rows include 12 Months Ended June 30— Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, General taxes, Net earnings from operation, Interest on funded debt, Reserved for retirements, replacements and Fed. income tax and miscellaneous deductions, Net income, Dividends on preferred stock.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 11 '31, p. 2759

City Stores Co.

(And Subsidiaries)

Table with columns for 1931-3 Mos.-1930 and 1931-6 Mos.-1930. Rows include Period End. July 31— Net loss aft. res. for deprec., conting. & deduc. of minority interest, Earns. per sh. on 1,067,469 shs. com. stk. out.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 16 '31, p. 3719

(The) Commonwealth & Southern Corp.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with columns for Month of July and 12 Mos. End. July 31. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper., exp., incl. taxes & maintenance, Fixed charges, Net income, Provision for retirement reserve, * Dividends on preferred stocks, Balance.

Note.—Including interest, amortization of debt discount and expenses and earnings accruing on stock of subsidiaries not owned by the Commonwealth & Southern Corp.

* Includes dividends on preferred stock of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. from dates of issue, and prior thereto dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiary holding companies which were eliminated by merger pursuant to plan dated Jan. 7 1930.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle June 6 '31, p. 4238

Colonial Beacon Oil Co.

Table with 4 columns: 1931-3 Mos., 1930, 1931-6 Mos., 1930. Rows include Net loss after interest, depreciation, invent. adjustment, &c.

Consolidated Gas Utilities Co.

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Gross earnings from all sources, Net earnings after operating expenses and local taxes.

Consumers Power Co.

(The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. System)

Table with 4 columns: Month of July, 1931, 1930, 1931, 1930. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper. exp., incl. taxes & maintenance, Fixed charges, Net income.

Container Corp. of America.

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Total income, Depreciation, Federal taxes, Net profit, Preferred dividends, Surplus.

Crown Willamette Paper Co.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Gross profit, Depreciation, Depletion, Interest, Federal taxes, Min. int. Pacific Mills, Net profit.

Eastern Shore Public Service Co.

Table with 4 columns: 1931-3 Mos., 1930, 1931-12 Mos., 1930. Rows include Gross earnings, Net earn. before deprec., Net inc. before deprec.

Eastern Utilities Associates.

(And Constituent Companies)

Table with 4 columns: Month of July, 1931, 1930, 1931, 1930. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Inc. from other sources, Interest and amortization, Balance, Dividends on pref. stock of constituent companies, Amount applicable to common stock of constituent companies in hands of public, Balance applicable to reserves and Eastern Utilities Associates.

Exchange Buffet Corp.

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Gross operating profits, Depreciation, Prov. for Federal taxes, Net profit, Dividends paid, Surplus, Earns. per sh. on 250,000 shs. com. stk. (no par).

Fall River Gas Works Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of July, 1931, 1930, 1931, 1930. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Interest charges, Balance, * Interest on funds for construction purposes.

Flintkote Company.

Table with 2 columns: 16 Weeks, 28 Weeks. Rows include Period Ended July 18 1931, Net profit after chgs. & res. for deprec., taxes, &c., Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 2 '31, p. 3350.

Federal Water Service Corp.

(And Subsidiaries)

Table with 3 columns: 1931, 1930. Rows include 12 Months Ended June 30, Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, Reserved for retirements and replacements, General taxes, Net earnings, Other income, Gross corporate income, Charges of subsidiary companies, Interest on funded debt, Amortization of debt discount, misc. int., &c., Dividends on preferred stock, Balance, Charges of Federal Water Service Corp., Miscellaneous interest & other charges, Provision for Federal income tax, Balance, Dividends on pref. stock of Federal Water Service Corp., Balance, Earnings on which class A stock has first lien, per sh, Distributable to class A stock, per share.

Gatineau Power Co.

Table with 3 columns: 1931, 1930. Rows include 12 Months Ended June 30, Gross revenue (incl. other income), Net before interest and depreciation, Interest on first mortgage bonds, Interest on debentures, Other interest and amortization, Depreciation, Balance to surplus, Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle July 11 '31, p. 285.

General Realty & Utilities Corp.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30 1931.

Table with 2 columns: 1931, 1928. Rows include Mortgage loan feeds, Mortgage loan interest, &c. (net), Net income from real estate operations, incl. adjust. for share of profits or losses of companies not fully owned, Profit on sale of real estate equities, Cash dividends and interest, Profit on sale of securities, Total income, Operating expenses, Provision for Federal income tax, Provision for contingencies, Net income, Dividends on preferred stock, Balance, surplus, x Provision for Federal income tax not required due to the exclusion from income of dividends, to the use of original cost for securities sold and to other adjustments believed to be available for tax purposes, Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 21 '31, p. 2206.

Georgia Power Co.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

(The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. System)

Table with 4 columns: Month of July, 1931, 1930, 1931, 1930. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper. expenses, includ'g taxes & maintenance, Gross income, Fixed charges, Net income, Provision for retirement reserve, Dividends on first preferred stock, Balance, Note.—Operations of Columbus Electric & Power Co., acquired as of May 1 1930, are included for all periods.

(B. F.) Goodrich & Co.

(And Subsidiaries)

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30, Net sales, Manufactur'g, &c. exp., 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), Balance, surplus, Shs. com. outst. (no par), Earns. per sh. on com., Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 14 '31, p. 1981.

(W. T.) Grant Co.

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include 6 Mos. End. July 31, Sales, Cost of mdse. sold & operating expenses, Gross trading profit, Other income, Total gross income, Depreciation, Res. for Fed. inc. tax, Net income, Shs. com. stk. outstanding (no par), Earnings per share, Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 14 '31, p. 2001.

(The) Orange & Rockland Electric Co.

Financial statement for Orange & Rockland Electric Co. showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930, with a comparison of the first 12 months of 1931 to the same period of 1930.

Pittsburgh Suburban Water Service Co.

Financial statement for Pittsburgh Suburban Water Service Co. showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930, with a comparison of the first 12 months of 1931 to the same period of 1930.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (And Subsidiaries)

Financial statement for Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including predecessor companies, showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930.

Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Service Co.

Financial statement for Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Service Co. showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930, with a comparison of the first 12 months of 1931 to the same period of 1930.

Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co.

Financial statement for Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co. showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930, with a comparison of the first 12 months of 1931 to the same period of 1930.

Sierra Pacific Electric Co. (And Subsidiary Companies)

Financial statement for Sierra Pacific Electric Co. and its subsidiary companies, showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930.

South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc.

Financial statement for South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc. showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930, with a comparison of the first 12 months of 1931 to the same period of 1930.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Financial statement for Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. showing operating revenues, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930, with a comparison of the first 12 months of 1931 to the same period of 1930.

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.

Financial statement for Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. showing gross earnings, expenses, and income for 1931 and 1930, with a comparison of the first 12 months of 1931 to the same period of 1930.

Spang, Chalfant & Co.

Financial statement for Spang, Chalfant & Co. showing net profit after depreciation, interest, and taxes for 1931 and 1930.

Tampa Electric Co. (And Subsidiary Companies)

Financial statement for Tampa Electric Co. and its subsidiary companies, showing gross earnings, operation, maintenance, and income for 1931 and 1930.

The Tennessee Electric Power Co. (The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. System)

Financial statement for The Tennessee Electric Power Co. and the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. System, showing gross earnings, operation, maintenance, and income for 1931 and 1930.

Third Avenue Ry. System. (Railway and Bus Operations)

Financial statement for Third Avenue Ry. System, showing operating revenue, expenses, and income for railway and bus operations for 1931 and 1930.

The carrier had outstanding on date of valuation a total par value of \$87,873,627 stock and long term debt of which \$12,000,000 represented capital stock \$70,259,488 funded debt, and \$5,614,139 non-negotiable debt to affiliated companies.

The carrier owns securities of other companies held for non-carrier purposes of par value of \$12,135,600, and with a book value, stated by the carrier as its net investment in securities of other companies, of \$9,581,896. The valuation also included the properties of the New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Ry., the Glendale & East River RR., the New York & Rockaway Beach Ry., and the Long Island RR., North Shore branch.—V. 132, p. 4754.

Maine Central RR.—Acquisition & Operation.—

The I.-S. C. Commission Aug. 7 issued a certificate authorizing the company to acquire and operate the lines of railroad of (1) the Upper Coos RR. (New Hampshire), extending from Quebec Junction to the west bank of the Connecticut River near Guildhall, Vt., and from the west bank of the Connecticut River near Brunswick, Vt., to the west bank of that river, near Canaan, Vt., 41.52 miles, all in Coos County, N. H.; (2) the Upper Coos RR. (Vermont), extending from the west bank of the Connecticut River near Canaan to the International Boundary line at Beechers Falls, 1.56 miles, in Essex County, Vt.; and (3) the Coos Valley RR., extending from the west bank of the Connecticut River near Guildhall to the west bank of that river near Brunswick, 12.25 miles, in Essex County, Vt., a total of 55.33 miles.

The report of the Commission says in part: The applicant owns the entire capital stock of the lessors. It acquired the stock of the Upper Coos RR. (N. H.), par \$350,000, pursuant to authorization of June 23 1930. It acquired stocks of the Upper Coos RR. (Vermont), par \$32,000, and of the Coos Valley RR., par \$60,000, prior to the enactment of the Transportation Act, 1920. The applicant also owns the entire issue of \$566,000 of 4½% extension-mortgage gold bonds of the Upper Coos RR. (N. H.), maturing May 1 1955. The applicant has paid, as guarantor, and now holds in its treasury, the entire issue of \$350,000 of 4% first-mortgage bonds of the Upper Coos RR. (N. H.), which matured May 1 1930.

The lines sought to be acquired are operated by the applicant under a 999-year lease, dated May 1 1890, between the applicant and the Upper Coos RR. (N. H.). The chief purposes and functions of the lines are to serve the territory traversed, and afford a connection between the applicant's system and the Canadian National Rys., Grand Trunk system, in the town of Stratford, N. H. The applicant now proposes to acquire the properties and franchises of the lessors, by purchase for the consideration in each case of \$1, and the agreement of each of these corporations. Upon the consummation of such acquisition the leases under which the applicant operates the railroads of the lessors will be terminated and cancelled, the capital stock of the lessors will be retired, and the corporations dissolved. The capital stock of the Upper Coos RR. (Vermont) and the Coos Valley RR., was acquired by the applicant without cost to it. The total cost to the applicant of acquisition of the liabilities of the lessors, which cost has already been met by cash expenditures by the applicant, is as follows:

Upper Coos RR. (N. H.)—	\$350,000
Capital stock	350,000
First-mortgage, 4% bonds	566,000
Extension-mortgage 4½% bonds	
Total	\$1,266,000

—V. 133, p. 1286, 637.

Manila Ry. Co. (1906), Ltd.—Financial Plan.—

Meetings of the A and B debenture bondholders and stockholders are to be held Sept. 3 for the purpose of considering resolutions which provide among other things that:

- (1) The company may apply any money in its hands in purchasing any A debenture bonds and (or) stock at such price not exceeding par plus accrued interest as the company may think fit;
- (2) Whenever the company shall deliver to the trustees a certificate certifying that any A debenture bonds and (or) stock have been so purchased and have been cancelled and the price at which the purchase was effected, the trustees shall, at the request of the company and upon delivery up to the trustees of the bonds or certificates of the stock so certified to be cancelled, sell to the Manila Ry. Co. of New Jersey (hereinafter called the Railroad Company) if that company shall be willing to purchase (Southern Lines) 1st mtge. 4% gold bonds of the Railroad Company now comprised in the security for the A debenture bonds and stock equal in nominal amount (having regard to the denominations of the bonds of the Railroad Company) to the nominal amount of the A debenture bonds or stock so certified to be purchased and cancelled and for this purpose the nominal amount of a \$1,000 bond shall be taken to be £205 15s. 2d. sterling;
- (3) The price at which such sales shall be effected shall not be less than 72% or such other price as may from time to time be agreed between the trustees and the directors;
- (4) The net proceeds of sale of bonds of the Railroad Company received by the trustees shall be applied (first) in repayment to the company of the total purchase price paid by the company in respect of the equal nominal amount of A debenture bonds and (or) stock certified to be cancelled and (secondly and subject thereto) any balance remaining shall be applied by the trustees in the purchase of A debenture bonds and (or) stock at the price then ruling in the open market or at such other price as they shall deem to be fair and reasonable in the circumstances of the case provided that: (a) the price paid by them shall in no case exceed par plus accrued interest; (b) the trustees may invest such balance or any part thereof which they are unable to apply in such purchase and may realize such investments or any part thereof and apply the net proceeds of such realization in the purchase of A debenture bonds and (or) stock; and (c) all bonds or stock so purchased shall be cancelled; and
- (5) As from Jan. 1 1933 the company shall, before paying any dividends appropriate and set apart out of its net profits available for dividend in respect of such year the sum of £7,000 (in lieu of the sum of £5,000 already covenanted by it to be set apart under the supplemental trust deed dated Oct. 22 1913) together with a sum equivalent to the interest on any B debenture bonds or stock that may have been previously cancelled (or such less sum as shall represent the total net profits available for dividend in respect of such year and apply the same in redemption of B debenture bonds and (or) stock either by purchase at prices not exceeding par plus accrued interest or by drawings and any B debenture bonds or stock so redeemed shall be cancelled.—V. 125, p. 2384.

Mason City & Fort Dodge RR.—Final Valuation.—

See Chicago Great Western RR. above.—V. 116, p. 1649.

New York Central RR.—Company Blocks Four-Party Accord—Definitely Opposed to Pennsylvania Obtaining Lake Erie Trackage Rights—May Submit Own Plan.—

The following is from the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 22. The joint plan of railroad executives for the eventual consolidation of railroads of the eastern region into four super-systems apparently has been side-tracked pending a more favorable attitude toward the proposal by the New York Central.

A careful canvass of all sides involved definitely indicates that opposition of the Central to the concessions desired under the plan by the Pennsylvania RR. has been so firm as to result in a virtual impasse. Informed circles are of the opinion that the Central's opposition to these concessions is so definite as to be almost irreconcilable. Executives of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Nickel Plate-Chesapeake & Ohio system, the Pennsylvania and the Central abandoned efforts to reconcile their differences at the last joint conference in New York early this summer.

The main obstacle in the way of agreement is the proposition of granting trackage rights to the Pennsylvania over the Nickel Plate along the south shore of Lake Erie between Brocton, N. Y. and Ashtabula, O. These tracks parallel the New York Central Lines.

The Pennsylvania contention is that such a line is necessary to girdle the several lines of its system which run up to Lake Erie like fingers on a hand. Tying-up of these loose ends is necessary, Pennsylvania contends, in order to balance its system against the New York Central. But, the Central contends that the Pennsylvania is not entitled to strengthen its lines commensurate with the Central at every point. Fact that the Central is in a stronger position in one region is no reason for strengthening the Pennsylvania in that particular, Central argues. If such were the case, Central's own system

should be strengthened in several particulars also. Such is the case, Central contends, notably as to points between northeastern Pennsylvania and N. Y. City, between Columbus, O. and Pittsburgh, and in the Pittsburgh area, generally.

Up to the time that the impasse was reached, fair progress had been made in the way of ironing out the remaining "minor points" involved in the discussions. Negotiations had progressed to the point where it was a matter of "signing on the dotted line." When it came to doing this, the Central balked.

Meanwhile, attorneys for the parties made real progress in the drafting of a joint application (at least so far as form and procedure is concerned) for presentation to the I.-S. C. Commission. Work on collateral mechanics of the plan has proceeded and is continuing. One of these features is the assignment of short lines to the respective systems.

Notwithstanding its suit contesting the order of the I.-S. C. Commission directing it to divest its Lehigh Valley and Wabash stock holdings, the Pennsylvania is extending every effort to further promotion of the four-party plan, it can be said on best authority. This litigation is, among other reasons, for the purpose of testing out the applicable statutes.

Another factor in delaying the consolidation plan has been the pending plea of the railroads for a 15% increase in freight rates.

Inability of the carriers to agree on all features of the plan has raised the possibility of a separate proposal being tendered by the Central.

Certain features of the plan were to have been arbitrated. Although arbitrators have been selected, nothing has been accomplished along this line.—V. 133, p. 1121, 951.

New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Asks for Authority to Issue \$10,500,000 of Refunding Bonds.—

The company has applied to the I.-S. C. Commission for authority to nominally issue \$10,500,000 4½% refunding mortgage bonds, series C dated Sept. 1 1928 and to mature Sept. 1 1978.

The road seeks authority to pledge \$6,000,000 of these bonds for notes or a note aggregating \$6,000,000 to be made payable to the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. City with interest at 4½% and to pledge the remainder for any other short-term notes that the company wishes to issue. The company had a short-term note of \$3,700,000, which became due Aug. 26 1931 and which it paid off. It also wants to obtain \$2,250,000 for current necessities.—V. 133, p. 795.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Dividend Action on Common Stock Deferred.—

The directors on Aug. 26 decided to postpone consideration of the dividend on the common stock. At the offices of the company it was stated that announcement was made in July that the common dividend would be considered at the meeting of the board to be held on Sept. 8.

From Jan. 2 1930 to and incl. July 1 1931 quarterly disbursements of \$1.50 each were made on the outstanding common stock, par \$100.

President Pelley stated that from present indications he would be surprised if earnings of the company for 1931 did not exceed \$4.50 a common share. Gross revenues for the first two weeks of August were 14.1% below the corresponding period of 1930. Gross for the period from January 1 this year through the first two weeks in August was 14.7% below the same period last year.

Mr. Pelley added that no additional financing was anticipated for the road during the rest of this year.—V. 133, p. 1286, 795.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Certifs. of Deposit Off List.—

Certificates of deposit for capital stock will be stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange on Aug. 31.—V. 133, p. 951, 282.

Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean RR.—Bonds Called.—

The Bankers Trust Co., as fiscal agents, have notified holders of 7% external sinking fund gold bonds, due Sept. 15 1958, that \$248,000 principal amount of the bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption at par on Sept. 15 1931. Bonds so drawn will be paid upon presentation and surrender, with subsequent coupons attached, at the Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., N. Y. City, on or after Sept. 15, after which date interest on the drawn bonds will cease.—V. 133, p. 638.

Pennsylvania, Ohio & Detroit RR.—Bonds Authorized—

The I.-S. C. Commission Aug. 14 authorized the company to issue \$3,242,000 1st & ref. mtge. bonds, series B, to be delivered at par to the Pennsylvania RR. in partial reimbursement for expenditures and advances made by that company for capital purposes and to retire maturing bonds. Condition prescribed.

The Commission authorized the Pennsylvania RR. to assume obligation and liability, as lessee and guarantor, in respect of the bonds.—V. 132, p. 1614.

Pennsylvania RR.—Gen. Atterbury Reviews Railroad Conditions—Dividend, &c.—Accompanying the "summer" dividend check, which is payable on Aug. 31, General W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania RR., in a message to stockholders, will say:

The accompanying check represents a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share—1½%—payable to stockholders of record Aug. 1 1931. This is a reduction of 25 cents a share from the previous quarterly rate (\$1 per share) which had been in effect since May 1929. On the basis of current earnings, which had been greater reduction in the dividend was justified, but the board of directors was convinced that the measures of international co-operation, initiated by the President of the United States, were of such fundamental importance as to warrant the payment of this dividend, partly out of surplus, thus reflecting the board's confidence in the future improvement of the present unsatisfactory business situation. Dividends have been declared in 1931 as follows: 2%, paid in February; 2%, paid in May; 1½%, payable in August, and the next quarterly dividend will be considered by the directors in October. Dividends have been paid on the stock in every calendar year since 1847.

The following results for the first six months of 1931 indicate that conditions are still unsatisfactory:

		Decrease Compared with Same Period of Previous Year.
Operating revenues	\$234,150,061	\$60,562,399
Operating expenses	189,396,792	34,732,399
Net railway operating income	\$22,639,347	\$23,995,252

As similar conditions have prevented all railroads from being able to earn a reasonable net return, which situation, if continued, might impair their ability to provide an efficient and adequate transportation service, all of the railroads joined in an application to the I.-S. C. Commission in June 1931, requesting an increase of 15% in all freight rates and charges.

The most practicable economy is being exercised in every department of the company's activities. A reduction of 10% has been made in salaries of the executive and general officers. The company also has been forced to reduce the working time of employees on account of the continuous heavy loss of traffic.

The company nevertheless continues its support of constructive measures to reduce unemployment and restore prosperity, through an extensive capital expenditure program for electrification and terminal improvement work, including the placing of large orders for electrical equipment and facilities.

At the same time, the Pennsylvania RR., in an effort to stimulate rail travel, is offering to the public new, low-cost excursion and tourist fares, comfortable and speedy service.

The Pennsylvania RR. now has 240,734 stockholders, an increase of 32,865 compared with a year ago. These stockholders are located throughout the United States and foreign countries. Next to the States of Pennsylvania, and New York, New England has the largest number of Pennsylvania RR. stockholders. In the New England States alone there are 31,711 stockholders, or over 13% of the total number, who own 1,644,962 shares, or about 12.5% of the total shares outstanding. This ownership represents an increase of 95,283 shares compared with a year ago.

The continued, helpful interest of the stockholders in directing passengers, freight and express traffic to the lines of the Pennsylvania RR. will be greatly appreciated.—V. 133, p. 952, 1286.

Upper Coos RR. (N. H.).—Merger.—

See Maine Central RR. above.—V. 131, p. 267.

New Haven Water Co.—Bonds Offered.—An issue of \$550,000 1st & ref. Mtge. 4 1/2% gold bonds, series C, is being offered by Chas. W. Scranton & Co. and Edward M. Bradley & Co., Inc., New Haven, Conn. Price on application.

Dated Sept. 1 1931; due Sept. 1 1931. Interest payable (M. & S.) without deduction for Federal income taxes not exceeding 2% per annum. Exempt from Conn. 4 mills personal property tax. Red. in whole or in part at the option of the company on two months' notice at 105 and int., on Sept. 1 1941, or on any int. date thereafter up to Sept. 1 1946; at 104% on Sept. 1 1946, or on any int. date thereafter up to Sept. 1 1951; at 103% on Sept. 1 1951, or on any int. date thereafter up to Sept. 1 1956; and at 102% on Sept. 1 1956, or on any int. date thereafter. Denom. \$1,000 c*. Union & New Haven Trust Co., New Haven, Conn., trustee.

Legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in Connecticut.
Data from Letter of G. Y. Gaillard, President of the Company.
Business.—Company owns and operates the water system supplying, without competition, the City of New Haven and the surrounding towns of Hamden, North Haven, Cheshire, West Haven, Orange, Woodbridge, East Haven, Branford, North Branford and Prospect. Population served is estimated at 250,000. Company also owns approximately 99% of the capital stock of the Milford Water Co. Water is distributed through 450 miles of mains to more than 40,000 individual customers. Properties of the company include a total of 17 lakes and reservoirs. The new Gaillard Reservoir in North Branford, now in partial operation, will increase the storage capacity by 400% and bring the aggregate capacity to over 18,000,000,000 gallons.

Capitalization (Upon Completion of Present Financing).
x Funded debt-----\$6,000,000
1st & ref. mtge. 4 1/2% bonds, series C 1931 (this issue)----- 550,000
1st & ref. mtge. 4 1/2% bonds, series B 1970----- 1,500,000
1st & ref. mtge. 4 1/2% bonds, series A 1957----- 2,000,000
Divisional underlying bonds (closed mortgages)----- 1,950,000
Capital stock----- 6,000,000
x Company also guarantees \$100,000 2nd mtge. 5s, 1949, of the Milford Water Co. a subsidiary company.
Security.—Secured by a first mortgage on the North Branford development, representing in the aggregate an expenditure to date of over \$6,000,000. These bonds will also be secured by a first mortgage on all future additions to the company's properties. In addition, the bonds are secured by a direct mortgage on all other property of the company, subject to \$1,950,000 divisional underlying bonds (closed mortgages).
Physical assets of the company are carried on its books, as of Dec. 31 1930, at a net depreciated value of \$13,297,081, which is very substantially below present values and compares with total funded debt, including this issue, of \$6,000,000.
Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to defray the cost of improvements, additions and extensions to the plant of the company.

Earnings Calendar Year 1930.
Gross operating revenues-----\$1,160,598
Operating expenses and taxes (before depreciation)----- 582,239

Net earnings available for interest, depreciation and dividends \$578,359
Annual interest charges on funded debt, including this issue----- 270,000
The net earnings as shown above were \$578,359, or 2.1 times annual interest requirements on the entire funded debt including this issue. After deducting \$132,805 for depreciation the balance of earnings was in excess of 1.6 times such requirements.
Provisions of Issue.—The 1st & ref. mtge. authorizes a total issue of \$7,000,000 of bonds of which \$4,050,000 will be outstanding upon completion of this financing and \$1,950,000 are reserved to retire divisional underlying bonds.—V. 132, p. 1222.

New York State Railways.—Earnings of Utica Lines.—
For income statement for 7 months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 2387.

New York Water Service Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 954.

North American Co.—Balance Sheet June 30.—
Table with columns for 1931 and 1930, and sub-columns for Assets and Liabilities.

Northern Mexico Power & Development Co., Ltd.—
Preferred Dividend Deferred.—
The directors recently decided to defer the quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% due July 1 on the 7% cummul. pref. stock, par \$100. The last quarterly payment on this issue was made on April 9 1931.
Holders of this stock were recently offered in exchange \$7 cummul., no par value, pref. stock of Empresas Electricas Mexicanas on a share for share basis.—V. 132, p. 4242.

Northern States Power Co.—Notes Called.—
All of the outstanding 6 1/2% gold notes, dated May 1 1924, due Nov. 1 1933, have been called for payment Nov. 1 next at 101 1/2 and int. at the Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, 140 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The company has authorized the trust company to purchase any of said notes with all unmatured coupons attached thereto which are presented to the latter at any time prior to Nov. 1 1931 at 101 1/2 and int. to Nov. 1 1931, discounted on a bank discount basis at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum from the date of presentation to Nov. 1 1931.—V. 133, p. 481, 1126.

Ohio Water Service Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 954.

Oregon-Washington Water Service Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 954.

Pacific Northwest Public Service Co.—Omits Dividend.—
The directors have voted to omit the quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% due at this time on the 6% non-cum. 2d pref. stock, par \$100. The last distribution at this rate was made on June 1 1931.

Electricity Sales Increase.—
July electricity sales of this company, one of the most important electrical properties among the Central Public Service Corp. subsidiaries, showed an

increase of 15.40%, indicative of increased industrial demands in the States of Washington and Oregon, it was announced by the parent corporation on Aug. 27.

Records for the periods reported on at this time indicate a definitely accelerating trend in power demands on the part of Pacific Northwest's customers. Whereas the increase in July was over 15%, for the seven months ended July 31, the gain was 5.64%, and for the 12 months ended July 31, the increase was only .45% over the preceding 12 months.

Domestic sales, which for the 12 month period showed gains of 2,899,652 kwh., or 4.50%, offsetting loss in other departments, although larger in percentage for July, were relatively less important in relation to sale to business and industry.

The Pacific Northwest Public Service Co., serves the city of Portland, Ore., and a group of 85 towns and villages in adjacent territory, in addition to wholesale sales. July gains are regarded by the Central Public Service management as indicative of definite industrial increases in the far northwest.

Detailed figures on total and domestic sales, excluding power sold to affiliated traction properties, follow:

Table with columns for Electricity Sales (Kwh.) and Domestic Sales (Kwh.) for 1931, 1930, and Increase.
Electricity Sales (Kwh.): July 1931 40,666,131; 7 months ended July 31 256,793,561; 12 months ended July 31 434,902,076.
Domestic Sales (Kwh.): July 1931 5,041,411; 7 months ended July 31 41,222,763; 12 months ended July 31 67,256,409.
Increase: 15.40%, 5.64%, .45%, 7.19%, 4.17%, 4.50%.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Stock Offering.—
Offering was made Aug. 28 by G. M-P. Murphy & Co., Mitchum, Tully & Co., and Dean Witter & Co. of 15,000 shares of common stock at the market, to yield about 5 1/2%. The shares do not represent new financing.

The company and its subsidiaries operate in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and the northern part of Idaho. On Dec. 31 1930 the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. owned 78.1% of the company's preferred stock and 83.4% of its common stock. There are 1,805,000 shares outstanding. Dividends at the rate of \$7 a share annually have been paid since 1925.—V. 133, p. 481.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.—Bonds Called.—
All of the outstanding 1st & ref. mtge. gold bonds, series B, 5%, due Oct. 1 1952, have been called for payment Oct. 1 next at 104 and int. at the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The company will purchase or cause to be purchased any of said bonds with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, which are presented to it at any time prior to Oct. 1 1931 at its office or agency, No. 2 Rector St., N. Y. City, at the redemption price of 104 and int. to Oct. 1 1931, discounted on a true discount basis at the rate of 2% per annum from the date of presentation to Oct. 1 1931.—V. 133, p. 1289.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.—Files New Rates.—
The company has filed a new rate schedule with the Illinois Commerce Commission providing for a general decrease of 3 3/4%. This will apply to about 97% of the company's customers, including practically all domestic consumers. The present optional rate, which is an alternative to the present general rate for large users, is reduced 3.04%. The house heating rate, by means of which the company expects to develop in part an increased use of gas to justify bringing natural gas from Texas, is decreased 22%. On the basis of present business, these rate reductions will amount to about \$1,434,000 a year, of which over \$1,000,000 will go to domestic consumers and others who come under classifications indicated above, the remainder being accounted for by rate readjustments for special and seasonal classes of business. Subject to the approval of the Commission, the proposed changes will go into effect on Oct. 1 next.—V. 133, p. 643, 481.

Philadelphia Electric Co.—To Acquire Control of Philadelphia Steam Co.—
Application was filed on Aug. 27 with the Pennsylvania P. S. Commission for approval of the acquisition by the Philadelphia Electric Co. of a controlling interest in the outstanding capital stock of the Philadelphia Steam Co.

The Philadelphia Steam Co. was incorporated in Pennsylvania on Aug. 1 1928, to supply heat by means of steam to the public in the City of Philadelphia. The franchise ordinance giving the company the right to lay and maintain mains in the streets of Philadelphia was approved by the Mayor on May 14 1929, and the Commission on July 22 following. The territory covered by the ordinance is that portion of the city bounded by Girard Avenue, South Street and Gray's Avenue, Broad Street, and Woodland Avenue and 40th Street.

The authorized capital stock of the Philadelphia Steam Co. consists of 10,000 shares of \$100 par value, only a portion of which is at present outstanding. This company is now engaged in installing steam heat facilities and plans to begin furnishing of steam heat service in the franchise territory some time during the coming fall.

The Philadelphia Electric Co. now supplies central station steam heat service to a section of the city located between Broad Street and the Delaware River, extending from Girard Avenue to South Street. (Philadelphia "Financial Journal.")—V. 133, p. 1126.

Pittsburgh Suburban Water Service Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 954.

Potomac Electric Power Co.—Bonds Called.—
The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., as successor trustee, is notifying holders of gen. & ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds, series B, due 1953, to the effect that \$35,000 of these bonds have been drawn for redemption on Oct. 1 next, at 107 1/2. Drawn bonds with all interest coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date are required to be surrendered at the head office of the trustee, 22 William St., New York. Interest on drawn bonds shall cease from and after Oct. 1.—V. 132, p. 1619.

Public Service Electric & Gas Co.—Initial Pref. Div.
The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the \$5 cummul. pref. stock (no par value) payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 2 (see offering in V. 132, p. 3885).

Listing of 300,000 Shares \$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock.—
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 300,000 shares of \$5 cumulative preferred stock (no par value). Company has consented to the placing of a restriction by the New York Stock Exchange upon the re-registration of an additional 152,313 shares re-acquired by the company and presently held in its treasury, and agrees not to issue any part of the number of shares without the submission of a further listing application.

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930, showing Operating revenues, Operating expenses and taxes, Retirement expenses, Operating income, Non-operating revenue, Non-operating revenue deductions, Gross income, Income deductions, Net income, Appropriation accounts, Total income, 7% and 6% cumulative preferred dividends, Common dividend, Net surplus, and Surplus beginning and end of period.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with columns for Assets, Liabilities, 1931, and 1930. Rows include Fixed cap., Invest. (cost), Reacquired sec., Sinking funds & misc. spec. fd., Special deposits, Materials & sup., Cash, Notes receivable, Accts. receivable, Int. & div. rec., Other cur. assets, Deferred charges, Common stock, 7% cum. pref. stock, 6% cum. pref. stock, \$5 per share pref. stock, Long term debt, Equip. oblig., Real est. mtges., Adv. for construc., Accts. payable, Misc. curr. liab., Accrued liab., Reserves, Profit & loss, surplus.

Total-----447,882,519 414,183,259
* Represented by 17,150,000 no par shares. y Represented by 452,313 no par shares.—V. 132, p. 4764.

Rapid Transit in New York City.—\$70,000,000 Allowed for Subways in 1932.—

The subway building plans of the Board of Transportation, N. Y. City, for next year call for the expenditure of approximately \$70,000,000, in comparison with \$100,000,000 spent in each of the last two or three years, officials of the board declared Aug. 27.

The board plans no curtailment of the Delaney short-term bond financing program, which calls for the placing in the budget of \$52,000,000 for amortization of short-term bonds each year.

R. C. A. Communications, Inc.—New Office.—

A radio telegraph office to serve the rapidly growing section of the financial district was opened on Aug. 24 at 103 Maiden Lane, at the corner of Pearl St., N. Y. City, by this corporation.

Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Service Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 643.

South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 643.

Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co.—New Financing.—

Announcement is made that Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; G. L. Ohrstrom & Co.; Janney & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co., and Coffin & Burr have purchased two issues of securities, aggregating \$3,150,000, of the company.

Dated August 1 1931; due July 31 1932. Denom. \$1,000. Red., as a whole or in part, at any time upon 30 days' notice at 100 and int., plus a premium of 1/2 of 1% for each three months or fraction thereof to maturity except during July, 1932 when they shall be redeemable without premium.

Business.—Company, owner of the largest privately owned water works property in the United States, renders utility service to 61 contiguous communities in Pennsylvania, including Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, the population served exceeding 640,000.

Data from Letter of President C. T. Cheney.

The collection, transmission and distribution facilities include 1,250 miles of water mains, supplying 121,777 service connections and 3,684 hydrants. Water is collected from 300 square miles of well timbered drainage area and the storage and distribution reservoirs have a capacity under normal condition sufficient to meet over six months' requirements.

Table with columns for Capitalization, Authorized, and Outstanding. Rows include 1st mtge. & ref. 5% gold bonds, 4 1/2% serial gold notes, 4 1/2% gold notes, Underlying and divisional lien bonds, Cumulative preferred stock, Common stock.

a Additional bonds issuable under restrictive provisions of the indenture. b Reflecting reduction through application of funds to be received from the sale of certain first mortgage & refunding 5% gold bonds, series B, which have been underwritten. c An additional \$220,000 principal amount deposited under the indenture securing the first mortgage and refunding 5% gold bonds. d Includes 58,625 shares, \$6 series and 12,075 shares, \$5 series.

Note Agreement.—These notes will constitute a direct obligation of company. The company will covenant, as long as these notes are outstanding, to maintain current assets at least \$500,000 in excess of current liabilities (as such terms will be defined in the note agreement), and to incur no indebtedness except as specifically subordinated to these notes.

Earnings 12 Months Ended July 31 1931.

Table with columns for Gross earnings, Oper. exps., maint. & taxes, Net earnings before int., res., amort., of rate exp., divs., &c., Annual int. on mortgage debt, Annual int. on total notes to be outstanding.

Of the above net earnings, approximately 86% was derived from the operation of the water properties and 14% from the gas properties. It is estimated that approximately \$170,000 of the above gross and net earnings is subject to deduction in case the courts affirm the order of the Public Service Commission relative to a small part of the company's present rate schedule.

Purpose.—Proceeds from the sale of these notes will be applied to the retirement of all bank loans, reduction of other indebtedness and for other corporate purposes.

Growth of Business (Of Props. Now Owned, Irrespective of Dates of Acquisition).

Table with columns for Year, No. of Customers, Miles of Main Water, Gas, Hydrants, Consumption (Gallons).

Valuation.—Based upon the fair value of the water properties, as determined by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, plus additions to date at cost, and upon reproduction cost new, less accrued depreciation of the gas properties, as estimated by the company's engineers, plus additions to date at cost, the total value of the company's property is substantially in excess of its total funded debt.

Management.—All the common stock of company is owned by Pennsylvania Water Service Co., a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corp.

Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 1290.

Southern Cities Public Service Co.—July Sales.—

An increase of 48.72% in gas sales in July was recorded by this company a subsidiary of the Central Public Service Corp., it is announced. Comprising the largest group of gas properties in the Central Public Service system, this subsidiary serves 58 cities and towns in the Southern States. During 1929 and 1930, a majority of these properties were converted to natural gas, and extension of gas service to new domestic and industrial consumers, and increased use by existing customers, has wiped out volume losses occasioned by the conversion, and since the middle of 1930, showed a steady rate of gain.

Detailed figures on gas sales for the periods ending July 31 follow: Gas Sales (Cubic Feet)— 1931. 1930. Increase. July-----474,167,100 318,829,800 48.72%

Southern Natural Gas Corp.—Sales Increase.—

The corporation reports that its sales of natural gas for the month of July totaled 1,012,626,000 cubic feet, as compared with 977,231 cubic feet in June. Industrial sales, which constitute the larger part of the system's total deliveries, showed an increase of 5% over June.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Proposed Acquis.—

The company has applied to the Missouri P. S. Commission for authority to acquire the properties of the Ballwin Mutual Telephone Co. for \$41,364 and the Creve Coeur Mutual Telephone Co. for \$92,068.

Terre Haute Electric Co., Inc.—New Name.—

The name of this company has been changed to the Terre Haute Electric Co., Inc., effective at once. The new name is more descriptive of the greater portion of the company's properties. V. 133, p. 1290.

Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Obituary.—

President Horace Lowry died at Minneapolis, Minn., on Aug. 22.—V. 133, p. 800.

Union Water Service Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 643.

Utica Railway Co-ordinated Bus Lines, Inc.—Earnings

For income statement for 7 months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Utilities Gas & Electric Co.—Bankruptcy.—

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court at Chicago Aug. 13 against the company, operators of 19 companies in small towns of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Tennessee. The law firm of Pennish & Rashbaum, which filed the petition for three creditors, said the company's liabilities, some \$900,000, were considerably lower than the assets.

Waterbury Gas Light Co.—Consolidation.—

See Connecticut Light & Power Co. above.—V. 129, p. 475.

Westchester Lighting Co.—Injunction Denied.—

Supreme Court Justice Frederick P. Close on Aug. 21 denied a motion for a temporary injunction sought by James F. McCormick of New Rochelle restraining this company from charging 73 cents for the first 100 cubic feet of gas per meter per month and to restrain the company from charging more than \$1.30 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas for the first 100,000 cubic feet. The suit was regarded as a test case and will probably be appealed. Mr. McCormick said.

Western New York Water Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 643.

West Virginia Water Service Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 1290.

Wheeling Traction Co.—Plan Abandoned.—

The bondholders' committee for the 5% first mtge. bonds states that its re-adjustment plan, dated Dec. 26 1930, has been abandoned. The committee adopted modifications and amendments to the deposit agreement and these have been filed with the depositaries. According to the committee, receivership for the company appears to be inevitable.—V. 132, p. 312.

York Railways Co.—Earnings.
For statement for 3 and 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4058.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Price of Sugar Reduced.—California & Hawaiian, Revere, Texas, Savannah, National, Imperial, Henderson, American, Colonial, McCahan, Western, Hershey, Godchaux and Pennsylvania Sugar refineries have reduced the price of refined sugar 15 points to 4.60c. basis, effective at the opening Aug. 25. "Wall Street Journal" Aug. 26, p. 13.

Union Carpenters Are Cut 10% in Wages.—Led by the carpenters' union's announcement of a 10% voluntary wage reduction from \$1.10 to \$1 an hour, other local unions in the building trades are considering similar cuts in wages. New York "Times" Aug. 28, p. 6.

Painters' Wage Dispute.—Efforts to require the Alliance Construction Co. of New York to set a wage scale of \$11 a day for interior painters on the Internal Revenue Building here may be settled in the courts. The company has been paying its painters \$7 and \$8 a day. "Wall Street Journal" Aug. 22, p. 3.

Drivers Win Writ Against Laundries.—Five wet wash laundries were directed by Supreme Court Justice Chas. J. Bodd in Brooklyn to comply with the Laundry Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, Local 810, and granted a temporary injunction asked by the union restraining the laundries from ignoring the terms of a contract which expires next March. New York "Times" Aug. 27, p. 15.

Matters Covered in the Chronicle of Aug. 22.—(1) I. S. C. Commission and grain rate case; rails lose from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 at critical time by Western rate cut; no relief to farmer, p. 1182. (2) Chain store profits increase 14% for half year, p. 1183. (3) End of Paterson, N. J., silk strike believed far off; strike calls out workers in hat band shops, p. 1206. (4) Paramount studios cut salaries, p. 1206. (5) General Electric Works at Lynn, Mass., resume operations, p. 1206. (6) Wages at Ford tractor plant in Ireland cut 12½%, p. 1206. (7) Chicago Curb Exchange stops dealings in Commonwealth Petroleum, p. 1228. (8) New York Curb Exchange suspends dealings of May Radio & Television Corp., p. 1228. (9) President Clark of Helvetia Coal Co. denies charges of evictions at his mines; telegram to Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania charges United Mine Workers of America and not his company with inhuman and barbarous conduct, p. 1229.

Acushnet Mills Corp.—Liquidating Dividend.

The directors have declared a liquidating dividend of \$6 a share, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 20.—V. 132, p. 2587.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 1931, see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4414.

Administrative & Research Corp. of New York.—To Form New Trust Shortly—Issuance of old Corporate Trust Shares Will Be Discontinued when 20,000,000 Have Been Sold.

Announcement was made Thursday by the corporation, sponsor of Corporate Trust Shares, that a new trust will shortly be offered to the public and that issuance of additional shares of the old Corporate Trust Shares would be discontinued as soon as the total issue reached 20,000,000 shares.

At present approximately 19,000,000 Corporate Trust Shares have been issued according to John Y. Robbins, President of the corporation. Of these 19,000,000 only 22,000 have been liquidated and over 17,000,000 have been sold in the 18 months ending Aug. 25 of this year. Mr. Robbins also stated that his company will immediately offer the remaining issue of five-year fixed trust shares.

"This fixed trust will have a strong appeal to investors at this time," said Mr. Robbins, "because it is set up in such a way that the investor is forced to take his profit from an upturn in the market and with stock prices now at bargain levels. It is felt that investors primarily interested in profits should benefit materially by the five-year fixed trust plan."—V. 132, p. 4414.

Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp.—Files Suit.

The company has filed suit in the U. S. District Court at Toledo against Electrolux, Inc. (New York) charging unfair competition and infringement of a trademark. A permanent injunction is asked.—V. 133, p. 956.

Allied Products Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 1931 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
Current assets as of June 30 last, amounted to \$914,036 and current liabilities were \$48,854.—V. 132, p. 4414.

American Bond & Mortgage Co.—Former Officials Indicted—Inflated Values Charged—Accused Denies Fraudulent Intent.

William J. Moore, former President, was indicted Aug. 25 on 16 counts alleging mail fraud and on a 17th count charging conspiracy. Named with him as defendants are his two sons, Harold A. Moore and Kenneth Moore of Chicago; his stepson Charles C. Moore of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Hayden W. Ward of Forest Hills.

The indictment charges the fraudulent sale of bonds on 34 buildings, 10 of which are in New York, in issues totaling more than \$58,000,000 and the fraudulent sale of American Bond & Mortgage preferred stock and debentures.

The indictment, which was handed up to Federal Judge Harry B. Anderson, was returned after four months of investigation by George Z. Medaille, Federal Attorney, and Thomas E. Dewey, his chief assistant.

Among misrepresentations alleged in connection with the sale of real estate bonds, it is charged that the defendants falsely said that the bonds were good income producing issues, that all bonds sold by them were well secured in accordance with careful appraisals, that sufficient of the principal of construction bonds always was withheld so that careful building could be finished, that the net incomes of the properties securing the bonds always were enough to protect the bond interest and that the company regularly investigated to see that taxes were paid, insurance kept up and buildings kept in good condition.

The facts, the indictment charges, are that, to the knowledge of the defendants, the bonds were not adequately secured, the defendants did not withhold enough money from bond issues to finish buildings, and that the appraisals on buildings of the American Bond & Mortgage Co. were made by dishonest appraisers.

It is charged also that the appraisals were fixed and determined by the defendants without regard to the true value of the property and that they were in excess of the real value. The defendants, it is alleged, secretly paid maturing interest on principal and instalments on bond issues promoted by them, and continued to sell the defaulted bonds to the public while concealing the defaults of the mortgagor.

Buildings on which bonds were sold and the amount of the issue in each case are as follows:

Albion Shore Hotel, Chicago	\$365,000	Jackson Towers, Chicago	1,600,000
Barton Apartments, Detroit	200,000	Leverick Towers, Brooklyn	2,500,000
Broadway & 104th St. Apartments, New York	850,000	Lincoln Drive Apts., Phila.	1,750,000
Cadillac Apartments, Detroit	160,000	Lincoln-Robey Bldg., Chicago	900,000
Carolyn Pk. Apts., Mamaroneck	200,000	Milnes Bldg., Detroit	275,000
Central Park View Apts., New York	1,325,000	New Whittier, Detroit	1,425,000
Carlton Plaza, Detroit	600,000	Ontario Mere. Bldg., Chicago	2,500,000
Churchill, Chicago	930,000	Orville Court Apts., Detroit	165,000
DeLancey-Clinton Coml. Bldg. and Theatres, New York	1,250,000	Park Central Apt. Hotel, New York	10,500,000
Dwight Manor Apts., New York	585,000	President Monroe Bldg., New York	1,075,000
Twenty East Cedar St. Apts., Chicago	1,475,000	Plingree Park Apts., Detroit	130,000
Engineering Bldg., Chicago	3,500,000	Roosevelt, St. Louis	575,000
Garden Court Apts., Chicago	200,000	Sherman Sq. Apts., New York	1,600,000
Græmere Hotel, Chicago	1,800,000	Sherwin, Chicago	825,000
Harbor View Apts., Chicago	900,000	Spruce, Philadelphia	525,000
Hudson Towers, New York	2,600,000	Sunny Court Apts., Chicago	150,000
		Whitehall, Palm Beach	3,000,000

All of these buildings and the company's own pref. stock and debentures in issues totaling \$12,000,000, are in default, according to Mr. Dewey, and the bondholders have received or will receive 10c. to 50c. on the dollar.

The defendants, it is alleged, sold \$7,000,000 of pref. stock of their company over a period of several years upon balance sheets which represents that the company had a large capital and surplus, whereas, in fact, the surplus was made up of defaulted bonds which were carried on the balance sheets at 100%.

Mr. Moore and his sons, who were officers of the company, and Mr. Ward, who was manager of its Eastern office, were indicted recently in Boston.

The Boston Federal grand jury indictments charges the men with using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the sale of one \$1,500 bond to Frank T. Wakefield of Wakefield, Mass., in August 1928. This bond was sold to him in connection with the first issue of \$946,000 6½% bonds against Pelham Hall in Brookline, which property at the time of the sale of said bond had failed to pay the principal or interest of said issue and therefore was of no value.

Last spring the company in Chicago was put in the hands of a receiver.

Statement by W. J. Moore.

"The charge made by the United States Government in the indictment just handed down (in New York) that misrepresentations were made in connection with the sale of real estate bonds by the American Bond & Mortgage Co. is without foundation. During the 25 years that the American Bond & Mortgage Co. was engaged in business it sold over 8,100 real estate mortgage securities, of which 7,500 were the usual type of mortgages sold to a single investor, and 600 were in the form of bond issues. Over 98½% of these mortgages and bond issues were paid at maturity or are in good standing to-day. Less than 1¼% of the total number of mortgages and bond issues sold are now in default.

"The great majority of the defaults in the securities sold by the American Bond & Mortgage Co. occurred during the past three years and are confined almost exclusively to hotel and apartment house hotels. These defaults were due primarily to overproduction of this class of building and the tremendous decline in general business, which has been world-wide. There is hardly an investment house that has handled real estate securities that has not had a great number of defaults, and I am reliably informed that the number of defaults on first mortgages and bond issues throughout the country is over \$5,000,000 600.

"In 1927 representatives of the security commissioners of practically every State in the Union made a thorough study of the conduct and business practices of the American Bond & Mortgage Co., and other institutions engaged in similar lines of business, and as a result drew up regulations governing the conduct of the business. From these regulations the American Bond & Mortgage Co. departed in no particular. Certainly business men who conduct their business in accordance with practices sanctioned by State officials charged with supervision of that business should not later be subjected to prosecution by the Federal Government. Eventually the facts will prove that any charge of a violation of the postal laws by the American Bond & Mortgage Co. or its officers is utterly unfounded."

Holders of Securities Urged to Investigate Property Before Selling Shares.

The indictment of officials of the company will not affect securities issued by that company, according to Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautmann & Levinson, attorneys for the bondholders' protective committee, who urged that before selling their securities, holders of bonds issued by the company should consult someone having a knowledge of the properties on which the bonds were issued.

The bondholders' committee has received a large majority of all American Bond real estate issues on which there have been defaults and re-organization plans are under way. So far the committee has successfully re-organized several buildings.—V. 132, p. 4058.

Altorfer Bros. Co.—Plants at Capacity.

Factories of this company, makers of ABC washers, ironers and electrotables at Peacock and Reock, Ill., are in full operation again after being closed two weeks to permit tooling up for new production of three Westinghouse washers, President Silas H. Altorfer announces.—V. 133, p. 1127.

American Depositor Corp.—Issuance of Corporate Trust Shares to Be Discontinued when 20,000,000 Shares Have Been Issued—About 19,000,000 Shares Presently Issued.—See Administrative & Research Corp. above.—V. 133, p. 298.

American Furniture Mart Building Corp.—Dividend Action Postponed.

The directors meeting for consideration of preferred dividends payable Oct. 1 has been postponed due to the lack of a quorum. The last quarterly distribution of 1¼% was made on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, on July 1 1931.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Roger D. Lapham, President, says in part:

On June 30 1931, the company received under a decision of the U. S. Court of Claims, a refund of Federal income and profits taxes (and interest thereon) for 1920 and 1921, in the net amount, after expenses, of \$744,081. Of this amount \$525,156, being the net amount of the taxes recovered less expenses, has been credited to surplus account. The balance, \$218,925, representing interest on refund received, has been credited to 1931 profit and loss account, and the proportion of this interest applying prior to Jan. 1 1931, \$203,008, must be considered a non-recurring item.

Surplus account is also charged \$235,000, estimated amount of additional taxes which may be due for 1928, 1929 and 1930, principally because of recent rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as to the treatment of the large amounts received by the company under the awards of the National Civic Commission, and there has been set up on the books, a reserve for this purpose.

During 1931 further payments have been made on our Mixed Claims Awards amounting in the net to \$150,127, which has been credited to ships replacement fund. Other payments are expected to be made in 1931 but to what extent is not known, and as in previous years the net amount to be collected as of June 30 1931 is carried as an asset in the balance sheet offset by a special reserve in the liability column.

Conditions in the Intercoastal trade reflect the general depression, and the dissolution of the United States Intercoastal Conference on Feb. 13 1931 has caused freight rates to seek lower levels.

The Williams Steamship Corp. (a wholly owned subsidiary) failed to pay on May 1 1931, the maturity of \$229,000, 6% serial mortgage bonds due at that time; but negotiations with the bondholders have resulted in the continued operation of the William fleet in the hope that sufficient cash can be accumulated to retire from time to time the bonds outstanding.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30.

	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fixed plant, vessels in commission and shore plt.	5,846,185	9,406,634		
Investment at cost	2,190,111	3,746,079		
Notes receivable	900,000	—	168,375	253,007
Unexp'd ins., &c.	128,711	182,110	292,429	407,339
Advance pay. acct. fuel oil contract.	950,961	1,416,090	234,300	3,748,800
Mixed claim award & accrued int.	2,015,655	2,293,453		
Accts. rec. incl. disaster & other claims recoverable.	600,024	892,441	144,375	2,313,750
Supplies	43,682	52,772	520,264	780,429
Cash in banks & on hand.	1,809,951	1,217,514	73,446	24,413
Call loans	—	400,000	—	—
Total	14,483,281	19,607,092	14,483,281	19,607,092

—V. 133, p. 123.

American Printing Co.—Curtains Cloth Output.

The company has issued the following announcement regarding its manufacturing policy: "Believing maintenance of the present favorable statistical position in the cotton textile industry offers the best hope for welfare of the mills and their employees, American Printing Co., with mills at Fall River and Kingsport, has recently effected a drastic change in its operating policies.

"For an indefinite period, probably involving several months, operations of the two plants will be concentrated at the Southern unit. This involves complete suspension at the Fall River plant, and while it is true that the management has recently started up night operations (with men only) at the Kingsport, Tenn., plant, the net change will mean a curtailment of over 50% in production. The Fall River plant that has been closed has a total of 360,392 spindles, whereas the Kingsport plant has 88,648 spindles."—V. 133, p. 289.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.—Contract.—

The American Radiator Co. has been awarded a contract for 20,000 cast-iron radiators for the 10 buildings eventually to occupy most of the three blocks between 48th and 51st Sts., 5th and 6th Aves., N. Y. City, to be known as the Radio City development. The contract calls for approximately 650,000 square feet of radiation.—V. 133, p. 802.

American Safety Razor Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30, see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Milton Damman, President, says: "Although our net income was smaller than for the corresponding period in 1930, this reduction was not due to any falling off in the demand for our principal products. Since the first of the year we have continued to be engaged in the introduction of our new Gem Micromatic Razor with its attendant extraordinary promotional cost. To date we have secured a very satisfactory distribution and I am hopeful that this should make for a substantial increase in our turnover during the ensuing months.

"Notwithstanding unfavorable business prevailing throughout the world, we have not relaxed our efforts to increase the consumption of our products in the United States and in foreign fields, and I am pleased to report we are meeting with success."

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with 5 columns: Assets, 1931, 1930, Liabilities, 1931, 1930. Rows include Cash, Call & time loans, Marketable securities, Customers' acct's & notes receiv., Sundry acct's rec., Inventories, Invent. & adverb. & other supplies, Due from affil. cos., Investments, Land, buildings, machinery, &c., Deferred charges, Good-will, patents & trade-marks, Total.

Total 14,594,459 14,532,750. x After deducting \$1,263,705 reserve for depreciation. y Represented by 200,000 shares of no par value.—V. 132, p. 3530.

American Securities Investment Trust.—Sale of Coll.—

R. L. Day & Co., auctioneers will offer for sale at public auction, Sept. 16, at the Boston Real Estate Exchange, 7 Water St., Boston, in behalf of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston as trustee under indenture dated Oct. 1, 1926, the following collateral deposited with it to secure a total authorized issue of \$1,000,000 bonds, of which \$556,800 are outstanding.

- 1. Clyde Mills, Inc.—\$86,000 1st mtge. 6% serial gold bonds 1935-46 with Feb. 1 1931 and subsequent coupons attached, all deposited with P. W. Brooks & Co., Inc., pursuant to offer dated May 5 1931 in connection with a proposed reorganization.
2. Colonial Marble Corp.—Certificates of deposit of Empire Trust Co., depository, covering \$30,500 1st. ref. mtge. 6 1/2% serial gold bond.
3. Colonial Marble Corp.—Certificates of deposit of Empire Trust Co., depository, covering \$201,700 five year 6 1/2% serial gold bonds.
4. Davis Industries, Inc.—\$3,000 1st mtge. 6 1/2% serial gold bonds 1930-1940, with Sept. 1 1930 and subsequent coupons attached.
5. Federal Enameling & Stamping Co.—\$1,000 1st mtge. serial 6 1/2% 1940.
6. Fiske & Co., Inc.—\$3,000 1st mtge. serial 6 1/2% 1946.
7. Glen Gery Shale Brick Co.—\$7,000 1st mtge. serial 6 1/2% 1936-37.
8. Great Northern Fur Dyeing & Dressing Corp.—\$1,000 1st mtge. 7% convertible serial bonds, 1934.
9. Inland Paper Board Co., Inc.—\$2,000 1st mtge. serial 7% 1932-36.
10. Kings County Casing Co., Inc.—\$152,500 1st mtge. serial 7% 1930-1942, with Nov. 1 1930 coupons attached.
11. Martel Mills, Inc.—\$26,100 6% sinking fund mtge. bonds 1947, with Feb. 1 1931 and subsequent coupons attached.
12. Frank Mossberg Corp.—Certificates of deposit of Marine Midland Trust Co. for \$18,000 general mortgage 15-year bonds.
13. New Jersey Interurban Coach Co.—\$18,500 6% gold debenture notes, due Nov. 1 1930, with no coupons attached.
14. New York & Westchester Ice Service.—\$5,300 1st mtge. 6 1/2% serial bonds, 1942.
15. Phoenix Brass Fitting Corp.—\$5,000 1st mtge. 6 1/2% conv. gold bonds, 1944.
16. Randall Faichney, Inc.—\$32,500 1st mtge. serial 6 1/2% 1931-41, with Feb. 1 1931 and subsequent coupons attached.
17. United States Equities Corp.—\$100,000 20-year 5% gold notes, 1949.

Ames, Baldwin, Wyoming Shovel Co.—Incorporated.—

This company has been incorporated in Delaware to purchase the assets of five shovel companies—Ames Shovel & Tool Co. (Massachusetts and Indiana), Baldwin Tool Works (West Virginia), Hubbard & Co. (Indiana and Illinois), Pittsburgh Shovel Co. (Pennsylvania) and Wyoming Shovel Works (Pennsylvania). The main office of the new company will be in Boston, Mass.

The capitalization of the new company will include no bonds but a small issue of preferred stock. Common stock will approach 125,000 shares. Until inventories are completely checked and appraisals made, exact share capitalization and terms of exchange will not be known. Stockholders of each company, however, have ratified the sale. Hubbard & Co. will retain the general hardware division of its business.

Plants of the new organization will number seven, manufacturing approximately 4,000 types of shovels. (They are located at Alton, Ill.; Anderson, Ind.; Montpelier, Ind.; North Easton, Mass.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wyoming, Pa.) Sales annually run at the rate of about \$4,000,000. Union of the companies is directed towards eliminating uneconomic competition prevailing in the industry in recent years.

The purchase of the companies involves no present public financing. ("Boston News Bureau.")—V. 133, p. 1291.

Arcadian Consolidated Mining Co.—20c. Assessment.—

The company has levied an assessment of 20c. per share payable Sept. 4.—V. 129, p. 1285.

Armstrong Cork Co.—Forms New Subsidiary.—

The Armstrong Cork Co. of California, a new subsidiary, was incorporated in Delaware on Aug. 14 1931 with an authorized stated capitalization of \$2,000,000.

The company also has ten domestic factories located at Camden, Gloucester, and New Brunswick, N. J.; Fulton, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Oakdale, Beaver Falls, two at Lancaster, Pa.; Greenville, S. C.; six factories in Spain; and more than 30 cork-baling and receiving stations abroad.

New Director, &c.—

The resignation of Charles D. Armstrong as director and Chairman of the board was presented at the monthly meeting of the board, because of continued ill health. His son, Dwight L. Armstrong, Vice-President in charge of sales, was elected a director to succeed his father. Office of Chairman of board will remain vacant. At the same time, H. M. Clarke, Vice-President in charge of production, was elected a director to succeed the late William H. Larnier, former Treasurer.—V. 133, p. 1291.

Arundel Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for month and 7 months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 802.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada, Ltd.—Meeting Adjourned.—

The meeting of 1st mtge. bondholders to act on a proposal for the cancellation of the bonds which have been purchased or called for the sinking fund, has been adjourned to Aug. 28, due to lack of a quorum. The proposed action would relieve the Asbestos Corp., Ltd., the parent company, of its interest obligations on this issue, only a small amount of which remains outstanding.—V. 133, p. 483.

Associated Insurance Fund, Inc.—Consolidation.—

C. W. Fellows, of San Francisco, President of Associated Insurance Fund, Inc. and its subsidiary insurance companies, and H. M. O'Brien, of Chicago, President of the recently merged Chicago Fire & Marine Insurance Co. and Presidential Fire & Marine Insurance Co., announce a program of consolidation which has been approved by the directors of each organization.

Associated Insurance Fund, Inc., which now wholly owns Associated Indemnity Corp. and Associated Fire & Marine Insurance Co., will exchange shares of its stock for those of the consolidated Chicago Fire & Marine Insurance Co. on the basis of respective liquidating values to be determined by audit. This will bring all of the insurance companies mentioned within a single group. The Chicago Fire & Marine Insurance Co. will be consolidated with Associated Fire & Marine Insurance Co. under the name Chicago Fire & Marine Insurance Co. H. M. O'Brien, President; Frederick O'Brien, Vice-President; Robert M. Nevins and George E. Haas, Secretaries, will continue in these capacities, operating the fire company from Chicago. C. W. Fellows will become Chairman of the board of the consolidated fire company and W. L. Wallace, at present Vice-President of Associated Fire & Marine Insurance Co. becomes Vice-President in charge of Pacific Coast fire operations. The Associated Indemnity Corp. will continue its home office in San Francisco and its Midwest Department office in Chicago.

The consolidated fire company will have assets of \$5,800,000 a capital of \$1,000,000 surplus of \$1,000,000 and a substantial voluntary reserve in addition. Assets of the combined group, including those of the indemnity running mate and those of the holding corporation apart from its investment in subsidiaries, will exceed \$9,800,000. As no cash is to be employed in this consolidation, Associated Insurance Fund, Inc. maintains its liquid position with about \$500,000 of marketable assets not included in subsidiary portfolios.

The combined gross premium income of the companies involved, based upon 1930 figures, is over \$9,000,000.—V. 133, p. 1128.

Associated Oil Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with 5 columns: Assets, 1931, 1930, Liabilities, 1931, 1930. Rows include Fixed assets, Inv. in cos. affil., Other invest'ns., Due fr. affil. cos., Invest. res. fund, Cash, Notes & acct's rec., Mats & acct's rec., Merchandise, Def. & unadjust., Capital stock, Funded debt, Accts. payable, Due affil. cos., Other curr. liab., Deferred liabil., Res. on cont'g., Prem. on cap.stk, Surplus, Total.

Total 118,085,138 117,567,293. x After reserves for depreciation and depletion of \$57,786,276.—V. 133, p. 1291.

Atlantic Fire Insurance Co., Raleigh, N. C.—Omits Dividend.—

The directors recently decided to omit the semi-annual dividend ordinarily payable July 2 on the outstanding \$250,000 capital stock, apr \$100. Distributions at this rate had been made from Jan. 2 1929 to and including July 2 1930.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co.—Canadian Government Withdraws Appeal from Tax Decision.—

The Canadian Minister of Fisheries has withdrawn the Government's appeal in the Supreme Court of Canada from the decision of the Exchequer Court in the matter of the Trawler Tax, which decision was in favor of the National Fish Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of The Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., according to an announcement made to-day by Haddon F. Taylor, president of the latter company.

As a result of this decision, reserve for this tax in the amount of \$124,074, set up in the recently published balance sheet of The Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. covering the fiscal year ended April 30 1931, and one month of the previous period, will be written back to surplus, as will also a reserve in the amount of \$30,462 set up for the first three months of the current fiscal year, a total of \$154,536.

The recently published financial statement of The Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. showed a net book value of \$14.14 per share, which is increased by 4 1/2% to \$14.575 per share by the remission of this tax; also, current net assets of \$7.60 per share and a current position of 7.05 to 1, after write-downs of fixed assets and goodwill in the amount of \$877,947 and a provision for contingency reserve in the amount of \$775,416.

These heavy reserves and write-downs were authorized by the directors of the company in order to provide for future business contingencies as well as to bring the assets of the company into line with present conditions. With improvement in general business, it is the opinion of the management that part of these reserves may prove unnecessary and may be taken back into surplus at a later date.—V. 133, p. 802.

Atlas Plywood Corp. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Years Ended June 30, 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Gross profit from sales, Selling & administrative expenses, Net profit from sales, Other income, Total income, Interest, Cash discount on sales, Miscellaneous, Prov. for Fed. & Dom. income taxes (estimated), Net profit, Dividends, Surplus for year, Earned surplus at beginning of year, Earned surplus at end of year, Shs. of capital stk. outst. (no par), Earnings per share.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, 1931, 1930, Liabilities, 1931, 1930. Rows include Plant, prop., eqpt. &c. (less depr. & depletion), Miscell. invest., 5 1/2% conv. gold debentures, 5 1/2% conv. gold debentures, Good-will, Cash, U. S. Gov't treas. bonds, Notes & acct's rec., Life ins. surr. value, Inventories, Adv. on lumber & logging ops., Deferred charges, Capital stock, 5 1/2% gold debts., Int. on 5 1/2% conv. gold debentures, Purch. contr. pay., Accounts payable, Accrued expenses, Div. payable, Res. for Fed. taxes & contingencies, Deferred pay. on purch. contract., Earned surplus, Capital surplus, Total.

Total \$6,152,689 \$6,729,837. x Represented by 133,200 shares of no par value.—V. 132, p. 1622.

(E. C.) Atkins (Saw Mfrs.), Indianapolis.—Merger.—
Effective Jan. 1 1931, the Shurly Dietrich Co., Ltd., of Galt, Ont., Canada, was merged with E. C. Atkins & Co., Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Canadian factory of the Indianapolis firm. Business hereafter will be carried on under the name of Shurly-Dietrich-Atkins Co., Ltd. The consolidated company will continue manufacture all the line and brands heretofore manufactured by both companies, also machine knives formerly made by E. C. Atkins & Co., at Hamilton. Officers of the new company are as follows: P. G. Dietrich, President; C. G. McGhie, Vice-President; H. C. Atkins, Vice-President; James Shaw, Secretary; E. L. McArthur, Treasurer.—V. 116, p. 413.

Autocar Co.—Tenders.—
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as successor trustee, announces to holders of 1st mtge. sinking fund 7% conv. gold bonds that it will purchase bonds of this issue, at prices not exceeding 107 1/2% and int., in an amount sufficient to exhaust the moneys held in the sinking fund on Sept. 15. Sealed offers should be submitted to the bank prior to that date.—V. 133, p. 290.

Automotive Gear Works, Inc. (Del.), Richmond, Ind.—
Extra Common Dividend.—
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share on the common stock and 4 1/4 cents per share on the \$1.65 cum. conv. pref. stock, no par value, both payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. A quarterly distribution of 50 cents per share was made on June 1 last.—V. 132, p. 3716.

Baragua Sugar Co. (Compania Azucarera Baragua).—
Time for Deposits Extended.—See Punta Alegre Sugar Co. below.—V. 133, p. 958.

Barnet Leather Co., Inc.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4060.

Bethlehem Steel Corp.—Acquires Kalman Steel Co.—
E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., has announced the acquisition of the properties and business of Kalman Steel Co., fabricator and distributor of reinforcing steel, concrete accessories for buildings and roads, wire fabric, steel joists, steel door frames and metal lath. This business will be conducted by Kalman Steel Corp., a Bethlehem subsidiary, which will have the following general officers, with head offices at Bethlehem, Pa.: Paul Mackall, President; George E. Routh Jr., Vice-President in charge of sales; Quincy Bent, Vice-President in charge of operations; R. E. McMath, Vice-President and Secretary; Robert Young, Treasurer; F. A. Shick, Comptroller, and Charles R. Holton, Purchasing Agent. Virtually the entire selling organization of the former company is retained, under the direction of Mr. Routh. A. P. Clark continues with the company as General Manager of sales. All the district sales offices are continued at their former addresses at present, but where economy and efficiency can be obtained through combining with the office space of other Bethlehem subsidiaries these will be put into effect. Such adjustments are now under consideration and revised list of the location of district offices will be issued about Oct. 1.—V. 133, p. 290, 803.

Bobbs-Merrill Co.—Dividend Rate Decreased.—
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the outstanding 30,000 shares of common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. Previously the company made regular quarterly distributions of 56 1/4 cents per share on this issue.—V. 133, p. 803.

Booth Fisheries Co., Chicago.—Annual Report.—
Table with 6 columns: Year, Operating income, Interest, Depreciation, Federal taxes, Balance, surplus, Earnings per share.

Comparative Balance Sheet.—
Table comparing assets and liabilities for May 2 '31, May 3 '30, and May 2 '31, May 3 '30.

Borden Co.—Stock of Subsidiary Increased.—
A certificate has been filed at Dover, Del., authorizing an increase in capitalization from \$6,000,000 to \$11,000,000 for the Borden's Milk Products Co., Inc., of New York. All the stock outstanding of this company is held by the Borden Co. The increase in the authorized capital stock will presumably be transferred to the parent company in return for advances of capital.—V. 133, p. 124, 1292.

Borg-Warner Corp.—Subsidiary Sales Gain.—
Sales of the Morse Chain Co., a division of the Borg-Warner Corp., for the second quarter ended June 30 showed a gain of 19% above the first three months of this year, it was announced by C. S. Davis, President of the parent corporation.—V. 133, p. 958, 454.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.—Smaller Div.—
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. Previously, the company made regular quarterly distributions of \$1.50 per share on this issue. In connection with the reduction in the common dividend, Pres. Smith says: "During the past 12 months we have experienced, in common with practically all lines of industry, a recession in volume of our sales, and in consequence a reduction in our profits. It has therefore seemed advisable to the directors to reduce the dividend."—V. 131, p. 2700.

Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.—\$5,000,000 Bonds Offered.—
Lee, Higginson & Co., Estabrook & Co., The Bridgeport-City Co., Hincks Bros. & Co., Putnam & Co., Chas. W. Scranton & Co., Stevenson, Gregory & Co., T. L. Watson & Co., and The First National Co. of Bridgeport are offering at 104 1/2% and int. to yield 4.23%, an additional issue of \$5,000,000 1st mtge. 4 1/2% gold bonds, series D. Dated Oct. 1 1931; due Oct. 1 1961. Int. payable (A. & O. 1) in New York and Bridgeport without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. c\$ 1,000, and \$1,000 or authorized multiples thereof. Callable as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest date, on 30 days notice at 107 1/2% up to and incl. Oct. 1 1935, the premium thereafter decreasing 1% for each of six 4-year periods, thereafter at par, plus accrued interest in each case. Legal investment for savings banks in Connecticut. Exempt from Connecticut state tax. Bridgeport-City Trust Co., trustee.

Capitalization Outstanding (Upon completion of present financing.)
1st mtge. 4 1/2% gold bonds series B, due Dec. 1 1945 \$800,000
1st mtge. 4 1/2% gold bonds series C, due June 1 1961 700,000
1st mtge. 4 1/2% gold bonds series D, due Oct. 1 1961 (this issue) 5,000,000
Capital stock: \$20 par (current dividend rate 8% per annum) 6,500,000

Data from Letter of Samuel P. Senior, Pres. of the company.
Business.—Company is the sole company supplying water to Bridgeport, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport, Easton, Westport, Shelton and Trumbull in Connecticut, operating under a franchise granted by special act of the Connecticut Legislature and serving a population of about 200,000 people. The property includes 13 reservoirs with a storage capacity of 13,147,000 gallons, 6 booster stations, 16,646 acres of land and 465 miles of main serving about 31,900 customers. The property of the company as of Dec. 31 1925, was valued by the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut for rate-making purposes at over \$14,000,000. Since that time the company has made net additions to its property of over \$1,500,000. Security.—Bonds are secured by a first mtge. on the land, flowage rights, reservoirs, buildings, underground pipes and machinery of the company. Earnings.—The earnings of the company for the five years ended Dec. 31 1930 and the 12 months ended June 30 1931 were as follows:

Table with columns: Calendar Years, Gross Income, Oper. Exps., Deprec. & Taxes, Net Income, Interest Charges, Balance. Data for years 1926-1931.

The net income of \$932,510 as above for the 12 months ended June 30 1931 was over 3.1 times the total interest requirement of \$292,500 on all bonds secured by this mortgage now to be outstanding.

Equity.—The capital stock, at the present market price, is valued at more than \$10,700,000. Dividends of 8% per annum have been paid on the capital stock without interruption since 1900.

Improvement Fund.—Improvement funds have been provided for series B and series C bonds. In addition an improvement fund of at least 1% of series D bonds certified is to be expended annually for additions or improvements to the mortgaged property or to retire series D bonds.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to refund \$5,000,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds series A called for repayment Oct. 1 1931.

Bonds Called.—All of the outstanding 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, series A, dated June 1 1924, have been called for payment Oct. 1 next at 105 and int. at the Bridgeport City Trust Co., trustee, Bridgeport, Conn.

Bristol Brass Co.—To Retire 2,406 Pref. Shares.—
The directors have voted to call 2,406 shares of 7% pref. stock on Oct. 1 at \$110 a share, in accordance with the terms of the issue. The directors also voted that all holdings of five shares or less will be called. Holdings of six shares and more will be subject to call of 50% of the stock held. Fractional shares on amounts called, if any, will go to the company. For instance, the owner of seven shares will be required to turn in four shares. The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the 7% pref. stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20.—V. 133, p. 125.

Canada Power & Paper Corp.—Deposits.—
Up to Aug. 19, deposits of securities involved in the plan for reorganization were as follows: Bonds, par value, \$37,321,812, or 87.1% of the total outstanding; debentures, par value \$27,512,750, or 77.5% of the amount outstanding; preferred, par value \$19,621,800, or 81.6%; common stocks to the total of 1,203,252 no par value shares, or 85.3% of the total outstanding.—V. 133, p. 1129, 646.

Central States Investment Trust, Inc.—Omits Div.—
The directors have decided to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable about Sept. 1 on the common stock (no par value). From Dec. 1 1929 to and incl. June 1 1931, quarterly distributions of 15c. per share were made on this issue. The directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2c. per share on the \$1.50 cum. conv. series A pref. stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 24.—V. 129, p. 3329.

Century Air Lines, Inc.—Passengers Carried.—
A new mark in air travel between San Francisco, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., was reached during July when 4,103 passengers used the Century Pacific Lines, Ltd., according to a report by R. W. Cantwell, Asst. General Manager in charge of operations. Recording a steadily increasing passenger gain since the start of the service July 3, traffic over the system reached a peak on July 29 with a load factor of 74% and a total of 207 passengers carried. During the month the company's air-liners flew 162,624 air miles and 756,634 passenger miles, using 56,910 gallons of gasoline.—V. 133, p. 1293.

Cespedes Sugar Co.—Defaults Interest.—
The company Aug. 28 notified the New York Stock Exchange that it would be unable to pay the interest due Sept. 1 on its 1st mtge. 7 1/4% bonds, of which \$1,991,000 are outstanding.—V. 132, p. 1624.

Chain Store Investment Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 292.

Chrysler Corp.—New Service Policy.—
The Chrysler, Dodge and De Soto dealers are offering purchasers of Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto and Plymouth passenger cars and Dodge trucks, commercial cars, buses and taxicabs, effective Sept. 1, a new service plan, known as the "Owner's Service Policy." This goes with each product of Chrysler Motors immediately upon delivery to a new owner. It provides for the replacement of parts that are defective in materials or workmanship, without charge, either for labor or parts, during a period of 90 days from date of purchase or until 4,000 miles have been recorded on the speedometer, whichever occurs first.

In addition to this, the owner's service policy contains four coupons which entitle the owner to free inspection and to a comprehensive list of service operations at the conclusion of 500 miles, 1,500 miles, 2,500 miles and 4,000 miles.

Deliveries by Dodge Bros. Dealers Higher.—
Dodge Bros. dealers in the United States in the week ended Aug. 8 delivered 70.8% more units than in the same period a year ago. This makes the fifth consecutive week that such increases have been reported by Dodge Bros. These increases have been substantial, graduating from an initial rise of 23.3% on July 11 to 70.8% for Aug. 8.—V. 133, p. 959, 1130.

City Stores Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4770.

Clorox Chemical Co.—Earnings.—
Table with columns: Years Ended June 30, 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Gross profit from operations, Depreciation, Net profit from operations, Other income, net, Income before Federal income taxes, Reserve for Federal income tax, adjust. of liab. of predecessor co., Other expenses (net), Net income, Reserve for contingency, Dividends paid, Balance, surplus, Earnings per share on combined class A and class B stock.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—			Liabilities—		
	1931	1930.		1931.	1930.
Cash on hand.....	\$204,932	\$99,630	Accounts payable.....	\$94,160	\$55,693
Stocks & bonds.....	41,263		Dividend payable.....	58,828	57,984
Municipal and corporation bonds.....		209,030	Fed. income taxes.....	34,500	33,000
Accr. int. receiv.....	2,036		Capital stock.....	x1,298,806	1,301,201
Notes and accounts receivable.....	429,154	266,647	Surplus.....	286,422	285,479
Inventories.....	53,558	156,198			
Plant equipment & real estate.....	340,906	361,623			
Trade-marks.....	300,188	300,188			
Deferred charges.....	50,868	357,681			
Adv. & devel. costs.....	349,812				
Organiz. expenses.....		8,061			
Total.....	\$1,772,717	\$1,733,357	Total.....	\$1,772,717	\$1,733,357

* Represented by 59,356 shares class A stock and 58,800 shares class B stock (no par).—V. 131, p. 170.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.—Holdings of Officers, &c.—
 Of the outstanding 1,999,970 common shares of this company, a total of 397,566 shares, or 19.8%, were registered in the names of officers and directors as of June 27 1931. The foregoing were also stockholders of record of 5.1% of the outstanding 255,798 shares of pref. stock. President Charles S. Pearce is the largest individual holder, with 128,320 common shares in his name. Other substantial blocks are held by various members of the Colgate family, Vice-Presidents Felix Lowy and B. A. Masee and W. B. Johnson, a director.—V. 133, p. 485.

Colonial Beacon Oil Co.—Earnings.—
 For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4418.

Columbia Graphophone Co., Ltd.—Exchange Offer Expires.—
 The New York Stock Exchange on Aug. 25 announced that at noon on Aug. 29 1931 the right will terminate to surrender so-called American shares, issued by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, representing shares of Columbia Graphophone Co., Ltd., and to receive English shares against such surrender. Also, at the same time, the right will cease to deposit English shares abroad against American share certificates to be issued in New York.

J. P. Morgan & Co. certificates of deposit for American shares will be returned from the list of the Exchange on Sept. 3.—V. 133, p. 1130.

Columbia Pictures Corp. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

Years Ended—	June 27 '31.	June 28 '30.	June 29 '29.
Gross profit.....	\$3,600,877	\$4,249,428	\$2,287,018
Amortization of film.....	4,471,824	2,714,971	1,535,793
Amortization of film distribution rights purchased.....		429,618	145,462
Interest charges.....	48,675	41,016	16,675
Expenses.....	3,471,693		
Other deductions.....	86,452		
Net income.....	\$522,232	\$1,063,824	\$539,088
Other income.....	115,138	105,635	87,734
Total income.....	\$637,370	\$1,169,459	\$626,823
Prov. for Federal income taxes.....	76,500	139,500	75,000
Net profit.....	\$560,870	\$1,029,959	\$551,823
Preferred dividends.....	53,346	70,254	14,390
Common dividends.....	x238,719	58,841	
Balance, surplus.....	\$258,805	\$900,864	\$537,433
Earns. per sh. on com. stk. (no par).....	\$3.09	\$6.22	\$4.78

x In addition two stock dividends of 2 1/2% each were paid (a total of 7,957 shares) capitalized at \$100,855.

Joe Brandt, President, says:
 "The income statement does not fully reflect the earning capacity of this corporation during the fiscal year just ended.

"A substantial amount of income, which normally would have been received from the distribution of our pictures in Great Britain and the Irish Free State, will not be received until after the beginning of the new fiscal year as a result of our having changed to a percentage basis of distribution in those countries in the expectation of greater ultimate income under that arrangement. Furthermore, on account of the uncertainty of conditions prevailing in Australia and declining foreign exchange, it was deemed advisable to sell the Australian pounds and bonds derived from the distribution of our pictures in Australia, resulting in a shrinkage of \$86,452, all of which amount was charged against profit during the last quarter although these rentals were actually accumulated for the entire period dating from April 1930 to the end of the present fiscal year.

"In view of general business conditions during the past year the management feels gratified with the results shown, having earned approximately \$3.09 per share on the common stock outstanding, and looks forward to the future with confidence.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

Assets—			Liabilities—		
	June 27'31.	June 28'30.		June 27'31.	June 28'30.
Cash.....	\$402,400	\$516,291	Notes payable.....	\$1,035,911	\$314,770
Accts. receivable.....	443,436	631,934	Accts. payable and accrued expenses.....	760,319	700,600
Due from officers.....	19,742	37,243	Divs. payable.....	30,770	
Inventories.....	3,330,373	2,667,430	Reserve for Federal income taxes.....		139,500
Films rights purch.....		249,800	Adv. from franchise holders & exhibitors.....	74,807	188,426
Adv. re joint prod.....	132,628	17,268	Mortgage payable.....	27,500	37,500
Prepaid expenses.....	347,212	89,142	Long-term debt.....	36,272	
Stock subs. rec'd.....		120,744	Due to officers.....	25,194	13,718
Cash surrender value life insurance.....	39,900	18,900	Deferred income.....	130,631	45,499
Miscell. investm'ts.....	a83,849	80,897	Res. for conting.....	57,062	40,000
Land, bldgs., &c.....	b1,550,576	1,368,000	Capital stock.....	c2,550,956	2,487,948
			Capital surplus.....	77,608	85,681
			Earned surplus.....	1,283,085	1,744,008
Total.....	\$6,350,115	\$5,797,651	Total.....	\$6,350,115	\$5,797,651

a After reserve for decline in market value of \$20,580. b After reserve of \$453,012. c Represented by 17,731 shares no par cummul. pref. stock and 164,098 shares no par common stock.—V. 133, p. 959.

Columbus Foods, Inc.—Omits Common Dividend.—
 The directors recently voted to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable Aug. 1 on the common stock. Previously, quarterly distributions of 25c. per share were made on this issue.—V. 133, p. 1293.

Commercial Credit Co., Baltimore.—Common Dividend Reduced.—
 At the regular meeting of the directors held Aug. 27, regular quarterly dividends on the 6 1/2% and 7% 1st pref. stocks, 8% class B pref. and the \$3 class A conv. stocks were declared. The Board also reduced the regular quarterly dividend from 50c. to 40c. per share on the common stock. These dividends are payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 10. Quarterly distributions of 50c. per share were made on the latter issue from Mar. 30 1929 to and incl. June 30 1931, as against 25c. per share previously.

Regarding the reduction in the common dividend, A. E. Duncan, Chairman of the Board, announced:
 Consolidated net income applicable to the common stock for the seven months ended July 31 1931 was at the annual rate of \$2.20 per share, and substantially in excess thereof for the past several months, which compares with \$2.03 for 1930. Consolidated net income on domestic operations alone for the seven months ended July 31 1931 was at the annual rate of \$2.64 per share against \$1.85 last year, and for July 1931 was at the annual rate of \$3.10, as against \$1.99 last year.

Since it was deemed wise to set up a special reserve in June of \$1,500,000 against depreciation of investments, probable credit and exchange losses of the foreign subsidiary, which with previous reserves seems ample, the

Board decided to make a reduction of 20% in the dividend on the common stock in order that a substantial amount of current net income may be restored to the surplus account.

The domestic operations of the company continue satisfactory, volume running slightly in excess of 1930, and arrangements have just been completed to acquire a very substantial amount of new business.

The company reports that its consolidated net income on domestic operations for July were at rate of \$3.10 on outstanding common stock. In July 1930 the net income was at the rate of \$1.99 a share.—V. 133, p. 1294, 1130.

Commonwealth Petroleum Corp.—Chicago Curb Exchange Stops Dealings in Stock.—
 See "Chronicle" Aug. 22, p. 1228.

The company is to be formed as a holding company under the proposed amalgamation of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Prairie Pipe Line Co., Tidewater Associated Oil Co., and Rio Grande Oil Co. See Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp. in "Chronicle" Aug. 22, p. 1302.

Conanicut Mills, Fall River, Mass.—Sale.—
 The Conanicut Mills, Fall River, Mass., have been sold under a decree of the Superior Court of Boston by Adam W. Gifford, as receiver, to Jacob Friedburg and Leo Dane, acting as Trustees for the Hodman Park Trust Co.

The purchasers, it is said, plan to reopen the plant as a yarn mill upon the adjustment of the tax claim with the city.
 After being petitioned into receivership about three years ago, the mill was sold to the Massachusetts Thread Co., which operated it for a time but failed to meet its obligations and was forced to return the property to the receiver. Bids were then sought for the property by the receiver, and that of the Hodman Park Trust of \$13,100 was the higher of the two received. The purchasers, it is stated, claim to have the backing of both out-of-town and local capital and will incorporate with local representatives on the board of directors.

Consumers Brewing Co. of New York, Ltd.—Trustee Enters Libel Action.—
 Federal Judge Julian W. Mack Aug. 25 granted permission to the New York Title & Mortgage Co., holder of a \$1,800,000 mortgage on the property of the company to intervene in the Government's effort to libel the real estate of the property raided recently by Federal agents who discovered a large distillery.—V. 133, p. 648.

Continental Corp. of America.—Earnings.—
 For income statement for 6 mths ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

Assets—			Liabilities—		
	June 30'31.	Dec. 31'30.		June 30'31.	Dec. 31'30.
xLand, bldg. & equip.....	\$842,193	\$2,205,304	7% pref. stock.....	2,035,900	2,070,000
Cash.....	509,468	222,144	Class A common.....	7,928,560	7,928,560
Accts. & notes rec.....	1,246,775	1,149,294	Class B common.....	4,424,483	4,424,483
Inventories.....	2,236,800	2,658,541	Funded debt.....	9,381,377	9,523,625
yTreasury stock.....	480,452	480,452	Accounts payable.....	474,781	574,222
Deferred charges.....	686,505	844,017	Accruals, &c.....	229,175	345,397
Organization exp.....	49,735	49,735	Current liabilities		
Good-will.....	1	1	of funded debt.....	99,500	111,500
Other assets.....	157,810	172,862	Reserve for conting.....	81,623	81,622
			Surplus.....	554,340	722,941
Total.....	25,209,739	25,782,350	Total.....	25,209,739	25,782,350

x After depreciation. y Represented by 22,873 class A shares and 5,900 class B shares.—V. 133, p. 806.

Continental Steel Corp., Kokomo, Ind.—Defers Div.—
 The directors have decided to defer the quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% due Oct. 1 on the 7% cum. pref. stock. The last quarterly distribution on this issue was made on July 1 1931.—V. 133, p. 806.

Crown Willamette Paper Co.—Earnings.—
 For income statement for 3 months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 1131.

Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.—Bonds Off List.—
 The 10-year 7% bonds and 10-year 7% bonds will be stricken from the New York Stock Exchange on Sept. 3. The company was reorganized as the Cuban Cane Product Co., Inc., per plan in V. 129, p. 637.—V. 130 p. 1283.

Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.—Reorganization Plan Operative.—
 The plan of reorganization (V. 133, p. 960) has been declared operative by the reorganization committee as of the close of business Aug. 25. The committee has announced that over 75% of each class of bonds and notes have been deposited with the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. under the plan and that the time for the deposit of securities has been extended to the close of business Sept. 17.

The plan of reorganization provides that a new company will be formed with a capitalization consisting of \$6,000,000 of first mortgage (collateral) gold bonds, 6% convertible series due 1946, and \$42,110 shares of common stock without par value. Of this new common stock 482,110 shares is to be distributed to depositing bondholders in exchange for their present bonds. The balance of the common stock and the \$6,000,000 of new bonds are to be offered under subscription rights at a price of \$80 flat for each \$100 of new bonds and 6 shares of common stock. The rights being issued to depositing bondholders have priority over the rights being issued to the depositors of junior securities. These subscription rights are being mailed to holders of certificates of deposit issued under the plan of record as of the close of business Aug. 26. Holders of securities who deposit subsequent to the record date but prior to Sept. 17 will be issued subscription rights at the time of deposit. All subscription rights will expire Sept. 17 1931.

The holders of the following securities are provided for in the plan:
 First lien 20-year sinking fund 7 1/2% gold bonds of Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp. due Nov. 1 1944.
 First mortgage 7% sinking fund gold bonds of Sugar Estates of Oriente, Inc., due Sept. 1 1942.
 Secured 7% serial gold notes and secured 7% gold note of Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.
 8% cumulative preferred stock of Sugar Estates of Oriente, Inc.
 Common stock of Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.

Rights to Subscribe to Securities of new Company.—
 Certificates of deposit for first lien 20-year sinking fund 7 1/2% gold bonds, due 1944, and certificates of deposit for first lien 20-year sinking fund 7 1/2% gold bonds, due 1944, stamped, with warrants, of record Aug. 26 1931 will be offered in accordance with plan and agreement of reorganization dated as of July 22 1931. The right to subscribe for first mortgage (collateral) gold bonds, 6% convertible series, due 1946, and common stock of no par value, of the "new" company, to be issued in units, each unit to consist of \$50 principal amount of bonds and three shares of stock, at \$40 flat per unit, to the extent of six units per \$1,000 bond held represented by certificates of deposit. Rights to subscribe expire Sept. 17 1931.—V. 133, p. 960, 649.

Cumberland Pipe Line Co. (Inc.).—Proposed Sale.—
 The stockholders will vote Sept. 15 on approving a proposition to sell and convey all the pipe line property of the company, including pipes, pipe lines, rights of way, leaseholds, easements, pumping stations, equipment and all other appurtenances of the business and excluding that therewith, situated in the State of Kentucky, except and including that contained in the counties of Pulaski, Wayne and McCreary in said State.

The proposed purchase price for said property is \$420,000, of which \$60,000 is to be paid in cash at the closing of title and the balance in four notes of \$90,000 each, payable six months, one year, 18 months and two years, respectively, after the date of closing title, with interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable semi-annually, the payment of the first note being separately guaranteed and a vendor's lien covering the entire property to be conveyed to secure all the deferred payments of the purchase price being reserved to the Cumberland Pipe Line Co. (Inc.).

The special meeting is also called for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition which will then be submitted to the stockholders to ratify the annuity plan of the company, as modified January 1928 (which plan with modifications has been in operation since the organization of the company and the earlier forms of which plan were twice approved by the stockholders), and to approve a schedule prepared by the actuaries of, and whose adoption is recommended to the directors by, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States (employed by this company as an industrial expert), which schedule sets forth, as calculated by the said actuaries, the annuities which, according to the terms of the said annuity plan, are now or will, in the event of the company's retirement from business, be payable to the various employees of the company, including the officers, and also the capital amounts necessary to be held or paid over to a trustee for the purpose of securing the payment of such annuities as so recommended to the board, and which schedule of annuities and capital amounts, in accordance with the said recommendation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the directors have adopted and the ratification of which they recommend to the stockholders. The total capital amount necessary to be reserved from the company's assets for the purposes of the annuities, as recommended by the said industrial expert, is \$453,051.

President Forrest M. Towl, Aug. 25, in a letter says in part:

An offer has been made by the Ashland Refining Co. of Ashland, Ky., in behalf of interests which it represents, for the purchase of the major portion of the plant of your company, and an agreement has been entered into, subject to the approval of the stockholders, to sell the property described in the above notice of the special meeting to be held Sept. 15. The proposed purchase price of the property is \$420,000 to be paid as follows: \$60,000 in cash or certified check on the closing of title and the balance in four notes of the Ashland Refining Co. or its nominee for \$90,000 each, payable six months, one year, 18 months and two years respectively, after the date of closing of title, with interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable semi-annually. The payment of the first note at maturity is to be separately guaranteed by a satisfactory guarantor and a vendor's lien covering all the property to be conveyed is reserved to the Cumberland Pipe Line Co., to secure all the deferred payments on account of the purchase price.

The reasons for making the proposed sale are as follows: The disastrous condition of the oil business generally, with the attendant sharp decline in the market value of oil, which has affected the oil situation in Kentucky as in all other fields, has been accentuated by local factors. The production of the field served by the lines of your company has been rapidly decreasing, and a thorough exploration has not disclosed any new sources of oil. Furthermore, competition has recently diverted a considerable part of the oil which would otherwise naturally reach our lines. During the first seven months of this year only 1,107,563 barrels of oil in all were delivered by this company, of which there were delivered to the two refineries owned or controlled by the Ashland Refining Co. 1,087,738 barrels. Competition forbids an increase of rates. It is clear that the company cannot any longer operate at a profit. In view of the foregoing situation, it became imperative to charge off a large additional loss of useful value on the plant in order to reflect the true and actual value thereof, as set forth in the enclosed balance sheet, from which it will be seen that the price offered by the proposed purchaser corresponds closely to the book value of the plant as thus decreased. The small portion of the system excepted from the sale and contained in the counties of Pulaski, Wayne and McCreary, known as the Wayne District, was severed from the main system of the company in 1929, and the officers are endeavoring to sell that portion of the system also.

If the proposed sale be carried out, the directors will recommend the liquidation and ultimate dissolution of the company. From the proceeds of the securities held by the company must be reserved the amount determined by the actuaries of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States as necessary to be set aside for the fulfillment of the company's obligations under its annuity plan (see above). It must also be noted that suits for certain alleged arrears of taxes on oil heretofore transported for others (which taxes are claimed to be due to the State of Kentucky) are now pending. The ultimate liability for such taxes, if any, will fall on those who owned the oil at the time when the taxes became due. A reserve with which to meet this and other contingencies is also necessarily set apart. If the sale be authorized by the stockholders, it is the intention to consummate it on or soon after Oct. 1 1931, in which event the directors will probably be able, about Dec. 15 1931, to distribute among the stockholders from the capital account an amount equal to at least \$20 per share. As the notes, representing deferred payments on account of the purchase price, are paid, further distribution will be made to the stockholders, and upon final liquidation of the company there will doubtless be some further balance distributable.

By the laws of Kentucky the sale must be approved by the record owners of at least three-fourths of the capital stock. This stock is held by more than 960 owners.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, July 31 '31, Dec. 31 '30, Liabilities, July 31 '31, Dec. 31 '30. Rows include Plant (less deprec.), U. S. Govt. secur., Accounts receiv., Cash, Empl. annuity fund, Deficit, Total, and a note about depreciation: * After deducting \$3,243,268 for depreciation.—V. 133, p. 1131.

(D. G.) Dery Corp.—Bond Ruling.—The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that beginning Monday, Aug. 31 1931, bids and offers in D. G. Dery Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year 7% sinking fund gold bonds, due 1942, "stamped" and "second stamped," should be made as for bonds "stamped as to \$98 distribution per \$1,000 bond."—V. 132, p. 3720.

Devonshire Investing Corp.—Sale Approved.—The stockholders have been advised that it is now expected the transfer of property and assets of the corporation for warrants of Railway & Light Securities Co. will be completed Aug. 31, and that immediately thereafter the warrants will be available for distribution to Devonshire stockholders. Sale of the corporation's property and assets to the Railway & Light Securities Co. was approved at a special meeting of the Devonshire stockholders on Aug. 21. See also V. 133, p. 962.

Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.—Regular Dividend.—The directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share, payable Oct. 20 to holders of record Sept. 10. The company on April 20 last made an extra distribution of 25 cents per share in addition to the usual semi-annual payment of 50 cents per share. During 1930, the company paid the following dividends: 50 cents in October and 75 cents in March.—V. 133, p. 962.

(John) Douglas Co.—Dividend Deferred.—The directors have voted to defer the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% due Aug. 15 on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100. The last quarterly distribution on this issue was made on May 15 1931.—V. 121, p. 3009.

Table with 3 columns: Years End, June 30—, 1931, 1930. Rows include Profit on sale of securities based on original cost., Dividends and interest received., Profits on syndicate participations, joint acct's., &c., Total income, General & administrative expenses, Interest on debentures, Interest on loans, Net income for year, Preferred dividends, Balance, surplus, Previous surplus, Ref. on prior year's Federal income tax, Total surplus.

Balance Sheet June 30. Table with 4 columns: Assets—, 1931, 1930, Liabilities—, 1931, 1930. Rows include Cash, Investments, Accts. receiv. on sale of secur. & joint trad. acct., Notes receivable., Loans pay. (sec.), Dividends payable, Accr. int. on debts., &c., 5 1/2% debentures, \$6 cum. pref. stock, General reserve for retire. of pref., Common stock, Surplus.

Total.-----\$5,925,809 \$6,714,605 Total.-----\$5,925,809 \$6,714,605 a The market value at June 30 1931 was \$2,985,422; of which investments aggregating \$2,355,578 were pledged as collateral to loans payable. b Represented by 5,000 no par shares. c Represented by 75,000 no par shares. The report contains a list of securities in portfolio as of June 30 1931.—V. 133, p. 1131.

Dry Ice Corp. of America.—New Licensee.—President August Heckscher announces that a license agreement, under the Dry Ice patents, has just been entered into with the Delancey Chemical Corp. of Philadelphia, the latter company being associated with the Publicker Alcohol Co.—V. 133, p. 487.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co.—To Absorb Ammonia Subsidiary.—The company announced on Aug. 22 that the du Pont Ammonia Corp., a subsidiary, is to be dissolved and its assets and business transferred to the parent company on Sept. 1. The business will be conducted by a fifth industrial department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with F. A. Wardenberg, now President of the ammonia corporation as its General Manager. The National Ammonia Co., another subsidiary, will be continued as a separate corporation.—V. 133, p. 1131.

Eastern Cuba Sugar Corp.—To Default Bonds—Protective Committee Formed.—The corporation, a subsidiary of the Cuban Cane Products Co., has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it is unable to pay the interest due Sept. 1 on its 7 1/2% mortgage bonds, of which \$7,500,000 are outstanding. Cuban Cane Products Co. successor by reorganization to the Cuba Cane Sugar Corp. in 1930, guarantees principal and sinking fund on the Eastern Cuba bonds. Cuban Cane itself has \$25,000,000 of 20-year debentures outstanding, on which interest up to 6%, to the extent earned, is payable Jan. 1. Holders of Eastern Cuba Sugar bonds will be asked to make their obligations income bonds and to waive sinking fund requirements, amounting to \$500,000 annually. Interest and sinking fund would be made payable if earned.

The bonds were issued in 1922 by J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Hayden Stone & Co. A committee consisting of Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co., Chairman, Earle Bailie of J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Eugene W. Stetson of the Guaranty Trust Co. has been formed to represent bondholders in connection with the proposed plan of revision of the indenture. Further information will be issued in circulars now under preparation.

Arrangements have been made with the banks, the company states, to provide for funds for the coming dead season, under certain conditions. The Cuban Cane Products Co. debentures are specifically subordinate, as to principal and interest, to full payment of loans for dead season expenses and certain cost items.—V. 117, p. 1132.

Exchange Buffet Corp.—Earnings.—For income statement for 3 months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 963.

Fairbanks Morse & Co.—Omits Dividend.—The directors have voted to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable about Sept. 30 on the outstanding 368,871 shares of common stock, no par value. From Dec. 31 1930 to and incl. June 30 1931 quarterly distributions of 40c. per share were made, as compared with 75c. previously each quarter.—V. 133, p. 963.

Federated Department Stores, Inc.—Initial Dividend.—The directors have declared an initial dividend of 25c. per share on the outstanding 903,754 shares of common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 21.—V. 132, p. 4066.

Fidelity Investment Association.—Annuities Gain.—This Association reports production for July of \$4,016,000 compared with \$3,570,000 for July 1930, an increase of \$446,000 or 12 1/2%. Sales from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 1931 amounted to \$31,942,000 against \$26,662,000 in the corresponding period of last year, an advance of \$5,280,000, or approximately 20%.—V. 133, p. 488.

Flintkote Company.—Earnings.—For income statement for 16 and 28 weeks ended July 18 1931 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page. On July 15, company had \$2,275,000 cash in treasury and was entirely free of bank debt. Current assets are in excess of \$6,000,000 with current liabilities of approximately \$1,000,000.—V. 132, p. 4597.

Fokker Aircraft Corp. of America.—Changes Name.—See General Aviation Corp. below.—V. 130, p. 4424.

(George M.) Forman Realty Trust.—Security Holders Asked to Turn in Bonds for Exchange.—Holders of George M. Forman & Co. bonds eligible for exchange for George M. Forman Realty Trust bonds and common shares are urged by President William G. Lodwick, to turn them in to the Trust by Aug. 31. "Under the terms of indenture securing the Trust bonds, the fiscal year ends Aug. 31," he said. "Earnings for the purpose of paying interest on the bonds are computed for the period ending with that date."

The Trust now includes a total of 29 apartment and hotel buildings (including the Bellehan and the Marshfield just admitted to the Trust) originally financed by George M. Forman & Co., realty mortgage bonds.—V. 133, p. 650.

Foster-Wheeler Corp.—Dividend Decreased.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12. This compares with quarterly distributions of 50 cents per share made on this issue from Jan. 1 1930 to and including July 1 1931. The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the \$7 cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12.

Chairman J. J. Brown states that the company is in an excellent financial condition with the balance sheet as of July 31 showing current assets of approximately \$6,500,000, of which \$2,500,000 was in cash or cash items. The board of directors, the company's statement said, considered the advisability of continuing the present yearly dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock and making a substantial reduction in operations, or reducing the dividend to \$1 and retaining its valued employees. It was the feeling of the board that under present conditions this dividend rate of \$1 could be maintained on the common stock.—V. 133, p. 1296.

Franklin Surety Co.—Merger Approved.—The merger of the Lloyds Casualty Co. with the above company has been approved by stockholders of both companies. The plan calls for the taking over of the entire Franklin organization by Lloyds, which will renew the business of the Franklin concern. The Lloyds Casualty Co., which now is the name of the company, has assets of about \$7,000,000. Its capital is \$1,000,000, having been reduced recently from \$2,000,000. Its surplus, based on the statements for March 31, is \$1,513,000.—V. 131, p. 121.

Gabriel Co.—New Control.—A group of New York, Baltimore and Montreal business men have acquired control of the above company by purchases of class B shares from

Otis & Co. and other holders. George H. Ralls, Vice-President and General Manager, and others in the Gabriel management will be retained. Executive offices will be in New York.
The company's new board is composed of Stanley Johnston (of Johnston & Ward, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange), Dr. Albert R. L. Dohme (director of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., and the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore), B. Lytton Johnston (New York), John J. Batterman (consulting engineer, Boston) and W. H. Johnston (New York). The officers are W. H. Johnston, President; Mr. Ralls and J. H. Shoemaker, both of Cleveland, and Mr. Batterman, Vice-Presidents; B. Lytton Johnston, Secretary and Treasurer, and David Benjamin, Cleveland, Asst. Secretary & Asst. Treas.
The former Gabriel board comprised J. O. Eaton, W. O. Robbins, S. E. Kline, P. T. White and Messrs. Benjamin, Shoemaker and Ralls.—V. 133, p. 488.

General Aviation Corp.—Subsidiary Changes Name.
President J. M. Schoonmaker, Jr., on Aug. 21 announced that at the meeting of the board of directors of this corporation held Aug. 19 the name of its wholly owned subsidiary, Fokker Aircraft Corp. of America, was changed to General Aviation Manufacturing Corp.—V. 133, p. 650.

General Electric Co.—New Mazda Lamp.
A new line of decorative Mazda lamps retailing at 15 cents was announced by President Gerard Swope on Aug. 22. This represents a 25% lower price than that at which standard lamps have previously been offered. The new lamps are made in the 30-watt size; spherical bulb shape, and in two standard voltages, 115 and 120 volts. They are available in a variety of six bulb finishes and colors. The lamps are intended primarily for decorative purposes but may also be used for general illumination.—V. 133, p. 964.

General Laundry Machinery Corp.—Time for Deposits Extended to Sept. 4.

The reorganization committee announces that the final date for deposit of 6½% 10-year sinking fund gold debentures, and for the assignment of unsecured creditors' claims has been extended from Aug. 25 to the close of business on Sept. 4 1931.

Holders of the 6½% 10-year sinking fund gold debentures who desire to assent to the plan dated July 31 1931 must deposit their debentures and coupons maturing on or after June 1 1931, with the Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, on or before the close of business Sept. 4 1931, and receive therefor appropriate certificates of deposit stamped as assenting to the plan and waiving all right of withdrawal.

Holders of unsecured claims, whether matured, unmatured, or contingent, who desire to assent to the plan must execute and deliver forms of assignment to the unsecured creditors' committee on or before the close of business Sept. 4 1931. These forms may be obtained from B. C. Kelleher, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.

A substantial majority of all the debentures and unsecured creditors' claims have already been deposited, it is announced. Compare plan in V. 133, p. 964.

General Realty & Utilities Corp.—Earnings.
For income statement for six months ended June 30 1931 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4422.

General Shares Corp.—New Director.
Paul Clay, formerly Vice-President in charge of the economic department of Moody's Investors' Service, has been elected a director and economic adviser of the General Shares Corp.—V. 132, p. 4422.

Golden State Co., Ltd.—To Amend Certificate of Incorporation—Financial Position Strong.
The stockholders will vote Sept. 16 1931 on amending the certificate of incorporation in various respects.

Chairman C. E. Gray, Aug. 20, stated, "The company's current financial position continues strong and the period of the company's peak credit requirements has been passed without the necessity for bank borrowing." —V. 133, p. 651, 130.

(B. F.) Goodrich Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1931.	1930.	Liabilities—	1931.	1930.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Real estate and plants	67,784,389	73,905,092	Com. stk. equip.	39,871,379	39,871,379
26-yr. 1st mfg. sink fund bds		801,283	Preferred stock	30,344,000	31,532,000
Pur. fund for red. 6% debent.	146,332		Bills pay. to bks by subsidiary	3,211,988	13,025,696
Bankers accept.	2,400,000		25-yr. 1st m. 6½% Gold debentures	20,201,360	21,660,625
Inv. in other cos.	1,866,130	2,081,267	Bond. Indebt. of foreign sub.	10,777,388	11,421,427
Treas. pref. stk.	913,200	524,700	Min. stockhold'rs int. in foreign subsidiary	2,915,757	2,538,662
Due from empl.	146,298	294,702	Acc'ts payable	4,041,170	6,646,803
Inventory	35,805,013	52,285,181	Sund. acr. liab.	1,821,225	1,936,802
Trade notes and accounts rec.	32,674,085	35,740,568	Prov. for Federal taxes		355,553
Cash	10,079,458	15,761,411	Reserves	1,800,969	6,806,126
Prepaid accounts	1,503,352	1,828,386	Empl. ret. cred.		638,888
			Earned surplus	7,536,421	19,188,628
Total	150,918,258	185,622,589	Total	150,918,258	185,622,590

A Real estate, buildings, machinery and sundry equipment, less reserve for depreciation. b Represented by 1,167,142 no par shares after deduction of intangible capital assets, namely, patents, trade-marks and good-will amounting to \$57,798,001.—V. 133, p. 1133.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—Files Appeal.
The company has filed an appeal in the Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati against the decision of the Federal District Court in the patent infringement suit brought by the Overman Cushion Tire Co. of New York.

The suit involving over \$500,000, was filed in Feb. 1931. The Overman company alleged its patents were infringed upon and asked for an injunction restraining the Goodyear company from manufacturing or selling certain makes of tires.—V. 133, p. 965, 296.

Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc.—\$1,000,000 Counter Claim of Arctarf Denied in Suit.

Judge John P. Fields of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, Del., has granted the motion of company in its suit against Arctarf Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc. charging infringement of a patent owned by the Gotham company under which it is making its stockings known as "Adjustables," to strike out the counter claim of the defendant for \$1,000,000 alleged damages. Judge Fields also denied the Arctarf motion for an injunction against Gotham relating to letters of infringement sent out by Gotham's counsel, the Judge holding that those letters were proper in form, were sent out in good faith and that the Gotham company was within its rights in so doing.—V. 133, p. 809.

Graham-Paige Motors Corp.—Sales Gain.
"Sales increased each week over the previous during July and August," said C. W. Matheson, General Sales Manager, "whereas last year the same weeks showed successive decreases."—V. 133, p. 965, 651.

F. & W. Grand-Silver Stores, Inc.—Earnings.
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 965.

(W. T.) Grant Co.—Earnings.
For income statement for six months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 965.

(W. T.) Grant Realty Corp.—Purchases Store.
This corporation, holding company for properties owned by W. T. Grant Co., has purchased the Franklin Street store in Tampa, Fla., in which it has operated for the last 11 years, for \$435,000.—V. 128, p. 898.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.—Sales.

	Dollar Volume			Tonnage Handled		
	1931.	1930.	Decrease.	1931.	1930.	Increase.
Jan.---	\$97,558,824	\$104,270,933	\$6,712,109	508,490	492,425	16,065
Feb.---	82,384,806	86,121,818	3,737,012	439,545	400,586	38,959
Mar.---	82,718,571	83,975,552	1,256,981	435,292	391,987	43,305
April.---	85,160,278	86,137,806	977,528	454,479	399,211	55,268
May.---	102,946,053	104,671,252	1,725,199	563,223	488,753	74,470
June.---	80,850,700	82,982,432	2,131,732	454,268	392,099	62,169
July.---	95,827,987	96,723,670	1,195,683	513,095	461,644	51,451
Total	\$627,147,219	\$644,883,463	\$17,736,244	3,368,392	3,026,705	341,687

The figures given in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 15, page 1133 are for the five weeks and five months periods ended Aug. 1.

The company has issued the following statement: "We wish emphatically to deny the rumors circulating that our company has purchased the coffee now controlled by the Federal Farm Board. We are, however, co-operating with the Board in grading and sampling the coffee upon shipment from Santos, Brazil."—V. 133, p. 809, 1133.

(C. G.) Gunther's Sons, N. Y. City.—Defers Preferred Dividends.

The directors voted to defer the quarterly dividends of 1¼% each due Aug. 16 on the 6% cumul. 1st and 2nd pref. stocks, par \$100.
The last quarterly distribution of 2% on the common stock, par \$100, was made Feb. 15 1931.

Hachmeister-Lind Co.—Earnings.
For income statement for month and seven months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 131, p. 2904.

Hartman Corp.—Shareholders Join in Quest for Information.

A preliminary stockholders' protective committee has been formed with a view to investigating the company's recent retirement of 64,879 shares of class B stock, it has been announced by Alexander Guttman of 60 Broadway, Chairman of the committee. Other members of the committee are Emanuel Karman of Peekskill and Howard Guttman of New York.

A circular issued by the committee says in part:
There are numerous reasons why the purchase for retirement of class "B" stock is objectionable and detrimental to our corporation:

(1) We are contending before the Virginia courts that the management has failed to comply with the statutes of Virginia in that they had not secured the required approval of stockholders to the purchase of stock for retirement purposes.

(2) The cost to the corporation of these shares in the 1930 annual report appears to be \$1,422,000, an average cost of \$22 per share, while at the time of retirement the shares were quoted at \$3 per share.

(3) In the 1930 annual report notes and accounts payable were \$3,488,000 and, while this heavy obligation existed and any of class "A" stock was still outstanding, the purchase of "B" shares, which were not an obligation, impaired the working capital. We, therefore, think it is clear that the management was guilty of gross error of judgment in purchasing stock instead of reducing its obligations.

(4) During 1930 the corporation paid out \$400,449 interest charges. Reduction of outstanding obligations instead of the aforesaid stock purchase would have materially reduced these charges.

(5) The corporation showed losses of \$3,053,271 for the year 1930, amounting to about 20% of its total assets. This is a dangerously large percentage of loss for any corporation.

(6) During 1929 the corporation bought in the market stock which it sold to its employees at \$16 per share under the agreement to repurchase these shares at the same price. This agreement was made without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders; and in this transaction the stockholders had everything to lose if the stock value declined and nothing to gain if the stock went up. In fact, the corporation was forced to repurchase the shares at a time when it could least afford it. It is, therefore, important for the stockholders to find out what other detrimental agreements the management may have made which would further impair the stockholders' equity in the future.—V. 132, p. 3724.

Harvey System, Inc.—Omits Preferred Dividend.
The directors recently voted to omit the semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share due Sept. 1 on the preferred stock.

Hearst Corp.—Chartered in Delaware.
This corporation was incorporated in Delaware Aug. 25 with an authorized capitalization of \$100,000,000, to deal in stocks, bonds, &c.

The corporation is a private corporation for the facilitation of the handling of the private affairs of William Randolph Hearst. John Francis Neylan, counsel for Mr. Hearst, issued the following statement: "The new corporation is purely a private affair of Mr. Hearst. Every share of stock will be owned by Mr. Hearst personally. None will be offered for sale at this time or at any time in the future. The corporation is designed merely for the purpose of facilitating the handling of Mr. Hearst's private interests by bringing under one corporate management a number of operations now separately handled."

Hecla Mining Co.—Earnings.
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 3724.

Holophane Co., Inc.—Smaller Common Dividend.

The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.05 per share on the pref. stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. On April 1 and Oct. 1 1930 the company made quarterly distribution of 50 cents per share on the common stock as compared with 40 cents per share on April 1 last.—V. 132, p. 1815.

Horner's, Inc., Chicago.—Omits Common Dividend.
The directors have voted to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable about Sept. 1 on the common stock. On March 1 and June 1 last, quarterly distributions of 12½c. per share were made, as against 25c. per share previously.—V. 132, p. 2002.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
Current assets as of June 30 1931, including cash and government securities of \$2,022,393, aggregated \$4,081,929 and current liabilities were \$523,053. Company has no bank loans. As of June 30 1931, company had in treasury 5,700 shares of class A and 17,588 class B shares.—V. 132, p. 2975.

Hunt's Limited, Toronto, Ont.—Expansion.
The corporation has purchased Goody's, Ltd., of London, Ont., and will proceed immediately with alterations to the store.

The corporation now has around 30 stores in its chain and its recent purchase gives it representation in four large Ontario cities, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London. President H. W. Hunt, reports business as being satisfactory. The hot summer has contributed materially to sales of ice cream.—V. 133, p. 810.

Importers & Exporters Insurance Co. of New York.—Smaller Dividend.

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$25, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 24. Previously, the company made quarterly distributions of \$1 per share on this issue.—V. 122, p. 1618.

Independence Shares Corp.—Smaller Distribution.

The regular semi-annual distribution will be made by the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives & Granting Annuities, trustee, on Oct. 1 to holders of Independence Trust Shares of record Sept. 1 and will be 10c. per share. This distribution will be derived almost entirely from cash dividends of the 50 common stocks comprising the portfolio of the trust, the only exception being the regular stock dividends of three utility companies, American Gas & Electric, American Power & Light, and Electric Bond & Share companies.

An initial semi-annual distribution of 27c. per share was made on Oct. 1 1930, followed by a payment of 25c. per share on April 1 1931.

New Divisional Sales Manager.—

Richard W. C. Smale has been appointed middle Western divisional sales manager of this corporation with headquarters in Chicago, according to an announcement made by Vice-President Charles Conrad.—V. 133, p. 1134.

Indiana Limestone Co.—Deposits Asked.—

Committees representing holders of the 6% first mortgage gold bonds and 7% debentures are sending out notices to holders of these securities asking that they deposit their bonds with the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O., and their debentures with the First Union Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, pending final arrangements for the financial reorganization of the company. Details of the new set-up will be made public as soon as the security holders' committees have completed details.—V. 133, p. 1297.

Interlake Tissue Mills Co., Ltd., Merrittton, Ont., Canada.—Bonds Called.—

Notice has been issued by the Trusts & Guarantee Co., trustee for the 6% bonds of the above company, due 1935, that \$50,000 of the bonds have been called for redemption Feb. 1 1932 at 101 and interest. As at Dec. 31 1930 the outstanding bonds amounted to \$175,000, so that the redemption operation will reduce the amount to \$125,000.

The company operates a mill at Merrittton, Ont., Canada, for the manufacture of light weight paper products, such as napkins, towels and decorative crepe. Its head office is in Toronto. In addition to the bonds it has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, par \$100, of which \$825,000 is outstanding. Dividends at the rate of 6% per annum are being regularly paid. Earnings in 1930 were equivalent to \$7.82 per share, and after dividend requirements there remained a surplus for the year of \$11,369, bringing total surplus to \$158,308.

International Automatic Supply Co., Inc.—Files Suit.

The company has filed suit in Federal District Court in New York against members of R. H. Manley & Co. and Mesenkopf & Co. to set aside an agreement of May 22 1931 under which it is alleged the company was threatened with receivership although solvent and its rights seriously impaired. The petition asks that Manley & Co. be enjoined from enforcing the agreement and demands that the defendant account for proceeds of sale of approximately \$200,000 Class A preferred stock. Judgment for \$639,000 damages and interest is asked.—V. 132, p. 4251, 4072.

International Proprietaries, Ltd.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents per share on the class A stock, no par value, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 25. An extra distribution of 15 cents per share was made on this issue on Dec. 15, 1930 as against 10 cents per share in 1929.—V. 131, p. 3538.

International-Stacey Corp.—Preliminary Injunction Granted Delaying Merger.—See Stacey Manufacturing Co. below.—V. 132, p. 3725.

Interstate Equities Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with 2 columns: Period and Year End. July 29 '29. June 30 '31. to June 30 '30. Rows include Gross income, Expenses, Interest paid, Taxes, Net profit, Preferred dividends paid, Surplus, and Earnings per share.

Irving Air Chute Co., Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 and 6 weeks ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page. Current assets as of June 30 last, were \$739,473 and current liabilities \$73,512.—V. 132, p. 4252.

Joint Investors, Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 1931 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Comparative Balance Sheet. Assets: Cash, Accts. receivable, Invest. at cost, Bond int. accrued. Liabilities: Pref. stock, ser. A, Series B, Class A shares, Class B stock, Accounts payable, Res. for N.Y. State taxes, Unclaimed divs., Res. for accrued divs., Res. for pref. stk, Res. for contng., Res. for retire., pref. stock ser. A, Surplus. Total assets and liabilities listed.

A list of tl securities owned is given in the report.—V. 132, p. 1430.

(Rudolph) Karstadt, Inc.—No New Financing.—

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, states that the Warburg syndicate at Hamburg has announced that it is impossible to issue Rm. 20,000,000 of 7% pref. stock, which was decided on in June, because of a change in financial conditions in Germany since that time. Thus the first stage has failed to the Karstadt Rm. 100,000,000 reorganization plan.—V. 132, p. 4424.

Kingsport Press, Inc.—

For income statement for month of July 1931 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 812.

Kreuger & Toll.—Decline in Securities Not Justified by Internal Conditions—Earnings Holding up.—

Inquiry at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. in regard to Kreuger & Toll securities elicited the information that that firm had been in receipt of advice from the company stating that there are no conditions regarding the company itself which justify the recent decline in its securities. The total net profit of a recurring nature for the first half year is reported at approximately \$14,000,000 compared with \$15,200,000 for the first half of 1930 and the company estimates that for the whole year total profit of a recurring nature will be about \$24,000,000 compared with approximately \$25,100,000 for the year 1930. The company further advises that on all Government bond holdings interest and amortization have been paid promptly and in no single case has there been any default or delay or any difficulty with exchange transfer.—V. 132, p. 4424.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—Sales Off.—

Period Ended Aug. 15—1931—4 Wks.—1930. 1931—32 Wks.—1930. Sales—\$17,888,802 \$19,323,607 \$156,401,223 \$162,950,599

The average number of stores in operation for the eight period of 1931 was 4,920 as against 5,237 for the corresponding period of 1930, a decline of 6.05%.

Retail food prices declined 20.01% between June 15 1930 and June 15 1931, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.—V. 133, p. 1298, 1134.

Lawyers Mortgage Co.—Offers \$635,000 Guaranteed Certificates.—

Company is offering \$635,000 guaranteed mortgage certificates to net 5%, maturing Jan. 10 1937. The certificates are offered in any amount from \$100 up for the full period of five years, and from \$100 up to \$6,500 for any of the 10 semi-annual payments in reduction of principal. They are

secured by an 18-story and penthouse apartment building conservatively valued by company at \$955,000, and having an annual rental of \$131,000. Interest on the certificates is payable Jan. 1 and July 1 and is, with the principal, fully guaranteed by Lawyers Mortgage Co. The certificates are legal investment for trust funds.—V. 133, p. 491, 297.

Lane Bryant, Inc. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: Year Ended May 31—1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Sales (net of returns), Cost of sales, operating, admin. & selling exp., Operating profit, Miscellaneous income.

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Total income before Federal taxes, Prov. for deprec. of bldg. equipment, &c., Interest, Paid to estate of J. M. Coward in lieu of prof. between Jan. 1 1930 and date of acquisition of the Coward business, Federal taxes.

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928. Rows include Total, Shs. com. stk. outstand. (no par), Earnings per share.

Consolidated Surplus Account for 12 Months Ended May 31 1931.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Balance, June 1 1930, incl. \$90,589 of capital surplus, Deduct charges against capital surplus, Adjusted balance, Balance, surplus, Profit on preferred stock retired, Net income for period, Total surplus, Preferred dividends, Common dividends.

Balance, May 31 1931, incl. \$15,000 of capital surplus.—V. 133, p. 1134.

Lion Oil Refining Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

P. H. Barton, President, says in part: Company was able through additional reduction in expense and operating charges, together with the decline in cost of products sold, in relation to selling price, to make a slightly better showing in the second quarter than in the first quarter. All refined products on hand at the close of business June 30 were priced at the lower of cost or market and crude oil at posted price.

The El Dorado refinery during the first 6 months produced 43,851,000 gallons of finished Lion Petroleum products, which production was on a comparatively even keel with that of the last half of 1930, but about 24% under production of refined products for the first half of 1930. The reduction in runs was of course due to disastrous market prices. The company's stations consume approximately 25% of the total manufacture of gasoline and kerosene.

Company's total crude oil production during the first half of 1931 was 1,409,815 barrels. The daily crude oil production of 8,000 barrels for the 6 months is now augmented considerably through the development of acreage secured in Rusk and Gregg counties in the new East Texas oil field. This development began early in July. Daily production from all fields at this writing amounts to approximately 14,000 barrels.

The acreage secured in this new East Texas field, which is 150 miles by pipeline from the refinery at El Dorado, was acquired during the most depressed period, naturally causing them to come into the possession of company at extremely low prices. It is felt that this acquisition of 256 1/2 acres in the heart of the heaviest production of the most prolific American oil field yet to be discovered, will prove to be one of the company's most valuable assets as soon as normal crude prices are restored. The daily potential production of the company's acreage there is considered to be 50,000 barrels from the 8 wells now producing. Two additional wells are being drilled. From present trend, it would seem the time at which the value of this property will be recognized is not far distant.

The discovery of this new field in such close proximity to the refinery, together with acquisition of this new acreage, provides further definite assurance of a steady source of crude supply.

Crude oil produced from this new field is 38 gravity and contains a very high gasoline content. The El Dorado refinery is well adapted to the manufacture of products available from this particular grade of crude oil.

A pipeline gathering system consisting of approximately 12 miles of line has been laid to a main trunk line for the transportation of our own crude direct to the refinery and our tank farm in El Dorado, where it is now accumulating.

The management is of the opinion that we have finally emerged from the poorest period in oil history for the production of revenue. Although chaos still exists in certain quarters, there is a strong feeling of optimism due to determination for higher prices, resulting in the complete shut-down of production in Oklahoma and East Texas. The tank car price of gasoline has risen from the low figure of 2 1/2 c. per gallon on the first of July to 5 1/2 c. as of August 20, without corresponding advances in the crude price structure. Higher crude will doubtless result from curtailment and proration.—V. 132, p. 4253.

McGraw-Hill Co.—Dividend Rate Decreased.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20. This compares with quarterly distributions of 50 cents per share made from April 1 1929 to and including July 1 1931.—V. 133, p. 812.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

The slight decrease of \$109,000 in earnings available for dividends was made in spite of a decrease of 9 1/2% in sales, and in spite of the company's having set up \$170,000 more in reserves for doubtful accounts than was set up for the first half of 1930. In other words, the company in 1930 effected a general reduction in expenses which, in the first six months of this year were approximately 10% less than the same six months in 1930, and it is pointed out by the management that a return to normal conditions and a recovery of the volume lost will not necessitate any appreciable return to the higher operating expenses.

Net profits on the company's own manufacturing business were approximately 9 1/2% higher than for the same period last year. In addition to its own output, company is one of the largest distributors of other drug products. Normally its most profitable business comes in the last half of the year, due to the heavy sales of specialties for the Christmas season.—V. 133, p. 133.

Mapes Consolidated Mfg. Co.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25c. a share in addition to the quarterly dividend of 75c. a share, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 1, April 1 and July 1 last.—V. 133, p. 1299.

May Radio & Television Corp.—New York Curb Exchange Suspends Dealings in Stock of Company.—

See "Chronicle" Aug. 22, p. 1228.—V. 133, p. 1299.

(Fred.) Medart Mfg. Co.—Dividend Omitted.—

The directors have voted to omit the quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share ordinarily payable about Sept. 1 on the common stock. The last quarterly distribution of 50 cents per share was made on June 1 1931.—V. 128, p. 3364.

Midvale Co.—New President, &c.—
Dr. H. L. Frevert has been elected President to succeed the late Alva C. Dinkey.

Mohawk Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.—Initial Div.—
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 30c. per share on the capital stock, par \$5, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 24.

(F. E.) Myers & Bro. Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 9 months ended July 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 1299.

Nashua (N. H.) Mfg. Co.—Quantity Sales Improve.—
The company has been forced by a sudden spot demand for goods now in season to cancel the first week of a two weeks' vacation shutdown of its Nashua, N. H., plants, scheduled to begin on Aug. 29.

National Battery Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—
Years Ended June 30—

Table with 4 columns: 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Net profits, Interest charges, Federal income tax, Insurance adjustment, Oper. loss of sub. (sold), Net profit, Pref. dividends, Common dividends, Balance, surplus, Shs. of common stock, Earnings per share.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30. Assets and Liabilities for 1931 and 1930. Assets include Cash, Accts. & notes rec., Inventories, Prepaid expenses, Investments, Plant & equipment, Deferred charges. Liabilities include Accounts payable, Accruals, Prov. for Federal income taxes, Divs. on pref. stk., Pur. money obliga Res. for workmen's compensation, Cumul. convertible preference stock, Common stock, Paid-in surplus, Earned surplus.

Total... \$2,191,990 \$2,014,893

Represented by 32,523 no par shares. y Represented by 90,429 no par shares.—V. 132, p. 866.

National Fireproofing Corp.—Awarded Contract—Rep-opens Plants.—
The company has been awarded a contract for 40,000 tons of arch and partition tile and girder covering for the Marshall Field building.

National Service Companies.—Record Ice Sales.—
Total ice tonnage sold in July by underlying properties of this company, which operate in larger cities of this territory and Westchester County, constituted a new record for these companies.

National Union Mortgage Co.—Tenders.—
Mackubin, Goodrich & Co., fiscal agents, announce that they will receive tenders of 5½% and 6% gold bonds, due Oct. 1 1931 to the extent of \$714,000 in cash.

National Union Radio Co.—New Chairman, &c.—
Sylvester W. Muldowny has been elected Chairman of the Board, succeeding Joseph E. Davies.

Newton Steel Co.—Moves Headquarters.—
The company on Aug. 21 closed its general offices in the First National Bank Building, Youngstown, Ohio, and will have its headquarters in Detroit and Monroe, Mich.

New York Air Brake Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4779.

New York Investors, Inc.—Earnings.—
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 1931 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 134.

New York Transit Co.—Extra Dividend.—
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share and a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 25.

North American Car Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 132, p. 4779.

North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30. Assets and Liabilities for 1931 and 1930. Assets include Fixed assets, Cash and time deposits, Securities owned, Accts. receivable, Deferred assets. Liabilities include Accts. payable, Preferred stock, Comm stock, Fed. income tax, Dividends payable, Deferred credit income, Surplus.

Total... \$2,510,604 \$3,297,856

Includes mineral rights and leases (less reserve for depletion), \$1,995,520, lease equipment (less reserve for depreciation), \$1,923, and furniture, fixtures and autos (less reserve for depreciation), \$2,481. y Authorized, 400,000 shares of no par value, issued and outstanding, 262,600 shares.—V. 132, p. 3900.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—New Director.—
Beaudry Leman, General Manager of Banque Canadienne Nationale, has been elected a director to succeed the late E. L. Pease.—V. 131, p. 2547.

Ohio Oil Co.—Comparative Balance Sheet.—

Assets and Liabilities for June 30 '31 and Dec. 31 '30. Assets include Property, plant & equipment, Investments, Cash, Accts. receivable, Inventories, Treasury stock, Deferred charges. Liabilities include Preferred stock, Common stock, 6 1/2% bonds, Tank car oblig., Current liab., Reserve for taxes, Accr. deprec. & depletion, Deferred credits, Min. int. in subs, Surplus.

Total... \$31,069,922 \$39,361,288

x Represented by 6,648,052 shares of no par value.—V. 133, p. 1136.

Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd.—Earnings.—

Years Ended June 30— 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Total profits, Depreciation, Profits after deprec., Bond interest, Sinking fund, Net income, Preferred dividend, Common dividend, Balance, deficit, Adjustments, Investment reserves, Total deficit, Other credits, Balance, deficit, Bonus 1930, Previous surplus, Profit & loss surplus, Shs. com. stock outstanding, Earnings per share.

Total... \$50,247 \$169,181 \$237,980

x Represented by 51,588 no-par shares.—V. 133, p. 971.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets and Liabilities for 1931 and 1930. Assets include Property, &c., Good-will, Cash, Bills & accts. rec., Inventories, Other assets, Inv. in other cos., Deferred charges. Liabilities include Preferred stock, Common stock, Bonds, Accts. payable, Income tax, Bond interest, Reserves, Provision for divs., Surplus.

Total... \$2,537,354 \$2,934,831

x Represented by 51,588 no-par shares.—V. 133, p. 971.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Inc.—Sales.—

12 Months Ended July 31— 1931, 1930, % Change. Rows include Net sales, Leased department sales.

Total sales... \$14,693,264 \$17,457,457

—V. 132, p. 3900.

Otis Elevator Co.—Receives Large Contract.—

The company has received a \$1,000,000 order for equipment for the new Marshall Field Building in Chicago.—V. 133, p. 494.

Otis Steel Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 971.

Pacific Associates, Inc. (California).—Sale, Etc.—

See Pacific Associates, Ltd. (Del.) below.—V. 133, p. 971.

Pacific Associates, Ltd. (Del.).—Acquisition.—

This company was recently incorporated in Delaware with an authorized capital stock of 20,000 shares, without par value, of which 18,779 shares are to be issued in exchange for the business, franchises, properties and assets of Pacific Associates, Inc. (Calif.) on the basis of one share of the Delaware company for every five shares (par \$10 each) of the California company held.

Pacific Coast Co.—June 1 Interest Being Paid.—

The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the interest due June 1 1931 on the first mortgage 50-year 5% gold bonds, due 1946, is now being paid.

The Committee on Securities rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest 2½% on Aug. 31 1931, that the bonds will continue to be dealt in "flat" and until further notice to be a delivery must carry the Dec. 1 1931, and subsequent coupons.—V. 133, p. 1137.

Pacific Finance Corp. of Calif.—Balance Sheet June 30 1931.—

Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Loans & discounts, Accounts receivable, Repossessed automobiles & dairy cattle, Investment securities, Invests. in & adv. to sub. cos, Furniture, fixtures & equip., Deferred charges. Liabilities include Notes payable-unsecured, Accounts payable, Dividends payable, Serial 5 1/2% notes, Customers' equities in loans & repossession loss reserves, Reserves, Preferred capital stock (Series A-3% cumulative, Series C-6 1/2% cumulat., Series D-7% cumulative), Common stock, Surplus (incl. paid-in surp).

Total... \$34,671,362

—V. 133, p. 655.

Panama Corp., Ltd.—Debenture Stock Offered.—

An issue of \$250,000 (part of a total of \$1,000,000) conv. 8% debenture stock was recently offered at par (£10), payable 5% on application 20% on allotment, and 25% on July 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 1931, respectively.

The British, Foreign & Colonial Corp., Ltd., of London, England, underwrote the present issue for a commission of 8% and an option at par for five years on 250,000 £1 shares in the company. The corporation will also subscribe at par on or before Dec. 1 next for a further \$150,000 stock for a commission of 8%, and an option on 150,000 shares, and will have the option of taking up the balance of £600,000 stock (in blocks of £200,000) for a similar commission and option on shares to be entitled to convert their holdings at any time into shares at the rate of 10 shares for each £10 stock.

Interest on the stock will be payable semi-annually beginning on Dec. 1 next. The trust deed securing the stock provides inter alia, for the creation of a redemption fund by setting aside 10s. out of the proceeds of every ounce of gold recovered on and after Jan. 1 1932 and for the repayment of any stock which may be outstanding on Dec. 1 1946, at 105. To meet the conversion and option rights and other call the capital has been increased by 2,500,000 shares, bringing the total authorized capital up to £4,500,000. The issued capital amounts to £1,970,166. The company was formed in 1926 and owns four mining concessions (known as the Veraguas, Darien, Chiriqui and Rodriguez in the Republic of Panama, which have an area of about 7,150 square miles.)

miles. Active development work has been carried out at a number of different points and is stated to have definitely proved the high value of the deposits. Production is about to commence in three proved areas and the capital now being raised is required for increasing the equipment of the mines. The company's chief engineer, Hugh F. Marriott, estimates that, with the further \$150,000 capital to be made available towards the end of the present year, the profits should approximate \$200,000 per annum and can be increased to \$350,000 or \$400,000 by an additional capital outlay of \$250,000.—V. 129, p. 2870.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—Acquisition.
The shareholders on Aug. 21 ratified a plan for the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of The Bay Co. In concluding this purchase, no change in the financial structure of Parke, Davis & Co. is required. Of the authorized 5,000,000 shares there still remain unissued 234,041 shares, and it is from the latter that 113,025 shares will be issued to the stockholders of The Bay Co. The latter company has actually issued \$244,800 pref. stock, and 103,025 shares of common stock of no par value. The Parke, Davis & Co. shares to be issued are to cover the complete retirement of both the pref. and common shares of The Bay Co., there being no cash payments involved in the transaction.

10c. Special Dividend.
The directors have declared a special dividend of 10c. per share and the regular quarterly dividend of 25c. per share, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 19. Similar dividends were paid on March 31 and June 30 last.—V. 133, p. 972.

Pavonia Building Corp., N. Y. City.—Dividend.
The corporation has declared a dividend of \$1.37 1/2 on building trust certificates covering capital stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 1. Six months ago a similar declaration was made.

Penn-Atlantic, Inc.—Organized to Provide Three Types of Investment.
To provide a more flexible means of serving all classes of investors in accordance with their needs, a group of investment and business interests of Philadelphia and New York has organized Penn-Atlantic, Inc., under the laws of Delaware to offer three comprehensive types of counselor service. Penn-Atlantic has an authorized capitalization of 250,000 shares of common stock, no par value. All funds of the corporation will be deposited with the Real Estate-Land Title & Trust Co. who will act as transfer agent for the corporation, while the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities will act as registrar.

The three types of investment service made available by this company are summarized as follows:
Group plan, under which investor buys the common stock of Penn-Atlantic, Inc., grouping his funds with those of other investors and participating in all profits accruing from all departments of the corporation.
Flexible trust-management type plan, under which small investor buys Penn-Atlantic Corporate Trust Shares in a flexible investment portfolio and receives direct distributions from the earnings within this portfolio.
Individual investment counsel plan, under which individual investor contracts with the corporation for investment counselor services which are rendered to him direct.
Officers are: Dr. Lionel Danforth Edie, Chairman; Robert Easton Davidson, President; F. Hensley Lewis, Vice-President; W. Leicester Van Leer, Sec. & Treas. The foregoing with the following constitute the board of directors: Louis P. Geiger, V. Pres., Real Estate-Land Title & Trust Co.; J. Warner Butterworth, retired V. Pres., H. W. Butterworth & Sons, Inc.; Eugene B. Simonin, Pres., C. F. Simonin's Sons; William J. Caner, Thomas M. Royal & Co. and Herbert Garside, Pres., A. H. Garside & Sons Co.
The economic guidance expressed through counselor services as provided by Penn-Atlantic originates with the Davidson Capital Co. whose major activities are confined to the economic guidance of financial and investment corporations. All departments contributing to economic guidance are under the direction of Dr. Edie who is Vice-President of the American Capital Corp. and economist of Capital Research Co. of New York City.
As soon as practicable, application will be made to list or admit to trading privileges the common stock of the corporation on the Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges.

Penn-Federal Corp., Pittsburgh.—Omits Dividend.
The directors have voted to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable about Aug. 31 on the common stock no par value. From Nov. 30 1929 to and incl. June 1 1931, quarterly distribution of 6 1/4 cents per share were made on this issue.—V. 129, p. 3977.

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc. (& Subs.).—Earnings.

Years Ended June 30—	1931.	1930.	1929.
Operating profit.....	\$4,109,286	\$4,833,458	\$5,042,056
Interest, discount, &c.....	731,866	1,375,363	939,519
Depreciation & maintenance.....	1,088,022	877,522	822,973
Federal taxes.....	310,000	355,375	465,000
Net income.....	\$1,979,398	\$2,225,198	\$2,814,564
Previous surplus.....	8,069,680	7,217,486	5,647,832
Reserves written back.....	100,000	-----	-----
Total surplus.....	\$10,149,078	\$9,442,683	\$8,462,397
Preferred dividends.....	-----	-----	286,815
Common dividends.....	1,098,445	1,373,003	958,097
Chgs. arising from reorg. & liquidation of subsid.....	144,339	-----	-----
Balance, surplus.....	\$8,906,295	\$8,069,680	\$7,217,486
Earns. per sh. on 549,225 shs. com. stock (no par).....	\$3.60	\$4.05	\$4.60

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Assets—		Liabilities—	
Fixed plant.....	\$18,197,357	Capital stock.....	\$10,000,000
Movable plant.....	3,634,331	Notes payable.....	-----
Cash.....	2,174,132	Banks & bankers.....	5,400,000
Ready marketable securities.....	355,188	Loans payable.....	145,357
Trade accts. rec. & 1,637,501	1,603,501	Accts. payable.....	1,054,266
Bill of lading drafts under collect'n.....	4,494,942	Res. for Fed. and State taxes.....	310,000
Inventories.....	276,016	Island Warehouse Corp. bonds.....	1,406,700
Miscell. accts. rec.....	259,555	1st mtge. 20-year 6% gold bonds.....	5,729,000
Insur. policies.....	197,065	Res. for conting. and insurance.....	391,019
Prepaid insurance, interest, &c.....	-----	Capital surplus.....	1,333,429
Inv. in and adv. to partly own. subs.....	1,520,154	Earned surplus.....	8,906,295
Trade members' ps, sundry stks., &c.....	78,884	Paid in surplus.....	237,016
Due from employ.....	87,616		
Debt. on bonds.....	615,141		
Hydraulic rights.....	1		
G'd-will, tr. marks, trade names, &c.....	1		
Total.....	\$29,367,725	Total.....	\$29,367,725

x After deducting \$3,527,359 for depreciation and maintenance. y At depreciated value. z Less reserve of \$158,104 for bad debts. a Less reserve for \$7,479 for possible losses.—V. 132, p. 2009.

Perfect Circle Co.—July Sales Increase.
A report has just been made public that the sale of Perfect Circle piston rings for the month of July increased 44% over July 1930. This report follows closely on the June report which showed that June 1931 sales were 43% ahead of June 1930. Total sales for the first seven months of 1931 increased 18% over the first seven months of 1930 and 18% ahead of the same period of 1929. Prospects for high August sales seem very probable, according to Lothair Teetor, Vice-President in charge of sales.
Replacement Sales Set New Record.
July proved to be another banner month for the sale of Perfect Circle piston rings for replacement purposes. Sales in this division of the business registered a gain of 80% over July 1930 which is the largest gain made during any one month in 1931 over a corresponding month of the previous year.

Replacement sales through leading automotive equipment jobbers for the first seven months of 1931 gained 61% over the same period of 1930 and were 70% ahead of the first seven months of 1929.
In discussing replacement sales, Lothair Teetor, Vice-President in charge of sales, said: "It is encouraging to report the unusually large sales increase in the replacement division of our business, especially in a year that has generally been a little difficult for a great many companies. We have every reason to believe that our unusual replacement sales increase will continue firm throughout the remainder of 1931 with a very sizable increase over the year 1930."—V. 133, p. 1301.

Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd.—Interim Dividend.
The company has declared a 10% interim dividend on the common stock, less tax, the same as was paid last year.—V. 132, p. 2212.

Pittston Co.—To Decrease Capitalization.
The stockholders will vote Sept. 15 on reducing the authorized common stock from 2,500,000 shares to 1,250,000 shares (no par value).—V. 133, p. 1301, 815.

Potomac Mortgage Co.—Bonds Offered.—The Baltimore-Gillet Co., Baltimore, recently offered \$350,000 1st mtge. collateral trust bonds, bearing interest at 6%.

The first mortgages pledged as security for these bonds are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Maryland Casualty Co. Bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931; due \$50,000 Sept. 1 1936 and \$300,000 Sept. 1 1941. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500*. Interest payable M. & S. Principal and int. payable at main office of the Baltimore Trust Co., Baltimore, trustee. Callable as a whole or in part by lot on any interest date on 30 days' notice at 101 and int. Interest payable without deduction of any Federal income tax not exceeding 2%. Company agrees to refund annually any State, city or county securities or personal property taxes not exceeding five mills on each dollar of the principal amount of bonds held, or in lieu thereof any State income taxes not in excess of 6% of the interest thereon, if request is made within six months after any such tax becomes due and payable, accompanied by proper proof of payment.
These bonds are the direct obligation of the company and are to be at all times secured by deposit with the trustees of first mortgages and (or) instruments of like legal effect, U. S. bonds, or U. S. certificates of indebtedness and (or) cash in principal amount at least equal to the principal amount of all bonds outstanding. Fire insurance policies accompany each mortgage and provision is made for windstorm and title insurance (or satisfactory attorney's opinions where title companies are not operating) when, and as required and approved by the Maryland Casualty Co.—V. 132, p. 4076.

Prairie Pipe Line Co.—Merger.
See Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp. below.—V. 133, p. 815.

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—Merger.
See Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp. below.—V. 132, p. 3901.

Punta Alegre Sugar Co.—Time for Deposits Extended.
The reorganization committee of the Punta Alegre Sugar Co. and the Compania Azucarera Baragua has announced that the time for deposit of securities of the companies under the reorganization plan has been extended until Sept. 15. Compare plan in V. 133, p. 973.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.—Earnings.
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash in banks & on hand.....	\$1,006,451	Accts. payable.....	\$373,172
Cts. of deposit.....	450,000	Accr. sal. & wages.....	89,000
Call loans.....	-----	Install. collected from empl. stock subscriptions.....	-----
Mun. gov't., &c. bonds.....	1,670,155	Prov. for prior Fed. & State inc. tax.....	91,141
Market securities.....	84,682	Acrr. Fed. & State income taxes.....	-----
Notes & trade acceptances rec.....	236,978	Res. for est. Fed. & State taxes.....	81,169
Accts. rec., net of reserve.....	1,607,697	Res. for conting.....	149,147
Merch. inventories.....	3,210,215	Capital stock.....	29,721,800
Inv. (incl. adv.).....	1,064,058	Earned surplus.....	1,431,281
Sundry accts. rec.....	472,792	Capital surplus.....	5,855,248
Fixed assets.....	7,219,402		
Deferred charges.....	45,056		
Trade name, good-will, &c.....	595,157		
Organiz. expenses.....	129,316		
Total.....	\$17,791,959	Total.....	\$17,791,959

x Market value, \$105,850. y After depreciation of \$7,578,042. z Represented by 676,012 shares (no par value).—V. 133, p. 1301.

RCA-Victor Co., Inc.—Transfers Plants.
Plants of this corporation for the manufacture of mica condensers and other industrial radio products, formerly operated in Boston, Mass., by the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., have been transferred to Camden, N. J. This movement completed the centralization of all the manufacturing, research and engineering resources of the RCA-Victor Corp., Inc., at Camden.—V. 132, p. 2788.

Safeway Stores, Inc.—Increases Preferred Issue—Merger Ratified.
The stockholders on Aug. 26 increased the authorized pref. stock from \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000, par \$100. Of the \$11,000,000 formerly authorized \$5,000,000 was 7% pref. stock and \$6,000,000 was 6% pref. stock.
The stockholders approved a plan under which this corporation will acquire substantially all the assets and the business of MacMarr Stores, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and of its subsidiaries, in consideration of this corporation assuming all their liabilities, and in further consideration of this corporation issuing approximately 164,602 shares of its common stock and approximately 56,567 shares of its 7% pref. stock to MacMarr Stores, Inc., and in further consideration of this corporation agreeing that the holders of warrants calling for the purchase of approximately 80,623 shares of MacMarr common stock at the price of \$30 per share shall, upon the exercise of such warrants and payment to Safeway of said purchase price, be entitled to receive 2-11ths of a share of Safeway common stock for each share of MacMarr common stock called for by such warrants. The amount of stock of this corporation to be issued to MacMarr Stores, Inc., under the plan is 7-10ths of a share of Safeway 7% pref. stock and 3-10ths of a share of Safeway common stock for each outstanding share of MacMarr 7% pref. stock and 2-11ths of a share of Safeway common stock for each outstanding share of MacMarr common stock. In addition to the above, 2,000 shares of Safeway common stock will be issued in payment for services rendered in connection with the plan, but only in case the net earnings on the Safeway common stock (after consummation of the plan) amount to \$7 or more per share for any calendar year prior to 1937.—V. 133, p. 1139.

Schulte-United, Inc.—Sale.
The U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, through its trustee in bankruptcy, Irving Trust Co., invites offers to purchase individual stores or groups of stores or the entire chain in the following cities:
Akron, O. Cleveland, O. Kenosha, Wis. Pueblo, Colo.
Amarillo, Tex. Columbia, S. C. Lexington, Ky. Red Bank, N. J.
Auburn, N. Y. Corning, N. Y. Los Angeles, Calif. Roanoke, Va.
Augusta, Ga. Covington, Ky. Morrilton, N. J. Rock Island, Ill.
Baltimore, Md. East Liberty, Pa. New Britain, Conn. Savannah, Ga.
Lexington, Street, Erie, Pa. Oshkosh, Wis. Springfield, Mass.
Gay Street, Hammond, Ind. Passaic, N. J. Waterloo, Iowa.
Bay City, Mich. High Point, N. C. Peekskill, N. Y. Winston-Salem, N.C.
Bridgeport, Conn. Houston, Tex. Philadelphia, Pa. Zanesville, O.
Chelsea, Mass. Joplin, Mo.
All offers must be accompanied by certified check for 10% of the amount bid and must be submitted to the trustee on or before Sept. 21 1931.—V. 132, p. 3545.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.—Resignation.—

Trusten P. Draper has retired as Vice-President in charge of operations, after having been connected with the company for many years. It is understood that his work will be divided among other executives, under the direction of John A. Roemer, President.—V. 133, p. 657.

Shell Union Oil Corp.—Salaries Reduced.—

The corporation has reduced all salaries employees 5% to 15%, depending on the amount of remuneration.—V. 133, p. 1301.

Shepard-Niles Crane & Hoist Corp.—Div. Reduced.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 21. A quarterly distribution of 75 cents per share was made on June 1 last as compared with \$1.25 per share on March 1.—V. 132, p. 4078.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp.—Prairie Merger Agreement.—

It is stated that officials of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., Prairie Oil & Gas and Prairie Pipe Line Co. have agreed upon terms for a merger of these companies to be submitted to directors of the several companies. The terms are: One share of the new holding company stock for each share of Sinclair common, one share for each share of Prairie Oil & Gas and 14 shares for each 10 shares of Prairie Pipe Line stock.

The name of the new company will be Commonwealth Petroleum Corp.—V. 133, p. 1302.

Solar Refining Co.—Merger with Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.—See latter company below.—V. 133, p. 1140.**Southern Surety Co. of New York.—Sells \$1,000,000 of Insurance Business.—**

Robert J. MacLellan, President of the Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 21 announced the purchase by this company of health and accident business amounting to about \$1,000,000 premium income annually from the Southern Surety Co. of New York. The transaction involves business in over 35 States.—V. 131, p. 802.

Spang, Chalfant & Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 1140.

Stacey Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—To Continue as a Going Concern.—W. E. Keplinger, receiver of this company, in a letter to the trade July 14 said:

In order that the present status of the Stacey Manufacturing Co. can be clearly understood, we wish to make the following statement:

Due to a controversy between certain stockholding interests, a suit was instituted for the appointment of a receiver to operate the business of the company until this matter could be definitely determined.

On July 14 1931, Judge Stanley Matthews of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, issued an order continuing the following instructions:

The plaintiff has established his rights to such preliminary injunction and appointment of Receiver, as will preserve the "status quo" pending a final determination of the action before the Court.

We further quote from this order:

"It is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed that, upon the plaintiff's giving bond in the amount of \$5,000 with surety to be approved by the Clerk of this court and conditioned according to law, the defendants, Wayne Stacey, Andrew J. Stacey, Carmi A. Thompson, the Stacey Bros. Gas Construction Co., an Ohio corporation, the Stacey Engineering Co., an Ohio corporation, and International Stacey Corp., an Ohio corporation, be, and they each are, as are their officers, agents, attorneys and employees, enjoined and restrained until the further order of the court from each of the following:

"From acting or claiming to act as director of the Stacey Manufacturing Co. from voting stock for the reduction of the capital stock of the Stacey Manufacturing Co. from in any way encumbering such stock.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that W. E. Keplinger be, and he hereby is, appointed receiver of all the property and assets of the defendant, the Stacey Manufacturing Co., an Ohio corporation, to preserve the assets and good-will of said corporation, that said receiver be, and he hereby is, authorized to continue the business of said corporation and do such other acts and to execute such instruments as may be necessary properly to conduct said business in the ordinary course and to employ such servants, employees, agents and other persons as may be necessary properly to conduct the business of the Stacey Manufacturing Co., all until the further order of the Court.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that each of the defendants be, and he or it is, ordered and directed to turn over to said receiver all and singular the assets of the Stacey Manufacturing Co., including its books of account, stock and minute books in the possession or control of any of said defendants.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that each of said defendants, his or its agents, employees, attorneys, servants and all persons and corporations whatsoever, be, and they are, each hereby enjoined from interfering in any way with the possession of the said receiver of the property and assets of the Stacey Manufacturing Co. and (or) with his operation of the business of said company."

The Stacey Manufacturing Co. is to continue as a going concern without interruption, soliciting, accepting and carrying out its contracts as it has in the past 80 years.

In connection with the receivership, there is no question of finances involved, as the company is in a particularly strong financial position.

[The Stacey Manufacturing Co. was established in 1851 and incorporated in 1880. Its factory and main office are located at Elmwood Place, Ohio. Officers are: A. A. Ranshaw, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.; W. W. Birch, V-Pres.; Edw. J. Baehnie, Sec. & Treas.; Geo. H. Cressler, Gen. Sales Mgr.]

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer" of July 12 stated in substance:

It was alleged that the Stacey Mfg. Co. minority stockholders were compelled to take \$25 cash and five shares of stock in International-Stacey Corp. for each share of their own stock. It was also contended that the International-Stacey Corp. was formed last April, in competition with the Stacey Manufacturing Co., the Stacey Brothers Gas Construction Co. and the Stacey Engineering Co., through an interlocking directorate, to take over all the Stacey concerns. (See also International-Stacey Corp. in V. 132, p. 3725.)

Standard Oil Co. of Calif. (Del.).—To Merge With Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.—See latter company below.—V. 133, p. 1302, 976.

Standard Oil Co. (Ind.).—Union Oil Merger Denied.—

In answer to the question regarding reports that company and Union Oil Co. of California were carrying on negotiations looking to a merger of the two companies, Pres. Edward G. Seibert of the Standard Oil company stated that reports were unfounded.—V. 133, p. 1302.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.—To Merge Standard Oil Co. of Calif.—Details to Be Worked Out.—After a conference lasting a week at Lake Tahoe, Calif., officials of the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and California announced Aug. 27 that a merger of the two would be "logical and advantageous," indicating at the same time that early agreement on details of the consolidation was expected.

A statement revealing that an agreement had been reached as to the desirability of the merger was issued in New York on behalf of Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard of New Jersey, and Kenneth R. Kingsbury, President of Standard of California. The statement follows:

We have agreed that a merger of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) and the Standard Oil Co. of Calif. would be logical and advantageous. We are working toward a plan to this end, and no insurmountable obstacles to a

merger have developed during our discussions. However, it must be appreciated that a merger of this importance involves many intricate questions requiring careful consideration, and that some of these questions could not have been anticipated prior to our meeting here. Arrangements have been made to carry on studies of these points and a resumption of the conferences has been agreed upon as date not yet fixed.

Some of the compelling reasons in favor of the proposed merger are these: Standard Oil Co. of Calif. holds important domestic crude oil reserves but is without any important foreign crude reserves and possesses only limited distributing facilities abroad. On the other hand, the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) has limited domestic crude oil reserves but a large foreign production, and an important system of distribution outside the United States.

In its domestic marketing the New Jersey company operates on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf Coast States; the Standard Oil Co. of Calif. in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Hence the operations of the two companies are in effect complementary and the proposed merger would make possible the most economic employment of their reserves and facilities.

To-day each of the two companies is handicapped through being able to meet only locally the competition offered by other large oil corporations which have nation-wide systems of distribution. To meet the competition of such corporations both the two companies referred to feel under necessity of enlarging the territories in which they market their products. This need can be met by each company expanding separately or through consolidation. To adopt the former policy would involve a costly duplication of existing facilities which are already more than adequate to handle the trade, with consequent economic waste and without any compensating benefit. A merger would accomplish the same result without wasteful duplication and would utilize the complementary facilities of the two companies. Furthermore, a merger would make possible many important economies, such as the use of more accessible points of supply and the elimination of cross hauls.

With respect to the two principal items of oil company operation, namely, crude oil production and gasoline sales, the proposed merger, on the basis of 1930 figures, would involve approximately 10% of the total crude oil production and approximately 18% of the total gasoline business of the United States, domestic and export.

The New York "Times," commenting on the proposed merger, says:

The merger, which has been under consideration for about two years, will unite properties with recorded assets of \$2,400,000,000 and thus create the largest single industrial enterprise in the world, not excepting the United States Steel Corp. The conference looking to the amalgamation will be resumed later and terms will then be worked out for submission to stockholders.

Since the announcement of the resumption of merger negotiations about a week ago there has been considerable speculation relative to the probable terms of the merger. Based largely on the market action of the stocks, it is the consensus that the consolidation would be on a share-for-share basis. For the last two months the stocks have been mostly within a point of each other, while Aug. 26 Standard Oil of New Jersey closed at 41½, up ¼, and Standard Oil of Calif. at 41½, up 1½ points.

It is intimated in some important quarters that the selling price of the stocks will have nothing to do with the probable merger terms, which will be based on the valuation of the properties. The balance sheet of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey at the close of 1930 indicated a book value of \$49.52 a share for its capital stock, while that of the California company showed a book value of \$45.64 a share. Owing to the conservative bookkeeping methods of these two companies it is believed likely that their appraised valuations might be different from what the last balance sheets would indicate.

As the statement of Messrs. Teagle and Kingsbury indicated that an agreement had been reached as to the advisability of merging these companies, it is believed that it will be consummated eventually, barring possible interference on the part of the United States Department of Justice. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the parent organization, by the dissolution decree of the Supreme Court in 1911 was enjoined from reacquiring any of its former subsidiaries or doing anything to recreate the old monopoly dissolved by that decree.

Conditions in the oil industry, however, have materially changed during the 20-year interval. Competition in the industry has become keener and there is scarcely a market in which several oil companies are not fighting bitterly for business. While the Standard Oil units have been restricted to a large extent to the territory assigned each by the dissolution decree, other companies have been permitted to expand at will, including the foreign-owned Shell Union Oil Corp., which is one of the two nation-wide oil organizations.

The stockholding interest in the Standard Oil units have drastically changed since the dissolution decree. Although the Rockefeller group is still the leading interest in most of the Standard Oil units, their percentage of ownership has materially declined during the last few years owing to the acquisition of other companies on a share exchange basis. In some of the Standard Oil units the Rockefeller influence has disappeared, but it is believed to be still large in both the New Jersey and California companies.

Department of Justice to Investigate Merger.—

A Washington press dispatch says: Preliminary investigations into the pending merger of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Co. of California has not yet revealed any violation of the anti-trust laws through the proposed consolidation, a Department of Justice official declared.

The department, concerned as to whether the joining of these two companies might constitute a monopolistic threat to distribution of oil products in the United States, is making the investigation in accordance with its usual custom.

The department's inquiry comes on the heels of announcement that the department has been looking into the contemplated merger by the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Prairie Pipe Line Co., Tide Water Associated Oil Co. and Rio Grande Oil Co.

Announcement of the proposed merger of the two Standard companies was believed to have taken the department by surprise, as a proposal for this same consolidation, submitted to the Government for approval about two years ago, was withdrawn before an opinion could be rendered. Officials said that since that time neither formal nor informal conferences have been held between the department and representatives of the oil companies.

The department attributed the resumption of merger negotiations between the two Standard companies to the Government's withdrawal of its action in the Federal court contemplated to block consolidation of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Vacuum Oil Co. This action, it was said at the department, is not considered a precedent for general Government approval of oil company mergers.

In this connection the department indicated that its investigators would approach the present investigation with a different viewpoint than it had two years ago, when it began the fight on the Standard of New York-Vacuum merger.—V. 133, p. 1303.

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.—To Merge Solar Refining Co., Former Standard Oil Unit.—

Consolidation of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio and the Solar Refining Co., subject to ratification by stockholders, was announced Aug. 24 by W. T. Holliday, President of the Standard of Ohio. The Solar company is an original Standard Oil subsidiary, separated from the parent company by court decision of 1911.

The merger will mean a combination of the two companies through acquisition by Standard of Ohio of all the assets of Solar, which was built to supply finished products to Standard and ever since its inception has sold virtually all of its products to that company.

Under terms of the agreement stockholders of Solar will have the option of receiving \$17 for each share of Solar stock or exchanging their stock on a basis of one share of Standard of Ohio common for 3.6 shares of Solar stock. Solar Refinings' authorized common stock consists of 160,000 of the par value of \$25 each.

The meeting of the stockholders of Solar Refining Co. for the purpose of ratifying the merger has been called for Oct. 1.—V. 133, p. 1140.

Standard Utilities, Inc.—Smaller Dividend.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 7 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. Previously, the company made quarterly distributions of 12½ cents per share.—V. 132, p. 2791.

(The L. S.) Starrett Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Period, 6 Mos. Ended, and Years Ended (June 30 '31, '30, '29). Rows include Sales, Cost of sales, Manufacturing profit, Operating profit, Total income, Net income, and various balance sheet adjustments.

Comparative Condensed Balance Sheet June 30.

Table comparing assets and liabilities for 1931, 1930, and 1929. Assets include Cash, Accts. rec., Merch. & supplies, etc. Liabilities include Accts. payable, Accr. exps., etc.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the preference stockholders held on June 24 1931 are definitely of the opinion that if a certain amount of additional working capital is provided, the budgetary control system installed by the auditors, closely followed, and certain other changes instituted which have been recommended by the auditors and engineers, the company should be able to show a profit on its operations, even under present conditions.

The committee believes further that under normal conditions the company should be able not only to maintain its present position, but to earn profits for its shareholders which should compare favorably with the years of 1928 and 1929.

In addition to the foregoing, the committee finds that while the additional working capital required at this time, approximately \$500,000, is a relatively small amount in comparison to the sound net assets of the company, it is imperative that the requisite funds be provided immediately, to restore the company to a sound financial position and enable it to discount its bills; which it is not doing now. It is quite certain that existing conditions do not permit of these funds being secured except through subscriptions by the stockholders of the company.

It is equally true that if the company is forced to discontinue operations by reason of lack of working capital, the result will be a shrinkage in the values of both fixed and current assets which will reduce them far below the present sound worth and inflict a further serious loss upon the stockholders.

Under a proposed plan voting control and selection of the new board of directors will rest in the hands of the present preference stockholders. Under the new corporate structure, the preference stockholders, instead of owning one-half of the assets of the company, which is now the case, will own over 90% of both assets and earning power.

It is proposed to organize a new corporation with an authorized capitalization of \$500,000 of 10-year 6 1/2% debentures and 100,000 shares of common stock of no par value, which new corporation will acquire all the assets and assume all the liabilities of the Unit Corp. of America.

For each 100 shares of preference stock now outstanding, the proposed new company will issue 30 shares of new common stock, and for the 110,000 shares of old common stock now outstanding 4,139 shares of new common stock will be issued, making a total of 45,504 shares of new common, of which the present preference stock will hold 41,367 shares, or over 90%, as against a present ownership of 50% of the outstanding stock.

The \$500,000 of 10-year 6 1/2% debentures will be offered pro rata to all holders of the new common stock. These debentures to be callable by lot at 110 and interest, through an annual sinking fund of 5% of the total amount originally outstanding, or 20% of the annual net profits, whichever amount is greater.

Each \$100 par value of debenture will carry five shares of new common stock as a bonus and a nondetachable warrant entitling holder to purchase five shares of common stock at \$10 per share; the proceeds of the exercising of such warrants to be applied, in addition to the regular sinking fund, to the retirement of debentures. Payment for debentures to be 40% cash and balance in three equal installments of 20% each in 30, 60 and 90 days.

As evidenced by March 31 1931 pro forma balance sheet (see below), there will be \$5,663 in net assets for each \$1,000 par value of debenture. The average earnings for the past three years, before deducting income tax and after deducting the loss of \$119,278 incurred in 1930, were \$278,568, equivalent to 8 1/2 times interest requirements for the entire issue of debentures and, after all charges, including interest on debentures, amounted to over \$3 per share on the new stock to be outstanding.

Following the issuance of the debentures there will be outstanding a total capitalization of \$500,000 debentures and 70,504 shares of common stock, plus 25,000 shares reserved for exercise of warrants, compared with a total of 248,000 shares now outstanding. The new common stock will have a book value of \$33 per share after the elimination of \$1,784,046 from the balance sheet of the present company.

Application will be made to list the securities of the new company on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Stockholders who subscribe to the debentures on the basis of \$300 debentures for each 100 shares preference stock at present held will receive 45 shares new common stock for each 100 shares preference stock at present held. In addition, the debentures will carry warrants to purchase (during the life of the debenture) five shares of common stock at \$10 per share for each \$100 debentures.

Stockholders not subscribing to new debentures will receive only 30 shares of new stock for each 100 shares preference stock now held.

As certain stockholders may not be able to subscribe to the debentures to which they are entitled, subscriptions will be received from stockholders desiring to subscribe to more than their allotment of debentures. The debentures not subscribed by the other stockholders will be allotted pro rata to such additional subscriptions and these debentures will carry with them the common stock forfeited by the non-subscribing stockholders, namely five shares for each \$100 debenture together with their warrants to purchase five shares of common stock at \$10 per share for each \$100 debenture.

The committee is pleased to advise that the officers and directors have signified their approval of the plan by deposit with the committee, of their voting control of their common stock in favor of the plan.

Stockholders are asked to deposit their preference stock certificates with the committee immediately, together with their subscription to the new debentures, forwarding same to the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet March 31, 1931 of Unit Corporation (Proposed New Company)

[After giving effect to the acquisition of the assets and assumption of the liabilities of the Unit Corp. of America and its subsidiaries as shown by the books of those companies, March 31 1931, and the issuance of 45,504 shares of common stock of no par value of a new corporation in payment therefor and in connection with the sale of \$500,000 10-year 6 1/2% sinking fund debentures; the application of part of the proceeds from the sale of the value of the properties, plant and equipment by \$1,218,204 and the elimination of the value at which patents, good will and certain other assets are carried by the present companies, a total of \$1,784,046.]

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Marketable securities, Cash surr. value, etc. Liabilities include Notes payable, Accts. pay. & accr'd exps., etc.

Total \$3,101,871 x Represented by 70,504 shares of no par value.—V. 133, p. 658.

United Advertising Corp.—Acquisitions.—

The corporation has contracted to purchase all outdoor advertising interests of Frank V. Storrs, consisting of Lehigh Valley Outdoor Advertising Co., Trenton Poster Advertising Co., American Posting Co. and Camden Poster Advertising Co. The new company, it is reported, is to be known as Consolidated Advertising Co., with Leonard Dreyfuss as President and Mr. Storrs as a director.—V. 131, p. 4068

United Film Industries, Inc.—Stockholders' Protective Committee—Seeks to Raise \$16,000.—

A stockholders' protective committee consisting of Dr. Joseph Morris (Chairman), Ernest Hodossy, George H. Sweet, Victor V. Nielsen, Walter G. Boschen, Morris Schrot and J. D. Williams has been elected to cooperate with the management of the company and to supervise all expenditures of moneys received, together with checking the progress of the work in the proposed manufacturing plant.

The company is seeking to raise \$16,000 for the purpose of establishing a manufacturing plant in Long Island City through the issuance to each stockholder of units of one share of pref. and one share of common stock at \$75 per unit, payable \$15 on application, \$15 on Sept. 15 and \$15 monthly thereafter.—V. 133, p. 1304.

United Investment Shares, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.—

Quarterly Distribution.—A distribution of 2.562c. per share was made July 15 on the United Investment Shares, series A, to holders of record June 30. An initial dividend of 2.898c. per share was paid on Jan. 15 last, which was followed by a payment of 2.576c. on April 15.

These shares were originally offered at \$2.55 per share in June 1930 by United Investment Shares, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., depositor. The First National Bank & Trust Co., Racine, Wis., is trustee.

A descriptive circular shows: Termination, &c.—Trust is dated May 27 1930, and terminates May 15,

Stewart-Warner Corp.—Listing of Add'l Common Stock.—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 15,000 additional shares of common stock (par \$10) on official notice of issuance and payment in full and sale to employees, making the total amount applied for 1,328,919 shares.—V. 133, p. 1303, 815.

(Nathan) Strauss, Inc.—To Sell Stores.—

Federal Judge Marcus B. Campbell in Brooklyn Aug. 25 signed an order directing the sale of all fixtures and physical assets of the 22 retail stores in Brooklyn and Queens.

Former Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan is the receiver in bankruptcy. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Brooklyn Aug. 6 last on behalf of three creditors whose claims totaled approximately \$5,400. Liabilities totaled approximately \$1,300,000.—V. 133, p. 1303.

Studebaker Corp.—Record No. of Stockholders.—

President A. R. Erskine reports 31,028 stockholders as of Aug. 10 1931. This is the largest number of stockholders in the history of the corporation and compares with 29,348 in August 1930 and 30,051 in August 1929.—V. 133, p. 816, 303.

Sugar Estates of Oriente, Inc.—Plan Operative.—

The plan of re-organization of Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp. has been declared operative (see latter company above). Holders of certificates of deposit for 1st mtge. 7% sinking fund gold bonds, due 1942, of record Aug. 26, will be offered, in accordance with plan of re-organization, the right to subscribe for 1st mtge. (collateral) gold bonds, 6% conv. series, due 1946, and common stock of no par value, of the "new" company, to be issued in units, each unit to consist of \$50 principal amount of bonds and three shares of stock, at \$40 flat per unit, to the extent of six units per \$1,000 bond held represented by certificates of deposit. Rights to subscribe expire Sept. 17 1931.—V. 133, p. 977.

Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 133, p. 140.

Transamerica Corp.—May Divest Itself of Majority Interest in Large Bank Holdings.—

Plans are reported to be under way looking to the divesting by this corporation of a substantial part of its holdings in the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association of California and Bank of America N. A., in New York City, its two most important units. The plan is said to contemplate the distribution among Transamerica stockholders of the corporation's holdings on a pro rata basis so as to leave it with only a minority interest in the two banks. It is not indicated how such a distribution would be effected.

If the plan is carried out it means a general departure from the company's policies heretofore of exercising control of various large banking units and building up a nationwide branch banking system. The Transamerica owns 61.05% of the capital of Bank of America N. A. and its affiliated security company, the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., and 99.61% of Bank of America N. T. & S. A. of California and its affiliated institutions. It owns 52.11% of the First National Bank of Portland and the Security Trust & Savings Co. of Portland.

In addition the corporation controls Banca d'America d'Italia of Italy, with resources of about \$50,000,000. Besides its holdings in banks the corporation has substantial interests in a number of insurance companies, public utilities, &c. It has over 240,000 stockholders.

While it was admitted at the offices of the Transamerica Corp. that some general plans for the corporation's future had been discussed it was said any official comment at this time would be premature.—V. 133, p. 1303.

Unit Corp. of America.—Proposed Recapitalization.—

The preference stock holders' committee (consisting of Hugo F. Arnold, Paul W. Cleveland, W. H. Colvin, M. A. Goldsmith and Robert Malcolm) in a letter to the pref. stockholders, recently stated in substance:

1945. After 90 days following termination of trust, the deposited stocks and other property in the trust will be sold and net proceeds, together with accumulated cash earnings, will be distributed to certificate holders without charge. There is no termination charge.

Distributions.—On registered certificates payable by trustee quarterly Jan. 15, &c., to holders of record Dec. 31, &c. Cash earnings on bearer United Investment Shares, series A, will be deposited by trustee in a savings account, the interest (at 3%) on which, compounded semi-annually, will accrue to the benefit of bearer certificates.

Accumulated earnings on bearer shares to June 30 1931 were 11.8256c. per share (bearer).

Denominations.—Registered certificates in denominations of 100 shares or multiples thereof; bearer certificates in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 shares. Holder of 100 bearer certificates or any multiple thereof may at any time surrender his certificates to trustee and receive in exchange a registered certificate, together with accumulated cash earnings on bearer certificate surrendered.

Conversion.—Holder of 500 United Investment Shares, series A, or any multiple thereof, may at any time, until 90 days after termination of trust, surrender his certificates to trustee and receive in exchange without penalty, within 15 days, the underlying stocks represented thereby, together with proportionate interest in accumulated cash earnings held by trustee. Holder of less than 500 such shares may at any time, until 90 days after termination of trust, surrender one or more certificates to trustee and receive, without penalty (out of a revolving fund maintained by depositor), cash representing proportionate interest in the trust, based on market values then prevailing and accumulated cash earnings thereon held by trustee.

Reserve Fund.—No reserve fund.
Sources of Income.—Trustee will receive all cash dividends. All rights shall be sold; all stock dividends received by trustee shall be retained to the extent that such dividends or any part thereof result in an addition to each stock unit of five, or multiples of five, full shares of the stock of any company—stock dividends to be sold to the extent that the amount applicable to each unit is a fraction of five full shares. All split-ups received by trustee shall be retained to the extent that such split-ups or any part thereof result in an addition to each stock unit of five, or multiples of five, full shares of the stock of any company—split-ups to be sold to the extent that the amount applicable to each unit is a fraction of five full shares. All above mentioned sales are made by trustee.

Trustee's Fees.—Paid by depositor. Trustee has no lien on underlying property or income therefrom.

Portfolio.—Each United Investment Share, series A, represents 1-2500th interest in a unit of common stock (five shares each) in following 10 companies (listed on New York Stock Exchange) deposited with trustee, together with a pro rata interest in any cash or other property held at any time by trustee: American Tel. & Tel. Co.; North American Co.; Aetehson, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.; New York Central R.R.; American Rad. & Std. Sanitary Co.; National Biscuit Co.; (E. I.) du Pont de Nemours Co.; Standard Oil Co. (N. J.); General Electric Co., and U. S. Steel Corp.

Substitution.—No change may be made in the unit of common stocks deposited with trustee except in case of merger, consolidation, re-organization, or sale of property of any company.

Listed.—On Milwaukee Stock Exchange.
United Investment Shares, Inc.—Incorporated under Wisconsin laws. Sponsors and acts as depositor for a fixed trust known as "United Investment Shares, Series A."

Officers.—R. H. Weins, President and Treasurer; P. M. Horter, Vice-President; L. A. Mullaney, Secretary; B. E. Marquardt, Asst. Treasurer; R. A. Zellman, Asst. Secretary.

Directors.—F. E. McGovern, M. W. Nohl, L. A. Mullaney, R. H. Weins and P. M. Horter

Office.—207 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.

United States Lines, Inc.—Decision on Competitive Bids Probable Next Week by Shipping Board.

After discussing the question of disposal of the ships now held by the United States Lines, the Shipping Board Aug. 28 adjourned without making any announcement.

Commissioner Meyer, in response to questions, said he thought a decision as to whose bid would be accepted probably would be reached by next week.

As matters now stand, the International Mercantile Marine Co. has offered \$3,500,000 for the ships and P. W. Chapman, president operator of the Lines, backed by Pacific Coast interests, bid \$3,170,900 with a view to reorganizing the lines.—V. 133, p. 817, 497.

Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc.—Earnings.

Years End. June 30—	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
Gross income	\$14,181,977	\$14,466,322	\$21,253,782	\$17,899,639
Net income after all chgs	1,227,712	964,466	1,311,677	1,280,892
Preferred dividends	502,632	506,740	540,952	569,458
Common dividends	428,742	400,731	317,229	315,367
Surplus	\$296,338	\$56,995	\$453,496	\$396,067
Shs. com. stk. outstand.	142,914	142,914	105,815	105,528
Earnings per share	\$5.07	\$3.20	\$7.28	\$6.74

—V. 131, p. 1729.

Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.—Interest Payment.

Attention has been called to the fact that in case the bearer of coupon No. 4, pertaining to the optional 6% convertible debentures, series due 1939, desires to receive in money the installment of interest due Sept. 1, 1931, he should so elect by surrendering such coupon at the Manufacturers Trust Co., 139 Broadway, N. Y. City, on or before Sept. 11, 1931, and in such case, such interest installment shall be paid in money. Interest coupons not so surrendered shall be payable in common stock at the rate of 269-1,000 of one share of common stock in respect to each \$500 of debentures.

The company calls attention to the fact that it is to the advantage of the debenture holder to exercise his option to be paid in money.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

May 31 '31.		Aug. '30 '30.		May 31 '31.		Aug. '30 '30.	
Assets—		Assets—		Liabilities—		Liabilities—	
Real est., bldgs.,	1,275,072	1,182,653	Capital stock—	\$88,598,843	\$7,848,550	Capital stock—	\$87,848,550
leaseholders' equipment, and	1,617,877,040	1,637,767,356	Mtgs. & funded			Mtgs. & funded	
Cash	4,013,842	5,133,337	debt.	106,467,757	105,573,485	debt.	106,467,757
Notes, &c., rec.	546,268	1,162,653	Notes payable—	2,051,681	2,902,098	Notes payable—	2,051,681
Accounts receiv.	2,754,072	4,886,883	Acts. pay. and			Acts. pay. and	
Inventories	20,450,842	29,511,402	undert. accr.	10,311,488	12,611,836	undert. accr.	10,311,488
Rights & secur.	1,313,511	1,191,207	Purchase money			Purchase money	
Adv. to producers	918,987	612,809	obligations—	1,940,286	2,216,196	obligations—	1,940,286
Mortgages rec.	279,779	668,604	Due affil. cos.	57,549	77,454	Due affil. cos.	57,549
Dep. to secur.			Pref. div. pay.	99,240		Pref. div. pay.	99,240
conrs. & sink.			Contr. contr. pay			Contr. contr. pay	
fund deposit.	2,493,334	2,501,251	Royalties payable	801,147	958,422	Royalties payable	801,147
Invest. & advs.	7,189,760	8,423,546	Fed. tax reserve		25,682	Fed. tax reserve	
Deferred charges	3,538,249	3,908,399	Adv. payments,			Adv. payments,	
Good-will.	8,744,862	8,417,997	deposits, &c.	675,568	1,323,103	deposits, &c.	675,568
			Deferred income	275,703		Deferred income	275,703
			Remit for foreign			Remit for foreign	
			sub. held in			sub. held in	
			abeyance.	428,526	1,031,984	abeyance.	428,526
			Purch. money or			Purch. money or	
			contr. oblig.	1,828,284		contr. oblig.	1,828,284
			Prop. appl. to			Prop. appl. to	
			minority stock-			minority stock-	
			holders	1,143,432	1,827,385	holders	1,143,432
			Contingent re-			Contingent re-	
			serve, &c.	2,263,720	144,052	serve, &c.	2,263,720
			Earned surplus.	4,153,642	11,027,379	Earned surplus.	4,153,642
Total	221,120,546	230,185,444	Total	221,120,546	230,185,444	Total	221,120,546

a After depreciation. b Represented by 3,800,625 no par shares of common and 108,107 no par shares of preferred.—V. 133, p. 1304.

West Boylston Mfg. Co.—Smaller Dividend.

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the pref. stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. In the preceding quarter a regular distribution of \$2 per share was made.

The stockholders on Aug. 20 voted that all remaining property of this company at Easthampton, Mass., be disposed of in the near future. A committee was appointed to represent stockholders in the West Boylston Manufacturing Co. of Alabama. The stockholders also voted to pay off in installments outstanding \$25 certificates issued to preferred stockholders.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

June 27 '31.		June 28 '30.		June 27 '31.		June 28 '30.	
Assets—		Assets—		Liabilities—		Liabilities—	
Real estate	\$806,248	\$2,288,704	Preferred stock	\$807,250	\$1,691,000		
Machinery	98,192	748,758	Common stock	1,799,290	4,130,803		
Merchandise	222,240	1,978,600	Accounts payable	98,475	98,475		
Accts. receivable	108,747	316,717	Notes payable	250,000	250,000		
Notes receivable	15,489	7,901	Trade acceptances	596,956	596,956		
Cash	282,249	276,555	Ctr. pay. of pref. stock	403,625	403,625		
Investments	1,502,000	1,150,000	Res. for taxes, &c.	25,000	25,000		
Total	\$3,035,165	\$6,767,234	Total	\$3,035,165	\$6,767,234		

x Represented by 50,000 shares of no par value and surplus.—V. 133, p. 659.

Western Television Corp., Chicago.—Stock Split-up.

The stockholders on Aug. 6 voted to split the capital stock ten for one, increasing the capitalization to 1,100,000 shares. The company is engaged in the business of manufacturing, operating and selling television broadcasting station equipment. It also proposes to license the right to manufacture receiving sets under their patents.

O. F. Wade, formerly President of the Eskimo Pie Corp., is President and largest stockholder of the Western Television Corp.

West Virginia—Ohio River Bridge Co., Gallipolis, O.—Earnings Years Ended June 30—

1931.	1930.	
Income (tolls)	\$53,212	\$57,054
Operating expenses	8,154	8,403
Administrative expenses	13,225	15,577
Operating profits	\$31,833	\$33,073
Other income	110	366
Total income	\$31,942	\$33,439
Other deductions	47,106	50,027
Loss for the year	\$15,164	\$16,588

—V. 131, p. 959.

Western New York Motor Lines, Inc.—Omits Div.

The directors have voted to omit the semi-ann. dividends of \$1 per share on the common stock and of \$4 per share on the pref. stock ordinarily payable about Sept. 1.

Wheeling Steel Corp.—Initial Dividend.

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 75 cents per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12. (See also V. 132, p. 4260, 3736.)—V. 133, p. 978.

(Morris) White Holding Co., Inc.—Reorganized.

The reorganization of the company, which controls the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hotel White, the Hotel White Annex and the Hotel Whitehall, was announced Aug. 27 after an agreement had been reached with the Bank of United States interests and S. W. Strauss & Co., holders of mortgages on these properties, and Morris White. The formation of the new company to take over the ownership, management and control of the properties involved, and which will be known as the Morris White Properties, Inc., will dispose of the present receivership of the Irving Trust Co. S. W. Strauss & Co. will extend its present mortgage for five years. All the liabilities of the old company have been taken over and arrangements have been made to pay each creditor 100 cents on the dollar pro rata, out of the revenue of the new company. Oscar Wintrab, who has been managing director of these hotels, has been retained, and no changes have been made in the rest of the personnel. Morris White is Treasurer of the new company. Other members of the board of directors include John Laun of the S. W. Strauss Co. and S. W. Pledger of the Bank of United States.—V. 132, p. 3189.

(Morris) White Properties, Inc.—Formed to Take Over Properties of old Company.—See Morris White Holding Co., Inc., above.

Whitman Mills, New Bedford, Mass.—Suit.

The First National Bank of Boston has brought a \$200,000 suit in the Superior Court at Boston against the company to recover a balance of \$134,087 alleged due on two \$100,000 notes and one \$50,000 note, payable on demand, given for loans from the bank in 1930. The suit avers that on the \$100,000 note of May 23 1930, a balance of \$18,750 is due, that one the \$100,000 note of June 23 1930, a balance of \$65,377 is due, and that all of the \$50,000 note given Aug. 4 1930, is due.

On July 14, the sheriff attached in this suit all the real estate of the defendant and all the machinery equipment and supplies located in Coffin, Riverside and Belleville Aves. in New Bedford.

There is pending in the Supreme Court an appeal from an order of the Superior Court overruling a demurrer of the defendants on a bill in equity brought by Jacob Genensky of New Bedford last November, against the company and its President, Charles L. Harding, and its former selling agent, Harding Tilton & Co., asking appointment of a receiver for the mill, and an accounting from the other defendants.

Noteholders, who had deposited their notes with the protective committee, have been notified that they are free to withdraw from the deposit agreement. As a result of suits by the banks and the City of New Bedford having to be taken care of before anything would materialize for the noteholders, the committee announces that it has experienced difficulty in finding a purchaser of new capital for the mill. New capital was raised to the amount of \$750,000 in 1928, these being 6% notes for seven years. Interest on these notes was defaulted some months ago, the plant being closed down shortly afterward.—V. 132, p. 2793.

Williams Steamship Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Balance Sheet June 30 1931.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Fixed plant, vessels in commission and shore plant	\$82,400,535	Capital stock	\$750,000
Unexpired insurance, &c.	33,207	Notes payable	900,000
Excess of disbursements over revenue on uncompleted voyages	27,127	Accounts payable	88,514
Accounts receivable	139,554	Purchase money obligations on vessels	1,442,250
Supplies	779	Reserve for Insurance P. & I. and Marine	128,425
Cash	107,722		
Deficit	471,967	Total	\$3,180,893
Total	\$3,180,892	Total	\$3,180,893

x Less depreciation. y Authorized and issued 7,500 shares of no par value.—V. 128, p. 2852.

(F. W.) Woolworth & Co.—Foreign Sales Improve.

Returning from a two months' trip in Europe, President Hubert T. Parsons stated that he found business conditions abroad showing much improvement. "The situation in France is especially promising," he said, "all the big merchandisers doing a healthy business. Banking interests in Paris feel the turn for the better has come. In England our executive and store managers report that business is good."

"Sales of the English subsidiary, F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., for the seven months ended with July showed an increase of 12.37% over the similar period a year ago. For the five months up to June 1 the gain was 10.28%. In Germany, also, we are making progress, the sales gain up to Aug. 1 amounting to 35% over a year previous. Business there was up 28% in July, notwithstanding the unsettled state of business in that country during the month."

Commenting on the parent company, F. W. Woolworth Co., he said: "We should be ahead of last year so far as sales are concerned by Sept. 1. At the close of July we were less than a half of 1% behind last year and with a fair August, we should be able to overcome this by the close of the month. From then on sales gains should be the rule so that we should finish 1931 with an increase in sales over 1930, when they amounted to \$289,288,605."

"The American company is continually improving its position. Early this month we received the final payment of our share of the public sale of stock of the English subsidiary. We have continued to keep inventory turning over at an accelerated pace, and this, in conjunction with the low prices at which our buyers are now obtaining merchandise, has enabled us to increase our profit margin over last year."—V. 133, p. 978, 818.

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. 28 1931.

COFFEE on the spot was quiet at 8 to 8½c. for Santos 4s and 5½ to 5¾c. for Rio 7s. Fair to good Cuetua, 12½ to 12¾c.; prime to choice 14 to 15c.; wash, 14½ to 16c.; Colombian, Oceana, 12 to 12½c.; Bucaramanga, natural, 13 to 13¼c.; wash, 15¼ to 15¾c.; Honda, Tolima and Giradot, 14¾ to 15c.; Medellin, 16¾ to 17c.; Manizales, 14¾ to 15c.; Mexican, washed, 16 to 17½c.; Ankola, 23 to 24c.; Mandheling, 23 to 32c.; Genuine Java, 23 to 24c.; Robusta washed, 7¾ to 8¼c.; Mocha, 15½ to 16c.; Harrar, 14 to 14½c.; Abyssinian, 9½ to 10c.; Salvador natural, 12c.; washed, 14¼ to 16c.; Nicaragua natural, 9½ to 10c.; washed, 13 to 13½c.; Guatemala, prime, 17½ to 17¾c.; good, 15 to 15½c.; Bourbon, 13 to 13¼c.; Hayti, San Domingo, washed, 14½ to 15c. On the 24th cost and freight offers were unchanged to slightly lower. None was reported from Rio or Victoria. The Santos offers included Bourbon 2-3s for prompt shipment at 7.85 to 8.30c.; 3s at 7.55 to 8.05c.; 3-4s at 7½ to 7.90c.; 3-5s at 7½ to 7¾c.; 4-5s at 7.40 to 7.55c.; 5s at 7¼ to 7.45c.; 5-6s at 7.45c.; Peaberry 3s at 7.90c.; 4s at 7.55 to 7.60c. On the 25th cost and freight coffee showed much irregularity. Prompt shipment, Santos Bourbon 2-3s were quoted at 7.85 to 8½c.; 3s at 7.55 to 8c.; 3-4s at 7½ to 8¼c.; 3-5s at 7.45 to 7.90c.; 4-5s at 7.40 to 7.55c.; 5s at 7.25 to 7.30c.; 5-6s at 7.40 to 7.45c.; 6s at 7¼c.; part Bourbon 2-3s at 8.15 to 8½c.; 3-5s at 8c.; Peaberry 3s at 7.90c.; 4s at 7.55 to 7.60c.; 5s at 7½c.; Victoria 7-8s at 5.40c. On the 26th cost and freight coffee was steady in sympathy with milreis exchange. For prompt shipment, Santos Bourbon 2-3s were quoted at 7.85 to 8.30c.; 3s at 7½ to 7.85c.; 3-4s at 7.60 to 7.90c.; 3-5s at 7.45 to 7.90c.; 4-5s at 7.40 to 7½c.; 5s at 7¼ to 7.30c.; 5-6s at 7.40c.; 6s at 7¼c.; Peaberry 4s at 7½c.; 5s at 7½c. and Victoria 7-8s at 5.40c.

On the 27th cost and freight offers were unchanged to slightly lower, buyers were not disposed to make bids. There was much irregularity in prices. Santos Bourbon 2-3s for prompt shipment were offered at 7.80 to 8½c.; 3s at 7.55 to 7.85c.; 3-4s at 7.55 to 8¼c.; 3-5s at 7.40 to 7.70c.; 4-5s at 7.35 to 7½c.; 5s at 7¼ to 7.30c.; 5-6s at 7.40c.; part; Bourbon 2-3s washed at 10.45c.; Peaberry 3s at 7.45c.; 3-4s at 7½c. and 5s at 7.45c. On the 24th inst. futures were 10 to 14 points lower on Rio with sales of 16,750 bags and 12 to 17 off on Santos with sales of 52,750 bags. On the 24th Rio cabled the New York Exchange: "National Coffee Council" destroyed 16,000 bags Santos coffee also 4,000 bags Rio. "Institute de Cafe do Estado de Sao Paulo" reports coffee stocks in Sao Paulo interior warehouses and railways Aug. 31, 20,031,000 bags. On the 25th inst. futures declined 4 to 8 points. Chain stores bought Sept. which prevented a greater decline. The 1,050,000 bags of coffee which Brazil will exchange with the Federal Farm Board for 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, it is understood in trade circles here will be Santos 3s and 4s and the price will be 8½c. per pound for the coffee and 50c. a bushel for the wheat the National Coffee Roasters' Association says. Although full details on the agreement have not yet been forthcoming, it was announced that the Farm Board had agreed to withhold the sale of the coffee until Oct. 1932 and at that time start to dispose of it by offering it for sale through established trade channels for delivery in cumulative monthly allotments of 62,500 bags to avoid disturbances to the coffee trade. It is also understood that the coffee will be shipped from Brazil free from the export tax. In addition to the 1,050,000 bags of coffee, Brazil will ship 225,000 bags to the Bush Terminal Co. of New York in payment of grading, handling and storing the coffee for one year, free of charge to the Grain Stabilization Corp. This stock of coffee, however, will also be under the control of the Farm Board although owned by the Bush Terminal Co.

On the 25th Rio cabled: "National Coffee council destroyed 10,000 bags Santos coffee also 4,000 bags Rio. On the 26th inst. Rio futures were 6 to 20 points lower with sales of 60,250 bags and Santos declined 2 to 8 points with sales of 35,250 bags. September liquidation was a feature, especially in Rio futures here on the eve of the September notices. Brazil apparently bought September. On the 26th Washington wired: "Reports that the Farm Board had contracted to sell the coffee it obtained from Brazil in exchange for wheat to a chain store grocery company were denied at the board's offices to-day. It has agreed to hold the coffee until the Fall of 1932, so as not to upset plans made by Brazil for stabilizing the world market." On the 26th widespread rumors that the Farm Board coffee is to

be absorbed by the A. & P., were not confirmed. Two representatives of the A. & P. have left for Brazil and the assumption is that they are going there to make selections from samples submitted by the Brazilian authorities. Rio cabled on the 26th that the National Coffee council destroyed 18,000 bags Santos coffee and 5,000 bags Rio, bringing the total to 570,000 bags of Santos and 112,000 bags of Rio.

On the 27th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 8 points higher despite liquidation of Sept. in which 58 notices were issued. The sales were 57,000 bags of Rio nearly half switches and 15,000 bags of Santos. On the 27th 58 Rio Sept. notices were issued. To-day futures ended 7 to 17 points higher with sales of 9,000 bags of Rio and 12,000 bags of Santos. Final prices show a decline for the week of 11 to 19 points. To-day cost and freight offers from Brazil, the supply of which was light. They included for prompt shipment, Santos Bourbon 2-3s at 7.80c.; 3s at 7.70 to 7.85c.; 3-5s at 7.45 to 7.55c.; 4-5s at 7½c.; 5s at 7.45c.; 5-6s at 7.40c.; Peaberry 3-4s at 7½c. Rio exchange was unchanged at 35-32d. and the dollar 15\$760, Santos at the same levels.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot	5½	March	5.22@nom
September	4.70@	May	5.32@nom
December	4.98@	July	5.42@nom

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot	8½	March	7.77@nom
September	7.27@nom	May	7.87@nom
December	7.53@nom	July	7.98@nom

COCOA to-day ended 5 to 7 points lower with sales of 57 lots. Sept. ended at 4.71c.; Dec., 4.95c.; Jan., 5.03c.; Mar., 5.18c.; May, 5.33c. and July, 5.55c. Final prices are 7 to 11 points lower than a week ago.

SUGAR.—Spot raws were quiet at 3.42c. for Cuban duty paid; refined 4.75c. Spot raws for a time were dull and nominal; latterly 1.38c. c. & f. refined 4.75c. with withdrawals rather better; later 4.60c. Receipts at United States Atlantic ports for the week were 55,759 tons against 93,668 tons in the previous week and 45,608 tons in the same week last year; meltings 53,052 tons against 52,344 in previous week and 45,126 same week last year; importers' stocks 133,307 against 132,350 in previous week and 154,693 in same week last year; refiners' stocks 160,574 against 158,824 in previous week and 159,041 last year; total stocks 293,881 against 291,174 in previous week and 313,734 in same week last year. On the 24th inst. futures declined three to six points with sales of 60,700 tons on selling of December by traders. Large Cuban interests bought. September was also sold more freely. There was hedge covering against sales late last week of the actual sugar. Europe sold distant months partly owing it was supposed to disturbed British politics. On the 24th inst. 1,000 tons of Porto Rico are said to have sold at 1.38c. c. & f. According to the National Sugar Export Corporation's statement of August 15 the amount of sugar segregated as per the Chadbourne plan was placed at 1,316,339 tons. All Eastern refiners cut prices to 4.60c.

On the 24th London opened unchanged to ¾d. lower than Friday except May which was ¼d. higher. Liverpool quiet and unchanged 1½d. lower. Early London cables said that the reduction of 3d. in British refined was disappointing. Also a waiting further developments in the political situation. According to some reports sellers of raw sugars have withdrawn but there are indications that 5s. 9¾d., equivalent to 1.11c. f.o.b. Cuba might be accepted. The first cargo of Australian raws against the yearly contract has arrived. London terminal at 3:15 p.m. was easy, the two near months unchanged; balance ½d. to ¼d. under the opening prices. On the 24th Havana cabled the following on the Cuban crop for the week ending Aug. 22nd: "Arrivals 29,814 tons; exports, 63,541; stocks, 1,014,846 tons. The exports were distributed as follows: New York, 13,630 tons; Philadelphia, 2,249; Boston, 3,497; New Orleans, 17,836; Savannah, 3,304; Galveston, 6,099; Brunswick, Ga., 2,162; Interior United States, 125; United Kingdom, 9,063; France, 5,576. Weather dry." On the 25th inst. prices advanced 3 to 8 points with sales of 38,200 tons; there were 200 September notices but were promptly stopped. Shorts covered in September and the trade also bought that month. The distant months were also in considerable demand. On the 25th London, terminal market there is steadier after the opening liquidation. The 3:15 p.m. prices were ½d. lower on August and unchanged to ¼d. higher on the balance of the list. Raws in London were quiet with sellers of parcels of Perus at 5s. 9d. and possible buyers at 5s. 7½d. c.i.f. Liverpool.

On the 25th the Sugar Institute, Inc. stated the total melt and deliveries of 14 United States refiners up to and including the week ending Aug. 15 1931, and same period for 1930 as follows: Melt: 1931—Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 2,760,000 long tons; 1930—Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, 3,060,000 long tons.

Deliveries: 1931—Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 2,545,000 long tons; 1930—Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, 2,840,000 long tons. On the 25th London opened irregular with Aug. 2 higher, Sept. 1d. higher and later positions unchanged to 1d. lower. Liverpool opened quiet and 1/2d. off to 1/2d. up. On the 25th the California Hawaiian announced a reduction of 15 points in its refined sugar to 4.60c., effective Aug. 26. This was believed to point to a general downward revision of refiners' lists. On the 26th inst. futures declined 3 to 7 points on the 200 Sept. notices. They were stopped it was supposed for banking interests. The day before 210 notices were issued; 410 in two days was a severe test for the market. The sales on the 26th were 34,700 tons. Spot sales included 1,350 bags of Cuba to New Orleans at 1.43c. c. & f. Refined at 4.60c. had little demand. On the 26th private London cables reported raw sugar dull, with sellers at 11 1/4d. c. i. f. and bids for 5s. 10 1/2d. requested. British refiners were said to be uninterested although trade has improved owing to a possible increase in the sugar duty. On the 26th London opened steady at 1/2d. decline to 1/2d. advance. Liverpool opened steady at 1d. decline to 1/2d. advance.

On the 27th inst. spot sugar sold down to 1.38c. on 15,000 bags and this caused a decline in futures for a time of one to three points. Liquidation of September was a feature. Closing prices on futures were one point lower to one higher. On the 27th London early was dull. On the 26th there were small sales at 5s. 10 1/2d. c. i. f., equal to 1.12 1/8 f. o. b. Cuba, while to-day there are possible sellers at 5s. 9 3/4d., or about 1.10 3/4c. f. o. b. Cuba. London opened on the 27th steady and unchanged to 3/4d. decline. Liverpool opened barely steady at 1d. decline to unchanged. In New York 25 September notices were issued on the 27th. Today futures closed one to four points higher with sales of 21,850 tons. Large interests which have been stopping the notices were good buyers of September. Prices were up four to eight points at one time. Some had an idea that refiners would pay 1.40c. c. & f. Final prices show an advance for the week on September of two points but are one to two points lower on other months. To-day private London cable advices attributed the firmness of the terminal market to Dr. Mikusch's estimate. The offering of raws there were reported to be small at 5s. 10 1/2d. c. i. f. equivalent to 1.12 1/8c. f. o. b. Cuba. Refiners were looking on. There was a better trade inquiry. London had opened easy at prices unchanged to 3/4d. decline. Liverpool opened quiet and unchanged to 1/2d. lower. In New York there were 212 September notices issued to-day. Sugar prices closed as follows:

Spot	1.40 @	Jan.	1.34 @
September	1.35 @ nom	March	1.37 @
December	1.34 @ nom	May	1.42 @
		July	1.48 @

LARD.—Prime Western on the spot was 7.65 to 7.75c.; Refined to Continent, 8 1/4c.; South America, 8 1/2c.; Brazil, 9 1/4c. On the 22nd inst. futures declined 15 points with grain weak, cash markets easy and packers selling. On the 24th inst. futures declined 8 to 18 points with hogs 15 to 25 cents lower not to mention the decline in grain. A sharp falling off in stocks of lard was predicted in some quarters, but it had no effect. Exports for the week were 3,310,000 lbs., against 2,594,000 in the previous week. Cash markets were weak. Prime Western was 7.60 to 7.70c.; Refined Continent, 8 1/2c.; South America, 8 3/4c.; Brazil, 9 1/2c. On the 25th inst. futures declined 2 to 15 points, January leading. Hogs fell 15 to 25 cents. At Western points receipts were 78,700 against 64,900 on the same day last year. Cash lard was rather weak. Exports from New York were 1,652,000 lbs. to England and Germany. Prime Western cash, 7.55 to 7.65c. On the 26th inst. prices ended unchanged to 20 points net higher. Hogs were rather weak early but rallied later. Liverpool was unchanged to 6d. lower. Cash markets were steady. Futures on the 27th inst. advanced 7 to 15 points on a rise in hogs of 10 to 15c. and regardless of a decline in corn. Receipts at Western points were 57,100 against 78,200 last year. Liverpool lard was 3d. lower to 3d. higher. Exports from New York were 527,000 lbs. to London, Manchester and Dunkirk. To-day prices ended 15 to 27 points higher. Final prices show a rise for the week of 2 to 12 points net.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
September	7.15	7.07	7.05	7.05	7.17	7.42
October	7.15	7.05	7.00	7.05	7.15	7.42
December	6.32	6.15	6.05	6.25	6.32	6.47

Season's High and When Made—			Season's Low and When Made—		
September	9.60	Mar. 17 1931	September	7.00	Aug. 25 1931
October	8.42	June 22 1931	October	6.87	Aug. 13 1931
December	7.90	July 1 1931	December	6.00	Aug. 26 1931

PORK quiet; mess, \$21; family, \$26; fat back, \$16.50 to \$17.50. Ribs, Chicago, cash 6.50c. Beef steady; mess nominal; packet nominal; family, \$12 to \$13.50; extra India mess nominal; No. 1 canned corned beef, \$2.25; No. 2, \$4.75; six pounds, South America, \$16; pickled beef tongues, \$60 to \$65 a barrel. Cut meats steadier; pickled hams, 14 to 16 lbs., 14 3/4c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 15 3/4c.; pickled bellies clear, 10 to 12 lbs., 14c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 15 3/4c.; bellies, clear, dry, salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs., 9 to 9 1/4c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 16 to 18c. Butter, lower grades, 23 1/2 to 29 1/2c. Cheese flats, 15 to 23 1/2c.; daisies cured, 19 1/2 to 20c. Young America, 15 to 16 3/4c. Eggs, medium to best, 16 to 27 1/2c.

OILS.—Linseed was rather quiet of late with Aug.-April raw oil held at 8.1c. in carlots, cooerage basis. Argentine reports indicate that exports of flax to the United States

have already exceeded 9,000,000 bushels, which is not far from last year's imports at this time, despite a larger Argentine crop in 1930. Coconut, Manila coast tanks, 3 3/8c.; spot N. Y. tanks, 3 3/4c.; Corn, crude, tanks f. o. b. mills, 5 1/4c.; Olive, Den., 77 to 80c.; China wood, N. Y. drums, carlots, spot, 7 3/8c.; tanks, 6 1/2c.; Pacific Coast tanks, 6c.; Soya Bean, carlots, drums, 6.6c.; domestic tank cars, Edgewater, 6c.; Middle Western mills, 5.5c.; Edible, Oil, olive, 1.50 to 2.15c. Lard, prime, 11 3/4c.; extra strained winter, N. Y. 8 1/4c. Cod, Newfoundland, 38c. Turpentine, 37 to 42c. Rosin, \$4 to \$7. Cottonseed oil sales including switches 29 contracts. Crude S. E. nominal. Prices closed as follows:

Spot	5.50 bid	December	5.35 @
September	5.47 @ 5.50	January	5.40 @
October	5.47 @ 5.50	March	5.50 @ 5.55
November	5.20 @ 5.50		

PETROLEUM.—Higher prices prevailed for gasoline. Several of the major companies in New York and New England advanced prices late last week. The Colonial Beacon Oil Co. and the Tide Water Oil Co. are now point 6c. for U. S. Motor gasoline at their New York harbor plants while these companies along with the Cities Service Refining Co. also raised their New England tank car prices 1/2c. The Atlantic Refining Co. announced an increase of 1/4c. in the tank car price at Philadelphia to 5 1/2c., while at Providence and Boston this company is posting 5 3/4c. The Texas Co. advanced crude oil price schedules throughout the Mid-Continent and Gulf coastal fields. The Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Co. made similar advances. An important development was the announcement by the Phillips Petroleum Co. that that company would pay \$1 for Mid-Continent crude oil. The Ohio Oil Co. raised Wyoming crude oil prices 5 to 8c. and Central crudes 5 to 10c. The Magnolia Co. advanced Mid-Continent prices. Gasoline in Detroit was advanced 4 1/2c. by the Shell Petroleum Corp. and the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. The price is now 14.8c. for the regular trade and 17.8c. for ethyl gasoline, including the State tax of 3c. The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana's increase also included Stanolind Blue, which is now posted at 12.8c. The same company also posted higher prices in Chicago ranging from 2c. to 3c. thereby meeting the increase by the Shell Petroleum Corp. The Republic Oil Co. it was announced raised its tank car price for United States motor gasoline 1/2c. and is now posting 6c. at both New York and Baltimore. Several refiners who were still quoting 5 1/2c. reported a good demand at that price. The Mid-Continent market was stronger. Texas advices were bullish. The Gulf Refining Co. advanced the price 1/2c. at many of its deep water terminals along the Atlantic seaboard. Its new prices are Portland, 6 1/2c.; Boston and Providence, 6 1/2c.; and Savannah and Jacksonville, 6c.; New York was unchanged. Export inquiries have been rather large of late but no cargo sales were reported. Exporters are holding firm to prevailing prices. Kerosene demand was in a little better with water white 4 3/4c. in tank cars at local refineries. Export business was still small, although the inquiry is increasing. Fuel oils were rather more active and steady. Grade C bunker fuel oil was 70c refinery. Diesel oil was fairly active at \$1.40 same basis. Pennsylvania lubricating oils were in better demand and firmer. There was a better export inquiry.

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 22d inst. prices ended unchanged to 10 points lower. The Far Eastern figures for July showed as to Malayan output a drop on small estates from 16,663 tons in June to 15,691 tons in July which was offset by an increase on large estates, from 19,014 tons to 21,371 tons. Estate stocks also increased from 22,101 tons to 23,116 tons while dealers' stocks gained from 19,948 tons to 20,715 tons. July figures on world stocks showed a gain during July of 15,800 tons or a total of 551,842 tons. The increase and the stock total itself set a new high record. No. 1 standard contract ended on the Exchange on the 22d inst. with Dec., 5.22 to 5.25c.; Mar., 5.42 to 5.45c.; July 5.78 to 5.80c.; sales 650 tons; old "A" Sept., 4.90c.; Oct., 5c.; sales 297 tons; new "A" Aug., 4.96c.; Sept., 5.01c. Outside prices: Plantation R. S. Sheets, spot, Aug. and Sept., 5 1-16 to 5 3-16c.; Oct., 5 1/8c. to 5 1/4c.; Oct.-Dec., 5 1/8 to 5 5-16c.; 1932—Jan.-Mar., 5 9-16c.; spot, first latex thick, 5 1/8 to 5 1/2c.; thin pale latex, 5 3/8 to 5 1/2c.; clean thin brown No. 2, 4 1/2 to 4 3/8c.; rolled brown crepe, 4 3/8 to 4 1/2c.; No. 2 amber, 4 5/8 to 5c.; No. 3, 4 5/8 to 4 7/8c.; No. 4, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.; Paras, upriver fine spot, 7 1/4 to 7 3/4c. On the 22d London opened barely steady and closed steady and unchanged to 1-16d. lower. Aug., 25-16 at 3/8d.; Sept., 25-16c. t. and b. Oct., 2 3/8 at 7-16d.; Oct.-Dec., 2 7-16d. t. and d. Jan.-Mar., 2 5/8d. t. and offered. April-June, 2 3/4d. t. and o. July-Sept., 2 1/2d. nominal. Singapore closed dull and unchanged Sept., 2 5-16d.; Oct.-Dec., 2 3/8d.; Jan.-Mar., 2 1/2d. No. 3 amber crepe was unchanged at 2 1/2d. Far East production in July 15,691, against 16,663 in June; estate stocks drop 23,116, against 22,101 in June 30 last year; dealers' stocks 20,715, against 19,948 in June. On the 24th inst. prices advanced 2 to 11 points with total sales of 642 tons mostly No. 1. The cables were irregular. Spot rubber was rather firmer. No. 1 standard ended with Sept., 5.05c.; Oct., 5.13c.; Dec., 5.29c.; Mar., 5.53c.; May, 5.69c.; July, 5.85c.; sales 640 tons, new "A" Aug., 4.98c.; Sept., 5.03c.; old "A" Sept., 4.90c.; outside prices; Spot, Aug. and Sept., 5 1/8 to 5 3-16c.;

first latex thick, 5½ to 5½¢; thin pale latex, 5½ to 5½¢; No. 2 amber, 4½ to 5¢.

London closed steady, at 1-16d. lower to 1-16d. higher; Aug., 2 5-16d.; Sept., 2 5-16d.; Oct., 2 3/8¢; Oct.-Dec., 2 1/2d.; Jan.-March, 2 9-16d.; April-June, 2 11-16d.; July-Sept., 2 7/8d. London had opened dull and unchanged to 1-16d. lower. Singapore closed dull and 1-16d. to 1/8d. lower; Sept., 2 3-16d.; Oct., 2 1/4¢; Jan.-March, 2 3/8d. No. 3 Amber crepe was 1/8d. lower at 2d. London stock on Aug. 22nd was 81,751 tons, a decrease of 420 tons for the week. The Liverpool stock was 54,722 tons, a decrease of 184 tons. The decrease of 604 tons was less than the 800 tons expected. On the 25th inst. prices declined 3 to 7 points. Spot rubber was dull. No. 1 standard ended at 5c. for Sept., 5.26 to 5.28c. for Dec., 5.47 to 5.48 for March, 5.62 to 5.65c. for May with sales of 440 tons. New "A" Aug., 4.95c.; Sept., 4.98c. Old "A" Sept., 4.90 to 5c.; sales 35 tons. Spot still 5½ to 5 3-16c. for spot and nearby delivery. On the 25th London closed quiet, unchanged to 1-16d. lower, Sept., 2 5-16d.; Oct., 2 3/8d.; Oct.-Dec., 2 7-16d.; Jan.-March, 2 9-16d.; April-June, 2 11-16d.; July-Sept., 2 7/8d. London opened unchanged to 1-16d. decline. Singapore closed dull, 1-16d. to 1/8d. higher; Sept., 2 1/4d.; Oct.-Dec., 2 3/8d.; Jan.-March, 2 7-16d.; No. 3 Amber Crepe, 2 1-16d., up 1-16d. On the 26th inst. prices closed 4 to 8 points lower with sales of 610 tons of No. 1 standard and 27 of old "A." The cables were a shade lower. At the Exchange No. 1 standard ended with Sept., 4.96c.; Oct. at 5.03 March at 5.40 to 5.42c.; May at 5.55c.; July at 5.70 to 5.73c. New "A" Aug., 4.91c.; Sept., 4.94c. Old "A" Sept., 4.90c.; Oct., 5c.; Outside spot, Aug. and Sept., 5 1-16 to 5 3-16c.

On the 26th London opened quiet and unchanged and at 2:33 p. m. was still quiet and unchanged; September 2 5-16d., October 2 3/8d. Singapore close 1 dull and unchanged to 1-16d. decline; September 2 1/4d.; October-December 2 5-16d.; January-March 2 7-16d.; No. 3 Amber Crepe 2d, off 1-16d. On the 27th inst. prices closed unchanged to 10 points lower with London down to its previous low of 2 1/4d. Producing companies are said to have lost heavily. London reports that latest accounts show an aggregate net loss, after debenture interest of £376,813 as compared with a profit of £3,368,845 in their preceding financial period. The average return on their capital has fallen from 7 1/4% to a loss of .81%. The latter covered a period (1930) when the price of rubber was at an average of 5.889d. per pound, London against 2 1/4d. at present. No. 1 standard contract here closed on the 27th inst. with Sept. 4.90c.; Dec. 5.13c.; Mar. 5.35c.; May 5.54 to 5.55c.; sales 610 tons; New A Sept. 4.90c.; Oct. 4.98c.; Old A Sept. 4.90c.; Dec. 5.10c.; sales 55 tons. Outside prices: Spot, Aug. and Sept. 5 1-16 to 5 3-16c.; Oct. 5 1/8 to 5 1/4¢; Oct.-Dec. 5 1/8 to 5 1/4¢; Jan.-Mar. (1932) 5 9-16c.; spot first latex thick 5 3/8 to 5 1/2¢; thin pale latex 5 1/2 to 5 3/4¢; clean thin brown No. 2 4 1/2 to 5c.; rolled brown crepe 4 3/8 to 4 5/8¢; No. 2 amber 4 5/8 to 5c.; No. 3 4 5/8 to 5c.; No. 4 4 1/2 to 5c.; Paras, upriver fine spot 7 1/4 to 7 3/4c.

On the 27th London opened quiet and unchanged to 1-16d. higher and at 2.36 p. m. was 1-16d. lower with Sept. 2 1/4d.; Oct. 2 3/8d.; Oct.-Dec. 2 3/8d.; Jan.-Mar. 2 1/2d.; Apr.-June 2 5/8d. and July-Sept. 2 13-16d.

Singapore closed dull and unchanged. Sept. 2 1/4d.; Oct.-Dec. 2 5-16d.; Jan.-Mar. 2 7-16d.; No. 3 Amber crepe 1 15-16d., off 1-16d. Paris cabled that French authorities hope to revolutionize their railroad traffic by placing pneumatic-tired coaches on secondary lines. Two different kinds of carriages have been tested with pneumatic tires, a commercial car for carrying 18 passengers with a top speed of 62 miles hourly, and a faster car for 12 passengers only, but capable of a speed of 78 miles an hour.

On the 27th London closed dull and unchanged to 1-16d. lower; Sept. trading was at the previous record low of 2 1/4d.; Oct. closed at 2 5-16d.; Oct.-Dec. 2 3/8d.; Jan.-Mar. 2 1/2d.; Apr.-June 2 5/8d. and July-Sept. 2 13-16d.

To-day futures closed unchanged to 10 points off on all contracts with sales of 69 lots of No. 1 standard, 6 lots of new "A" and 22 lots of old "A". No. 1 standard closed with spot 4.95c.; Sept. 4.89c.; Mar. 5.32c.; May 5.48c. and July 5.65c.; new "A" Sept. 4.87c.; July 5.63c.; old "A" Sept. 4.90c.; Oct. 4.90c.; Nov. 4.90c. and Dec. 5c. Final prices show a decline for the week of 17 to 19 points.

To-day London opened quiet and unchanged and at 2.35 p. m. was dull, 1-16d. lower. Sept. traded at the old low record of 2 1/4d.; and later was 2 3-16d bid. Oct. 2 5-16d.; Jan.-Mar. 2 7-16d.; Apr.-June 2 9-16d.; July-Sept. 2 3/8d.

Singapore closed dull at 1-16d. decline; Sept. 2 3-16d.; Oct.-Dec. 2 1/4d.; Jan.-Mar. 2 3/8d.; No. 3 Amber crepe 1 7/8d., off 1-16d. Unofficial estimate of stocks in Great Britain for the week ending Aug. 20 showed London unchanged and Liverpool 900 tons increase.

To-day London closed quiet, generally unchanged, Sept. 2 1/4d.; Oct. 2 5-16d.; Oct.-Dec. 2 5-16d.; Jan.-Mar. 2 1/2d.; Apr.-June 2 5/8d.; July-Sept. 2 13-16d.

HIDES.—On the 22d inst., prices declined at one time 10 to 15 points on some months, but rallied and closed unchanged with sales of 1,560,000 lbs. The recent decline was said to be largely due to unfavorable developments in Europe. Many Continental buyers at this time withdrew from the market and this increased offerings to the United States. Last Saturday's closing on futures was as follows:

Sept., 7.50c.; Dec., 9.15c.; March 10.40c.; June 11.41c. On the 24th inst., prices declined 15 to 25 points. Aug. frigorifico cows sold at 8 5/8¢. The sales at the Exchange were 3,000,000 lbs. Spot hides sold to the amount of 2,500 Aug. frigorifico cows at 8 5/8¢. Common dry hides were in less demand. Country hides were still quiet, though there seemed to be rather more inquiry. At the Exchange Sept. closed at 7.25c.; Dec. at 8.95c. to 9c.; March at 10.20 to 10.25c.; June at 11.25 to 11.30c.; Cucuta outside 15c.; Orinoco 12c.; Maracaibo, 11c.; Central America & c. 10 1/2¢. Native steers, packer hides and butt brands, 11c.; Colorado, 10 1/2¢. New York City calfskins, 5-7s, 10.05c.; 7-9s, 1.30 to 1.35c.; 9-12s, 1.90 to 2c. On the 25th inst., prices advanced 15 to 29 points, closing at a net rise of 5 to 15 points, with sales of 1,720,000 lbs. A lot of 2,000 Aug. frigorifico steers sold at 9 1/2¢. Chicago was very quiet. City packer hides were quiet. Common dry hides were slow and rather weaker. Closing prices on the 25th inst., on the Exchange were: Sept., 7.40c.; Dec., 9c.; March, 10.30c.; May, 10.95c.; June 11.30c. On the 26th inst., prices declined 15 to 50 points with sales of 4,200,000 lbs. Spot hides were weak and pulled down futures. Unfavorable conditions abroad had some effect. Europe is restricting its buying. At the Exchange, Sept. closed at 7.25c.; Dec. at 8.55c.; March at 9.83c.; May at 10.45c.; June at 10.85c.; Spot hides were unchanged, but apparently tending downward. To-day futures closed unchanged to 8 points off with sales of 5,080,000 lbs. Sept. ended at 7.20c.; Dec., 8.35 to 8.45c.; March 9.65c. and June 10.60c. Final prices are 40 to 80 points lower than a week ago.

OCEAN FRIEGHTS.—Early trading was small. Later grain room was in fair demand.

Charters included grain first half Sept., Gulf to United Kingdom 2s. 3d.; New York prompt, Bordeaux-Dunkirk 8c.; Antwerp-Rotterdam, 7 1/2¢. Grain booked. Two loads French Atlantic 9c., some to Bremen 7c., and two to London at 1s. 3d. Coal—Middle Sept. to Venice, part cargo, Hampton Roads \$1.85, or Baltimore \$1.90. Tankers.—Part cargo 4,500 tons; lump sum, 3,000 lbs.; Gulf, Sept., St. Louis du Rhone.

COAL.—With cooler weather trade increased recently. Philadelphia retailers during September are to have the benefit of the present 10-day cash discount. It may prove an entering wedge for other concessions. In Chicago smokeless coal will be on a \$2 mine run basis. Pittsburgh cut and slack were firm at \$1.25 to \$1.35. September wholesale price of Southern first grade smokeless f.o.b. the mine as long contemplated is to be raised to \$2 for mine run with lump \$3, egg \$3.25 and stove \$2.25. The advance in mine run is 25c. over August.

TOBACCO.—A pretty good business in Connecticut packings is either under way in some cases or in prospect in others, either here or in Hartford. Southern prices were in some cases a trifle higher at one time recently.

Shipments of leaf tobacco from points in the Carolinas to Norfolk and Newport News, Va., will benefit by lower freight rates effective Sept. 1. Authorization to reduce its rates has just been granted the Norfolk Southern RR. Richmond, Va., to the U. S. "Tobacco Journal": Formation of a 4-State committee on tobacco organization to promote the establishment of co-operative marketing and "any practicable emergency for helping with the 1931 crop" in Virginia. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia was approved at a meeting at Raleigh, N. C., of tobacco leaders. Douglas, Ga., prices as stated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture follow: Orange leaf—fourth quality, \$14.58; sixth quality, \$3.40; seventh quality, \$1.70. Orange lugs—first quality, \$15.60; second quality, \$11.90; third quality, \$7.50; fourth quality, \$2.80; fifth quality, \$1.40. Lake City, S. C.: Lemon lugs sold at about the same prices as orange. Offerings were the heaviest of the season, and included also leaf and cutters. Sales of leaf and cutters were not in sufficient volume to establish average prices. Orange lugs—first quality, \$21.50; second quality, \$17.40; third quality, \$10.50; fourth quality, \$3.30; fifth quality, \$1.90.

Georgia tobacco growers sold 15,730,108 lbs. of leaf last week at a total price of \$1,078,606.88. The previous week's sales this year were 11,622,807 lbs. at an average of 7.56. Valdosta led the State in total sales last week with 2,334,998 lbs. Douglas led the same week last year with 3,483,346 lbs. Burley growers got an average of 8.34 cents a lb. last week. Fitzgerald showed the lowest average price last week at 3.64. Prices were slightly higher last week at reporting markets in the North Carolina-South Carolina border belt, but deliveries were light, probably on account of bad weather. Some markets reported an average price of about 8 cents; others 10 to 12 cents, or about 2 cents better than during the same week last year. Recent general rains in the Lynchburg, Va., section greatly aided the growing crop, and warehousemen of Lynchburg believe that at least a 15% increase in poundage will result. The acreage is slightly in excess of the 5-year average. Stocks of leaf tobacco in the United States owned by dealers and manufacturers amounted to 1,914,719,000 pounds on July 1 1931, compared with 1,725,653,000 lbs. a year ago, according to a report just released to-day by the Tobacco Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Total stocks show a decrease of 236,059,000 lbs. during the second quarter of 1931, compared with a decrease of 239,593,000 lbs. during the second quarter of 1930.

SILVER to-day dropped 28 to 33 points with sales of 10 lots, or 250,000 ounces. Oct. ended at 27.80 to 28c.; Dec. 27.90 to 27.99; May 28.05; and July 28.11.

COPPER was firmer with custom smelters trying to get 7 3/4c. of late. No sales were reported, however, at that price. At the same time the supply is very scarce at 7 1/2c. On the 27th inst. secondhands were reported to be offering for sale 100 tons of prompt copper at 7 1/2c. Exports sales on that day were 470 tons, following sales of over 1,200 tons the preceding day. A large portion of the sales of 1,100 tons to the Berlin office of Copper Exporters, Inc., on the 26th inst., it is reported, was destined for Russia. In London on the 27th inst. standard copper advanced 5s. to £32 13s. 9d. for spot and £33 11s. 3d. for futures; sales 300 tons spot and 500 futures; electrolytic unchanged at £36 10s. bid and £36 10s. asked; at the second session in London standard dropped 3s. 9d. on sales of 150 tons of futures. Futures on the Exchange here to-day closed unchanged to 7 points higher with sales of 2 lots, or 50 tons. Sept. ended at 6.67c.; Oct. 6.71c.; Nov. 6.75c.; Dec. 6.85c.; Jan. 6.95c.; Feb. 7.05c.; Mar. 7.10c.; April 7.15c.; May 7.25c.; June 7.25c.; July 7.30c. and August 7.35c.

TIN advanced to 27c. for prompt shipment and of late has been firm at that level. Demand was small. London was stronger; all descriptions there advanced £1 10s. to £121 for standard spot and £123 10s. for futures; sales 50 tons spot and 850 futures; spot Straits ended at £122 7s. 6d.; Eastern c. i. f. London ended at £125 15s. on sales of 175 tons; at the second London session standard dropped 2s. 6d. on sales of 100 tons spot and 300 futures. Tin plate production is declining quite rapidly in this country. The tomatoe pack is estimated at 30% lower than last season's, the pea pack is disappointing and the outlook for corn is not particularly favorable. The crop of California peaches was under estimates. Futures on the Exchange here on the 27th inst. closed unchanged to 10 points higher with sales of 35 tons. Aug. ended at 26.50c.; Sept., 26.65c.; Oct., 26.65c.; and Nov., 26.70c. To-day futures on the Exchange here closed 5 to 25 points higher with sales of 12 lots or 60 tons. Sept. ended at 26.60c.; Oct., 26.70c. Nov., 26.85c.; Dec., 27c.; Jan., 27.15c.; Feb., 27.30c.; Mar., 27.45c.; April, 27.60c.; May, 27.75c.; June, 27.90c.; July, 28.05c.; Aug., 28.20c.

LEAD was in better demand and firm at 4.40c. New York and 4.225c. East St. Louis. About 25% of the purchases are for August delivery, the rest being for September. Total sales for August shipment total close to 40,000 tons with half that tonnage having been bought for delivery next month. London on the 27th inst., advanced 1s. 3d. to £12 5s. for spot and £12 for futures sales 900 tons futures.

ZINC was in better demand for the week, as a whole, but of late buying has fallen off somewhat. Prices were firm at 3.80c. East St. Louis. In London on the 27th inst., spot zinc advanced 6s. 3d. to £12 1s. 3d.; futures up 1s. 3d. to £12 7s. 6d.; sales 675 tons futures; at the second session in London prices fell 1s. 3d. with sales of 25 tons spot and 100 futures.

STEEL has remained quiet here in the East though there is said to be rather more inquiry in the Chicago district. Operations have fallen, it is said, 1 1/2% to about 32% of capacity, which is only a few points above the low level of 1931 thus far. Chicago production is said to have increased about 2%. In other centers there is said to have been a decrease. On the whole, there has been a slight falling off for the week. That is not so much the point as the persistency of a dull condition of business. Steel scrap is said to be weaker; in fact, 25c. lower at two Pennsylvania centers. The average price is said to be \$9.09, which is back to the low point of June 1923. That was the lowest since 1914.

PIG IRON has been quiet here in the East and there seems to be no improvement in business at the West. Sales are very small everywhere. The output here in the East is said to be at the rate of 25 to 30% of capacity. Buffalo iron is said to be sold in some cases at \$15 by rail and \$15.50 by auto. Taken for all and all iron is dull and uninteresting. Everybody is awaiting new developments.

WOOL was less active and rather weaker. Mills are asserted to be pretty well supplied with wool for the time being. Boston wired a Government report which said: "The bulk of a draggy demand on greasy combing domestic wools is original bag offerings of 64 and finer Western grown lines. Prices of these lines are about steady, as compared with last week. Some holders are showing more willingness to meet the market and have made concessions from recently advanced asking prices on 64s and finer qualities." Boston prices were as follows:

Ohio & Penn. fine delaine 26 1/2 to 27c.; 1/2 blood 25c.; 3/4 blood, 23 to 23 3/4c.; 1/2 blood, 22 to 22 3/4c.; Territory clean basis, fine staple, 62 to 63c.; fine medium, French combing, 57 to 58c.; fine medium clothing, 53 to 55c.; 3/4 blood staple, 57 to 60c.; 1/2 blood, 47 1/2 to 50c.; 1/4 blood, 42 1/2 to 45c.; Texas clean basis, fine 12 months, 58 to 62c.; fine 8 months, 53 to 55c.; fall, 48 to 50c.; Pulled, scoured basis, A super, 55 to 60c.; B, 45 to 48c.; C, 40 to 42c.; mohair, original Texas, 24 to 25c. Australian clean bond 64-70s, combing super, 45 to 47c.; 64-70s clothing, 40 to 42c.; 64s combing, 43 to 45c.; New Zealand, 58-60s, 37 to 38c.; 56-58s, 34 to 35c.; 50-56s, 32 to 33c.; Montevideo, grease basis, in bond, 58-60s, 18 to 19c.; I (56s), 16 1/2 to 17c.; II (50s), 15 1/2 to 16c.; Buenos Aires, grease basis in bond, IIIs, 14 1/2 to 15c.; IVs, 14 to 14 1/2c.; Vs, 13 to 14c.; Cape, clean basis in bond, average longs, 42 to 43c.; best combing, 44 to 45c.

WOOL TOPS have been dull and at times declining. To-day they ended unchanged to 50 points higher. Roubaix closed unchanged to 10 points higher at 20 to 20.10 francs.

Belgium ended unchanged to 1/4d. lower. Boston standard tops were 79.50c.; March sold here at 72c. and May at 72.10c. The closing was with Sept. 75c. bid and 76c. asked; Oct. and Nov. 73 bid; Dec., Jan. and Feb. 72 bid; other months 72c. nominal. Final prices show a decline for the week on Dec. and later months of 30 to 80 points, but Sept. is up 150 points and Oct. and Nov. are unchanged.

SILK to-day closed 2 to 6 points higher with sales of 140 lots or 1,400 bales. Sept. ended at 2.40 to 2.43c.; Oct., 2.39c.; Nov. 2.389 to 2.39c.; Dec., 2.37 to 2.39c.; Jan., 2.36 to 2.38c.; Feb., 2.36 to 2.38c.; March, 2.38c.; April, 2.38c. Final prices are 6 to 7 points higher than a week ago.

COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 28 1931.

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 80,809 bales, against 49,406 bales last week and 24,023 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1931, 167,224 bales, against 634,041 bales for the same period of 1930, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1931 of 466,817 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston ----	25	107	836	20	36	619	1,643
Houston ----	620	850	1,437	657	1,105	23,189	27,858
Corpus Christi	6,181	9,478	5,962	4,132	5,382	5,750	36,885
New Orleans ----	445	201	950	302	486	238	2,622
Mobile ----		986	50		37	946	2,019
Jacksonville ----						977	977
Savannah ----	283	1,436	2,307	1,029	1,653	1,350	8,058
Charleston ----	11		80	25	56	55	227
Wilmington ----			3	59			62
Norfolk ----	100			200			300
Baltimore ----						158	158
Totals this week	7,665	13,058	11,625	6,424	8,755	33,282	80,809

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1931 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Aug. 28.	1931.		1930.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1931.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1930.	1931.	1930.
Galveston ----	1,643	3,171	22,711	43,336	386,850	202,701
Texas City ----			1,748	989	9,118	3,737
Houston ----	27,858	43,686	98,323	228,544	691,821	663,107
Corpus Christi	36,885	85,968	70,317	266,771	90,883	177,711
Beaumont ----					469	
New Orleans ----	2,622	7,668	12,118	26,267	543,923	307,245
Gulfport ----						
Mobile ----	2,019	11,360	2,930	4,987	217,836	11,512
Pensacola ----				669	16,603	72
Jacksonville ----	977	1,354			2,668	867
Savannah ----	8,058	10,617	35,108	52,738	340,732	151,461
Brunswick ----				6,000		
Charleston ----	227	434	1,644	2,195	152,746	63,775
Lake Charles ----					3,752	140
Wilmington ----	62	73	8	14	3,087	1,862
Norfolk ----	300	902	100	330	48,248	44,304
Newport News ----						
New York ----				51	228,734	237,048
Boston ----					2,763	5,467
Baltimore ----	158	1,990	292	1,128	500	817
Philadelphia ----					5,293	5,176
Totals ----	80,809	167,224	250,299	634,041	2,746,023	1,877,002

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
Galveston ----	1,643	22,711	23,012	33,744	37,326	62,862
Houston ----	27,858	98,323	53,878	59,278	103,250	65,533
New Orleans ----	2,622	12,118	23,219	8,010	24,822	11,109
Mobile ----	2,019	2,930	5,791	70	7,739	1,131
Savannah ----	8,058	35,108	29,418	1,661	40,393	29,962
Brunswick ----		6,000				
Charleston ----	227	1,644	542	489	7,715	9,195
Wilmington ----	62	8	3		626	111
Norfolk ----	300	100	494	74	947	548
N'port News ----						
All others ----	38,020	71,357	47,401	26,368	25,231	1,459
Total this wk.	80,809	250,299	183,758	129,694	248,049	187,891
Since Aug. 1. --	167,224	634,041	410,170	241,021	616,929	462,873

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 31,198 bales, of which 2,127 were to Great Britain, 22 to France, 1,365 to Germany, 4,466 to Italy, nil to Russia, 18,764 to Japan and China and 4,454 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 79,282 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 145,682 bales, against 262,792 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended Aug. 28 1931. Exports from—	Exported to						Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan & China.	
Galveston ----			198			316	781
Houston ----			583			7,584	2,677
Corpus Christi	1,739		4,750	4,151			1,059
Beaumont ----	76		40				1,742
New Orleans ----				315		6,500	1,116
Mobile ----	50						1,351
Jacksonville ----			17				8,226
Charleston ----			52				5
Norfolk ----	262	22				4,208	4,492
Los Angeles ----						96	96
Lake Charles ----							30
Total ----	2,127	22	1,365	4,466		18,764	4,454
Total 1930 ----	4,997	9,615	24,755	7,994		22,326	9,595
Total 1929 ----	4,315	617	10,312	691	5,991	12,016	7,878

From Aug. 1 1931 to Aug. 30 1931. Exports from—	Exported to—							Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan & China.	Other.	
Galveston	1,075	235	2,787	1,216	---	3,367	5,903	14,583
Houston	565	3,255	3,668	1,799	---	45,281	11,352	65,925
Corpus Christi	1,749	---	775	4,151	---	13,488	1,842	22,005
Beaumont	76	---	40	---	---	---	---	116
New Orleans	1,007	2,335	2,039	5,640	---	6,560	3,034	20,615
Mobile	50	250	---	---	---	---	---	300
Jacksonville	---	---	34	---	---	---	---	34
Savannah	342	91	117	---	---	9,978	250	10,778
Charleston	630	---	210	---	---	---	746	1,586
Norfolk	783	22	350	---	---	5,508	---	6,663
New York	---	---	500	---	---	---	50	550
Los Angeles	70	---	---	---	---	2,114	---	2,184
San Francisco	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150
Lake Charles	143	---	---	---	---	---	---	193
Total	6,490	6,188	10,515	12,806	---	86,306	23,377	145,682
Total 1930	32,184	36,940	85,406	15,409	15,959	44,875	32,019	262,792
Total 1929	19,603	14,848	49,211	16,240	38,215	25,826	23,325	187,868

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 give 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 this matter, we will say that for the month of July the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 7,291 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 6,990 bales. For the twelve months ended July 31 1931 there were 203,310 bales exported, as against 195,744 bales for the twelve months ended July 31 1930.

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. 28 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.	
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign	Coast-wise.		
Galveston	700	700	1,600	400	500	3,900	382,950
New Orleans	1,998	344	315	7,774	1,400	11,831	532,092
Savannah	---	---	2,000	100	---	2,100	338,632
Charleston	---	---	---	---	25	25	152,721
Mobile	139	---	100	600	---	839	216,997
Norfolk	425	---	---	---	---	425	47,823
Other ports*	1,000	506	2,000	21,000	500	25,000	1,030,688
Total 1931	4,262	1,544	6,015	29,874	2,425	44,120	2,701,903
Total 1930	15,584	4,484	51,753	33,799	2,600	108,220	1,768,782
Total 1929	10,293	5,423	26,562	40,432	4,395	87,105	575,109

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has not been active, but the undertone has been firm, owing to the absence of any considerable hedge selling. In fact, contracts much of the time were scarce. The crop movement is small; indeed, far behind that of a year ago. Spinners' takings also make a better showing. Short selling is cautious. On the 22nd inst. prices advanced nearly \$1 a bale on some months, with the market oversold, Liverpool higher than due, and parts of the belt rainy and cool. The stronger technical position had been built up on a very sharp recent decline. Liverpool, too, was said to be influenced by the action of the New Orleans convention in passing resolutions calling upon the Southern States to prohibit the planting of cotton next year. Few people believe it can be done. But some believe that something will be done to check the planting of a big acreage. The scheme was broached to have the Farm Board buy up 8,000,000 bales of this year's crop at prices above the market and resell it next year at cost to farmers who do not plant cotton. This, to many, sounded far-fetched. But it all comes back to the fear that some drastic action will be taken by the South to relieve the situation.

On the 24th inst. prices advanced 20 to 30 points on covering estimated at 100,000 bales or, as some said, as much as 150,000 bales of December and March, mostly for December. The change in the British ministry to a coalition one had much to do with the rise. The buying to cover was attributed to Wall Street, uptown, the West, New Orleans, and local operators. The London stock market rose, and Liverpool cotton prices were higher than due. The change in the British Cabinet is expected to help business in Great Britain. At the same time the cotton position here was unmistakably short. Also some feared that the South will take some decisive action looking to the reduction of the next acreage. The Egyptian Government announced its readiness to follow the American lead in cutting the acreage. That attracted attention. Alexandria advanced 40 to 45 points. Bombay was higher. The ginning, too, was small prior to Aug. 16. It was stated by the Census Bureau at only 90,414 bales against 572,810 bales up to the same time last year and 304,771 in 1920. Evidently the crop is late. The farmer seems indifferent about picking his crop and having it ginned at current low prices. There is, moreover, the possibility that the Government estimate of Aug. 8 of 15,584,000 bales was too high.

On the 25th inst. prices declined some \$1 a bale owing to weaker cables, lessened covering and renewed liquidation. Later came a rally, in which fully half the early decline was recovered. Offerings fell off. Covering was renewed. The Exchange Service said that while it is not yet established that domestic consumption of cotton has definitely turned upward, present indications are that it has ceased declining, and it is unquestionably on a much higher level than at this time last year. It adds that it is not improbable that the average daily rate of consumption in August will prove to be at least as high as that in July, and on that basis the daily rate in August this year would be 18 to 20%

higher than that in August last year. The trade is watching closely for indications as to the extent to which low prices of cotton and goods stimulate consumption of the raw material and distribution of the manufactured products. It expresses the opinion that the prices at which cotton goods will go into consumption channels this fall will be the lowest since many years prior to the World War. It is definitely known that some mills, at least, are prepared to plan their operations on the basis of a large volume of output, believing that this is sound policy under present conditions. It is pointed out that in consequence of the drastic curtailment of output in the past year many mills are in a better position to pursue this policy than in any other summer in some years. Spot markets were off only 5 to 10 points, but sales at the South were 6,665 bales against 22,819 on the same day last year.

On the 26th inst. prices advanced 20 points, with contracts scarce, Liverpool higher than due, and the weekly report in some respects unfavorable. Stocks and grain advanced. The feeling seems to be that the formation of the coalition Cabinet will be the prelude of better times in England, with favorable repercussions in the world. The crop movement was still slow. This tends to protect the price. The summary of the weekly report said: "The week was generally cool in the cotton belt, especially in Northern sections, with considerable rainfall from the Mississippi Valley eastward, being especially persistent and heavy in some Northeastern portions. In general the weather was unfavorable for the cotton crop, though not markedly so for the belt as a whole. In the Northern two-thirds of Texas progress was spotted, with complaints of shedding, plants dying, premature opening on the dried uplands, and root rot in some central sections, while recent rains in the South have been unfavorable, picking made rather slow progress. In Oklahoma growth was good, except rather poor to only fair on dry uplands of the Central and West; picking is just beginning in the South Central and Southeast. In the Central States of the belt progress varied considerably, with complaints of shedding, rank growth, and poor fruiting in wetter localities, but improvement in a few sections, especially Eastern Tennessee. In many places the weather has favored increase in weevil. In the Atlantic States there was too much moisture for cotton in some sections, especially in North Carolina. The rains in Georgia were not needed, but growth was mostly good in that State, except in parts of the South, with rather marked improvement in some Northern sections. In the Southeast picking is slow, partly because of economic conditions."

On the 27th inst. prices declined moderately, with stocks and grain lower, the weather rather better, Liverpool prices dragging, and some increase at times in the Southern selling. Wall Street, Liverpool, and the Continent were selling. Prices fell 10 to 16 points. The selling was not aggressive. It is feared that the South may take effective measures to cut the next acreage if not to prevent planting altogether. The Louisiana House of Representatives passed the bill calling for no cotton planting next year if three-quarters of the Southern cotton States agree. The bill now goes to the Louisiana State Senate. A heavy fine and a possible jail sentence is the penalty for attempting to grow cotton in 1932. Senator George, of Georgia, has issued a call for a conference at Washington of 14 Senators from cotton States about the Southern situation. The Government, according to his plan, would purchase cotton at 12c. a pound, paying 6c. now and 6c. next year, with the understanding that no cotton shall be planted in 1932. But in the meanwhile while fear of hedge selling deters buying the fact that at present it is actually small prevents aggressive selling. All eyes are on the hedges.

To-day prices were off half a dozen points early, but rallied later on smallness of offerings, absence of hedges, some advance in stocks, and considerable covering of shorts. Also there was fixing of prices by the Far East and more or less trade demand from American interests. Apparently Japanese interests bought to some extent. Farmers are holding back here and there, although there is no concerted movement to that end. Clement Curtis & Co. estimated the crop at 15,512,000 bales, with the condition 67.1% against 74.9 as stated by the Government for Aug. 1, 53.2 on Sept. 1 last year, and a 10-year average of 55.1%. At one time prices were 12 to 14 points net higher, a little of which was lost before the close, when the tone, however, was steady. Final prices were 41 to 44 points net higher for the week. Spot cotton advanced 10 points to 7.15c. for middling, which is a rise of 50 points for the week.

The official quotations for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Aug. 22 to Aug. 28—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland	6.85	7.05	7.00	7.20	7.05	7.15

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS:

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Aug. 28 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1931	7.15c.	1923	25.45c.	1915	9.85c.	1907	13.55c.
1930	11.70c.	1922	22.55c.	1914	11.00c.	1906	9.90c.
1929	19.05c.	1921	15.60c.	1913	12.70c.	1905	11.35c.
1928	19.30c.	1920	34.25c.	1912	11.25c.	1904	11.20c.
1927	22.60c.	1919	32.10c.	1911	12.75c.	1903	12.75c.
1926	18.95c.	1918	37.30c.	1910	16.90c.	1902	9.00c.
1925	22.00c.	1917	23.45c.	1909	12.90c.	1901	8.50c.
1924	26.85c.	1916	15.60c.	1908	9.50c.	1900	9.62c.

Staple Premiums 60% of average of six markets quoting for deliveries on Sept. 3 1931.

Differences between grades established for delivery on contract Sept. 3 1931. Figured from the Aug. 27 1931 average quotations of the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Table showing price differences between grades of cotton (Middling Fair, Strict Good Middling, etc.) with columns for grade, price per bale, and additional quality descriptors like 'White', 'Spotted', 'Yellow Tinged', etc.

* Not deliverable on future contracts.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

Table summarizing daily market activity (Steady, Quiet, Steady) and total weekly sales (Spot, Cont'n, Total) from Saturday to Friday, with a total since August 1.

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing future price ranges for cotton from August 22 to August 28, 1932, categorized by month and day.

Range of future prices at New York for week ending Aug. 12 1932 and since trading began on each option:

Table showing option trading data, including the range for the week and the range since the beginning of the option for various dates in 1931 and 1932.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows: Foreign stock as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table showing stock movements and prices for various ports including Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Continental stocks, with columns for Aug 28, 1931, 1930, 1929, and 1928.

Table showing total East India & Ceylon, American, and U.S. exports to-day, with columns for 1931, 1930, 1929, and 1928.

Table showing total visible supply and continental imports for past week, categorized by type of stock (Liverpool, Manchester, etc.) with columns for 1931, 1930, 1929, and 1928.

The above figures for 1931 show a decrease from last week of 49,965 bales, again of 1,245,115 bales over 1930, an increase of 2,976,665 bales over 1929, and a gain of 2,954,753 bales over 1928.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year, is set out in detail below:

Large table showing movement to Aug. 28 1931 and Aug. 29 1930, with columns for Towns, Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week, Season), and Stocks (Aug. 28, Aug. 29).

The above total shows that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 8,200 bales and are to-night 175,781 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 43,400 bales less than the same week last year. OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Table with columns for 1931 and 1930, detailing shipping statistics for August 28th, including various routes and net overland movement.

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 2,551 bales, against 5,037 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 12,501 bales.

Table showing 'In Sight and Spinners' Takings' for 1931 and 1930, including receipts at ports and net overland consumption.

* Decrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Small table showing weekly movement into sight for 1929, 1928, and 1927, with columns for week, bales, and since Aug. 1.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.

Table of closing quotations for middling cotton at various markets, listing dates from Saturday to Friday with corresponding prices.

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.

Table showing contract market data for New Orleans, including monthly and weekly price ranges for August through August of the following year.

ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON-SPINNING INDUSTRY FOR JULY.—Persons interested in this report will find it in our department headed "Indications of Business Activity" on earlier pages.

COTTON GINNED FROM CROP OF 1931 PRIOR TO AUG. 16.—The Census report issued on Aug. 24, compiled from the individual returns of the ginners, shows only 90,414 running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1931 prior to Aug. 16, compared with 572,810 bales from the crop of 1930, 304,771 bales from the crop of 1929 and 279,563 bales from the crop of 1928, but with 455,388 bales from the crop of 1927. Below is the report in full:

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1931 prior to Aug. 16, 1931, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1930 and 1929.

Table showing running bales (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) by state for 1931, 1930, and 1929.

* Includes 7,307 bales of the crop of 1931 ginned prior to Aug. 1, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1930-31, compared with 78,188 and 86,974 bales of the crops of 1930 and 1929.

The statistics in this report include 673 round bales for 1931, 12,211 for 1930 and 4,169 for 1929.

The statistics for 1931 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports and Exports—United States.

Cotton consumed during the month of July, 1931, amounted to 450,518 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31 was 994,979 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 4,524,426 bales.

WORLD STATISTICS. The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1930, as compiled from various sources, is 25,825,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 475 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton exclusive of linters in the United States for the year ending July 31 1930 was approximately 24,946,000 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that the weather the early part of the week was generally cool, while the latter part of the week temperatures have been higher. Rainfall as a rule has been light to moderate and mostly scattered.

Texas.—Cotton conditions in the northern two-thirds of this State are spotted with complaints of shedding, plants dying and premature opening, from the dryer uplands. Rains in the south have been unfavorable.

Mobile, Ala.—There has been too much rain. There have been many complaints of shedding and boll weevil.

Memphis, Tenn.—The condition of cotton is good. New bales have been received from Sunflower County, Miss., and Craighead, Poinsett and Mississippi counties, Arkansas.

Large table showing Rain, Rainfall, and Thermometer data for various locations, including Galveston, Tex., Abilene, Tex., Brenham, Tex., 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 (New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, etc.) for August 28, 1931, and August 29, 1930.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Table showing receipts at ports, stocks at interior towns, and receipts from plantations for 1931, 1930, and 1929, from May to August.

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1931 are 113,028 bales; in 1930 were 632,582 bales, and in 1929 were 404,823 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 80,809 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 72,609 bales, stock at interior towns

having decreased 8,200 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 265,375 bales and for 1929 they were 194,218 bales.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—

The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

Table with columns: Cotton Takings Week and Season, 1931 (Week, Season), 1930 (Week, Season). Rows include Visible supply, American receipts, Bombay receipts, etc.

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 360,000 bales in 1931 and 355,000 bales in 1929—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 765,447 bales in 1931 and 888,911 bales in 1930, of which 388,447 bales and 481,211 bales American.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table with columns: Aug. 28 Receipts at, 1931 (Week, Since Aug. 1), 1930 (Week, Since Aug. 1), 1929 (Week, Since Aug. 1). Rows include Bombay, Exports from, etc.

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 2,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 12,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 6,000 bales.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 26, 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Receipts (Cantars), Exports (bales), etc.

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Aug. 26 were 95,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 14,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report, received by cable to-night from Manchester, states that the market in both yarns and cloths is quiet. Demand for both yarns and cloth is poor. We give prices to-day below and leave those of previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Table with columns: 1931, 1930. Rows include 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/4 Lbs. Shirts, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Shipments in detail:

Table with columns: Destination, Date, Ship Name, Bales. Rows include MOBILE, GALVESTON, etc.

Table listing shipping news from NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, HOUSTON, etc., with columns for destination, date, ship name, and bales.

LIVERPOOL.—Sales, stocks, &c., for past week:

Table with columns: Sales of the week, Sales for export, Forwarded, etc., with sub-columns for dates Aug. 7, 14, 21.

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 with columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market, Sales, Futures, etc.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tue., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Aug. 22 to Aug. 28, New Contract, August, etc.

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 28 1931.

Flour was steady, after a decline, though the trading was still quiet. On the 26th inst. prices advanced 10c.

Wheat has declined with more or less pressure in European markets of Russian and Danubian wheat, though it slackened to-day. Export business, as a rule, has not been brisk. The weather in the American and Canadian Northwest has been in the main favorable. Speculation has been light. There is a lack of bullish leadership. People are awaiting events. On the 22nd inst. prices, regardless of the wheat-coffee deal, closed 1/2 to 3/8c. lower. It would surprise few to learn that the Farm Board was about to sell 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to China. Stocks are big. Export sales were only 300,000 bushels of hard winter and Manitoba. Liverpool declined 3/8 to 1/2d. under pressure of Argentine, Russian and Danubian wheat. On the 24th inst. prices declined 3/8 to 1 1/2c., reaching new lows, with corn lower, the stock market more or less weak and unsettled, and liquidation the order of the day. Yet European crop news was in some respects bullish. It was a wet harvest. Considerable rain was reported in France, Spain, and Southeastern Europe, not to mention Germany, where later on floods were reported. The weather was very favorable in the American and Canadian Northwest for finishing the harvest. There seemed to be more or less hedge selling.

On the 24th inst. the United Press cabled from Shanghai: "More favorable terms will be requested of the United States Farm Board on its offer to sell wheat to China, it was officially announced to-day. The Chinese desire better terms in respect to the length of the credit involved and the rate of interest."

On the 25th inst. wheat trading was small. Chicago ended 1/4 to 3/4 c. lower. Liverpool ended 1/2 to 5/8 c. lower on increased offerings of cheap Danubian wheat. The Canadian condition in three Northwestern Provinces was put at 51% against 50 last year. Harvesting was about 50% completed in the Southern area. No large export business was reported. There was more or less hedge selling at Winnipeg. More than 200 cars of new wheat arrived there. On the 26th inst. prices closed 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 c. higher, with export sales reported of over 1,000,000 bushels. Three cargoes of hard winter, it is said, sold for Rotterdam and Liverpool for transshipment to France. German crop reports were bad. Much damage has been done in Southwestern Germany, it is said, by rains and floods, not only to grain, but to potatoes and other root crops. At the same time Russian and Danubian prices were lower. But offerings were said to be too heavy for the current demand. The weather at the Northwest in this country was still good. But the wheat market acted more or less short, offerings were smaller at these low prices, and the tone was for the time being at least more confident. At Northwestern milling centers the feeling was noticeably more cheerful.

On the 27th inst. prices fell 1 to 1 1/4 c. net on Russian shipments for the week of 5,800,000 bushels, the largest total of the season, making the total thus far this month about 19,000,000 bushels. Floods were reported in parts of Germany and Belgium, and, it was said, did not a little damage, but in other parts of Europe the outlook seemed better. Export sales were 500,000 bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 Manitoba. To-day prices ended unchanged to 3/8 c. lower. Minneapolis was 1/4 c. lower to 3/4 c. higher; Winnipeg unchanged to 1/4 c. lower. Prices were irregular, with the tone at the end rather weak. The weather for the harvest in Europe was rather better. Some unfavorable crop reports from France and Australia were received and rains fell in Canada which tend to delay harvesting and threshing. Also there were reports of light frost at Regina and Calgary. Argentine new crop conditions were said to be good. On the other hand Liverpool ended 1/4 to 1/2 d. higher, with Russian and Danubian offerings smaller. Export sales on this side were 400,000 to 500,000, mostly Manitoba. Bradstreet's estimated the exports for the week at only 3,560,000 bushels against 10,340,000 for the same week last year. China is said to have bought 20 cargoes of late on the Pacific Coast. Gulf premiums were stronger. No. 1 hard sold at 1/2 c. over September. Some think there is a short interest at Galveston. Final prices show a decline for the week of 1 3/4 to 2 1/4 c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT AT NEW YORK. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for October and December.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for No. 2 red.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for September, December, March, May.

Season's High and When Made - Season's Low and When Made. Table with columns for months and years.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for October and December.

Indian corn prices have shown considerable steadiness, with bullish State reports from Iowa and Nebraska. And now portions of the belt are threatened with light frost, while the shipping demand is somewhat better. On the 22nd inst. prices fell 3/4 to 1 1/2 c., under liquidation to new lows for the season, and since 1900. No. 2 yellow was reported as having been offered for sale at 42c. at the last, or 1/4 c. under the actual low quoted for sales, and equal to the low price paid for No. 2 mixed in 1921. With that exception the offering price was the lowest since October 1907, when sales were reported at as low as 39 3/4 c. Stop orders were met. Some think September will sell at a discount under December. The premium on September was only 3 1/4 c. Shipping business was dull.

On the 24th inst. prices ended 1/2 to 1 1/2 c. lower, partly in sympathy with wheat. New low levels for many years past were reached. Rain was indicated for parts of the belt. There were scattered rains in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Cash demand was nothing stimulating. On the 25th inst. prices ended 1/2 to 1 1/2 c. higher. September rallied 2c. from the low of the day. The market acted short. Offerings were smaller. Southwestern cash markets were firm. On the 26th inst. prices ended 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 c. net higher, despite some showers supposed to be beneficial in Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska and Illinois. On the other hand, however, there were reports of frost in parts of Wisconsin. There was a

fear that cold weather might spread. The weekly report said that rain was needed over a considerable area. The Nebraska State report was bullish. Cash markets were up sharply.

On the 27th inst. prices declined 3/8 to 1 1/8 c., with rains and cooler weather and larger offerings offset a rather better Eastern demand, with sales of 104,000 bushels and a bullish Iowa report. September was under liquidating pressure. To-day prices closed unchanged to 1/4 c. lower. At one time they were 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 c. higher, the latter on September, which fell later from 44 1/2 c. to 42 3/4 c. December dropped from 40 1/2 c. to 38 3/4 c. September at one time sold at 5c. above the recent low levels on general buying and considerable covering, owing to predictions of light frost in the Northern parts of the belt overnight. That counted for more, for a time at least, than beneficial rains here and there in the belt. Shipping sales reached 115,000 bushels at Chicago. Cash prices at one time advanced 1 3/4 to 2c. Realizing and selling against privileges caused a setback. Also prominent professional interests were said to be selling heavily. Final prices show a rise for the week of 1/8 to 5/8 c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for No. 2 yellow.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for September, December, March, May.

Season's High and When Made - Season's Low and When Made. Table with columns for months and years.

Oats have been quite firm, partly in sympathy with the stronger tone in corn, and also because of rains and more general buying. Oats in general have simply followed the fluctuations in corn. On the 22nd inst. prices closed 1/8 to 3/8 c. lower. May touched a new low for the season. On the 24th inst. prices ended 3/4 c. lower, with corn down and more or less liquidation in oats. On the 25th inst. prices advanced on September 1/4 c. net, though other months were off 1/8 to 1/4 c. Early in the day September was up 1/2 c., and other months 1/8 c. on very moderate trading. All grain reached new lows. On the 26th inst. prices advanced 2c., partly in sympathy with corn. Also the price is considered by some altogether too low. There was more or less of what is termed investment buying. September recently got below 19c., which some think was unjustifiably low. On the 27th inst. prices declined 1/8 to 1/2 c., with corn off, but there was good buying reported on the decline. To-day prices advanced to new highs of late on rains and general buying. A reaction came later on profit taking and in sympathy with the weakness in corn. The day ended with prices 1/8 c. lower to 1/8 c. higher. Final prices show an advance for the week, however, of 5/8 to 1 1/8 c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for No. 2 white.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for September, December, March, May.

Season's High and When Made - Season's Low and When Made. Table with columns for months and years.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for October and December.

Rye has not changed greatly, but at times has been firm on rains in Canada and a lack of any great pressure to sell. But there has been no vigorous buying. The weather across the water is better. On the 22nd inst. prices declined 1 to 1 1/2 c. September was sold against purchases of May at 7c. difference. On the 24th inst. prices declined 1/2 to 3/4 c., partly in response to lower prices for wheat, and regardless of some Northwestern buying. On the 25th inst. prices dropped to a new low level in sympathy with the decline in wheat, closing at a net decline in rye of 1/4 to 3/8 c. May barley prices were down to a new low level in Winnipeg. On the 26th inst. prices ended 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 c. higher as a reflection of the firmness in wheat and also smaller offerings and more covering. On the 27th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8 c. lower. Steady buying by the Northwest checked any marked decline. To-day prices ended unchanged to 1/4 c. higher. Early in the day they were up 7/8 c., with Winnipeg strong and rains in Canada. The later reaction was due to realizing, better weather in Europe and the setback in wheat. Final prices were 3/8 to 7/8 c. lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for September, December, March, May.

Season's High and When Made - Season's Low and When Made. Table with columns for months and years.

Table with columns for months and years.

Closing quotations were as follows:

GRAIN.

Table listing grain prices for Wheat, Corn, and Rye, including sub-types like 'New York', 'Manitoba', 'No. 2', etc.

FLOUR.

Table listing flour prices for Rye flour, Semolina, Oats goods, Corn flour, Barley goods, and Coarse flour.

Table showing grain receipts and exports for various ports including Fort Worth, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, St. Joseph, Peoria, Indianapolis, Omaha, On Lakes, and On Canal and River.

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 of receipts at various ports (Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, etc.) from August 1 to August 22, 1931.

Total Aug. 22 1931... 231,328,000 8,655,000 13,051,000 8,848,000 3,663,000

Total Aug. 15 1931... 223,950,000 8,467,000 11,146,000 8,951,000 3,570,000

Total Aug. 23 1930... 182,285,000 3,287,000 19,679,000 12,606,000 5,993,000

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—New York, 2,000 bushels; Buffalo, 40,000; Duluth, 3,000; total, 45,000 bushels, against 238,000 bushels in 1930.

Canadian— Montreal... 7,711,000 734,000 802,000 675,000

Et. William & Port Arthur... 38,248,000 2,132,000 9,196,000 4,673,000

Total Aug. 22 1931... 54,373,000 3,774,000 10,377,000 5,483,000

Total Aug. 15 1931... 61,438,000 3,983,000 10,719,000 5,781,000

Total Aug. 23 1930... 51,541,000 4,148,000 7,519,000 17,254,000

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, Aug. 21, and since July 1 1931 and 1930.

Summary table comparing total receipts for 1931, 1930, and 1929 for various grains.

Table of exports for Wheat and Corn by region (North Amer., Black Sea, Argentina, Australia, India, Oth. countr's) with weekly and since July 1 data.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 22 1931, follow:

Table of total receipts at various ports for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye from August 1 to August 22, 1931.

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 22 1931, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table of exports from various ports (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.) for Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1931 is as below:

Table showing the destination of exports for Flour, Wheat, and Corn from August 22, 1931, to since July 1, 1931.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Aug. 22, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS.

Table of grain stocks for United States, listing stocks for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley in various ports.

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 26.

The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Aug. 26, follows:

Cloudy, wet and cool weather persisted during most of the week in the middle and much of the south Atlantic areas, and it was rather cool in the Southern States. On the other hand, the week was warm and mostly dry in the Northwest and more western sections of the country, with abnormally high temperatures over large areas.

Chart I shows that temperatures averaged from 3 to 6 degrees below normal in the Middle Atlantic States and 3 or 4 degrees below throughout most of the South, except in parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

Chart II shows that rainfall was heavy to excessive in Maryland, the Virginia and much of the Carolinas, but in other sections of the country the totals were mostly light to moderate, with considerable areas of the Northwest and rather generally west of the Rocky Mountains having practically a rainless week.

The additional rains in most sections east of the Mississippi River, except in the Lake region, were especially helpful in the Ohio Valley States, but some areas, particularly in parts of Indiana and Illinois and locally in Kentucky, are still dry. The rains were heavy and not especially needed in many Atlantic States, but at the same time damage was confined to some local overflowing and too much moisture for good growth in a few sections.

SMALL GRAINS.—In the late western and northwestern grain sections the weather continued very favorable for harvesting and threshing, and this work made good progress. In the northern Plains many fields of grain have been cut and stacked for feed, as the poor yields would not justify threshing costs.

CORN.—Additional supplies of moisture from the Mississippi Valley eastward have been favorable for corn, and only a few scattered sections, principally in Indiana and Illinois, are needing rain.

COTTON.—The week was generally cool in the cotton belt, especially in northern sections, with considerable rainfall from the Mississippi Valley

eastward, being especially persistent and heavy in some northeastern portions. In general, the weather was unfavorable for the cotton crop, though not markedly so for the belt as a whole.

In the northern two-thirds of Texas progress was spotted, with complaints of shedding, plants dying, premature opening on the drier uplands, and root rot in some central sections, while recent rains in the south have been unfavorable; picking made rather slow progress. In Oklahoma growth was good, except rather poor for only fair on dry uplands of the central and west; picking is just beginning in the south-central and south-east.

In the central States of the belt progress varied considerably, with complaints of shedding, rank growth and poor fruiting in wetter localities, but improvement in a few sections, especially eastern Tennessee. In many places the weather has favored increase in weevil. In the Atlantic States there was too much moisture for cotton in some sections, especially in North Carolina. The rains in Georgia were not needed, but growth was mostly good in that State, except in parts of the south, with rather marked improvement in some northern sections. In the southeast picking is slow, partly because of economic conditions.

The Weather Bureau furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:

Virginia.—Richmond: Sunshine and temperature considerably below normal and precipitation unusually heavy, retarding crops and farm operations and slightly damaging potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco. Cotton about normal. Heavy growth of sweet potatoes. Fruits, melons and vegetables abundant. Tobacco curing well started, but considerably impeded by weather; firing again reported in some sections. Peanuts mostly good.

North Carolina.—Raleigh: Weather favorable for crop growth in mountain region, but decidedly too cool latter half of week, with insufficient sunshine and heavy rainfall; flooding caused considerable damage in most of east and central, especially to tobacco and bottom corn. Too much rain for cotton, with complaints of shedding. Unfavorable for saving forage.

South Carolina.—Columbia: Cool, with rather frequent rain in most sections and too much in northeastern counties. Condition and progress of cotton good, with no serious shedding; still fruiting freely; picking and ginning slowly. Late corn, sweet potatoes, truck, peanuts, forage and other crops generally vigorous. Tobacco curing practically finished. Fall potatoes and truck being planted. Ample soil moisture generally.

Georgia.—Atlanta: Frequent rains middle of week not needed, but detrimental only in some southern counties. On most of State cotton made favorable progress, except in scattered sections of south; improvement in some northern portions quite marked; opening normally in central and northern portions, but picking and ginning slow, mostly on account of adverse economic conditions. Sugar cane continues to develop favorably.

Florida.—Jacksonville: Progress and condition of cotton good; picking backward. Showers needed on most uplands of peninsula, especially in east-central portion, for seed beds, cowpeas, cane and peanuts. Cool nights and warm, sunny days favorable, and much hay and some old corn harvested. Citrus fruits mostly good; filling out and holding, but much spraying for insect pests.

Alabama.—Montgomery: Rain general and locally heavy first part, but dry remainder. Progress and condition of late corn, sweet potatoes, truck crops, pastures, fruits and minor crops mostly fair to good. Too wet first for cotton, but favorable thereafter; condition ranges from poor to very good, mostly fair; picking progressing rather slowly in south; some rotting and considerable shedding reported, especially in coast section and northwest.

Mississippi.—Vicksburg: Progress of cotton, as indicated by bloom, size of bolls and shedding, rather poor to only fair; slowly opening in south. Progress of corn generally fair to good. Considerable forage damaged by rain. Progress of gardens, pastures and truck good to excellent.

Louisiana.—New Orleans: Weather favorable, except rain delayed harvesting somewhat and favored weevil activity in cotton, but progress of crop fair, though growth rank and fruiting poorly; some picking last of week. Progress of late corn good and of sugar cane fairly good and improving. Harvest of early rice delayed, but late crop benefited by rain. Sweet potatoes, pastures and fall truck made good growth.

Texas.—Houston: Effective rainfall at about one-half of reporting stations, most numerous in east and south. Dry in portions of northwest, west and central divisions. Progress and condition of pastures, late corn, feed and minor crops ranged from poor to very good, depending on local moisture. Citrus, pecan and rice crops mostly good. Progress and condition of cotton spotted. In northern two-thirds of State, averaging fairly good, although complaints of shedding, plants dying, premature opening on drier uplands and of root rot in some central localities; in southern third progress and condition poor, with recent rain unfavorable; picking made rather slow progress.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma City: Rains in east, but only light, scattered showers in west; soil generally dry on uplands of central and southwest. Progress and condition of corn generally good in east, but only fair on bottoms and poor on uplands of central and west; early maturing rapidly. Progress and condition of cotton good, except rather poor to only fair on uplands of central and west; some shedding, rank growth and weather favorable for weevil activity locally in east; early opening and picking just beginning in south-central and southeast. Minor crops and pastures good in east and fair to poor in west.

Arkansas.—Little Rock: Progress of corn excellent, with late growing rapidly. Progress of cotton rather poor to good; growth rank and considerable shedding, with shortage of bolls reported on most lowlands and some highlands, due to rains last three weeks. Very favorable for rice, meadows, pastures, all kinds of truck and fruit; all in good to excellent condition.

Tennessee.—Nashville: Cool weather retarded growth slightly, while rainfall unevenly, but rather well distributed. Condition of cotton in east poor to good and improving, with warmer weather wanted; progress and condition in west good; heavy weed growth and some shedding. Progress and condition of corn good to excellent and early plantings about matured. Some damage by heavy rains on lowlands. Nights rather cool for tobacco; more rain wanted in central and west.

Kentucky.—Louisville: Good rains, except in extreme west; temperatures mostly below normal. Progress of corn excellent; condition fair to very good in east and central and improving in west. Tobacco growth vigorous; topping and cutting general in east and central and about beginning in west. Pastures good in east, but generally not much improved. Potatoes mostly poor to fair; sweet potatoes maturing excellently. Pea vine and soy bean crops harvested. Water supply generally ample.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Aug. 28 1931.

Textile markets continued generally in a waiting attitude, their anticipations centering in the outlook for raw materials, more particularly concerning the disposal of the Government's holdings of cotton, and in prospects for some seasonal revival in demand, which, it is contended, should take place in textiles even if signs of real improvement in general business continue lacking during coming weeks. Though inquiries are reported to have been slightly more general this week, they were mainly for quick shipment, and in the absence of widespread interest in September delivery it is assumed that fall buying has yet to embark on its expected expansion. The only September-October business which could at present be placed would have to be at extremely low prices, it is reported. Prices have averaged about the same as last week. More resistance has been shown, especially in the cotton goods division, to pressure for concessions, the realization that price-declines have rarely attracted materially better business in the recent past, having taken deeper root. Efforts to control production in the rayons division have already had some effect, with impending shortages foreshadowed in a number of quarters when spring buying becomes more active. Prospects are that the regulation now in evidence will be continued as long as con-

ditions call for it, and the amount of confidence which has been stimulated in primary market men as a result, is very encouraging. Reports from the silk goods market indicate that piece goods are changing hands in a substantial way. Volume has shown a progressive and uninterrupted increase since the first of the month, when the season began, though the size of individual orders still remains conservative. Business in satins this month is estimated in one quarter to have been some 75% in excess of the corresponding period last year, while velvets average some 50% above 1930. Cantons are holding level with 1930 averages. Blacks, several shades of browns, green, and a new red, lead the current color demand, in the order named.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—With the primary cotton goods trade still of the belief that a large buying movement must get under way early this autumn, the current position is one of unaltered quietude. Insistent unsettlement in the speculative markets continues to aggravate the general absence of confidence in values, and buyers are less rather than more inclined, as yet, to modify their strict adherence to hand-to-mouth ordering and postponement of such buying to the last possible moment. Meanwhile prices on print cloths and other standard coarse yarn gray goods have been fairly well maintained. Of course instances of competitive bidding, and a resultant movement of moderate quantities at concessions were reported as usual, but the fact that last week's price cuts did not attract any material increase in orders, and that houses which resisted pressure from buyers received, in the aggregate, about as much business as did others, impressed sellers with the futility of too readily accepting commitments on a scaled-down price basis. Certain constructions even showed recoveries of 1/8c. this week. However, though statistical conditions continue to reinforce the undertone in most divisions, the raw cotton outlook, saddled with heavy Government holdings, of which there seems to be no immediate prospect of being rid, continues a source of grave irritation. The Government's September report is being awaited with mixed feelings which include no small measure of apprehension, but there seems to be a general desire to get it over with. With primary markets incurring so much ill from the general absence of confidence and particularly from insistent close competition, there seems to be little fear of a nearby abandonment of curtailment. Producers who have done most to prevent accumulations of stocks intimate their intention of continuing to regulate production indefinitely. Fine goods output, it is definitely stated, will be curtailed to the extent of 40% of capacity through October. The fine goods trade now seems adjusted to producing at partial capacity, and has recently developed an encouraging aptitude for meeting demands for quick delivery. It is believed that the absence of superfluous stocks in fine goods mills should achieve much toward maintaining a stable price basis during coming months. Other encouraging aspects of the cotton goods situation include the well sold-ahead condition in a number of blanket mills, a favorable development which few of them experienced last year at this time. Leading makers of work shirts are behind on deliveries, a state of affairs which has not existed since 1926, it is reported. Sheets and pillow cases, though subject to an extremely low price level and constant complaints of sluggish demand, are said to be moving into distribution in better volume than in 1930. Wash goods sales are satisfactory for the season in a considerable number of instances, though lack of profit for sellers prevents enthusiasm on that account. Print cloths 27-inch 64x60's constructions are quoted at 2 3/4c., and 28-inch 64x60's at 3c. Gray goods 39-inch 68x72's constructions are quoted at 4 3/4c., and 39-inch 80x80's at 5 3/4c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—While the men's wear division of woolens and worsteds markets has continued quiet, with price unsettlement continuing the main obstacle to resumption of activity, a generally more active demand for dress goods and women's coatings is regarded in some quarters as a harbinger of a new buying movement in the industry. In the latter boucles are the favorites for coatings, while rough and sheer crepes lead the dress goods lines. Solid colors are preferred. As a result of the persistent caution which has recently characterized buying of women's wear fabrics, and which is still to some extent in evidence, it is expected that September, which normally proves a very active month for cutters, will witness a scramble for scarce merchandise on the part of many of the latter who have underbought up to the present. In the men's wear division oxford-gray suitings are beginning to move into distribution in fair volume, but competition is keener this year than in 1930, and orders are now subject to price-cuts where delivery was the all-important consideration last year.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The situation in local linens markets is practically unaltered. There is still some call for linings for men's suits, and buyers are finding them still hard to get. Scattered fill-in business continues to be done in household lines. Prices are firm. With little interest manifested in domestic burlap markets, prices have held relatively firm on reports of further damage to the Indian crop and Argentine buying at Calcutta. Light weights are quoted at 3.95c., and heavies at 5.05c.

State and City Department

NEWS ITEMS

Alabama.—Legislature May Be Convened in Special Session.—State Supreme Court Renders Adverse Opinion Regarding Proposed Income Tax Amendment.—Whether a special session of the State Legislature will be called by Governor Miller to consider methods to take care of an alleged Treasury deficit of \$19,000,000 and other matters pertinent thereto will not be made known until some time next week, according to the Montgomery "Advertiser" of Aug. 22. The Governor is said to have made arrangements to confer with members of the House and Senate regarding an advisory opinion submitted to him by the Supreme Court of the State, in reference to the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution passed at the recent session of the Legislature.—V. 132, p. 4797. The Court negatived the plan to submit the proposed amendment to a vote of the people, and, after reviewing the proposal since it was first considered by the Legislature, stated that "We are therefore of the opinion that the proceedings of the Legislature in the proposal of the amendment in question violated both the letter and spirit of Section 284 of the Constitution and must be declared null and void." In an additional opinion submitted to the Chief Executive the Court upheld the constitutionality "of the Act of the present Legislature levying an additional tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline," it is further reported. The details of the opinions of the State Supreme Court regarding the two matters above referred to, as given in the Montgomery "Advertiser" of Aug. 22, are as follows:

"Holding constitutional the Act of the present Legislature levying an additional tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline, the Alabama Supreme Court in advisory opinions rendered to Governor Miller yesterday, on his request, ruled that the proposed State income tax amendment was not validly submitted by the lawmakers.

"In the advisory opinion as to validity of the gasoline tax, it is pointed out that the provision of Section 70 of the Alabama Constitution, saying: 'No revenue bill shall be passed during the last five days of the session,' was construed in the case of *Kenamer vs. State*, which case involved the provisions of a local road law levying a privilege tax on vehicles for the construction and maintenance of public roads. This levy, it is cited, was sustained on the ground that the purpose was not simply to raise revenue, but to require those deriving a special benefit from the use of the roads, and imposing a special burden in the maintenance of them, to pay a reasonable sum for the privilege, the proceeds to be devoted to road purposes.

Highway Construction.

"Construction and maintenance of highways, it is then held, is referable to the police power of the State in promoting the public convenience and welfare, the advisory opinion adding: 'The *Kenamer* case is authority for the view that legislation to that end, and not for revenue merely, is not a 'revenue bill' within the quoted clause of Section 70. And like reasons as the vehicle tax considered excise tax on motor fuels is levied for in the *Kenamer* case, namely, special burden for special benefits. The legislative intention to bring the present act within the police power is indicated by the title and the body of the act. We are of the opinion that the act may be sustained on this ground.'

"Following an outline of the origin and history of Section 70, the opinion after observing that 'restrictions and limitations on legislative power are not to be unduly extended,' concludes: 'We are of opinion that the evils aimed at were those attending the passage of bills in the nature of general revenue bills, and it should be so limited. We conclude the act in question is not within the inhibition.'

Readings On Measure.

"Responding to the question submitted by the Governor, whether the Legislature in proposing the income tax amendment, complied with Section 284 of the Constitution that: 'The proposed amendments shall be read in the House in which they originate on three several days, and, if upon the third reading three-fifths of all the members elected to that House shall vote in favor thereof, the proposed amendments shall be sent to the other House, in which they shall likewise be read on three several days, and if upon the third reading three-fifths of all the members elected to that House shall vote in favor of the proposed amendments, the Legislature shall order an election,' the Supreme Court in the second advisory opinion says: 'After mature consideration we are constrained to give this question a negative answer.'

"It is recalled that the subject and substance of the proposed amendment as it originated in and passed the Senate, was the proposing of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the issuance of interest-bearing warrants by the State, in an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 for the purpose of paying the State's past due indebtedness, other than an amount due to any department or trust fund of the State. Subsequent amendment of the original form is then cited, and the comment made that it readily appears the proposed constitutional amendment in its original form was merely to provide for payment of the existing indebtedness of the State, and was temporary in purpose and scope.

"Would Destroy System."

"The amendment to the proposed constitutional amendment, which as amended provided also for the imposing and collection of an income tax to eventually take the place of ad valorem tax, it is stated, would destroy the existing system of taxation affecting a revision directly or by necessary implication of Sections 211, 213, 214, 215, 216 and 260 of the Constitution, 'and probably others,' and thus become the major subject and purpose of the proposed amendment, 'an operation affecting the life of the State, foreign to the subject of the original proposed amendment,' which was to be temporary of purpose and effect, to meet the State's existing financial obligations.

"This amendment,' the opinion declares, 'was too drastic to come within the protection of the State principle that proposed amendments may be amended during the course of the legislative procedure for the purpose of perfecting the same and to harmonize with the judgment of the requisite majority of the two bodies.' In conclusion, the opinion states: 'We are therefore of opinion that the proceedings of the Legislature in the proposal of the amendment in question violated both the letter and spirit of Section 284 of the Constitution and must be declared null and void.'

On Gas Tax Opinion.

"Opinion in the gasoline tax case was signed by Chief Justice John C. Anderson and Associate Justices Lucien D. Gardner, William H. Thomas, Virgil Bouldin and A. B. Foster. Justice Joel B. Brown concurred in part with their holding, agreeing to the last proposition in their advisory opinion, that the inhibition in Section 70 of the Constitution that 'No revenue bill shall be passed during the last five days of the session, applies only to general revenue bills,' as distinguished from 'bills for raising revenue,' and that it does not offend Section 70 of the Constitution.

"The advisory opinion concerning the proposed income tax amendment was signed by Chief Justice Anderson and Associate Justices Gardner, Thomas, Bouldin, Brown and Foster. Senior Associate Justice A. D. Sayre is still seriously ill at his home here.

"In connection with the opinion of the high court holding valid the one-cent a gallon gasoline tax levy, it will be remembered that Attorney-General Knight some time ago, expressed the confident view that the bill imposing this tax would stand the test of the Alabama Supreme Court should the question of its constitutionality be brought before that body."

Asheville and Buncombe County, N. C.—Bondholder's Protective Committee to Ask for Deposit of Bond Obligations in Default.—In a communication issued under date of Aug. 24 to holders of obligations of the above-named municipalities now in default—V. 132, p. 4632—it is announced that the Bondholders' Protective Committee has now decided that the interests of the bondholders will best be protected through the immediate deposit of bonds with the Committee, a call for which will shortly be issued. The notice follows in full text:

August 24, 1931.

To Bondholders of Asheville and Buncombe County, N. C.

Through Mr. Henry Steffens, formerly Comptroller of the City of Detroit, who was retained for the purpose, the Bondholders' Protective Committee for Asheville and Buncombe County has been in constant touch with the situation and developments have now reached the point where the immediate deposit of bonds appears necessary in order that the interest of the Bondholders may be properly protected.

At a meeting of the Protective Committee held in New York on Aug. 18, a permanent organization was effected and the Committee retained the firm of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman as Counsel, and instructed them to prepare a Bondholders' Protective Agreement under which a call will shortly be issued for the deposit of bonds.

Mr. W. D. Bradford, 115 Broadway, New York City, will act as Secretary of the Committee and communications should be addressed to him. Due notice will be given when bonds may be deposited.

Very truly yours,

HENRY W. GEORGE, Chairman.

Florida.—Provisions of Documentary Stamp Tax Act Interpreted.—The report below dealing with the opinion of Cary D. Landis, Attorney-General of the State, as to the meaning of that portion of Senate bill No. 196-XX, known as the Documentary Stamp Tax Act, is taken from the "United States Daily" of Aug. 24:

Under the new stamp tax law, all notes, regardless of value, must bear at least one stamp, the Attorney-General of Florida, Cary D. Landis, has advised the State Comptroller.

When the amount of the note reaches \$200 there should be a second stamp; when it reaches \$300, a third stamp; and so on, the opinion ruled. The opinion follows in full text:

All Forms Included.

"This is in response to your request for an opinion on that portion of Senate bill No. 196-XX, known as the Documentary Stamp Tax Act, the paragraph of which is in question reading as follows:

"On promissory notes, non-negotiable notes, written obligations to pay money, assignment of salaries, wages, or other compensation, made, executed, delivered, sold, transferred, or assigned in the State of Florida, and for each renewal of the same on each \$100 of the indebtedness or obligation evidenced thereby, 10 cents. Mortgages which incorporate the certificate of indebtedness, not otherwise shown in separate instruments, are subject to the same tax at the same rate.

"The question being the amount of stamp tax with reference to the instruments above mentioned.

"It is my opinion that two matters are involved, to wit: The character of the instrument to bear a stamp tax, and also the value or amount of the obligation as evidenced by such instrument.

All Notes Must Bear Stamp.

"Construing the entire Act with a view of ascertaining the intention of the Legislature, it is my opinion that each and every instrument mentioned in the above paragraph must bear a stamp. It appears to be clear that the stamp shall be in the amount of 10 cents or some multiple thereof; therefore, it is my opinion that each of such instruments, regardless of value, must bear one 10-cent stamp.

"This would apply, in my opinion, to all notes and instruments mentioned in the above paragraph until they reach the amount of \$200, when there should be an added 10-cent stamp, and when it reaches the amount of \$300 there should be a third 10-cent stamp attached, and so on as the multiple of \$100 of the indebtedness or obligation increases."

Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District (P. O. San Francisco), Calif.—Attorneys to Request Dismissal of Court Action Regarding District Financing Plans.—An order granting certain attorneys permission to act as friends of the court in the case pertaining to the powers of the District Directors to incur indebtedness and provide for the re-payment of the same, scheduled for hearing before the State Supreme Court on Sept. 15, has been issued by the Chief Justice of that body, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 24. The suit is to be heard in connection with the offer of a group headed by the Bankamerica Co. of San Francisco to purchase the initial \$6,000,000 bonds of an authorization of \$35,000,000, contingent upon the favorable opinion of the Supreme Court as to the powers of the District Directors (V. 133, p. 512). The recipients of the order granting permission to act as friends of the Court will endeavor to have the case dismissed, citing various reasons therefor. The "Wall Street Journal" report dealing with the matter is as follows:

William H. Waste, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, has issued an order granting Warren Olney Jr., J. M. Mannion Jr., A. Crawford Greene, and James D. Adams permission to appear as friends of the Court in the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District case on Sept. 15. Notice of the motion sets forth the intention of the four attorneys to move to dismiss the proceeding of the bridge and highway district against W. W. Felt Jr., Secretary of its Board, the purpose of which is to establish legality of the proposed bond issue to finance the bridge project.

Claim No Controversy.

The notice cites intention to move dismissal on each of the following grounds.

That the proceeding is not an adversary proceeding and does not represent a controversy between the parties to it.

That the respondent to the action holds office at the pleasure of the district's board and is subject to control of the district, hence he could be removed from office in case of a refusal to obey its directions. (The suit is nominally an action to force Mr. Felt to sign the bridge bonds.)

That the refusal to sign the bonds was instituted not at the desire of the respondent but at the direction of the district.

That the real object and purpose of the proceeding is not to compel the respondent to sign the bonds, nor is it confined to obtaining a decision by the Court on the questions as to the validity of the bonds and power of taxation of the district, but that the petition seeks to give the proceeding a representative character, so that a judgment against the respondent will stop all persons, and more particularly all taxpayers within the district, from thereafter raising any question whatsoever respecting the validity of the organization of the district, the validity of the bonds and the proceedings leading up to their issuance and sale, or the authority of the district to levy taxes for payment of interest and principal of the bonds.

Questions Not Included.

The motion to appear as friends of the Court contends that there are a number of questions of serious character affecting the rights of taxpayers within the bridge district, which the district's petition does not mention. Among the questions there are enumerated the following:

Whether or not the City and County of San Francisco is properly included in the district.

Whether, under the State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, the district has the right to levy taxes on property within it. Whether, constitutionally, the district has the right to levy taxes on personal property belonging to its residents.

No Means for Exclusion.

In connection with the last two questions cited, the amici curiae point out. "The purpose and object of said district is to provide a local improvement, to wit, a bridge across the Golden Gate. The statute under which said district is incorporated, while providing a means for the exclusion from the district of real property that will not be benefited from such improvement, provides no means whatever for the exclusion of personal property that will not be so benefited, and there is a large amount of personal property within the district that will not be benefited by such improvement."

Kansas.—Governor Refuses to Call Special Session of Legislature.—Governor Harry Woodring, in reply to demands made by more than 3,000 taxpayers from Bourbon County seeking lower taxes, has announced that he will not convene the Legislature in special session to revise appropriations and State expenses, according to the "United States Daily" of Aug. 24. The Governor referred to his order to all State institutions for a 15% reduction in operating expenses which he says will result in a saving of \$1,750,000 for the present fiscal year; also to the fact that the minimum cost of calling the legislative bodies in special session would be about \$80,000, which expenditure he feels is needless and unnecessary.

New York State.—Governor Urges Passage of Immunity Law Requested by Investigation Committee.—Governor Roosevelt's first message to the extraordinary session of the Legislature, convened on Aug. 25 in response to the petition of the Hofstadter Legislative Committee for legislation endowing that body with complete immunity granting power in its conduct of the investigation of the government of New York City—V. 133, p. 1316—stressed the fact that the initial consideration of the law-making bodies should be the passage of the measures asked by the Hofstadter Committee. The Governor, in his message, also said that it is his intention, during the course of the session, to take up other "imminent matters," one of which is generally believed to be the enactment of laws for the purpose of acquiring funds for unemployment relief activities this winter. The full text of the Governor's message to the special session of the Legislature, as it appeared in the New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 26, appears herewith:

In my annual message to your honorable bodies this year I pointed out the clearly established principle that general investigations of local government are and should be a matter for the consideration of the Legislature, and are not properly a function of the Executive. I also pointed out that if, in the Legislature's judgment, a general investigation of any municipality seemed warranted it was not alone the right, but also the clear duty, of the Legislature to direct such an investigation to be made by itself or its agent.

Your honorable bodies did so decide in the case of the City of New York. Recognizing that it was your sole responsibility, you appointed by resolution a special committee as a direct creature of the Legislature. I approved specifically an appropriation of \$500,000 for the use of this committee.

In language which cannot be otherwise interpreted, the Legislature in its resolution granted immunity through this committee to such witnesses as appeared before it. That such was the intent of the Legislature is not a matter that can in any way be debatable. But a recent decision of our highest Court has held that the Legislature exceeded its power under the Constitution in its attempt to grant this immunity by resolution. Complete immunity can, therefore, not be granted, and the intent of your honorable bodies cannot be carried out. Your committee, acting by majority vote, has appealed to me to call the Legislature in extraordinary session in order that you might correct this situation by enacting in the form of a law the right to grant complete immunity as originally intended in the resolution you have already adopted.

It is the duty of the Executive to assist in every way the Legislative Branch in the performance of its duties, as it is equally the duty of the Legislature to uphold the hands of the Governor in the prosecution of such matters as are put under his jurisdiction by law. In accordance with this obligation I have called you together for the purpose of considering the enactment of a law granting, through the legislative committee now investigating the conduct of the affairs of the City of New York, complete immunity to witnesses. It is important that this investigation be not delayed and needless expense incurred, and that this matter be decided, therefore, by your honorable bodies at the earliest possible moment. It must not be confused or entangled with other legislation. It is a question that must be decided on its own merits without delay.

It is my intention before adjournment to lay before you other imminent matters. I do not so do at this time because I do not wish to hinder or impede your action on the question of the powers of this committee by simultaneously laying these other matters before you.

I, therefore, pursuant to Article 4, Section 4, of the Constitution, recommend for your consideration such legislation as may be requisite or desirable to endow this committee with power to confer upon and to effect in behalf of any witness or witnesses appearing before this committee immunity from prosecution, penalty or forfeiture, or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which such witness or witnesses may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the committee in obedience to its subpoena.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Legislature Asked to Consider Extension of Field of Inquiry in Local Government Matters.—Following the approval on Aug. 27 by both bodies of the Legislature of the Hofstadter-Potter bills "to confer immunity upon witnesses appearing before the Committee investigating the government of New York City, thus depriving them of any excuse from testifying upon grounds of self-incrimination", Governor Roosevelt forwarded to the Senate and the Assembly a message on the same day recommending the consideration of a proposal to extend the field of the investigation of local government affairs into such other municipalities of the State as the Legislature may deem proper. During the course of his message the Governor said that he would sign the legislation petitioned for by the Hofstadter Legislative Committee.

Governor Advocates Income Tax Advance to Obtain \$20,000,000 Unemployment Relief Fund.—In a lengthy message submitted on Aug. 28 to both branches of the Legislature now in special session, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt advocated the collection of an unemployment relief fund of \$20,000,000, to be obtained through an increase of 50% in the amount of State income tax now paid by each person.

The Governor is said to have made the suggestion that legislation be enacted "giving to cities and counties of the State authority to borrow money and expend it for the employment of residents on public works." Obligations issued for this purpose "should be for no greater period than three years."

North Dakota.—Valuation of Property for Taxation Purposes Shows Pronounced Decline.—Reports reaching the State Equalization Board at Bismarek from all but one of the State's 53 counties show that the 1931 valuation figures of property for tax purposes have been drastically reduced as compared with the valuations fixed in 1930, according to the following article on the subject, published in the Aug. 22 issue of the "Commercial West" of Minneapolis.

Drastic reductions in the assessed valuation of locally assessed property in North Dakota for 1931 are disclosed in reports just received from counties to the State Board of Equalization.

Fifty-two of the State's 53 counties which have reported show a reduction of \$193,878,313 in valuation, or 17.58% under last year's valuation. Farm lands are reduced \$151,300,093, or 18.99%, other real estate is reduced \$27,865,433, or 18.29%, and personal property is reduced \$14,712,787, or 9.58%, under last year's valuation.

"The reduction in valuation of urban real estate and personal property means that there will be very little shift of the tax burden from farm lands to other locally assessed property if valuations are allowed to stand by the State Board of Equalization," Iver Acker, State Tax Commissioner, said.

Farm lands in the various counties have been reduced all the way from 1% to 42% as compared with last year's valuation. The average decrease is about 19%. Eastern counties, generally, show a larger percentage of decrease than western counties.

This Tuesday the State Board of Equalization convened to hear representatives of the counties and municipalities of the State relative to the equalization of property valuation.

A comparison of assessed valuation of locally assessed property, giving the 1930 State Board valuation and the 1931 County Board valuation follows, this year's figures being based on reports from all counties except Dunn:

Farm lands, 1930, \$796,563,101; 1931, \$645,263,008; decrease, \$151,300,093—18.99%.
All other real estate, 1930, \$152,382,776; 1931, \$124,517,343; decrease, \$27,865,433—18.29%.
Total real estate, 1930, \$947,945,877; 1931, \$769,780,351; decrease, \$179,165,526—18.88%.
Personal property, 1930, \$153,598,193; 1931, \$138,885,406; decrease \$14,712,787—9.58%.
Total all property, 1930, \$1,102,544,070; 1931, \$908,665,757; decrease, \$193,878,313—17.58%.

Ohio.—Special Session of Legislature Asked of Governor.—Grant F. Northrup, Treasurer of Lucas County, has asked Governor George White to call the Legislature in special session to "enact measures abating the penalty for failure to pay taxes," reports the "United States Daily" of Aug. 24. The closing of five banks in Toledo, tying up funds intended by depositors for payment of taxes, is said to be the basis of Mr. Northrup's petition for a special session.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Committee Fixes Amount of Payments to Be Made on Interest Coupons in Default.—Pursuant to its announcement of July 31 relative to its intention to effect a payment on certain interest coupons of the above-named city that are in default—V. 133, p. 831—the following communication was issued by the Bondholders' Protective Committee under date of Aug. 27:

Aug. 27 1931.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Issued Under a Deposit Agreement Dated Mar. 25 1931, and To Holders of Bonds of the City of St. Petersburg, Fla.

On July 31 1931 we advised you that a distribution would be made to depositors of record with the Committee as of Aug. 20 1931, the exact amount payable to be announced later. We now wish to advise you that the Committee will pay to each depositor of record on that date the face amount of all coupons due between Aug. 1 1930 and Jan. 31 1931, inclusive, represented by his certificate of deposit, subject to deduction of \$5 per bond to apply on account of the Committee's expenses.

The respective amounts payable in cash per coupon will be as follows:

6% Bonds (\$30.00 coupon)....	\$25.00
5 3/4% Bonds (\$28.75 coupon)....	23.75
5 1/2% Bonds (\$27.50 coupon)....	22.50
5 1/4% Bonds (\$26.25 coupon)....	21.25
5% Bonds (\$25.00 coupon)....	20.00
4 1/2% Bonds (\$22.50 coupon)....	17.50

The deduction being made at this time on account of expenses will later be credited against the pro rata share of total expenses chargeable to each depositor and will be accounted for in the annual accounting to be filed by the Committee, all as provided in the Deposit Agreement.

It will not be necessary to surrender Certificates of Deposit. Checks on the basis stated above will be mailed by the Depository within the next few days.

As previously announced, only depositors of record with the Committee as of Aug. 20 1931 share in this distribution. At that date the Committee represented the holders of \$16,105,800 par value St. Petersburg bonds, or more than 71% of all bonds outstanding with the public. The Committee will continue to accept additional deposits, except in those instances where in its judgment such acceptance would be contrary to the best interests of all depositors, and subject further to the right to discontinue accepting deposits at any time without notice. Bonds deposited after Aug. 20 1931 and until further notice will share pro rata in subsequent distribution and holders desiring to avail themselves of the Committee's future efforts should tender their bonds for deposit to the Depository with Aug. 1 1930 and all subsequent coupons attached.

San Antonio, Tex.—City Bond Issue of \$1,100,000 Believed Validated As Result of Signing of Legislative Measure by Governor.—The issue of \$1,100,000 funding bonds, authorized by the city in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill No. 49, is believed to have been finally validated as a result of the signing of the legislative measure by Governor Ross Sterling on Aug. 21. Recently a suit was instituted in District Court in San Antonio asking for an injunction to prevent the sale of the bonds, contract for which is said to have been entered into with George L. Simpson & Co., of Dallas.—V. 133, p. 831, 994. A local newspaper report of the action of the Governor, furnished us by the city clerk of San Antonio, is given herewith:

"San Antonio's \$1,100,000 funding bonds were finally validated when Gov. Ross Sterling signed Senate bill No. 49 this morning.

"The bill, passed during the recent special session of the Legislature, was signed and filed by the Governor in spite of the protests of five Citizens League leaders who appeared after the Governor had arranged a hearing for a larger del gation.

"This bond question, as I see it, was approved by referendum when the people re-elected Mayor Chambers and his commissioners in the recent municipal election in San Antonio," Gov. Sterling told the protestors.

"I think it is my duty to sign the bill in view of the fact that the Legislature passed it almost unanimously."

Declines to Send Bill to Attorney-General.

The governor declined to send the bill to the Attorney-General for an opinion before his signature was affixed, declaring that he believed the validation by the Legislature "sufficient."

"Those appearing at the hearing were A. B. Weakley, defeated candidate for Fire and Police Commissioner; Henry A. Hirschberg, Francis Cunningham and a man and woman who Weakley said were Mr. and Mrs. Slane." They refused to give their names to newspaper men.

Gov. Sterling made it plain to the Citizens Leaguers that he did not wish to be drawn into a San Antonio political fight and advised the committee to "go back to San Antonio and do your best to defeat Mayor Chambers and his commissioners if you don't like the things they do."

"The funding bonds will now go to the Attorney-General's office for approval and will then be filed with the State Comptroller."

Alred Expected to Give Approval.

"There is little likelihood that the Attorney-General will refuse to approve them in the face of an overwhelming vote of passage registered in the Legislature."

"The Governor's signature brought to an end a long and bitter battle against the bonds by the Citizens League."

"Maury Maverick was not present at the hearing this morning although he was reported to have been in Austin."

"The funding bonds have already been sold by the city to a Dallas concern and delivery has been awaiting passage of the bill which will be effective 90 days from the date of the Legislature's adjournment."

"Money derived from their sale will be used to pay off outstanding overdrafts at city depositories and will mean a saving of \$20,000 per year in interest to the city, Mayor Chambers said."

"The city has formerly paid 6% interest on overdrafts while the bonds, to be repaid in 30 years, draw only 4 1/2% interest."

"Mayor Chambers has declared that the funding bonds will aid materially in preventing local unemployment this winter in that it will make a valuable for immediate use a large number of back taxes that are now being collected."

South Carolina.—Special Session of State Legislature Likely.—The belief that the General Assembly of the State may be called in special session by Governor Blackwood "to consider legislation to restrict the planting of cotton in the State next year," is expressed in the following Columbia, S. C., dispatch of Aug. 22 to the "United States Daily" of the 24th:

Governor Blackwood, while attending a conference on the cotton situation at New Orleans, called by Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana, announced last night, according to word received here, that he will call a special session of the South Carolina General Assembly to consider legislation to restrict the planting of cotton next year.

Governor Blackwood's action followed the adoption of a resolution at the New Orleans conference protesting against the planting of cotton in 1932. He said he would decide upon the details of his call after his return to Columbia.

"If the resolution is carried out in good faith by the other parties, then it will be in order for me to call the General Assembly into special session to prohibit the planting of cotton in South Carolina next year," he declared. "The crisis is such that it demands heroic effort."

This will be the first extra session of the South Carolina Assembly since 1914, when Governor Bleasdale called one because of the cotton depression at that time.

Texas.—Constitutional Amendment to Be Submitted for Consideration of Voters in November 1932—Measure Referred to as "Homestead Tax Exemption" Plan.—During the regular Forty-Second Session of the State Legislature, which adjourned May 23—V. 132, p. 4275—a joint resolution (H. J. R. 6) was adopted by both branches of the Legislature, providing for the submission to the voters at the general election in November 1932 of a proposed amendment to Article VIII of the State constitution, by adding thereto Section 1-A, providing for the exemption from State taxation of \$3,000 "of the assessed taxable value of all residence homesteads as now defined by law." In connection with the effect of the approval of the amendment, we quote the "Texas Weekly" as follows:

Texas will become the first State in the Union ever to exempt small homesteads from State property taxes. The \$3,000 exemption from assessed taxable value of all homesteads will give around 80% of Texas homesteads freedom from State taxes. The other 20% will get partial exemption, up to the \$3,000 limit.

Just what, in sum, does this mean? Well, in 1920 (U. S. census), Texas had 1,017,413 families: 563,597 living in rented houses, 291,089 in homesteads paid for, 116,576 in homesteads mortgaged, 46,151 "tenure unknown."

Comparative figures for 1930 census are not yet available. Texas population gained 1,161,487 between 1920 and 1930. A liberal estimate allows, for 1930, 600,000 homesteads (owned or mortgaged), as against 407,665 in 1920, and 700,000 families living in rented homes as against 563,597 in 1920.

State property tax rate for 1930 was 69 cents per \$100 of assessed value. Thus 120,000 of our 600,000 homesteads, assessed at \$3,000 and upwards, will save \$21 each under the pending amendment. Total saving for that group, \$2,520,000. Assuming an average assessment of \$2,000 for the other 480,000 homesteads, they will save an average of \$14 each, or a total of \$6,720,000. Grand total saving on 600,000 homesteads, assured after 1932, \$9,240,000 a year. This total will rise each year if population growth continues and if ratio of owned to rented homes rises, as expected.

The following is the text of the resolution:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

H. J. R. 6.

proposing an amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Texas by adding thereto Section 1-a, exempting \$3,000 of the assessed taxable value of all residence homesteads as now defined by law from all State taxation for State purposes; providing for submission of same to the qualified electors of the State; providing for the necessary proclamation and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the proclamation publication and election.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 1-a be added to Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Texas to read as follows:

Article VIII.—Section 1-a.—Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) of the assessed taxable value of all residence homesteads as now defined by law shall be exempt from all taxation for State purposes; nothing herein shall apply within those counties or other political subdivisions now receiving any remission of State taxes, but upon the expiration of such period of remission this section shall become applicable within such counties and political subdivisions.

Section 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this State at an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1932, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"For the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas exempting three thousand dollars (\$3,000) of the assessed taxable value of all residence homesteads from State taxes."

Those voters opposing said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:

"Against the amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas exempting three thousand dollars (\$3,000) of the assessed taxable value of all residence homesteads from State taxes."

Section 3. The Governor of the State of Texas is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have same published as required by the Constitution and amendments thereto.

Section 4. The sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds of the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

ALICE, Jim Wells County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—At an election to be held on Sept. 8 the voters will decide the date of two proposed bond issues totaling \$36,000, of which \$24,000 is desired for refunding purposes and \$12,000 for improvements to the water works system.

AMSTERDAM, Montgomery County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—E. O. Bartlett, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (eastern standard time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$227,000 not to exceed 5% interest, coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$80,000 bridge bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1932 to 1940, incl.; \$3,000 from 1941 to 1949, incl., and \$4,000 in 1950 and 1951.

72,000 street impt. bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1932 to 1946, incl.; \$3,000 from 1947 to 1949, incl.; \$2,000 in 1950, and \$1,000 in 1951.

50,000 series A school bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1930. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1960, incl., and \$1,000 from 1961 to 1970, incl.

25,000 sewer bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1932 to 1948, incl., and \$2,000 from 1947 to 1951, incl.

Denom. in each instance is \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) are payable at the First National Bank, Amsterdam, or at holder's option at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds. A certified check for 5% of the amount bid, payable to the order of the City, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater, of New York, will be furnished the purchaser.

Financial Statement.	
Assessed valuation, 1931: Real estate	\$30,163,050.00
Special franchises	571,746.00
Personal property	286,700.00
Pension real estate	66,750.00
Total assessed valuation	\$31,088,246.00
Debt: Bonded debt outstanding	\$2,666,458.25
These issues	227,000.00
Total bonded debt	\$2,893,458.25
Sinking funds	\$158,866.81
Water bonds, included above	76,000.00
Net bonded debt	\$2,658,591.44
Population, 1930 Federal Census, 34,817.	

ARENAC AND BAY COUNTIES (P. O. Omer), Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$36,000 Budd Drain construction bonds offered on Aug. 18, at which time no bids were received—V. 133, p. 1317—have since been sold as 6s at a price of par, to the State Bank of Standish of Standish. The issue matures in 10 years.

ATHENS, Calhoun County, Mich.—BONDS MAY BE SOLD PRIVATELY.—The Village Clerk states that as a result of the failure to receive an offer for the purchase of \$8,000 paving bonds offered at not to exceed 5% interest on Aug. 10—V. 133, p. 831—disposition of the issue may be made at private sale. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature \$2,000 on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1935, incl.

ATLANTIC CITY, Atlantic County, N. J.—CITY TO OBTAIN LOAN OF \$1,000,000.—A group of local banks has arranged to loan the city a sum of \$1,000,000, to bear interest at 5% and be repayable in one year, to be used to retire part of an issue of \$1,750,000 temporary bonds which become due on Sept. 15. On Aug. 20 the city was to have opened bids for the purchase of an issue of \$1,000,000 tax revenue bonds, due Sept. 1 1932, offered at not to exceed 6% interest—V. 133, p. 1154.

ATTLEBORO, Bristol County, Mass.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to William Marshall, City Treasurer, will be received until 11 a. m. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 4 for the purchase of \$75,000 coupon street bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$7,500 on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1941, incl. Bidder to name interest rate in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) are payable at the First National Bank, of Boston. This bank will supervise the engraving of the bonds and will also certify as to their genuineness. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement, Aug. 21 1931.	
Net valuation for year 1930	\$27,428,542.00
Total bonded debt, including this issue	1,167,500.00
Water bonds	551,000.00
Sinking funds	239,025.49
Population (1930), 21,776.	

BESSEMER TOWNSHIP, Mich.—LIST OF BIDS.—Below we furnish a list of the offers received on Aug. 17, for the purchase of the \$100,000 coupon improvement issue awarded as 5s to the Merchants & Miners National Bank, of Ironwood, at par plus a premium of \$900, equal to 100.90, a basis of about 4.72%—V. 133, p. 1317.

Bidder—Premium.	
Merchants & Miners National Bank, Ironwood (successful bidder)	\$900
John Nuveen & Co.	232
Chandler Securities Corp.	Par
H. M. Byllesby & Co.	557
Stranahan, Harris & Co.	180

BOWIE COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Boston), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Aug. 19 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$15,000 (series E) road improvement bonds, bearing interest at 5 1/2% and to mature serially.

BRAZOS COUNTY (P. O. Bryan), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 5% (series F) road bonds offered on Aug. 17—V. 133, p. 995—were awarded to the Dallas Bank & Trust Co., and the First National Securities Co., both of Dallas, jointly, at par plus a premium of \$386.66, equal to 100.386, a basis of about 4.98%. Dated Aug. 15 1931. Due Feb. 15 as follows: \$2,000 from 1933 to 1937, incl.; \$5,000 in 1939, 1942 1945, 1948, 1951 and 1954, and \$10,000 in 1957, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1969 and 1970.

BRIGANTINE, Atlantic County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—L. W. Schenck, City Clerk, reports that following the failure to receive a bid for the purchase of the issue of \$97,000 6% coupon or registered water bonds offered on Aug. 5—V. 133, p. 832—negotiations were completed to sell the issue at a price of par to the Atlantic Safe Deposit & Trust Co., and the Second National Bank, both of Atlantic City. The bonds are dated June 15 1931 and mature June 15 as follows: \$4,000 from 1932 to 1954, incl., and \$5,000 in 1955.

BRIGANTINE, Atlantic County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—L. W. Schenck, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$125,000 6% coupon Beach Front Park impt. bonds. Dated May 15 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due May 15 as follows: \$9,000 from 1932 to 1944, incl., and \$8,000 in 1945. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N. 15) are payable at the Marine Midland Trust Co., New York. No more bonds are to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over \$125,000. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

BUFFALO, Erie County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—William A. Eckert, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 10 for the purchase of \$2,210,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$1,120,000 (series B) general improvement bonds. Due \$56,000 Oct. 15 from 1932 to 1951 inclusive.
 440,000 school bonds. Due \$22,000 Oct. 15 from 1932 to 1951 incl.
 300,000 water supply bonds. Due \$10,000 Oct. 15 from 1932 to 1961 inclusive.
 300,000 general improvement bonds. Due \$60,000 Oct. 15 from 1932 to 1936 inclusive.
 50,000 (series A) general improvement bonds. Due \$5,000 Oct. 15 from 1932 to 1941 inclusive.

Each issue is dated Oct. 15 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1-10 of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. No bid will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds. Principal and semi-annual interest (April and Oct. 15) are payable at the office of the City Comptroller or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City. A certified check for \$45,000 for all or none of the issues, payable to the order of the City Comptroller, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York will be furnished the successful bidder. Delivery of the bonds will be made at the City Comptroller's office or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York (place of delivery to be specified in bid) on Oct. 15 1931 or as soon thereafter as they may be prepared. (These are the bonds mentioned in V. 133, p. 1317.)

Financial Statement (Aug. 15 1931.)

Assessed valuation: Real property	\$1,077,628,775.00
Special franchise	37,330,230.00
Personal	5,222,000.00
Total assessed valuation	\$1,120,181,005.00
Bonded debt: Water	17,875,686.95
Various	78,890,013.90
Total bonded debt	\$96,765,700.85
Sinking funds (not deducted above): Water	5,715,738.35
Various	4,286,379.76
Total sinking funds	\$10,002,118.11

BUTLER, Morris County, N. J.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$485,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered water bonds offered on Aug. 25—V. 133, p. 1155—were not sold, as no offers were received for the issue. The bonds are dated July 1 1931 and mature serially on July 1 from 1932 to 1967 incl.

CALIFORNIA, State of (P. O. Sacramento).—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 4 for the purchase of \$376,000 4% park improvement bonds, of which \$194,000 will mature Jan. 2 1948 and \$182,000 Jan. 2 1949.

BOND OFFERING.—It is now reported that the State will receive sealed bids on Oct. 1 for the purchase of \$6,000,000 veterans' welfare bonds, instead of in the amount of \$4,000,000 as originally planned (V. 133, p. 1317). The coupon rate will be 4% with the bonds due in from 4 to 21 years.

CALLAHAN COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Baird), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held on Aug. 15 the voters authorized the issuance of \$15,000 road improvement bonds, the result being 498 "for", to 195 "against."

CARLISLE, Cumberland County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to George P. Searight, Borough Secretary, will be received until 12 m. on Sept. 10, for the purchase of \$425,000 3 1/4 or 4% coupon bonds, offered in anticipation of the acquisition by the Borough of the Water Works of the Carlisle Gas & Water Co., for the payment of which the entire property, faith, credit, taxing power and resources of the Borough will be irrevocably pledged. The bonds will be dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1932 and 1933; \$6,000, 1934; \$7,000, 1935 and 1936; \$8,000, 1937 and 1938; \$9,000, 1939; \$10,000, 1940 and 1941; \$11,000, 1942 and 1943; \$12,000, 1944 and 1945; \$13,000, 1946 and 1947; \$14,000, 1948; \$15,000, 1949; \$16,000, 1950; \$17,000, 1951; \$18,000, 1952 and 1953; \$19,000, 1954; \$21,000, 1955; \$21,000, 1956; \$22,000, 1957; \$23,000, 1958; \$24,000, 1959; \$25,000 in 1960, and \$26,000 in 1961. Bonds may be registered as to principal only. No bids combining two different rates of interest will be accepted. Interest is payable semi-annual in April and Oct. These bonds are being offered subject to approval by the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, of all the proceedings incident to the issuance thereof. The Borough will furnish and pay for the legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson, of Philadelphia. A certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Borough, must accompany each proposal.

Financial Statement.

The last assessed valuation of taxable property for Borough purposes is	\$10,714,625
The total amount of the existing debt of the Borough is	\$16,800.00
Councilmanic bonds	57,000.00
Electoral bonds	73,800.00
Total	\$130,600.00
Deductible assets	
Net surplus	\$46,657.38
1931 budgeted redemption of debt	4,000.00
	\$50,657.38
Real indebtedness	\$23,142.62
Surplus	
The surplus in gen. acct. from 1930 not budgeted	\$27,306.69
Less amount not budgeted due capital account	4,000.00
	\$23,306.69
The balance in sinking fund account	2,967.80
Sinking fund budget 1931	7,480.00
	10,447.80
The balance in capital account	\$14,382.89
Due from general account—surplus	4,000.00
Due from 1931 budget	2,000.00
	20,382.89
Total surplus	\$54,137.38
Redemption of debt, interest, State tax 1931	7,480.00
Net surplus	\$46,657.38

CARROLL COUNTY (P. O. Delphi), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$5,600 4 1/2% coupon road improvement bonds offered on Aug. 26—V. 133, p. 1318—were awarded to William H. Bradshaw, at par plus a premium of \$214.50, equal to 103.83, a basis of about 3.72%. The bonds are dated Aug. 12 1931. Due \$280 July 15 1932; \$280 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$280 Jan. 15 1942. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder—	Premium.
William H. Bradshaw (successful bidder)	\$214.50
Pfaff & Hughel, Inc.	185.50
Inland National Corp.	214.00
City Securities Corp.	187.00
Fletcher-American Co.	179.76

CARTERET SCHOOL DISTRICT, Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—William V. Coughlin, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$154,000 4 1/4, 4 1/2 or 5% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Jan. 2 1930. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 2 as follows: \$4,000 in 1932, and \$6,000 from 1933 to 1957, incl. Principal and interest are payable at the Carteret Bank & Trust Co., Carteret. No more bonds are to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over \$154,000. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the International Trust Co., New York, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the School District officials signing the bonds and the seal impressed thereon. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Custodian of School Moneys, must accompany each proposal. Legality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond, of New York, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation taxable property, 1931	\$12,962,201
Bonded debt, exclusive of issue now offered	573,500
Population, 1930 Census, 12,634.	

CHAFFEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Buena Vista), Colo.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$105,000 4 1/2% refunding bonds is reported to have been purchased recently by Bosworth, Chanute,

Loughbridge & Co., of Denver, at a price of 102.26, a basis of about 4.24%. Due \$5,000 annually from 1932 to 1952, incl. The District reports an assessed valuation of \$3,900,093 and the current issue of \$105,000 is said to represent the only item of bonded indebtedness. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder—	Rate Bid.
Bosworth, Chanute, Loughbridge & Co. (successful bidders)	102.26
Heath, Larson & Co.	101.73
Joseph D. Grigsby & Co.	101.00
Causey, Brown & Co.	100.95

CHATHAM COUNTY (P. O. Pittsboro), N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—Charles M. Johnson, Director of the Local Government Commission, will receive sealed bids at his office in Raleigh, N. C., until 10 a. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$125,000 school building bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1933 to 1936, incl.; \$3,000 from 1937 to 1940 incl., and \$5,000 from 1941 to 1961, incl. Rate of interest to be named in bid. Principal and semi-annual interest are payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the State Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, of Boston, will be furnished the successful bidder.

CHEEKTOWAGA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. 97 Hallstead Ave., Sloan, Station A, Buffalo), Erie County, N. Y.—BONDS RE-OFFERED.—The issue of \$342,000 coupon or registered school bonds, offered at not to exceed 6% interest on Aug. 18—V. 133, p. 1155—and for which all bids received were rejected, is being re-advertised for award at 7 p. m. (Daylight saving time) on Aug. 31. Sealed bids for the issue will be received until that time by Peter J. India, District Clerk. Interest rate is not to exceed 6% and must be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Bonds are dated Jan. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$11,000 from 1937 to 1954 incl., and \$12,000 from 1955 to 1966 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) are payable at the Marine Trust Co., Buffalo, or at such other bank or trust company as may be mutually agreed upon by the successful bidder and the Board of Education. A certified check for \$6,000, payable to the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York, will be furnished the purchaser of the issue.

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—The First Union Trust & Savings Bank, of Chicago, is reported to have recently purchased an issue of \$1,680,000 4 1/2% sewer bonds at a price of 95.488, a basis of about 5.05%. The issue matures serially from 1933 to 1951, incl.

CLAYTON, Norton County, Kan.—BOND ELECTION.—At an election to be held on Sept. 15 the voters will decide the fate of a proposed bond issue of \$18,500, the purpose of which is to provide funds for improvements to the water works system.

CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—CITY PLANS ISSUANCE OF \$5,100,000 BONDS.—The city council recently voted to issue \$5,100,000 in bonds, of which \$4,000,000 is for a sewage disposal plant; \$1,000,000 for sewer mains; \$500,000 for unemployment and poor relief; \$500,000 for civic improvements, and \$100,000 for fire department equipment.

CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—S. G. Rusk, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$5,800,000 4 1/2% coupon (registerable as to principal) bonds, divided as follows:
 \$4,000,000 sewage disposal bonds. Due \$160,000, Sept. 1 from 1933 to 1957 inclusive.
 1,000,000 general sewer bonds. Due \$40,000, Sept. 1 from 1933 to 1957 inclusive.
 500,000 public hall annex bonds. Due \$20,000, Sept. 1 from 1933 to 1957 inclusive.
 200,000 emergency poor relief bonds. Due \$40,000, Sept. 1 from 1933 to 1937 inclusive.
 100,000 police and fire department equipment bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$11,000 from 1933 to 1940 inclusive and \$12,000 in 1941.

Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. The issues of \$4,000,000 sewage disposal bonds and \$1,000,000 general sewer bonds were authorized at the election in November 1930 and are payable from taxes levied outside of tax limitations. Principal and semi-annual interest (March and September) on the entire offering of \$5,800,000 bonds are payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York City. Bids for the bonds to bear interest at a rate other than 4 1/2%, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, will also be considered. A certified check for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the treasury of the city, must accompany each proposal. Bids must be on blank forms furnished upon application to the Director of Finance. Offers may be made separately for each lot or for "all or none." Split rate bids will not be considered on any single issue, but different interest rates may be bid for different issues. The favorable opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland with a full transcript of the proceedings will be furnished to the successful bidder.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$173,500 coupon school building construction bonds offered on Aug. 10—V. 133, p. 833—were awarded as 4 1/4s to Braun, Bosworth & Co., of Toledo, at par plus a premium of \$1,853, equal to 101.06, a basis of about 4.12%. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1931 and mature Oct. 1 as follows: \$7,500, 1932; \$8,000 from 1933 to 1941 incl.; \$7,000, 1942; \$8,000 from 1943 to 1951 incl., and \$7,000 in 1952.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Charles C. Frazine, Director of Finance, will be received until 11 a. m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$110,000 4 1/2% special assessment bonds. Dated Sept. 15 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$13,000, 1933; \$12,000, from 1934 to 1937 incl.; \$13,000 in 1938, and \$12,000 from 1939 to 1941 incl. Principal and semi-annual interest (April and October) are payable at the legal depository of Cleveland Heights in the City of Cleveland. Bids for the bonds to bear interest at a rate other than 4 1/2%, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, will also be considered. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Director of Finance, must accompany each proposal.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio.—ORDINANCE ADOPTED.—The city council recently adopted an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$25,000 4 1/2% street impt. bonds, to be dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature annually on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1933; \$3,000, 1934; \$2,000, 1935; \$3,000, 1936; \$2,000, 1937; \$3,000, 1938; \$2,000, 1939; \$3,000, 1940; \$2,000 in 1941, and \$3,000 in 1942. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) are payable at the office of the Director of Finance.

COLORADO SPRINGS, El Paso County, Colo.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—ISSUE OF \$300,000 AUTHORIZED.—A. N. Wyman, City Treasurer, informs us that the sinking fund has not purchased an issue of \$75,000 gas revenue bonds as reported in V. 133, p. 1156, and advises that an issue of \$300,000 gas mains improvement bonds has been authorized, all of which, if sold at all, will be taken at a price of par by the various sinking funds and trust funds of the city. The issue, as authorized, is to bear interest at 5%, be dated Aug. 1 1931 and mature in 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000. February and August interest payments.

COMANCHE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Comanche), Comanche County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$90,000 issue of 5% school bonds registered by the State Comptroller on Aug. 10—V. 133, p. 1318—has since been sold at a price of par to the Southwest Investment Co., of Austin, and the B. F. Dittmar Co., of San Antonio, jointly. The issue matures serially as follows: \$2,000 from 1932 to 1941 incl.; \$3,000, 1942 to 1951 incl., and \$4,000 from 1952 to 1961 incl.

COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to the County Clerk will be received until Sept. 3 for the purchase of \$4,150,000 4% bonds, comprising a \$2,150,000 nurses' dormitory issue, due serially from 1931 to 1950 incl., and a \$2,000,000 poor relief issue, due in 1933 and 1934.

CORNELIA, Habersham County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—S. O. Currier, City Manager, will receive sealed bids until Sept. 1 for the purchase of \$75,000 water works bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1 as follows:

\$1,000 from 1933 to 1942 incl.; \$2,000, 1943 to 1952 incl.; \$4,000, 1953 to 1957 incl., and \$5,000 from 1958 to 1962 incl. Interest is payable semi-annually. The approving opinion of Storey Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, of Boston, will be furnished the successful bidder.

CUMBERLAND, Allegany County, Md.—BOND OFFERING.—Samuel Wertheimer, Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, reports that sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 9:30 a. m. on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$40,000 4 1/2% sewer bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 1951. Interest is payable semi-annually in March and Sept. A certified check for 2 1/4% of the amount of bonds offered must accompany each proposal.

DALHART, Dallam County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—The investment house of Dume, Davidson, Hanson Co., of Wichita, has purchased an issue of \$99,000 5 1/2% funding bonds at a price of par. Dated June 1 1931. Due in 40 years. This issue was registered by the State Comptroller on August 7.—V. 133, p. 1156.

DALLAS, Dallas County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Earl Goforth, City Secretary, until 2 p. m. on Sept. 2 for the purchase of \$800,000 4 1/2% coupon (registerable as to principal) bonds, divided as follows: \$500,000 street impt. bonds. Due \$12,000, 1932; \$13,000, 1933; \$12,000, 1934; \$13,000, 1935; \$12,000, 1936; \$13,000, 1937; \$12,000, 1938; \$13,000, 1939; \$12,000, 1940; \$13,000, 1941; \$12,000, 1942; \$13,000, 1943; \$12,000, 1944; \$13,000, 1945; \$12,000, 1946; \$13,000, 1947; \$12,000, 1948; \$13,000, 1949; \$12,000, 1950; \$13,000, 1951; \$12,000, 1952; \$13,000, 1953; \$12,000, 1954; \$13,000, 1955; \$12,000, 1956; \$13,000, 1957; \$12,000, 1958; \$13,000, 1959; \$12,000, 1960; \$13,000, 1961; \$12,000, 1962; \$13,000, 1963; \$12,000, 1964; \$13,000, 1965; \$12,000, 1966; \$13,000, 1967; \$12,000, 1968; \$13,000, 1969; \$12,000, 1970, and \$13,000 in 1971.

300,000 airport impt. bonds. Due \$10,000 annually from 1932 to 1961 incl. Each issue is dated May 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) are payable at the Chase National Bank, New York. The Republic National Bank & Trust Co. of Dallas, will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed on the bonds. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished by the city, which will also prepare the bonds. A certified check for \$25,000, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal.

DANMORA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Lyon Mountain), Clinton County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., of New York purchased on Aug. 14 an issue of \$100,000 coupon school bonds as 6s at 100.35, a basis of about 5.97%. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1933 to 1940 incl., \$3,000 from 1941 to 1948 incl. and \$5,000 from 1949 to 1960 incl. Principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. and Aug.) are payable at the Plattsburg National Bank & Trust Co. Legality approved by Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York will be furnished the successful bidder.

DAVENPORT, Scott County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.—An election has been called for Sept. 5 at which time a proposal providing for the issuance of \$75,000 city improvement bonds will be submitted for consideration of the voters.

DEARBORN, Wayne County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Myron A. Stevens, City Clerk, will be received until 4 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 8, for the purchase of \$40,000 4 1/2% coupon general obligation water bonds. To be dated on or about Aug. 1 1931. Due Aug. 1 1946. Principal and semi-annual interest are payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Bids must be for all of the bonds offered. Proposals to be conditioned only on the approval as to legality by Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone, of Detroit. A certified check for \$2,000 must accompany each offer.

DECATUR, Morgan County, Ala.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to E. W. Collier, City Clerk, will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 3, for the purchase of \$41,000 6% refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1934 to 1946, incl., and \$2,000 from 1947 to 1960, incl. Interest is payable semi-annually. A certified check for \$1,000 must accompany each proposal.

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Media), Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$1,000,000 coupon bonds offered on Aug. 25—V. 133, p. 1318—were awarded to H. M. Byllesby & Co. of Philadelphia as 3 3/4 at 102.327, a basis of about 3.54%. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature Sept. 1 as follows: \$34,000 from 1932 to 1941 incl., and \$33,000 from 1942 to 1961 incl. Bids received at the sale, all of which were for the bonds as 3 3/4s, were as follows:

Table with columns: Bidder, Rate Bid. Includes H. M. Byllesby & Co. (102.327), R. M. Snyder & Co. (102.232), Edward B. Smith & Co. (102.126), Guaranty Co. (102.049), Philadelphia National Co. (101.909), First National Old Colony Corp. (101.712), Chase Harris Forbes Corp. (101.409), M. M. Freeman & Co. (101.16)

DOBBS FERRY, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Walter G. Warman, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:15 p. m. (Daylight saving time) on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$42,000 4% coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows: \$30,000 Edwin Gould Playground impt. bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due Sept. 15 as follows: \$1,500 from 1933 to 1948 incl., and \$2,000 from 1949 to 1951 incl.

7,000 street impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 Sept. 15 from 1933 to 1946 incl. 5,000 park purpose bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 Sept. 15 from 1933 to 1942 incl. Each issue is dated Sept. 15 1931. In the event that no legally acceptable bid for the issue at 4% is received, offers will be considered for the loan to bear interest at a higher rate, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) are payable at the Dobbs Ferry Bank. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of N. Y. City, will be furnished the successful bidder.

DULUTH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Duluth), St. Louis County, Minn.—TABULATION OF BIDS.—The following is an official tabulation of the offers received on Aug. 19 for the issue of \$199,500 school bonds awarded as 3 1/2s to the First Securities Corp. of Minneapolis, at par plus a premium of \$270, equal to 100.13, a basis of about 3.47%.—V. 133, p. 1318:

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Premium. Lists various banks and companies like First Securities Corp, BancNorthwest Co, H. M. Byllesby & Co, etc.

EDGEcombe COUNTY (P. O. Tarboro), N. C.—BOND SALE.—The \$120,000 coupon school and road funding bonds offered on Aug. 25—

V. 133, p. 1318—were awarded as 5s to Thompson, Ross & Co., of Chicago, at par plus a premium of \$54, equal to 100.07, a basis of about 4.97%. The bonds are dated July 1 1931 and mature July 1 as follows: \$40,000 in 1932; \$25,000 in 1933 and 1934, and \$10,000 from 1935 to 1937, incl.

DOTHAN, Houston County, Ala.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to I. P. Scarborough, City Clerk, will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 7 for the purchase of \$70,000 6% refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 2 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 2 as follows: \$2,000 from 1934 to 1953, incl.; \$3,000 in 1954 and 1955, and \$4,000 from 1956 to 1961, incl. Interest is payable semi-annually in April and October.

DREW COUNTY (P. O. Monticello), Ark.—BOND SALE.—The \$150,000 issue of 5% court house construction bonds for which all bids received on Aug. 6 were rejected—V. 133, p. 1156—has since been sold at a price of par to the Ulen Securities Co., of Dallas, according to report. The issue is dated Aug. 1 1931. Due serially on Aug. 1 from 1932 to 1961, inclusive; optional in 1951.

EDNA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Edna), Jackson County, Tex.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$65,000 school building construction bonds sold recently to the State Board of Education—V. 133, p. 1156—bearing int. at 5%, were sold at a price of par, and mature serially in from 1 to 40 years.

ELLIJAY, Gilmer County, Ga.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$22,000 5% water bonds sold to the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta, at 99.09, a basis of about 5.09%—V. 133, p. 1319—were dated Aug. 15 1931 and are coupon in form, in \$1,000 denoms. Interest is payable semi-annually in June and December.

ERICK, Beckham County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to B. G. Dobson, City Clerk, will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 1 for the purchase of \$25,000 gas plant bonds.

FAIRMOUNT, Grant County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$6,000 4 1/2% coupon water works system construction bonds offered on Aug. 22—V. 133, p. 1156—were awarded at a price of par and accrued interest to the Fairmount State Bank. The bonds are dated June 1 1931 and mature \$500 on June and Dec. 15 from 1932 to 1937, inclusive.

FAIRPORT, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$15,823.51 coupon sewer construction bonds offered on Aug. 10—V. 133, p. 833—were awarded as 4 3/4s to the Title Guarantee Securities Corp., of Cincinnati, at par plus a premium of \$39.60, equal to 100.25, a basis of about 4.70%. The bonds are dated July 1 1931 and mature semi-annually on April and Oct. 1 from 1932 to 1941, incl. Siler, Carpenter & Roose, of Toledo, bid par plus a premium of \$11 for the issue as 6s.

FARWELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Farmer County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—An issue of \$30,000 5% school improvement bonds was registered on Aug. 19 by the State Comptroller. The bonds will be issued in denoms. of \$1,000 and mature serially.

FAYETTE COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Lagrange), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Aug. 21 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$41,000 5% (series of 1931) road improvement bonds. Denom. \$500. Due serially over a period of years.

FERNDALE, Whatcom County, Wash.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 issue of coupon water department bonds offered on Aug. 18—V. 133, p. 997—was awarded as 4 1/4s, at a price of par to the State Finance Committee, Olympia. The bonds are dated July 1 1931 and mature in from 2 to 25 years. W. L. Selby, Town Clerk, states that the disclosure that the State agency had submitted an offer for the issue resulted in the failure to receive any of the usual competitive bids at the sale.

FLORAL PARK, Nassau County, N. Y.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED.—The \$100,000 4% coupon st. impt. bonds awarded on Aug. 18 to Dewey, Bacon & Co., New York, at 100.028, a basis of about 3.99%—V. 133, p. 1319—are being reoffered by the successful bidders for general investment at prices to yield from 2.75 to 3.95%, according to maturity. The Village has an assessed valuation of \$28,838,628 and a total bonded debt of \$571,000, according to the bankers.

FORT BEND COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 12, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—An issue of \$25,000 road improvement bonds, bearing interest at 5 1/2%, was registered on Aug. 17 by the State Comptroller. Denom. \$1,000.

FORT JENNINGS, Putnam County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,000 5% fire department equipment purchase bonds offered on Aug. 10—V. 133, p. 833—were awarded to the Fort Jennings State Bank at par plus a premium of \$1, the interest cost basis of the financing being about 4.99%. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1931 and mature \$450 on Aug. 1 from 1932 to 1951 inclusive.

FORT WORTH, Tarrant County, Tex.—CITY TO REFUND \$1,792,000 BONDS WITH LOWER COUPON SECURITIES.—The Dallas "News" of Aug. 20 reports that a meeting of the City Council of Fort Worth on the preceding day an ordinance was adopted providing for the refunding of \$1,792,000 outstanding city bonds, comprising \$1,693,000 5s and \$99,000 4 1/2s, with new securities to bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2%. The reduction in the rate of interest will result in a saving of \$500,000 over a period of 19 years, according to George D. Fairtraces, City Manager. It is said that representatives of the Fort Worth National Co. and the First National Co. of Fort Worth, submitted an offer of par and accrued interest for the proposed refunding bonds, and asked that their offer be acted upon by Sept. 1.

FRAILEY TOWNSHIP, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Ralph M. Bashore, Attorney for the Township, will be received at his office, 601-603 Thompson Bldg., Pottsville, until 7 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 4 for the purchase of an issue of \$50,000 4 1/2% township bonds. Due in 30 years; optional in 5 years.

FRANKLIN, Merrimack County, N. H.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to William A. Dussault, City Treasurer, will be received until 3 p. m. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 3, for the purchase of \$76,000 4% coupon bridge bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due 4% coupon bridge bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1932 to 1947, incl., and \$3,000 from 1948 to 1951, incl. Principal and semi-annual interest (Mar. and Sept.) are payable at the First National Bank, Boston, or at holder's option at the office of the City Treasurer. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank, of Boston. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement Aug. 15 1931. Assessed valuation for year 1931 \$7,554,063. Total bonded debt including present loan 210,000. Water bonds included in above 30,000. Sinking funds None. Population, 6,568.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Brookville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 4 1/2% highway improvement bonds offered on Aug. 24 (V. 133, p. 1157) were awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis at par plus a premium of \$2,280, equal to 105.70, a basis of about 3.79%. Dated Aug. 15 1931. Due \$2,000 on May 15 from 1932 to 1951, incl.

Table with columns: Bidder, Premium. Lists Union Trust Co., Franklin County National Bank, Brookville, Fletcher American Co., City Securities Co., Merchants National Bank, Muncie.

FREEMONT, Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$290,000 coupon or registered (series B) sewer bonds offered on Aug. 26—V. 133, p. 1157—were awarded as 3.90s to Wallace, Sanderson & Co. of New York at par plus a premium of \$1,186.10, equal to 100.409, a basis of about 3.86%. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature Sept. 1 as follows: \$9,000 from 1932 to 1941 incl. and \$10,000 from 1942 to 1961 incl.

GAINES COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Seminole), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Aug. 22 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$55,000 5% school improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. The issue will mature serially.

GALENA, Jo Daviess County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held on Aug. 19, the voters approved of the issuance of \$27,600 bonds, comprising a \$20,000 street improvement issue and a \$7,600 issue of funding bonds. Interest rate is to be 5 1/2%.

GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashville), Cambria County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$10,000 4 1/4% coupon school bonds offered on Aug. 7—V. 133, p. 512—were awarded at a price of par to J. H. Holmes & Co., of Pittsburgh, who also agreed to furnish printed bonds. The issue is dated Aug. 15 1931 and matures at the rate of one bond each year.

GILA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Globe), Ariz.—BOND ELECTION.—An election has been called for Sept. 12, on which date the voters will pass upon a proposal providing for the issuance of \$12,500 not to exceed 6% interest school building bonds, of which \$500 would mature in 1932 and \$1,000 annually from 1933 to 1945, incl.

GIRARD, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—R. L. Evans, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$16,507 5 1/4% bonds, divided as follows:

- \$9,210 special assessment improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 1 1930. Due \$921 annually from 1932 to 1941 incl.
5,550 special assessment improvement bonds. Dated March 1 1931. Due \$1,110 annually from 1932 to 1936 incl.
1,747 special assessment improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 1 1930. Due \$174.70 annually from 1932 to 1941 incl.

Prin. and semi-ann. int. are payable at the First National Bank, Girard. Bids for the bonds to bear int. at a rate other than 5 1/4%, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, will also be considered. A certified check for \$400, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

GOOSE CREEK, Harris County, Texas.—BOND ELECTION.—An election has been called for Sept. 18 to consider a proposed charter amendment authorizing the issuance of \$118,000 refunding bonds, according to report.

GREEN BAY, Brown County, Wis.—BOND RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.—A resolution providing for the issuance of \$50,000 4 1/4% school bonds has been introduced in the City Council. Dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 Oct. 1 from 1932 to 1936 incl. Prin. and int. are to be payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The following issues of 4 1/4% coupon bonds, aggregating \$30,280 offered on Aug. 19—V. 133, p. 1157—were awarded to Pfaff & Hughel, Inc., of Indianapolis, at par plus a premium of \$1,084, equal to 103.58, a basis of about 3.77%:

- \$13,200 road impt. bonds. Denom. \$660. Due \$660 on May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1932 to 1941 incl.
7,900 road impt. bonds. Denom. \$395. Due \$395 July 15 1932; \$395 Jan. 15 and July 15 from 1933 to 1941 incl., and \$395 Jan. 15 1942.
4,780 road impt. bonds. Denom. \$478. Due \$478 on May 15 from 1932 to 1941 incl.
4,400 road impt. bonds. Denom. \$220. Due \$220 July 15 1932; \$220 Jan. 15 and July 15 from 1933 to 1941 incl., and \$220 Jan. 15 1942.

Each issue is dated Aug. 15 1931. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Premium. Pfaff & Hughel, Inc. (successful bidders) \$1,084.00; City Securities Corp. 652.00; Union Trust Co., Indianapolis 974.00; Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. 830.50; Fletcher American Co. (bid for \$13,200 and \$7,900 issues) 693.94.

GREENVILLE, Pitt County, N. C.—LIST OF BIDS.—The following is an official list of the bids received on Aug. 18 for the issue of \$100,000 gas plant bonds awarded as 5/8s to the Branch Banking & Trust Co. of Wilson for a premium of \$500, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 5.20%—V. 133, p. 1319:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Rate of Interest, Amt. Bid. Branch Banking & Trust Co., Wilson (purchaser) 5 1/4% \$100,500; Stranahan, Harris & Co., Toledo 5 1/4% 100,150; Thompson, Ross & Co. and John Nuveen & Co. jointly 5 1/4% 100,630; Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger, Cincinnati 5 1/4% 100,080; Bohmer Reinhart & Co., Cincinnati 6% 102,060; Prudden & Co., Toledo 5 1/4% 100,126.

GREENWOOD, Leflore County, Miss.—RATE OF INTEREST.—The three issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$57,500 awarded on Aug. 18 to the Union & Planters Co. of Memphis at a price of 100.69 (V. 133, p. 1319) bear interest at 5 1/4%, the net interest cost of the financing to the city being about 5.05%. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Premium. Union & Planters Co. (successful bidder) \$400.00; First Securities Co., Memphis 390.00; Hibernia Securities Co., New Orleans 345.00; Saunders & Thomas, Inc., Memphis 395.00.

HAITZ DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Onawa), Monona County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The County Auditor reports that an issue of \$38,000 5% drainage bonds has been sold at a price of par to the Onawa State Bank.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.—NOTE SALE.—The Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga is reported to have purchased on Aug. 25 an issue of \$300,000 notes bearing interest at 3%. Dated Aug. 25 1931. Due Dec. 31 1931.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Natrona), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Leon Rusiewicz, Township Secretary, will be received until 7.30 p. m. on Sept. 4, for the purchase of \$40,000 4 1/4% coupon township bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1936 and 1941, and \$15,000 in 1946 and 1951. Interest is payable semi-annually in March and Sept. A certified check for \$500, payable to the order of the Township, must accompany each proposal.

HARTFORD, Washington County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—The \$30,000 4 1/4% sewage disposal plant bonds offered on Aug. 25 (V. 133, p. 1319) were awarded to the First Wisconsin Co. of Milwaukee at par plus a premium of \$913.50, equal to 103.04, a basis of about 3.52%. The bonds are dated July 1 1931 and mature \$5,000 on July 1 from 1932 to 1937, incl.

HASTINGS, Dakota County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Mary A. Kranz, City Clerk, will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$9,500 not to exceed 5 1/4% int. refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on Sept. 1 from 1933 to 1951 incl.

HENDRICKS COUNTY (P. O. Danville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,000 4 1/4% coupon road improvement bonds offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 1157—were awarded to the Clayton Bank & Trust Co., of Danville, at par plus a premium of \$318, equal to 103.97, a basis of about 3.70%. Dated July 15 1931. Due \$400 July 15 1932; \$400 Jan. 15 and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$400 Jan. 15 1942. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Premium. Clayton Bank & Trust Co. (successful bidder) \$318.00; City Securities Corp. 261.00; Pfaff & Hughel, Inc. 302.20; Fletcher American Co. 273.50; Union Trust Co. 256.00; Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. 265.00.

HERSCHER, Kankakee County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—Fred W. Bossert, Village Clerk, informs us that an issue of \$11,000 5% coupon water works system impt. bonds has been sold to the First National Bank, of Kankakee, at a price of par. Due \$500 on July 1 from 1931 to 1951 incl. Int. is payable semi-annually in January and July. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500.

HILLSDALE HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Hazelton), Jerome County, Ida.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The issue of \$100,000 5% refunding bonds for which sealed bids were invited until July 18—V. 133, p. 328—was not sold. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1931 and mature in 10 years.

HOLYOKE, Hampton County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The \$300,000 temporary loan offered on Aug. 27 (V. 133, p. 1320) was awarded to the First National Old Colony Corp. of Boston at 1.76% discount basis. The loan is dated Aug. 27 1931 and matures March 18 1932. S. N. Bond & Co. of Boston, the only other bidder, offered to discount the loan at 2.15% plus a premium of \$5.

HOMINY, Osage County, Okla.—BONDS APPROVED.—The Attorney General of the State has approved of an issue of \$150,000 6% electric light plant bonds, dated Mar. 1 1931 and to mature \$15,000 on Jan. 1 from 1935 to 1944, incl., according to an unofficial report.

HOPKINS, Hennepin County, Minn.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—Irving Utman, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7.30 p. m. on Sept. 1 for the purchase of \$3,900 6% sewer main certificates of indebtedness. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$390. Due \$390 Jan. 1 from 1932 to 1941, incl. A certified check for \$300, payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

HOUSTON, Harris County, Texas.—BOND CALL NOTICE.—W. E. Monteith, Mayor, reports that 5% refunding bonds, dated Oct. 16 1931 and bearing due date of Oct. 16 1941, are called for payment at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, on Oct. 16 1931, on which date interest shall cease. Bonds and coupons must be presented at the same time.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 76 (P. O. Tripp), So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Fred Hoff, District Clerk, will be received until 2 p. m. on Oct. 29 for the purchase of \$4,000 5% school improvement bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$400 from 1934 to 1936, incl.; \$600 in 1937 and 1938, and \$800 in 1939 and 1940. Interest is payable semi-annually in M. & S.

ILLINOIS, State of (P. O. Springfield)—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED.—Phelps, Penn & Co. of New York are offering for public investment a block of \$1,000,000 4% highway bonds (not a new issue), due on March 1 and May 1 from 1945 to 1959, incl., at prices to yield 3.55%. Coupon bonds in \$1,000 denom., registerable as to principal. Payable as to both principal and semi-annual interest in N. Y. City, or at the office of the State Treasurer. Legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, according to the bankers. Legal opinion of Wood & Oakley of Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Marion County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—William L. Elder, City Controller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Central standard time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$60,000 4% (first issue) fire station building bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on July 1 from 1933 to 1952, incl. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) are payable at the office of the City Treasurer. A certified check for 2 1/4% of the total amount of bonds offered must accompany each proposal.

JACKSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Edna), Tex.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—J. T. Vance, County Judge, reports that the two issues of 5 1/4% road improvement bonds aggregating \$193,000, for which sealed bids were invited until Aug. 3—V. 133, p. 675—remain unsold.

JENNINGS COUNTY (P. O. Vernon), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,500 4 1/4% coupon road improvement bonds offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 1158—were awarded to the Fletcher American Co., of Indianapolis, at par plus a premium of \$319.20, equal to 103.36, a basis of about 3.81%. The bonds are dated Aug. 15 1931 and mature semi-annually as follows: \$475 July 15 1932; \$475 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$475 Jan. 15 1942. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Premium. Fletcher American Co. (successful bidder) \$319.20; City Securities Corp. 307.00; Union Trust Co. 293.00; Citizens Bank, Commiskey 250.00; Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. 1.00.

JOHNSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Buffalo), Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 12, for the purchase of \$45,000 not to exceed 5% interest refunding bonds, to mature serially in from one to 15 years. This issue was authorized at an election held on July 28—V. 133, p. 1158.

KANSAS CITY, Jackson County, Mo.—CITY TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.—The city is expected to make public soon complete details regarding its proposed sale of \$1,000,000 auditorium construction bonds, the interest rate for which has been set at 4% and the maturity in from 2 to 40 years.

KARNES COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Karnes City), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—A \$10,000 issue of 5% school improvement bonds was registered on Aug. 20 by the State Comptroller. The bonds will be issued in denoms. of \$1,000 each and are to mature serially.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—NOTES NOT SOLD.—William E. Whitaker, County Auditor, informs us that the issue of \$200,000 poor relief notes, offered at not to exceed 5% interest on Aug. 20—V. 133, p. 1158—was not sold, as no offers were received. The notes are dated Aug. 15 1931 and mature Nov. 15 1932.

LEMMON, Perkins County, S. Dak.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The issue of \$20,000 municipal building bonds sold recently to Paine, Webber & Co., of Minneapolis—V. 133, p. 1320—bears interest at 5% and was sold at a price of par. The bonds are dated July 1 1931 and mature on July 1 from 1934 to 1951, incl.

LE ROY, Genesee County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Carlos A. Chapman, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (standard time) on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$160,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered water bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1934 to 1949 incl., and \$6,000 from 1950 to 1965 incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1/10 of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) are payable at the Bank of LeRoy, in LeRoy. A certified check for \$3,000, payable to the order of the Village, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater, of New York, will be furnished to the successful bidder, at the expense of the Village.

Financial Statement.

The assessed valuation of the real estate and special franchises of the Village of LeRoy, subject to taxation as the same appears upon the last preceding assessment roll is \$4,372,310.

The total indebtedness of said Village, excluding liabilities for which taxes have already been levied, and excluding this proposed issue of \$160,000 water bond is \$78,000.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Tangier) Parke County, Ind.—BOND OFFERINGS.—David M. Brown, Township Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Sept. 19, for the purchase of \$20,000 4 1/4% high school building construction bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. One bond for \$400, others for \$700. Due \$700 July 15 1932; \$700 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1945, incl.; \$700 Jan. 15 and \$400 July 15 1946. Principal and interest (Jan. and July 15) are payable at the Bank of Bloomingdale, in Bloomingdale.

LITTLE FALLS, Herkimer County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—John L. Lockwood, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 1 for the purchase of \$60,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered assessment bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$15,000 annually from 1932 to 1935, incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1/10th of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) are payable at the Little Falls National Bank, Little Falls. A certified check for \$1,200 payable to the order of the City, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater, of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,300 coupon sewer district bonds offered on Aug. 25 (V. 133, p. 1158) were awarded as 5 1/4s to Van Lahr, Doll & Ispording, Inc., of Cincinnati, at par plus a premium of \$12.09, equal to 100.13, a basis of about 5.23%. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature semi-annually as follows: \$150 April and Oct., 1932, and \$500 April and Oct. 1 from 1933 to 1941, incl. Siler, Carpenter & Roose of Toledo bid par plus a premium of \$12 for the issue.

LORAIN, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$17,000 coupon fire department equipment purchase bonds offered on Aug. 24—V. 133, p. 999—were awarded as 4 1/4s to Seasingood & Mayer of Cincinnati at par plus a premium of \$69, equal to 100.40, a basis of about 4.14%. The bonds are dated June 15 1931 and mature Sept. 15 as follows. \$2,000 in 1932 and \$2,500 from 1933 to 1935 incl. The following is an official list of the bids submitted at the sale.

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Premium, Rate of Interest. Includes Seasongood & Mayer, Davies-Bertram Co., Guardian Trust Co., etc.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Supervisors until 2 p. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$418,818.60 bonds, divided as follows:

\$412,000.00 not to exceed 5% interest Los Angeles County Flood Control District bonds. Dated July 2 1924. Denom. \$1,000. Due serially on July 2 from 1932 to 1964, incl. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J. 2) payable at the office of the County Treasurer or at the office of Kountze Bros., New York City, at the option of the holder. No bid will be considered at a lower rate of interest than 5%. A certified check for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany each proposal. The favorable approving opinion of O'Melveny, Tuller & Myers, of Los Angeles, will be furnished the successful bidder. The assessed valuation of taxable real property in the District for 1931 was \$2,938,629,120, and the amount of bonds outstanding is \$12,734,250.

6,818.60 not to exceed 7% interest Los Angeles County Acquisition and Impt. Dist. No. 95 bonds. Dated Aug. 17 1931. Due Aug. 17 as follows: \$500 in 1933 and 1934; \$1,000, 1935; \$500, 1936 and 1937; \$1,000, 1938; \$500 in 1939 and 1940; \$1,000 in 1941, and \$818.60 in 1942. Principal and interest are payable at the County Treasury. A certified check for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany each proposal.

LOUISVILLE, Jefferson County, Ky.—CITY TO BORROW \$2,500,000.—It is unofficially reported that negotiations were completed on Aug. 24 between John J. Kunz, Director of Finance, and the Citizens Union National Bank of Louisville, whereby the institution will loan the city a sum of \$2,500,000, with interest at 2.95%, for the purpose of paying the operating expenses of the city until Jan. 1 1932, when the 1931 taxes are to be collected. The loan will not be made until the beginning of the new fiscal year on Sept. 1 1931. The First National Bank is said to have offered the city the money at 2.97% interest.

LYON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Benjamin Foss, County Auditor, will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 1, for the purchase of \$56,000 not to exceed 4 1/4% interest drainage funding bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1936 to 1945, incl., and \$6,000 in 1946. Principal and semi-annual interest are payable at the First National Bank, of Minneapolis. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for must accompany each proposal. Legality to be approved by Junell, Oakley, Driscoll & Fletcher, of Minneapolis, and Schmitt, Moody & Schmitt, of St. Paul.

McCURTAIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Idabel), Okla.—BOND SALE.—The \$6,000 issue of registered school bonds offered on Aug. 18—V. 133, p. 1321—were awarded to R. J. Edwards, Inc., of Oklahoma City, which paid a price of par for a block of \$3,000, due \$500 from 1936 to 1941, incl., as 6s, and \$3,000, due \$500 from 1942 to 1947, incl., as 5 1/4s.

MAINE (State of), P. O. Augusta.—BOND SALE.—The \$2,000,000 3 1/2% coupon highway and bridge bonds offered on Aug. 23—V. 133, p. 1321—were awarded to a group composed of the International Manhattan Co., Inc., the Chemical Securities Corp., Hallgarten & Co., George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., and Rutter & Co., all of New York City, at a price of 100.3387, a basis of about 3.46%. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature \$100,000 on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1951 incl.

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED.—Members of the successful group report the securities to be legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York and other States, and are making public offering of the obligations at prices to yield as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Maturity, Yield, Maturity, Yield, Maturity, Yield. Shows yields for 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Rate Bid. Lists various financial institutions and their bid rates.

MARIETTA, Washington County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,500 fire station building bonds offered on Aug. 24 (V. 133, p. 999) were awarded as 4 1/4s to Seasingood & Mayer of Cincinnati at par plus a premium of \$45, equal to 100.529, a basis of about 4.16%. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1931 and mature serially on Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1943, incl.

MANSFIELD, Richland County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$24,700 bonds offered on Aug. 24—V. 133, p. 999—were awarded as follows:

\$17,850 city's share impt. bonds sold as 4 1/4s to the Richland Trust Co. of Mansfield, at par plus a premium of \$96.30, equal to 100.53, a basis of about 4.06%. Dated Aug. 1 1931. Due \$3,570 Oct. 1 from 1932 to 1936 incl.

6,850 assessment portion impt. bonds sold as 4s to the Farmers Savings & Trust Co. of Mansfield, at par plus a premium of \$11.50, equal to 100.16, a basis of about 3.90%. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Due as follows: \$1,000 April and \$1,300 Oct. 1 in 1932 and 1933; \$1,000 April and \$1,250 Oct. 1 in 1934.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to C. E. Robinson, County Treasurer, will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 11 for the purchase of \$2,400 4 1/4% highway construction bonds. Dated Aug. 15 1931. Denom. \$120. Due \$120, July 15 1932; \$120, Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941 incl., and \$120, Jan. 15 1942.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed Oscar P. Woodbury, County Treasurer, will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$5,600 4 1/2% highway impt. bonds. Dated Aug. 10 1931. Due one bond each six months from July 15 1932 to Jan. 15 1942.

MARYVILLE, Blount County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 5% coupon sanitary sewer construction bonds offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 1158—were awarded to W. W. Lakey, of Maryville, at a price of par. The bonds are dated Aug. 15 1931 and mature \$1,000 annually on Aug. 15 from 1932 to 1951, incl. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Amount Bid. Lists W. W. Lakey, Maryville (successful bidder) at \$20,000, and other bidders.

MASON, Ingham County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—George E. Kellogg, City Clerk, reports that an issue of \$15,000 improvement bonds was awarded on Aug. 17 as 4 1/4s, at a price of par, to the Dart National Bank of Mason.

MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Celina), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$24,000 coupon poor relief bonds offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 999—were awarded as 4 1/4s to the Mutual Casualty Co., at par plus a premium of \$100, equal to \$100.41, a basis of about 4.28%. The bonds are dated July 15 1931 and mature \$4,000 on March and Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1934 incl. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Premium. Lists Mutual Casualty Co. (Successful bidder) at \$100.00, and other bidders.

MIDLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, Midland County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—The Clerk of the Board of Education informs us that an election has been called for Sept. 15, on which date the voters will decide the fate of a proposed \$425,000 high school building construction bond issue.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis.—BOND SALE.—The following issues of 4 1/4% coupon bonds aggregating \$1,220,000 offered on Aug. 26—V. 133, p. 1159—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, the First Detroit Co., and Ames, Emeric & Co., all of Chicago, also the First Wisconsin Co. of Milwaukee, at par plus a premium of \$70,031, equal to 105.74, a basis of about 3.56%:

\$800,000 court house bonds. Due \$40,000 on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1951 incl. 420,000 hospital nurses home bonds. Due \$21,000 on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1951 incl.

Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931. The successful bidders are re-offering the bonds for general investment at prices to yield from 2.00 to 3.55%, according to maturity.

MINOT, Ward County, N. Dak.—BOND SALE.—The award of the issue of \$51,000 coupon funding bonds, which was deferred until Aug. 7, following the reception of bids on Aug. 5—V. 133, p. 1001—has been made as 5s, at a price of par, to the Wells-Dickey Co., and V. W. Brewer & Co., both of Minneapolis, jointly. Successful bidders agreed to pay for the legal opinion.

MISSISSIPPI, State of (P. O. Jackson).—SYNDICATE OPTION FOR PURCHASE OF \$5,000,000 BONDS STILL OPEN.—In answer to a request regarding the status of the negotiations between members of the State Bond Committee and a group of investment houses pertaining to the proposed sale of \$5,000,000 4 1/2% bonds—V. 133, p. 836—J. S. Love, Superintendent of Banks, states that the option granted the aforementioned group for the purchase of the issue does not expire until Sept. 16, and he expresses the opinion that the "transaction will be satisfactorily closed on or before that date." It was at first reported that local State banks would purchase \$2,000,000 bonds of the issue, with the remaining \$3,000,000 to be taken by a syndicate headed by Saunders & Thomas, Inc., of Memphis.

MISSOURI, State of (P. O. Jefferson City).—BOND OFFERING.—It is unofficially reported that the State Treasurer will receive sealed bids until Oct. 1 for the purchase of an issue of \$5,000,000 3 1/2% road impt. bonds, dated Oct. 15 1931 and due serially on Oct. 15 from 1948 to 1952 incl.

MONTGOMERY, Le Sueur County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 4 1/4% coupon paying bonds offered on Aug. 18—V. 133, p. 1159—were awarded to the Citizens & First National Bank, of Montgomery, at a price of par and accrued interest. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1931 and mature \$2,000 on Aug. 1 from 1932 to 1941, incl. The First Securities Corp. bid par plus a premium of \$106 for the bonds as 4 1/4s, while an offer of par plus a premium of \$175 for 4 1/2s was submitted by Paime, Webber & Co. These tenders, however, were rejected as they were not in accordance with the terms set forth in the notice of proposed sale.

NEVINS SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Fontanet), Vigo County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Edward Hoffman, Township Trustee, will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$7,000 4 1/2% school bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on July 15 1932; \$500 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1938 incl., and \$500 Jan. 15 1939. Said bonds are issued under the provisions of chapter 30 of the acts of the general assembly of the State of Indiana for the year 1931 for the purpose of refunding a judgment against such school township.

NEW ALBANY, Floyd County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$45,000 4 1/4% coupon bonds offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 1159—were awarded to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City, at par and accrued interest. This was the only offer received at the sale. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature in 10 years.

NEWBERG, Yamhill County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—C. F. Hinshaw, City Recorder, will receive sealed bids until 7.30 p. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$60,000 not to exceed 5% int. refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 15 1931. Denom. \$500. Due Sept. 15 as follows: \$3,000 in 1937; \$4,000 from 1938 to 1947 incl.; \$3,000 in 1948 and 1949; \$2,000 in 1950 and \$9,000 in 1951. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) are payable at the office of the City Treasurer. A certified check for 5% must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch & Shuler of Portland will be furnished the successful bidder.

NEW BREMEN, Auglaize County, Ohio.—BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED.—The village council recently adopted a resolution providing for the submission to the voters at the general election in Nov. of a proposal calling for the issuance of \$40,000 in bonds for sewage disposal works purposes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, State of.—BOND SALE.—The \$1,000,000 3 1/2% coupon permanent highway bonds offered on Aug. 28—V. 133, p. 1321—were awarded to a group composed of the First Detroit Co., Inc., R. W. Pressprich & Co., and the Atlantic Corp. of Boston, at a price of 102.381, a basis of about 2.80%. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature Sept. 1 as follows: \$100,000 in 1932 and 1933; \$400,000 in 1934, and \$100,000

from 1935 to 1938 incl. Public offering of the bonds is being made at prices to yield from 1.75 to 3.25%, according to maturity. The second highest offer for the issue was a price of 102.29, named by the International Manhattan Co., Inc., of New York.

NEW JERSEY, State of (P. O. Trenton).—BOND OFFERING.—As previously mentioned in—V. 133, p. 1321—State officials are offering for award for the third time an issue of \$20,000,000 (series A) coupon or registered highway improvement bonds, with the rate of interest, however, fixed at 3 3/4%, as compared with the 3 1/2% coupon named in the two previous offerings, each of which resulted in the rejection of the offers received as unsatisfactory.—V. 133, p. 515. Tenders now invited will be received by John McCutcheon, Secretary of the Issuing Officials, until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 10. The issue is dated July 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Rate of interest, as aforementioned, is 3 3/4%. The bonds mature serially on July 1 from 1933 to 1966, incl., and the amount of principal due each year is as follows. 1933, \$300,000; 1934, \$310,000; 1935, \$320,000; 1936, \$340,000; 1937, \$350,000; 1938, \$360,000; 1939, \$370,000; 1940, \$390,000; 1941, \$410,000; 1942, \$420,000; 1943, \$430,000; 1944, \$450,000; 1945, \$470,000; 1946, \$480,000; 1947, \$500,000; 1948, \$520,000; 1949, \$540,000; 1950, \$560,000; 1951, \$580,000; 1952, \$610,000; 1953, \$630,000; 1954, \$650,000; 1955, \$680,000; 1956, \$700,000; 1957, \$730,000; 1958, \$750,000; 1959, \$780,000; 1960, \$810,000; 1961, \$850,000; 1962, \$880,000; 1963, \$910,000; 1964, \$940,000; 1965, \$970,000; 1966, \$1,010,000.

Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. and July) are payable at the First-Mechanics National Bank, Trenton. The bonds are a direct obligation of the State and the faith and credit thereof is pledged for the payment of both principal and interest as the same shall become due. Bidders may bid for all or part of the issue. Bids for less than all of the bonds offered must be for one or more entire blocks of bonds of one or more specified maturity groups, for example: Group 1 of 10,200 bonds will consist of 300 blocks of 34 bonds per block, 1 bond of each block maturing each year from 1933 to 1966, incl. Bids must be on forms furnished upon application to John McCutcheon, Secretary of Issuing Officials, Trenton, N. J. A certified check for 3% of the face value of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of Albert C. Middleton, State Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion will be furnished by the Attorney-General of the State and Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, of New York City.

NEWPORT, Newport County, R. I.—BOND SALE.—The \$50,000 4% series A fire department equipment purchase bonds offered on Aug. 20—V. 133, p. 1159—were awarded to the Newport Trust Co., of Newport, at a price of 101.812, on basis of about 3.625%. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature \$5,000 on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1941 incl. Bids received at the sale were as follows.

Table with columns Bidder, Rate, Bid. Includes Newport Trust Co. (Successful bidder) at 101.812, Chase Harris Forbes Corp. at 100.277, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. at 99.52, R. L. Day & Co. at 99.27, Shawmut Corp. at 101.00, H. M. Bylesby & Co. at 100.287.

NEWTON (P. O. West Newton), Middlesex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—Francis Newhall, City Treasurer, informs us that the Atlantic Corp. of Boston was the successful bidder for the purchase of \$607,000 3 1/2% coupon bonds offered on Aug. 27, paying a price of 101.516, the net interest cost of the financing being about 3.27%. The following bonds made up the award:

\$467,000 city hall bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$34,000 from 1932 to 1936, incl., and \$33,000 from 1937 to 1945, incl. 140,000 soldiers, sailors and marines memorial loan bonds. Due \$10,000 Aug. 1 from 1932 to 1945, inclusive.

Each issue is dated Aug. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Interest is payable semi-annually. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston. The following is an official list of the bids received at the sale:

Table with columns Bidder, Rate, Bid. Includes Atlantic Corporation of Boston (successful bidders) at 101.516, Guaranty Company of New York at 101.434, First National Old Colony Corp. and Chase Harris Forbes Corp. at 101.40, R. L. Day & Co. and Estabrook & Co. at 101.349, Shawmut Corp. of Boston and Kidder, Peabody & Co. at 101.307, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and F. S. Moseley & Co. at 101.21, Eldredge & Co. at 101.147, Brown Bros., Harriman & Co. at 101.045, H. C. Wainwright & Co. at 100.891.

Table titled 'Debt Statement (Aug. 24 1931)'. Columns: Outside Debt Limit (Gross, Sinking Funds, Net), Within Debt Limit (All Serial). Rows include Sewer, Washington Street, Water, Highway widening, School, Street improvement, etc.

Table titled 'Debt Statement (Aug. 24 1931)'. Columns: Total, Net debt (excluding \$607,000 bonds currently awarded), Assessed valuation of city for 1930. Rows include Total, Net debt, Assessed valuation.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—City Obtains \$28,000,000 At Sale of Short-Term Securities.—Comptroller Charles W. Berry on Aug. 27 obtained \$28,000,000 through the sale of short-term securities, of which \$12,000,000 was purchased by the Chase National Bank; \$10,000,000 by the National City Bank; \$4,000,000 by J. P. Morgan & Co., and \$2,000,000 by Barr Bros. & Co., Inc. The financing was arranged on extremely favorable terms, with notes maturing in three months bearing interest at 1 1/2% while a rate of 2% was named on five months' securities.

NORTH CATASAUQUA, Northampton County, Pa.—BOND AWARD DEFERRED.—The award of the \$33,000 4% coupon street improvement bonds offered on Aug. 24—V. 133, p. 1159—has been deferred until Aug. 31, on which date the bids received will be opened. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature serially on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1959 inclusive.

NORTH TONAWANDA, Niagara County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—J. M. Zimmerman, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Aug. 31, for the purchase of \$53,000 4 1/2% coupon or registered water bonds, divided as follows: \$25,000 refunding water bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1932 to 1936, incl., and \$2,000 from 1937 to 1946, incl. This issue was previously offered as 4s on Aug. 3, at which time no bids were received.—V. 133, p. 1000. 22,000 street paving bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1932 to 1939, incl., and \$3,000 in 1940 and 1941. 6,000 street paving bonds. Due \$1,000 Oct. 1 from 1933 to 1938, incl. Each issue is dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest (April and Oct.) are payable at the Chase National Bank, New York. Bids must be for all of the bonds in the offering. A certified check for \$2,500, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater, of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

NORWOOD, Norfolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—R. L. Day & Co., of Boston, purchased on Aug. 21 a \$100,000 temporary loan at 1.69% discount basis. The loan matures Dec. 10 1931 and was bid for by the following:

Table titled 'Bidder—' with columns Bidder, Discount Basis. Includes R. L. Day & Co. (successful bidder) at 1.69%, Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. at 1.74%, Norwood Trust Co. at 1.76%, Grafton Co. at 1.77%, Faxon, Gade & Co. at 1.77%, Merchants National Bank at 1.78%, First National Old Colony Corp. at 1.86%.

OAKWOOD (P. O. Dayton), Montgomery County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The following issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$24,092.11 offered on Aug. 25—V. 133, p. 1000—were awarded as 4 1/8s to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at par plus a premium of \$202, equal to 100.83, a basis of about 4.30%:

Table listing bond issues: \$8,629.87 street impt. bonds, \$800 from 1933 to 1935 incl., \$1,100, 1936; \$800 from 1937 to 1940 incl., and \$1,100 in 1941. 7,962.24 storm water relief sewer bonds, Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$812.24 in 1932; \$750, 1933; \$850, 1934; \$750, 1935; \$850, 1936; \$750, 1937; \$850, 1938; \$750, 1939; \$850 in 1940, and \$750 in 1941. 6,000.00 motor equipment purchase bonds. Due \$1,200 Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1936 incl. 1,500.00 Shafor Park House impt. bonds. Due \$300 Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1936 incl. Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931.

Table titled 'The following is an official list of the bids received at the sale:'. Columns: Name of Bidder, Issues, Interest Rate, Premium. Includes Seasongood & Mayer at \$8,629.89 (4 1/8%), Davies-Bertram Co. at 8,629.89 (4 1/8%), Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. at 8,629.89 (4 1/8%), Seasongood & Mayer at 7,962.24 (4 1/8%), Davies-Bertram Co. at 7,962.24 (4 1/8%), Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. at 7,962.24 (4 1/8%), Seasongood & Mayer at 6,000.00 (4 1/8%), Davies-Bertram Co. at 6,000.00 (4 1/8%), Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. at 6,000.00 (4 1/8%), Seasongood & Mayer at 1,500.00 (4 1/8%), Davies-Bertram Co. at 1,500.00 (4 1/8%), Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. at 1,500.00 (4 1/8%).

OCHILTREE COUNTY (P. O. Perrytown), Tex.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.—It is reported that the county will issue a call for sealed bids shortly for the purchase of an issue of \$400,000 road improvement bonds, of an authorized total of \$700,000.

ONEONTA, Otsego County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Ruth L. Dlabal, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7.30 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 1 for the purchase of \$60,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest coupon or registered general improvement bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$6,000 on Aug. 1 from 1933 to 1942 incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. Principal and semi-annual interest (April and Oct.) are payable at the Citizens National Bank & Trust Co., Oneonta, or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. A certified check for \$1,200, payable to the order of the City, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater, of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

ORLANDO, Orange County, Fla.—PROPOSAL TO REFINANCE \$2,500,000 BONDS DEFEATED.—The administration's plan to mortgage the city's utilities plant as a means of refinancing \$2,500,000 outstanding special assessment bonds was defeated recently by a vote of almost seven to one, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 25. Disapproval of proposals to sell or lease the system or to borrow \$230,000 on tax certificates to meet current city obligations has also been expressed, it is said.

PENDLETON, Umatilla County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Charles Burnett, City Recorder, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. on Sept. 4 for the purchase of \$1,500 not to exceed 6% interest (series) sewer bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$500. Due Sept. 1 (series) optional Sept. 1 1951. A certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Mayor of the city, must accompany each proposal.

PERTH AMBOY, Middlesex County, N. J.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—In connection with the proposed sale on Sept. 14 of \$132,000 coupon or registered bonds, notice and description of which appeared in—V. 133, p. 1322—we are in receipt of the following.

Table titled 'Financial Statement (Sept. 1 1931)'. Columns: Description, Amount. Rows include General bonded debt (not including this issue) at \$3,211,500.00, Water bonded debt at 2,641,000.00, Grade crossing elimination bonds at 905,000.00, Total bonded debt at \$6,757,500.00, Credit Ch. 232 Laws 1930 (grade crossing elimination bonds—\$503,636.76), Floating debt (Tax revenue bonds at \$1,148,000.00, x Temporary improvement bonds (trust) at 1,044,000.00, Temporary improvement bonds (capital) at 260,000.00, Temporary improvement bonds (water) at 93,000.00, Total bonded and floating debt at \$9,302,500.00, x Issue sold Sept. 14 will retire \$298,000 T. I. bonds trust, General bonded and floating debt at \$5,663,500.00, Water bonded and floating debt at 2,734,000.00, Grade crossing elimination bonds at 905,000.00, Total at \$9,302,500.00, Sinking funds (General at \$417,590.42, Water at 377,007.86, Total at \$794,598.28), y Cash (trust reserve for payment of temporary improvement bonds) at \$272,146.85, z Cash construction reserve at 60,554.89, Assessments receivable, applicable to temporary improvement bonds (trust) at \$336,411.71, y \$196,589.55 will be applied to pay the \$298,000, x 24,822.70 will be applied to pay the \$298,000, 76,587.75 from capital portion being issued.

Table titled '\$298,000 Net taxable valuations 1931. Real'. Rows include Personal at \$45,606,758.00, Total at \$52,478,123.00, Population 1930 census, 44,000. City incorporated Mar. 17 1870.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elwood), Madison County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$35,000 4% coupon school impt. bonds offered on Aug. 20—V. 133, p. 1000—were awarded to the Elwood State Bank of Elwood at par plus a premium of \$712.50, equal to 102.03, a basis of about 3.68%. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1931. Due \$1,000 on Jan. 15 and \$1,500 July 15 from 1932 to 1945 incl.

PITTSFIELD, Berkshire County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—Frank C. Robinson, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 2 for the purchase at discount basis of a \$200,000 temporary loan. Dated Sept. 2 1931. Denoms. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Payable Jan. 15 1932 at the First National Bank of Boston, which will certify as to the genuineness and validity of the notes, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

PORTO RICO (Government of).—BOND OFFERING.—Walter C. Short, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, will receive sealed bids at Room 3040, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., until 2 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 3 for the purchase of \$500,000 4 1/2% hydro-electric system bonds. Dated Jan. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 1951. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. and July) are payable at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness. A certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, must accompany each proposal. Authorization, Purpose and Method of Payment (as Officially Reported).

By Act No. 7, approved April 6 1931, the Legislature of Porto Rico authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 face value of bonds, to be applied to the continuance of the construction of the works for development and use of the waters of the Toro Negro River and the Matruillas River, Toro Negro project, which are under construction pursuant to the provisions of the Act for the Development of the Water Resources, approved April 29 1927. The present issue of \$500,000 is the first issue under this authority to carry out the purposes of the Act above mentioned.

The good faith of the people of Porto Rico is irrevocably pledged for the payment of principal of, and interest on, the aforesaid bonds; and the Treasurer of Porto Rico is authorized to pay the principal of said bonds as they mature, and to pay the interest on the said bonds as it becomes due, from any funds available in the Insular Treasury, including the income derived from the sale of electric power from the system of Utilization of the Water Resources, pertaining to the the people of Porto Rico, and from other sources incidental to the operation of the said system built and in operation in accordance with the provisions of the Act for the Development of the Water Resources, approved April 29 1927, and Acts amendatory thereof and of Act No. 58, approved April 30 1928. From this income there shall be set aside yearly, beginning with the fiscal year 1934-35 and continuing in succeeding fiscal years, until the total amount of principal of the bonds issued has been accumulated, the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars which shall be deposited in an Amortization Fund for the redemption of such bonds.

Porto Rican Statistics.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Receipts Insular Govt. from July 1 1930 to Dec. 31 1930, Disbursements Insular Govt. from July 1 '30 to Dec. 31 '30, Cash on hand Dec. 31 1930, Due from municipalities and school boards on short time loans, Dec. 31 1930, Assessed valuation of property, Dec. 31 1930, Imports for the year ended June 30 1930, Exports for the year ended June 30 1930, Total temporary loans contracted, Dec. 31 1930, Total bonded indebtedness, Dec. 31 1930, Balance in redemption funds, Dec. 31 1930.

PRINCETON, Mills Laas County, Minn.—BOND ELECTION.—A bond election has been called for Sept. 1, on which date the voters will consider a proposal calling for the issuance of \$90,000 4 1/4% bonds.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ottawa County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$8,542 5/4% village's portion impt. bonds offered on Aug. 8—V. 133, p. 837—were not sold, as no offers for the loan were received. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931 and mature Sept. 1 as follows: \$542 in 1932 and \$1,000 from 1933 to 1940 incl.

RACINE, Racine County, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—A. J. Eisenhut, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (Standard time) on Sept. 3 for the purchase of \$75,000 4 1/2% park improvement bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$13,000 in 1932; \$14,000 in 1933; \$15,000 in 1934; \$16,000 in 1935, and \$17,000 in 1936. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) are payable at the office of the City Treasurer. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

RANCHO SANTA FE SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Diego County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to J. B. McLees, County Clerk, will be received until 11:30 a. m. on Aug. 31 for the purchase of \$17,000 not to exceed 5% int. Rancho Santa Fe School District bonds. Dated Aug. 3 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due one bond annually. Prin. and semi-ann. int. are payable at the office of the County Treasurer. A deposit of 3% must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Orrick, Palmer & Dahlquist of San Francisco will be furnished the successful bidder.

RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Winchester), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Harrison Cox, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$10,800 4 1/2% road impt. bonds. Dated July 27 1931. Denom. \$540. Due \$540 July 15 1932; \$540 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$540 Jan. 15 1942.

RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Asheboro), N. C.—BOND SALE.—The \$175,000 coupon road funding bonds offered on Aug. 25—V. 133, p. 1323—were awarded as 5s to the Boatmen's National Co. of St. Louis at par plus a premium of \$1,367, equal to 100.78, a basis of about 4.93%. The bonds are dated July 1 1931 and mature July 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1933 to 1953 incl., and \$10,000 from 1954 to 1960 incl.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.—LIST OF BIDS.—The following is an official list of the bids received on Aug. 18 for the issue of \$35,000 water and sewer bonds awarded as 5 1/2s to Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., of Toledo, for a premium of \$105, equal to 100.30, a basis of about 5.47%.—V. 133, p. 1323.

Table with 4 columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Premium, and Amount. Lists bids from Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., Prudden & Co., and Weil, Roth & Irving Co.

REYNOLDS COUNTY (P. O. Centerville), Mo.—BOND SALE.—The \$60,000 coupon judgment funding bonds offered on Aug. 18—V. 133, p. 1323—were awarded as 5s to Alexander, McArthur & Co., and the Commerce Trust Co., both of Kansas City, jointly, at par plus a premium of \$1,500, equal to 102.50, a basis of about 4.715%. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Due serially on March 1 from 1934 to 1951, incl. Bids were also submitted by the Fidelity National Corp., Kansas City; the City Bank & Trust Co., Kansas City, and the Mississippi Valley Co. of St. Louis.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gibsonia), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Paul Croskey, Secretary of the Board of School Directors, will be received until 7 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 16 for the purchase of \$65,000 4 1/2% coupon school bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1936 to 1956 incl., and \$2,000 in 1957. Int. is payable semi-annually in April and October. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the School District, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder to furnish and pay for the printing of the bonds.

RILEY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Vigo County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Edgar Jeffres, Township Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 4 for the purchase of \$16,000 4% school bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$800. Due \$800, July 15 1932; \$800, Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$800, Jan. 15 1942. Interest is payable semi-annually on Jan. and July 15. Said bonds are issued under the provisions of Chapter 30 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana for the year 1931 for the purpose of refunding a judgment against such school township.

ROCKFORD SANITARY DISTRICT, Winnebago County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Trustees will be received until Sept. 7 for the purchase of \$75,000 sewer construction bonds, being the unexpended balance of an authorization of \$2,500,000.

ROCKFORD, Essex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. of Boston, purchased on Aug. 24 a \$30,000 temporary loan at 1.795% discount basis. The loan matures Dec. 26 1931 and was bid for by the following:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Discount Basis. Lists bids from Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Day Trust Co., and First National Old Colony Corp.

ROSS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Perrysville), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Wade Winner, Township Secretary, will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$17,000 4% coupon township bonds. Dated July 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 1961. Int. is payable semi-annually in January

and July. A certified check for \$500 must accompany each proposal. These bonds are being offered subject to the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

ROUTT COUNTY (P. O. Steamboat Springs), Colo.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$94,000 4 1/4% court house refunding bonds sold recently at a price of 100.50 to a group composed of the International Co., Boettcher, Newton & Co. and Gray, Emery, Vasconcelis & Co., all of Denver—V. 133, p. 1001—mature April 1 as follows: \$7,000 in 1937 and 1938 and \$8,000 from 1939 to 1948 incl. Principal and semi-annual interest are payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Net interest cost of financing about 4.19%.

RUSTON, Lincoln County, La.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Mayor Charles C. Goyne will be received until 12 m. on Sept. 23 for the purchase of \$180,000 5% improvement bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$9,000, 1934; \$10,000 in 1935 and 1936; \$12,000 from 1937 to 1940, incl. \$14,000 1941 to 1943, incl.; \$16,000 from 1944 to 1946, incl., and \$13,000 in 1947. Interest is payable semi-annually. A certified check for \$1,800 must accompany each proposal. Legality to be approved by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City. Only unconditional bids for delivery at Ruston will be considered.

RUTHERFORD, Gibson County, Tenn.—COURT ORDER ENJOINS ISSUANCE OF \$15,000 BONDS.—The Trenton "Herald-Democrat" of recent date reports that upon application of a number of local taxpayers, Judge V. H. Holmes has issued a restraining order upon certain city officials enjoining them from adopting any measures looking toward the issuance of \$15,000 in bonds said to have been authorized by a scant margin at an election held a short time ago.

SACRAMENTO, Sacramento County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—Notice has been received of an election to be held on Oct. 20 for the submission to the voters of a proposal providing for the issuance of \$1,146,000 4 1/2% junior high school building construction bonds. It is said that the election was originally intended to have been called for Oct. 10.

SAINT JOSEPH, Buchanan County, Mo.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED.—The \$127,000 4 1/4% coupon refunding bonds awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, of Chicago, at 104.47, a basis of about 3.80%—V. 133, p. 1323—are reported to be legal investment for savings banks in the States of New York and Connecticut, and are being reoffered for general investment as follows:

Table with 8 columns: Amount, Due, Price, Yield, Amount, Due, Price, Yield. Lists maturity and price details for the Saint Joseph bonds.

SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Helen R. Woerther, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. on Sept. 1 for the purchase of \$27,315 5% bonds, divided as follows: \$24,375 general street impt. No. 4 bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,375 in 1932; \$3,000 from 1933 to 1936 incl., and \$2,000 from 1937 to 1941 incl. 2,940 general street impt. No. 5 bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$940 in 1932, and \$500 from 1933 to 1936 incl.

Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931. Interest is payable semi-annually in April and Oct. Bids for the bonds to bear interest at a rate other than 5%, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, will also be considered. A certified check for \$500, for each issue, must accompany each proposal. Bids will also be received at open competitive bidding at the sale.

SALT LAKE CITY, Salt Lake County, Utah.—BOND SALE.—A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., H. M. Byllesby & Co., and Thompson, Ross & Co., Inc., all of Chicago, jointly, recently purchased an issue of \$700,000 4% coupon water bonds, registerable as to principal only. Dated July 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$50,000 from 1960 to 1969 incl., and \$100,000 in 1970 and 1971. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) are payable in gold at the office of the City Treasurer or in N. Y. City. Legal opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York. The bonds, according to the successful bidders, are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and other States, and are direct general obligations of Salt Lake City, payable from unlimited taxes on all the taxable property therein. According to official advices, the assessed valuation of taxable property for 1930 is \$186,380,650 and the total bonded debt, including this issue, is \$7,447,500. The population, according to the 1930 United States census, is 140,267.

SAMPSON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton), N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Charles M. Johnson, Director of the Local Government Commission, will be received at his office in Raleigh, N. C., until 10 a. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$175,000 bonds, divided as follows: \$115,000 school funding bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1933 to 1942 incl., and \$5,000 from 1943 to 1961 incl. 60,000 funding bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1933 to 1953 incl., and \$3,000 from 1954 to 1959 incl.

Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931. Rate of interest to be named in bid. Principal and interest are payable at the Chase National Bank, New York. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the State Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Storey, Thordike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

SANFORD, Lee County, N. C.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$62,000 not to exceed 6% int. coupon or registered bonds for which Charles M. Johnson, Director of the Local Government Commission, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 1, as noted in—V. 133, p. 1323—are more fully described as follows:

\$45,000 public impt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1934 to 1936 incl.; \$3,000 from 1937 to 1939 incl. and \$5,000 from 1940 to 1945 incl. 17,000 water bonds. Due \$1,000 on Sept. 1 from 1934 to 1950 incl. Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Rate of int. to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. Int. is payable semi-annually in March and Sept. A certified check for 2% of the face value of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the State Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt & Washburn of New York will be furnished the successful bidder.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Financial Statement July 21 1931. Includes Assessed valuation, Total bonded debt, Water bonds, Electric light bonds, Special assessments, Funds held for payment of gross debt, Special assessments to be levied account local improvements, Total, Net debt, Percentage net debt bears to assessed valuation, Percentage of taxes collected for preceding year, Population: Estimated, 6,000.

SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.—BOND SALE.—The Anglo London Paris Co., of San Francisco, was awarded on Aug. 10 an issue of \$56,000 library bonds at par plus a premium of \$1,100, equal to 101.96. The bonds are part of an issue of July 1 1904 and mature annually as follows. \$14,000 from 1941 to 1944 incl.

SILVER BOW COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Butte), Mont.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$199,683.23 4 1/4% school refunding bonds awarded at a price of 100.10 to the First National Bank,

of Butte—V. 133, p. 1324—mature as follows: \$19,900 from 1932 to 1940 incl., and \$20,583.23 in 1941. Net interest cost basis of financing about 4.73%.

SLIDELL SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Slidell), St. Tammany Parish, La.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The issue of \$40,000 sewer bonds offered on Aug. 22—V. 133, p. 1324—was not sold as the one bid received, an offer of par for 6s, was rejected. The issue is dated Sept. 1 1931 and matures serially on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1951 incl. The bonds are now being offered at private sale.

STAMFORD (City of), Fairfield County, Conn.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The First Stamford National Bank, of Stamford, was awarded on Aug. 26 a \$200,000 temporary loan at 2.10% discount basis, plus a premium of \$3. The loan is dated Aug. 26 1931. Denoms. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Due April 1 1932. The notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank, of Boston, under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, of Boston. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder	Discount Basis
First Stamford National Bank, plus \$3 premium (successful bidder)	2.10%
S. N. Bond & Co. (plus \$4 premium)	2.24%
F. S. Moseley & Co.	2.29%
Peoples National Bank, Stamford	2.35%

STARK COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The following issues of road improvement bonds aggregating \$145,000 offered on Aug. 26—V. 133, p. 1161—were awarded as 4s to Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago at par plus a premium of \$131, equal to 100.09, a basis of about 3.98%:
\$95,000 bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$11,000 from 1932 to 1936 incl. and \$10,000 from 1937 to 1940 incl.
50,000 bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$6,000 from 1932 to 1936 incl. and \$5,000 from 1937 to 1940 incl.
Each issue is dated July 1 1931.

STUBEN COUNTY (P. O. Angola), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Frank O. Watkins, County Treasurer, will be received until 1 p. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$4,400 4½% Fremont Imp. road improvement bonds. Dated June 6 1931. Denom. \$220. Due \$220, July 15 1932; \$220, Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941 incl., and \$220, Jan. 15 1942.

STEVENS POINT, Portage County, Wis.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$50,000 issue of special assessment improvement bonds subscribed for recently by local investors—V. 133, p. 1161—bears interest at 6% and matures serially in from 1 to 10 years. According to Edward Haka, City Treasurer, an additional issue of \$30,000 bonds may be disposed of in the same fashion later on in the year.

STROTHERS, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Albert F. Jones, City Auditor, informs us that the issue of \$3,500 6% real estate acquisition bonds offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 1001—was not sold, as no offers were received. The bonds are dated July 15 1931 and mature Oct. 15 as follows: \$1,000 in 1932 and 1933; \$500 in 1934, and \$1,000 in 1935.

SUMMERFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Petersburg), Monroe County, Mich.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The issue of \$80,000 coupon school building construction bonds, offered at not to exceed 5% interest on Aug. 24—V. 133, p. 1161—was not sold, as the only bid received, a price of 100.64 for 5s, submitted by John Nuyven & Co., of Chicago, was rejected. The bonds mature serially on April 1 from 1934 to 1960 incl.

TENNESSEE, State of (P. O. Nashville).—LIST OF BIDS.—The following is an official list of the offers received on Aug. 20 for the purchase of the \$531,000 bonds awarded to H. M. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago and the Broadway National Bank of Nashville, jointly.—V. 133, p. 1324.

Bidder	Int. Rate	Issues	Amount Bid.
H. M. Byllesby & Co. and the Broadway National Bank (successful bidders)	4¾%	\$500,000-\$31,000	\$507,860.00-\$31,271.00
Guaranty Company of New York; the First National Co. of Atlanta and the American National Co., Nashville, jointly	4¾%		500,395.00-31,024.49
Chemical Securities Corp., New York; First Securities Corp., Memphis, and the Equitable Securities Corp., Nashville, jointly	4¾%		500,645.00-31,068.00

TEXARKANA, Miller County, Ark.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held on Aug. 18 an issue of \$20,000 airport bonds is reported to have been authorized by the voters.

TEXAS CITY, Galveston County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$47,500 5½% refunding bonds is reported to have been sold recently to the J. R. Phillips Investment Co. of Houston. The bonds mature in 25 years.

TEXAS, State of (P. O. Austin).—BONDS REGISTERED.—During the week ended Aug. 22 the State Comptroller registered the following bond issues:

- \$3,000 5% Atacosa County Common School District No. 27 bonds. Denom. \$150. Due serially.
- 3,000 5% Bell County Common School District No. 3 bonds. Denom. \$150. Due serially.
- 1,400 5% Linden Independent School District bonds. Denom. \$350. Due serially.
- 1,000 5% DeWitt County Common School District No. 36 bonds. Denom. \$100. Due serially.

THOMSON, McDuffie County, Ga.—BONDS VOTED.—The \$15,000 street improvement and sewerage improvement bond issue submitted for consideration of the voters at an election held on Aug. 18—V. 133, p. 838—was approved by a vote of 253 to 14. The bonds are to bear interest at 5% and mature \$1,000 annually in from 1 to 15 years.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY (P. O. Lafayette), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,000 4½% coupon poor relief bonds offered on Aug. 25—V. 133, p. 1324—were awarded to the First Merchants Co. of Lafayette at par plus a premium of \$100.35, equal to 101.11, a basis of about 3.36%. The bonds are dated Aug. 15 1931 and mature \$4,500 on May and Nov. 15 1932.

TIPPECANOE SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Brookston, R. F. D.), Carroll County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$27,000 4½% school building improvement bonds offered on July 24—V. 133, p. 333—were awarded to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., of Indianapolis, at par plus a premium of \$50, equal to 100.18, a basis of about 4.47%. The bonds are dated July 15 1931. Due \$1,350 July 15 1932; \$1,350 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941 incl., and \$1,350 Jan. 15 1942.

TUCKAHOE, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$39,000 coupon or registered paving improvement bonds offered on Aug. 25 (V. 133, p. 1324) were awarded as 4½s to B. J. Van Ingen & Co. of New York at 100.14, a basis of about 4.23%. The bonds are dated Oct. 1 1931 and mature Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1932 to 1944, incl., and \$3,000 from 1945 to 1951, incl. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid.
B. J. Van Ingen & Co. (successful bidders)	4¾%	100.14
Dewey, Bacon & Co.	4.40%	100.14
A. C. Allyn & Co.	4.40%	100.38
Batchelder & Co.	4.25%	100.01
M. & T. Trust Co. (Buffalo)	4.25%	100.129
George B. Gibbons & Co.	4.40%	100.347
Marine Trust Co.	4.30%	100.21

TYLER, Smith County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The State Comptroller on Aug. 19 registered an issue of \$20,000 5% (series of 1931) school improvement bonds, in denoms. of \$1,000 and due serially over a period of years.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Edward D. Koenemann, County Auditor, will be received until 10 a. m. on Oct. 1 for the purchase of \$65,000 4% County "Memorial Coliseum" bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$500. Due semi-annually as follows: \$1,500, July 1 1933; \$1,500, Jan. 1 1934; \$1,500, July 1 1934; \$1,500, Jan. 1 1935, and \$14,000 July 1 1951. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) are payable at the Central Union Bank, Evansville. A certified check for 3% of the par value of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. The County will furnish the legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford, of Indianapolis.

VENTNOR CITY, Atlantic County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—Morris Mather & Co. and Hoffman & Co., both of New York, jointly, bidding for \$249,000 worth of bonds of the two coupon or registered issues totaling \$250,000 offered on Aug. 24 (V. 133, p. 1162) were awarded the former amount of securities as 5½s, paying \$250,255, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 5.19%. The offering comprised the following issues:

\$175,000 improvement bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$8,000 from 1932 to 1941, incl.; \$12,000 from 1942 to 1948, incl., and \$11,000 in 1949.

75,000 water bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1932 to 1941, incl.; \$3,000 from 1942 to 1949, incl., and \$1,000 in 1960.

Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder	No. of Bonds	Int. Rate	Amount Bid.
Morris Mather & Co. and Hoffman & Co., jointly (successful bidders)	249	5½%	\$250,255.00
M. M. Freeman & Co.	250	5½%	250,444.44
C. C. Collings & Co.	249	5½%	250,072.70

VIGO COUNTY (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$13,500 4½% coupon bonds offered on Aug. 20—V. 133, p. 1162—were awarded as follows:

\$7,500 Nevins Township, road imp., bonds sold to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., of Indianapolis, at par plus a premium of \$208, equal to 102.77, a basis of about 3.935%. Due \$375 July 15 1932; \$375 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$375 Jan. 15 1942.

6,000 Fayette Township road imp., bonds sold to Pfaff & Hughel, Inc., of Indianapolis, at par plus a premium of \$227.50, equal to 103.79, a basis of about 3.73%. Due \$300 July 15 1932; \$300 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$300 Jan. 15 1942.

Each issue is dated Aug. 15 1931. The accepted bids were the only offers received at the sale.

VALDESE, Burke County, N. C.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held recently the voters authorized the issuance of \$150,000 in bonds for water works and sewer imp. purposes.

WALLA WALLA, Walla Walla County, Wash.—LIST OF BIDS.—The following is an official list of the bids received on Aug. 19 for the purchase of \$28,000 sewage disposal bonds awarded to the Baker-Boyer National Bank of Walla Walla.—V. 133, p. 1324.

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Baker-Boyer National Bank (successful bidder)	4¾%	\$75.60
Murphey, Favre & Co., Spokane	4¾%	75.00
Richards & Blum, Inc., Spokane	4¾%	145.00

WARD COUNTY (P. O. Minot), N. Dak.—CERTIFICATE SALE.—The issue of \$100,000 certificates of indebtedness offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 1162—was awarded as 5½s, at a price of par, to the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Minot, the only bidder. The certificates mature in 2½ years.

WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Williamsport), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Herman E. Day, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 24, for the purchase of \$8,260 4½% road improvement bonds. Dated Aug. 7 1931. Denom. \$413. Due \$413 July 15 1932; \$413 Jan. and July 15 from 1933 to 1941, incl., and \$413 Jan. 15 1942.

WARREN SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Warren), Bradley County, Ark.—RATE OF INTEREST.—The issue of \$35,000 school bonds awarded on Aug. 12 at a price of par to the Simmons National Bank of Pine Bluff (V. 133, p. 1325) bear interest at the rate of 6%, payable semi-annually.

WARREN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Centerline), Macomb County, Mich.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Irvin Keppelman, Township Clerk, informs us that the issue of \$42,200 (refunding) Special Water Assessment No. 2 bonds offered at not to exceed 6% interest on Aug. 24—V. 133, p. 1324—was not sold, as no offers for the loan were received.

WENATCHEE, Chelan County, Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to L. L. Mathews, City Clerk, will be received until 7 p. m. on Aug. 31 for the purchase of an issue of \$67,000 coupon sewer and police station building bonds, to bear interest at a rate not in excess of 5%. Bonds are dated Sept. 1 1931. Due in from 2 to 20 years. Interest is to be payable semi-annually. A certified check for 5% must accompany each proposal.

WEST NEW YORK, Hudson County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Charles Swanson, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (day-light saving time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$141,000 4½, 4¾, 4½, 4¼ or 5% coupon or registered police and fire alarm system bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1933 to 1945 incl.; \$7,000 from 1946 to 1955 incl., and \$6,000 in 1956. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) are payable at the First National Bank of West New York. No more bonds are to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over \$141,000. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Town, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York will be furnished the successful bidder.

WEST PALISADE SUBURBAN DOMESTIC WATER WORKS DISTRICT (P. O. Palisade), Mesa County, Colo.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Ralph W. Atherton, District Secretary, will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$35,000 pipe line replacement bonds, according to report.

WICHITA COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Wichita Falls), Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The State Comptroller on Aug. 21 registered an issue of \$26,958 6% drainage improvement bonds. One bond for \$458, others for \$500. The issue will mature serially.

WILDWOOD, Cape May County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Ralph L. Carl, Director of Revenue and Finance, will receive sealed bids until 2:30 p. m. (standard time) on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$440,000 5% coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$300,000 Beachfront Park bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$7,000 from 1932 to 1951 incl., and \$8,000 from 1952 to 1971 incl.
140,000 temporary Beachfront bonds. Due \$14,000 Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1941 incl.

Each issue is dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest (March and Sept.) are payable at the Marine National Bank, Wildwood. No more bonds are to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over the amount of each issue. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to Robert J. Kay, City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond, of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

WILLIAMS COUNTY (P. O. Bryan), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The following issue of bonds aggregating \$37,038.01 offered on Aug. 15—V. 133, p. 839—were awarded as 4½s to Seasongood & Mayer, of Cincinnati, at par plus a premium of \$151, equal to 100.407, a basis of about 4.13%:

\$21,549.97 road imp. bonds. Due as follows: \$2,549.97 March 10 and \$3,000 Sept. 10 1933; \$2,000 March and Sept. 10 from 1934 to 1937, incl.

\$15,488.04 road imp. bonds. Due as follows: \$1,488.04 March 10 and \$2,000 Sept. 10 1933; \$2,000 March and Sept. 10 in 1934 and 1935, and \$1,000 March and Sept. 10 in 1936 and 1937.
Each issue is dated Aug. 20 1931.

WILSON, Wilson County, No. Caro.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—The \$325,000 5 1/4% coupon (registerable as to principal) bonds awarded to C. W. McNear & Co., of Chicago, at 101.65, a basis of about 5.36%—V. 133, p. 1162—are payable as to both principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. and Aug.) at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., of New York. According to the bankers, the securities are direct general obligations of the City, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes levied against all the taxable property therein.

Financial Statement. Actual value, estimated \$30,000,000. Assessed valuation, 1930 20,797,574. Total bonded debt, incl. this issue \$2,504,997. Water bonds 532,417. Electric light & gas bonds 621,621. Sinking fund 90,148. Net bonded debt 1,260,811.

Population, 1930 U. S. Census—12,613. There are \$376,561.58 Special Assessment Bonds included in the above Debt, which are only a contingent liability.

WOBURN, Middlesex County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to William H. Weaver, City Treasurer, will be received until 11.30 a. m. (daylight saving time) on Aug. 31 for the purchase at discount basis of a \$200,000 temporary loan. Dated Sept. 1 1931. Denom. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Due May 10 1932. The First National Bank of Boston will guarantee the signatures and will certify that the notes are issued by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the City Council, the validity of which order has been approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—Harold J. Tunison, City Treasurer, informs us that a temporary loan of \$500,000 was awarded on Aug. 26 to the Shawmut Corp. of Boston at 1.18% discount basis. The loan is dated Aug. 28 1931 and matures Nov. 25 1931. Payable at the First National Bank of Boston or at the First of Boston Corp., N. Y. City. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. The following is a list of the bids received at the sale:

Bidder—Discount Basis. Shawmut Corp. (successful bidder) 1.18%. Atlantic Corp. (plus \$12.50 premium) 1.25%. Worcester County National Bank 1.27%. Salomon Bros. & Hutzler 1.33%. R. W. Pressprich & Co. 1.35%. Bankers Company of New York 1.46%. Day Trust Co. 1.48%. S. N. Bond & Co. (plus \$4 premium) 2.04%.

WYANDOTTE, Wayne County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—E. C. Bryan, City Clerk, reports that an issue of \$69,000 street impt. bonds was awarded on Aug. 25 to the First National Bank of Wyandotte, as 4s, at a price of par. Due as follows: \$13,000 from 1932 to 1935 incl., and \$17,000 in 1936. Prin. and semi-ann. int. are payable at the Wyandotte Savings Bank.

The First Detroit Co., of Detroit, bid a price of par plus a premium of \$650 for the issue at 5% interest.

YAZOO CITY, Yazoo County, Miss.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The amount of 6% impt. bonds sold recently to the Delta National Bank of Yazoo City at a price of 100.85 was \$151,500, not \$151,000 as reported in—V. 133, p. 1325. The bonds are dated Aug. 15 1931 and mature as follows: \$126,000 street intersection bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$13,000 from 1932 to 1937 incl., and \$12,000 from 1938 to 1941 incl. 25,500 street impt. bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due as follows: \$2,500 from 1932 to 1940 incl., and \$3,000 in 1941. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) are payable at the office of the City Clerk.

YONKERS, Westchester County, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—The Bankers Company of New York purchased on Aug. 25 an issue of \$1,250,000 local improvement notes at 1.83% interest plus a premium of \$57, reports Charles E. Stahl, City Comptroller. The notes are dated Aug. 28 1931 and mature Feb. 24 1932. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder—Int. Rate. Premium. Bankers Co. of New York (successful bidder) 1.83% \$57.00. F. S. Moseley & Co. 2.10% 100.00. S. N. Bond & Co. 2.30% 23.00. Salomon Bros. & Hutzler 2.94% 11.00.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BERTHIER, Que.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to F. O. T. Lamarche, Sec.-Treas., will be received until 8 p.m. on Sept. 16, for the purchase of \$150,000 5% bonds, dated Sept. 1 1931 and due serially on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1971, incl. Payable at the Banque Canadienne Nationale, at Montreal or Berthierville.

ANCASTER TOWNSHIP, Ont.—BOND SALE.—Cochran, Murray & Co., of Toronto, recently purchased an issue of \$43,000 5% improvement bonds at a price of 104.14, a basis of about 4.65%. The bonds mature in 30 annual installments and were bid for by the following:

Bidder—Rate Bid. Cochran, Murray & Co. 104.14. A. E. Ames & Co. 103.68. Dominion Securities Corp. 103.665. Dymont, Anderson & Co. 103.321. Gairdner & Co. 103.297. C. H. Burgess & Co. 103.21. Bank of Commerce 103.16. J. L. Goad & Co. 103.16. Wood, Gundy & Co. 103.07. J. L. Graham & Co. 103.03. R. A. Daly & Co. 102.88. Bell, Gouinlock & Co. 102.763. Milner, Ross Securities 102.676. Harris, MacKeen & Co. 102.10. McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. 100.68.

DRUMMONDVILLE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY, Que.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$40,000 5% improvement bonds offered on Aug. 26—V. 133, p. 1162—was awarded to the Dominion Securities Corp., of Toronto, at a price of 99.68, a basis of about 5.03%. The bonds mature serially until 1961 and are payable at the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal or Drummondville.

EAST ANGUS, Que.—BONDS REOFFERED.—The issue of \$105,000 5% improvement bonds for which all bids received on July 24 were rejected—V. 133, p. 839—is being reoffered for award at 8 p. m. on Sept. 8. Sealed bids for the bonds will be received by Anselme Tourigny, Secretary-Treasurer. Issue is dated Jan. 15 1931. Due serially on Nov. 1 from 1932 to 1941 incl. Payable at the Banque Canadienne Nationale at East Angus, Quebec or Montreal.

GRAND MERE, Que.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to J. E. Deziel, Secretary-Treasurer, will be received until 4 p. m. on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$100,000 5% bonds, dated May 1 1930 and due May 1 1945. Payable at the Banque Canadienne Nationale at Grand Mere, Montreal or Quebec, or at the Bank of Montreal, in Toronto.

HASTINGS, Ont.—LIST OF BIDS.—The following is a list of the bids received at the sale of \$21,000 5 1/4% impt. bonds to R. A. Daly & Co. of Toronto at 105.02, a basis of about 4.84%—V. 133, p. 1162.

Bidder—Rate Bid. R. A. Daly & Co. (successful bidders) 105.02. Gairdner & Co. 104.623. J. L. Graham & Co. 104.368. Stewart, Scully & Co. 103.863. H. R. Bain & Co. 103.76. Wood, Gundy & Co. 102.00.

MONTREAL, Que.—BY-LAWS APPROVED.—The City Council recently passed a number of local impt. by-laws providing for the expenditures of a sum of \$10,597,487, according to the current issue of the "Monetary Times" of Toronto.

PICTOU, N. S.—LIST OF BIDS.—The following is an official list of the bids received on Aug. 17 for the purchase of the \$30,000 4 1/2% coupon bonds awarded to the Acadia Trust Co. of Truro at a price of 99, a basis of about 4.56%—V. 133, p. 1325.

Bidder—Rate Bid. Acadia Trust Co. (Successful bidder) 99.00. Eastern Securities Corp. 94.25. R. A. Daly & Co. 94.53. Johnston & Ward 95.31. Wood, Gundy & Co. 95.55. C. H. Burgess & Co. 96.04. Royal Bank of Canada 96.085. Nova Scotia Bond Corp. 96.899. Drury & Co. 97.17. W. C. Pittfield & Co. 97.21. Sterling Securities, Ltd. 98.07. Dominion Securities Corp. 98.58.

STE. FOY (Parish of), Que.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to J. Morin, Secretary-Treasurer, at 1350 Ste. Foy Road, Ste. Foy, will be received until 6 p. m. on Sept. 8 for the purchase of \$55,000 5% bonds, due in 20 years.

TALON TOWNSHIP, Montmagny County, Que.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Dominique Bolduc, Secretary-Treasurer, will be received until 4 p. m. on Aug. 31 for the purchase of \$15,000 5% bonds, dated Sept. 1 1931 and due serially on Sept. 1 from 1932 to 1951 incl. Payable at the Banque Canadienne Nationale at Quebec, Montreal or Montmagny.

THREE RIVERS (Catholic School Commission of), Que.—BOND SALE.—The \$85,000 coupon bonds offered on Aug. 21—V. 133, p. 1002—were awarded as 5s to the Banque Canadienne Nationale, at a price of 98.57, a basis of about 5.18%. The bonds are dated May 1 1931 and mature serially in 11 to 20 years. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder—Rate Bid. Banque Canadienne Nationale (Successful bidder) 98.57. L. G. Beaubien & Co. 98.382. Bank of Montreal 98.32. A. E. Ames & Co. 98.197. A. S. McIntosh & Co. 97.55.

NEW LOANS

\$425,000

BOROUGH OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA, WATER BONDS, ISSUE OF 1931.

Issue Authorized by Electoral Vote July 28th, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that the Borough of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, will receive sealed bids for the purchase of the proposed issue of 425 coupon bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each, aggregating \$425,000, bearing interest payable semi-annually, April 1st and October 1st, without deduction for any taxes which may be levied or assessed thereon or on the debt secured thereby under any present or future laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except succession or inheritance tax, all of which taxes said Borough of Carlisle assumes and agrees to pay, making said bonds tax free to the holder; bidders to bid interest rates of 3 3/4% and/or 4%; and will sell said bonds to the highest responsible bidder at the rate of interest which the Borough deems to be the more advantageous, provided such bid is not less than par and accrued interest. No bids combining two different rates of interest will be accepted.

The bonds will be dated October 1st, 1931 and may be registered as to principal only. Type of Bonds and Maturities as follows: Serial—Due Oct. 1st as follows: \$5,000, 1932 and 1933; \$6,000, 1934; \$7,000, 1935 and 1936; \$8,000, 1937 and 1938; \$9,000, 1939; \$10,000, 1940 and 1941; \$11,000, 1942 and 1943; \$12,000, 1944 and 1945; \$13,000, 1946 and 1947; \$14,000, 1948; \$15,000, 1949; \$16,000, 1950; \$17,000, 1951; \$18,000, 1952 and 1953; \$19,000, 1954; \$20,000, 1955; \$21,000, 1956; \$22,000, 1957; \$23,000, 1958; \$24,000, 1959; \$25,000, 1960; \$26,000, 1961.

Bids should be addressed to Geo. P. Searight, Borough Secretary, Carlisle, Pa., and will be received up until 12:00 o'clock Noon on the 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1931, and the said bids will be publicly opened and read at the regular meeting of the Council of the said Borough to be held in the Council Chambers of the said Borough on the 10th day of September, 1931, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for two per cent of the par value of the amount bid for, made payable to the Borough of Carlisle.

These bonds are offered subject to approval by the Department of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of all the proceedings leading to the issuance thereof according to law. The Borough will furnish and pay for legal opinion by Messrs. Townsend, Elliott and Munson of Philadelphia, Pa. These bonds are offered in anticipation of the acquisition by the Borough of Carlisle of the Water Works of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company. For the payment of these bonds the entire property, faith, credit, taxing power and resources of the Borough will be irrevocably pledged. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to withdraw the offer. For further information apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Borough of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

GEO. P. SEARIGHT, Secretary.

Since 1865 The Acknowledged Authority on Cotton the World Over

Every week cotton merchants, brokers, planters, mill operators and agents, bankers and textile manufacturers, consult the "Chronicle" for an accurate resume of Cotton Facts. Keep your name before this influential class of people by advertising in the "Chronicle."

The cost is moderate. The results gratifying.

Commercial & Financial Chronicle 25 Spruce Street, New York Telephones: Beekman 3341-2-3

Liquidation

The First National Bank, located at White-water, in the State of Wisconsin, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. G. ANDERSEN, Cashier. Dated Whitewater, Wisconsin. June 29, 1931.