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## The Financial Situation

THE Federal Reserve banks are chargeable with a large degree of responsibility in the execution of two important pieces of legislation which Congress completed before its adjournment last month. In saying this, we have in mind more particularly the provision contained in the $\$ 2,122$, 000,000 Emergency Relief and Construction Act which authorizes Federal Reserve institutions to make loans to individuals, partnerships and corporations and the rider attached to the Home Loan Bank Act bestowing the privilege of National bank circulation on all United States bonds bearing $33 / 8 \%$ interest or less. As far as the first of these enactments is concerned, the authority to make direct loans is so hedged about and circumscribed that little ill from it is likely to ensue if the law is administered in exact accord with its terms, and it has already been made evident in the instructions issued the present week that it is to be so administered and that the Reserve authorities mean to act with due caution in the carrying out of the provisions of the measure.

As for the Borah-Glass rider attached to the Home Loan Bank Bill, this is a purely inflationary device, and it remains to be seen how in this era of credit and currency inflation the Federal Reserve authorities will proceed to limit the possibility of ill results and, as a matter of fact, there is really little that the Reserve institutions can do to hold the inflationary tendency in proper restraint beyond exercising rigid control over the issuance of Federal Reserve notes, curtailing the amount of such notes wherever possible as an offset to the putting out of new bank notes in the prodigal way authorized by the rider referred to.

Instructions were issued on Saturday last by the Federal Reserve Board to the Federal Reserve banks concerning the procedure to be followed in the execution of this provision of the order. As the order follows closely the wording of the law itself, there seems little likelihood, as already said, that excesses will be indulged in. As previously noted by us, the amendment of the Federal Reserve Act provides that in unusual and exigent ciroumstances the "Federal Reserve Board, by the affirmative vote of not less than five members, may authorize any Federal reserve bank, during such periods as the said board may determine, at rates established in accordance with the provisions of section 14, sub-division (d), of this Act, to discount for any individual, partnership, or corporation notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible for discount for member banks under other pro-
visions of this Act when such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange are indorsed and otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve bank: Provided, That before discounting any such note, draft, or bill of exchange for an individual, partnership, or corporation the Federal Reserve Bank shall obtain evidence that such individual, partnership or corporation is unable to secure adequate credit accomodations from other banking institutions. All such discounts for individuals, partnerships or corporations shall be subject to such limitations, restrictions, and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe."

Clearly within the terms of the law itself as thus defined there is little liklihood and little possibility that direct loaning will ever reach large proportions, which is as it should be, since otherwise the entire scope and character of the Reserve Act itself would be changed.

On the other hand the Borah-Glass rider to the Federal Home Loan Bank Act has already come into use and it contains the germ of large-scale new issues of National bank notes. Through this rider an aggregate of $\$ 2,973,871,200$ of United States bonds is made available as security for new National bank notes, and as the only limitation upon the issue of the notes is the capital of the banks, provision is thus created for, roughly, $\$ 995,000,000$ of new circulation; that is, the National banks are privileged to take out this huge additional amount of notes. In commenting on the Borah-Glass rider to the Home Loan Bank Bill President Hoover, in approving the measure, stated that he had been informed by the Comptroller of the Currency that "this section of the bill runs counter to the general plan established through the Federal Reserve Act intended gradually to do away with an inflexible bond secured currency and represents a backward step in currency and banking legislation." This is certainly a correct characterization of the rider referred to, but inasmuch as the provision is limited to a three-year period the Comptroller advised the President that "I do not feel justified in recommending that the bill be vetoed." The President also said that he had been advised by the Treasury "that in the practical working of this provision it will not result in inflation."

This last is certainly a mistaken view, as is already being made abundantly clear. Inflation is inevitable in any event to the full extent that additional circulation may be taken out, but it might be offset in part or in whole by the withdrawal or expulsion of Federal Reserve notes from circulation, the amount of which during the last two years has been expand-
ing on a prodigious scale. Most assuredly the offsetting process has not yet got in operation, for this week's statement of the Federal Reserve banks shows that there was a further increase in the amount of the Federal Reserve notes in circulation in amount of $\$ 23,648,000$. Though it is true that this followed $\$ 27,791,000$ decrease last week, that, in turn, followed $\$ 26,198,000$ increase the preceding week, so that the total of Federal Reserve notes outstanding and in actual circulation now (Aug. 3) stands at $\$ 2,857,805,000$, or over a billion dollars more than the amount 12 months ago, on Aug. 5 1931, when the total in circulation was only $\$ 1,772,672,000$.
The theory upon which the rider proceeds is that inasmuch as the privilege extends to all the National banks throughout the country, the smaller banks in the remoter communities will be offered an opportunity to obtain additional facilities for extending credit to their customers, which they would be glad to avail of, but we pointed out when the provision was under discussion that these small community banks as a rule do not hold any considerable amounts of Government securities, while the large banks in the financial centers, on the other hand, do hold very large amounts of such securities, and hence would be certain to avail of the new circulation privilege, even if only a trifling profit on the operation could be worked out, and that the result in that event would be to create a further accumulation of unemployed funds at such centers which the framers of the Reserve amendment appeared particularly desirous of avoiding. And that is precisely what is now happening, and with a rapidity which no doubt is found surprising by many.

The Treasury statement for Aug. 1 shows that only $\$ 1,65 \check{6}, 420$ of new National bank currency had been taken out since the enactment of the law, but applications are now pouring in and several of the largest banks in the country have already given notice that they mean to avail of the new privilege now so freely provided.
Thus notice came the present week that the National City Bank of New York, after refraining for several years from issuing its own currency against United States Government bonds bearing the circulation privilege has decided to resume this practice under the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act. The bank will issue its new currency backed by Government bonds bearing $33 / 8 \%$ interest or less at the rate of about $\$ 1,000,000$ a week for an indefinite period, according to the New York "Times." Under the terms of the Act, it is pointed out, the bank could issue up to $\$ 124,000,000$, or the extent of its capital, but there is said to be little likelihood of its doing anything of the kind. The monthly circular of the National City Bank, which always discusses things in a broad-minded way, comments upon the probabilities in that respect in the following manner:
"This is not considered a dangerous measure, nor is it expected to materially increase the volume of currency, since the volume already satisfies all wants. The demand for this kind of legislation arises from the error of thinking that the volume of business ever is limited by a scarcity of currency. The people of this country do comparatively little business by hand-to-hand use of money; the real currency of the country is bank deposits, which circulate by means of checks. The entire volume of bank deposits, therefore, is a potential supply of currency.
"While the possible increase of National bank cur-
rency, based on the amount of paid-in capital of banks not now covered by note issues, amounts to nearly a billion dollars, it is quite unlikely that any such increase will occur under present conditions. The large city banks already have excess reserves that they cannot profitably employ, and hence have no incentive to pay the cost involved in issuing the new currency, including the circulation tax, loss of interest on the $5 \%$ redemption fund which has to be kept in Washington, and cost of plates and shipping. To the extent, however, that banks do avail themselves of the new privilege, unless there is an increased demand for currency the effect will simply be to retire a corresponding amount of Federal Reserve notes. Both member bank balances at the Reserve banks and the Federal Reserve ratio will be increased."

But in our estimation this is taking too conservative a view of the probabilities. The action of the National City Bank itself, in returning to the practice of taking out circulation, is evidence of this. Then, also, the Chase National Bank last week announced that it likewise would avail of the new privileges. There was, however, little news in that, since the Chase has always been given to taking out National bank notes, and had outstanding on June 30 1932, $\$ 15,942,430$ of circulating notes, these being outstanding as against $2 \%$ consols and $2 \%$ Panama Canal bonds. Under the new law it could issue up to $\$ 148,000,000$ of such notes, representing its outstanding capital, the limit under the law, but there is said to be no intention of even approaching this maximum. Parenthetically it may be said that the Chase bank's recent June statement showed $\$ 218$,073,494 of United States Government securities on hand, though there is nothing to indicate how much of this represented Government issues carrying $33 / 8 \%$ interest or less, which alone are eligible for the circulation privilege. The National City Bank at the same date reported holdings of $\$ 253,201,185$ of United States Government bonds, certificates, \&c.

Many other National banks in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and elsewhere also hold large amounts of Government securities, and we may be certain they will avail freely of the circulation privilege. And they cannot be blamed for so doing, if they see even a small profit in the operation. The excessive amount of Federal Reserve credit that is afloat at a time of business depression, when there is absolutely no need for it in trade channels, has so reduced rates that all the banks of the country are in danger of starvation owing to their inability to earn an adequate return or in fact any return at all on the great body of their funds. The buying rate for acceptances of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is down to only $1 \%$ per annum, and the United States Treasury is constantly selling 90 -day bills and realizing a price so high that the rate of return to the purchasers of the bills is less than $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ per annum on a discount basis. As means of self-preservation, the banks are obliged to avail of every opportunity to replenish their depleted earnings where the slightest chance of so doing appears. We may therefore be sure that National bank circulation will steadily increase for some time to come.
Where the banks are already in possession of the Government securities eligible for the purpose, the process is easy. But even where they do not own the necessary issues of Government bonds, it is open to them to go to market and acquire what they need,
and that that is being done is evident from the fact that for the week ending Wednesday night the member banks in New York making weekly reports to the New York Federal Reserve Bank show an increase in their holdings of United States Government securities in amount of $\$ 217,000,000$, and this followed $\$ 31,000,000$ increase in these holdings the previous week. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that the Comptroller of the Currency will not adhere to the determination which he is said to have expressed not to give out the names of the National banks who apply for new issues of currency, but confine himself to the publication of reports from time to time showing the total amount of new circulation issued.

For its own enlightenment the public is entitled to know whether the theory under which the new circulation privilege was granted is correct or is erroneous, and also to know whether the banks are large or small, and in what section of the country they are located. No obligation of secrecy arises in this case or possible injury from publicity, as might happen in the case of loans granted by the Reconstruc tion Finance Corporation. Publicity in this instance carries no possibility of harm. The Comptroller of the Currency should make public statements weekly giving the names of the banks taking out additional circulation and their location, the same as he issues weekly reports showing new banks organized or changes in capital and other similar information.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission is again engaged in the establishing of precedentsprecedents in the assumption of powers for which no authority of law can be found and which it was never contemplated it should have, and which it is not wise should be delegated or exercised by that body, since they relate to matters that concern purely administrative duties and which should be left with the Board of Directors of the company, subject to such regulations as Congress may prescribe from time to time. In a case decided last week the Commerce Commission has actually undertaken to say what amount a railroad company shall apply out of income to the payment of wages and salaries. The road was one of minor consequence, and the amounts involved insignificant, but it is the principle involved which challenges attention, since if such a rule is to apply in the case of a minor road, there is nothing to prevent its application in the case of the larger roads, and, in fact, of all the roads in the country. If the departure is to be permitted or sanctioned, the Commerce Commission will in the end exercise a degree of bureaucratic control over the railroads of the United States such as has never before been witnessed in the entire history of the country.

This stepping over the bounds occurred in the case of an application for a small loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The applicant was the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR., which applied for a loan of $\$ 65,000$ from the Finance Corporation to be repaid three years from date and to bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the R. F. Corporation. In the ordinary course this application was referred to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which approved of a loan in the sum of $\$ 40,750$. The cutting down of the loan is not open to question, and we make no criticism, since it clearly lies within the discretion and good judgment of the Commission which we do not mean to impugn. But the Commis-
sion makes the loan subject to the further extraordinary condition "that throughout the period during which the loan remains unpaid the applicant should agree with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that the amount of salaries paid to executives, officials and staff assistants shall not be greater in relation to the total payroll than like salaries paid during 1931." Fixing of the salaries of executives, officials and staff assistants ought plainly to be within the control of the railroad itself unless Congress sees fit to prescribe regulations and limits, and everyone knows that Congress has not fixed any such limitations. For the Commerce Commission, therefore, to undertake such a step is an unwarranted assumption of authority, the exercise of which should not pass unnoticed or accepted without a most vigorous protest.

It is not difficult to perceive what influenced the Commission in its present course. On the face of things there were apparently superficial reasons for its course. But that does not alter the fact that it was acting outside its province. The road is a very small one, its gross operating revenue in the years from 1921 to 1930 having averaged no more than $\$ 38,431$, and the gross operating revenues for the calendar year 1931 having been only $\$ 35,242$. We are not dealing, therefore, with a question of exorbitant salaries, the entire income having been so small. The report of the investigation, which it is proper to say, was conducted by division four, embracing such eminent members as Commissioners Meyer, Eastman, Brainerd and Mahaffie, points out that "An examination of the applicant's accounts and salary outlay, as reported to us annually, shows that the reductions in salaries paid officials in 1931 was $\$ 9,610$ when compared with 1930 , and $\$ 8,655$ when compared with 1929. From 1927, when five employees listed as officials received $\$ 12,979$ out of the total payroll amounting to $\$ 26,769$, to 1930 , when $\$ 15,770$ out of $\$ 29,541$ was paid these same employees, the overhead or supervisory expenses represented about $50 \%$ of the total payroll. The payroll expense for 1931 was $\$ 18,049$ compared with $\$ 29,541$ for 1930 , and the officials were reduced from 5 to 3 and their compensation from $\$ 15,770$ to $\$ 6,160$." It should be observed that with five officials getting $\$ 15,770$, the average per official works out the munificent sum of $\$ 3,154$ per annum, and with three officials getting a total pay of $\$ 6,160$, the average works out the even more munificent sum of $\$ 2,053$.
The motive in imposing the condition regarding salary payments appears in the further statement by the Commission that in the forecast of operations for 1932 the outlay for salaries is put at $\$ 16,950$. "The ability of the applicant to operate its property during the period for which it seeks a loan as profitably as that forecast for 1932 will require that the overhead costs remain approximately the same as they were in 1931." Here we see an ostensible reason for the fixing of the salary schedules at the munificent average of $\$ 2,054$, but it is, nevertheless, an arbitrary and unwarranted exercise of authority, however plausible the reason for the action may appear on the surface of things, and it is open to the further objection that the Commission is acting on mere opinion and estimate. When it prophesies the inability of the road to operate as profitably during the next three years as forecast for 1932 it is indulg. ing in mere conjecture which ignores the further fact
that business of the little road is expected to increase from the application of the proceeds of the loan, for the report tells us that "the territory served by the applicant has large areas devoted to cherry and walnut orchards, which are coming into bearing, and early vegetables, particularly lettuce, are to be produced in large quantities, all of which are expected to add substantially to the shipments over the applicant's road. It is this new business and a return to normal of general business conditions which leads the applicant to expect its revenues to increase to the level of 1928 (when the road had a net income of $\$ 10,843$ )."
Why is this not a fair expectation, and why should it be set aside? Especially when the Commission has exercised its judgment in reducing the amount of the loan applied for from $\$ 65,000$ to $\$ 40,750$. However, we wish to lay stress merely on the fact that the Commission was within its rights in reducing the amount of the loan, but would appear to have gone outside its proper sphere in fixing the amount of the small salary allowances. This last, if persisted in, in other cases would lead to bureaucratic control over the railroads which would have to be deeply deplored and could not fail to have mischievous consequences.

THE Federal Reserve statement this week shows an increase in the amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, the amount Aug. 3 being reported at $\$ 2,857,805,000$ against $\$ 2,834,157,000$ on July 27. The increase now is more important than on previous occasions, since new National bank notes are now to be put in circulation in greatly enlarged volume, owing to the extending of the circulation privilege to all United States bonds bearing $33 / 8 \%$ interest or less, under the Borah-Glass rider to the Federal Home Loan Act. However, very little additional circulation has yet been taken out under that provision, though the prospective immediate issues are large. Only a slight further increase has occurred in the holdings of United States Government securities, the total of these the present week being reported at $\$ 1,846,135,000$ Aug. 3 against $\$ 1,841,191,000$ July 27 , but comparing with only $\$ 680,631,000$ on Aug. 5 last year. Acceptance holdings are a little larger the present week at $\$ 40$,693,000 against $\$ 39,700,000$ last week, but the discount holdings are down to $\$ 487,183,000$ from $\$ 525$,380,000 last week. The result altogether is that the volume of Reserve credit outstanding, as measured by the bill and security holdings, is somewhat smaller this week at $\$ 2,380,039,000$ against $\$ 2,412$,232,000 last week. Gold reserves have further increased during the week from $\$ 2,621,142,000$ to $\$ 2,643,853,000$, and the ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined has risen during the week from $56.5 \%$ to $57.2 \%$. The amount of United States Government securities pledged as part collateral for Federal Reserve notes was increased during the week $\$ 11,550,000$, or from $\$ 623,900,000$ to $\$ 635,450,000$. The amount of acceptances held by the Federal Reserve System for foreign banks increased slightly during the week, the total rising from $\$ 57,494,000$ to $\$ 59,496,000$; a year ago, however, these bill holdings of the foreign banks aggregated $\$ 225,852,000$. Foreign bank deposits on the other hand are a little smaller this week at $\$ 10$,807,000 against $\$ 11,656,000$, but comparing with $\$ 132,377,000$ a year ago on Aug. 51931.

THERE were numerous further reductions and omissions the present week of corporate dividend declarations. The Associated Dry Goods Corp. omitted the quarterly dividend due Sept. 1 on the $6 \%$ cumul. 1st pref. stock and the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock. The Atlas Powder Co. omitted the quarterly dividend on the common shares. The United States Envelope Co. omitted the semi-annual dividend on common. Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc., omitted the quarterly dividend due about Sept. 18 on the common stock. The Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. omitted the quarterly dividend on its common shares. A. G. Spalding \& Bros. suspended payment of quarterly dividends on the $7 \%$ cumul. 1st pref. stock and the $8 \%$ cumul. 2nd pref. stock. Munsingwear, Inc., omitted the quarterly dividend on common. The Ingersoll-Rand Co. reduced the quarterly dividend on common from 75 c. a share to 50 c. a share. The Timken Roller Bearing Co. reduced the quarterly dividend on common from $371 / 2$ c. a share to 25 c . a share, after having previously been reduced from 75 c . a share to 50c. a share. The National Dairy Products Corp. reduced the quarterly dividend on common from 65c. a share to 50 c . a share. The Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., cut the quarterly dividend on common from 50 c . a share to 30 c . a share. May Department Stores Co. lowered its quarterly dividend on the common stock from 45 c . a share to 25 c . a share. During 1931 quarterly dividends of $621 / 2$ c. a share were paid on this stock.

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 HE stock market this week has been displaying great buoyancy, and further large advances in prices have occurred. The rise has been almost uninterrupted, and while there has been extensive liquidation at times, attended by some severe setbacks, especially on Tuesday, and again in the closing hour on Thursday, the market on each occasion was quick to resume its upward course. The covering of outstanding short commitments, which proved much larger than generally supposed, played an important part, of course, in forcing prices upward, but there has apparently also been very confident buying for both speculative and investment accounts. The influence of both factors appears conspicuously in the upward rebound on such a stock as American Tel. \& Tel., which on Friday of this week sold as high as $1015 / 8$ against the closing price on Friday of last week of $891 / 4$ and a low of $693 / 4$ on July 11. Sentiment has greatly changed, at least as far as the stock market is concerned, and the disposition now is to take an optimistic view of things where previously the disposition was entirely the other way.The sustained advances in the bond market, continued ever since the beginning of July, reaching large proportions, has been an important influence in stimulating the security markets generally. Trading increased as the market moved higher and still higher, and on Thursday the sales for the day on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded three and a half million shares. The cessation of gold exports, which are now being replaced by gold imports, has removed anxiety on that score. This week, likewise, has shown a further advance in the price of wheat and commodity markets generally are giving a better account of themselves than for a long time previously. The September option at Chicago touched $521 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on Thursday, and closed yesterday at $513 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against a low of $463 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on July 16. The disposition now is to emphasize what are considered favor-
able features and ignore entirely developments of the opposite nature. This was well shown the pres ent week in the action of the General Motors Corp. in continuing unchanged the quarterly dividend of 25 c . per share, though the company in its statement published last week showed a net of only $\$ 5,326,377$ for the three months ending June 301932 against $\$ 55,122,767$ for the corresponding three months of 1931, or only 7 c. per share against $\$ 1.22$ in the June quarter of last year. This action was construed as indicating that the directors of the company saw brighter visions ahead, with little attention paid to the fact that the income of the Corporation was of such a diminutive character. It was the same feeling that led to the disregard of the poor exhibits made by the railroads in their returns for the month of June, though in the general upward trend of prices railroad stocks have at times lagged and that little attention was paid to the lack of improvement shown in the iron and steel trade. Steel production the present week is again reported lower at only $15 \%$ of capacity against $16 \%$ last week, while at the same time there was a recession in the price of heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh. In the general upward swing of prices only 11 stocks recorded new low figures for the year the present week. The call loan rate on the Stock Exchange again remained unchanged at $2 \%$.
Trading has again been of large volume. At the half-day session on Saturday last the sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 910,850 shares; on Monday they were $2,106,756$ shares; on Tuesday, $1,439,270$ shares ; on Wednesday, $2,398,614$ shares; on Thursday, $3,521,030$ shares, and on Friday, $2,684,060$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 95,875 shares; on Monday, 159,245 shares; on Tuesday, 125,020 shares; on Wednesday, 225,145 shares; on Thursday, 318,150 shares, and on Friday, 281,475 shares.
As compared with Friday of last week, prices are again higher all around. General Electric closed yesterday at $171 / 4$ against $137 / 8$ on Friday of last week; North American at $251 / 4$ against 21 ; Standard Gas \& Elec. at 15 against 14; Pacific Gas \& Elec. at $255 / 8$ against $241 / 8$; Consolidated Gas of N. Y. at $501 / 4$ against $471 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $103 / 8$ against $103 / 8$; Brooklyn Union Gas at $703 / 8$ against 68; Electric Power \& Light at $51 / 2$ against $55 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $413 / 4$ against 39 ; International Harvester at $281 / 8$ against $171 / 4$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $431 / 2$ against 31; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $215 / 8$ against 16 ; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $103 / 4$ against $75 / 8$; Woolworth at $337 / 8$ against $311 / 8$; Safeway Stores at 43 against $393 / 8$; Western Union Telegraph at $301 / 2$ against $211 / 2$; American Tel. \& Tel. at $1015 / 8$ against $891 / 4$; International Tel. \& Tel. at $73 / 4$ against $65 / 8$; American Can at $453 / 4$ against $391 / 4$; United States Industrial Alcohol at $237 / 8$ against $201 / 8$; Commercial Solvents at 8 against $71 / 4$; Shattuck \& Co. at $71 / 4$ against $73 / 4$, and Corn Products at $391 / 2$ against $353 / 4$.
Allied Chemical \& Dye closed yesterday at 69 against 58 on Friday of last week; Associated Dry Goods at $47 / 8$ against $51 / 4$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $331 / 4$ against $287 / 8$; National Cash Register A at $101 / 2$ against $87 / 8$; International Nickel at $71 / 2$ against $61 / 8$; Timken Roller Bearing at $161 / 4$ against $131 / 2$; Johns-Manville at $165 / 8$ against $141 / 2$; Gillette Safety Razor at $155 / 8$ against $171 / 2$; National Dairy Products at $203 / 8$ against $185 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 19
against $177 / 8$; Freeport Texas at $171 / 2$ against 17 ; American \& Foreign Power at 5 against $45 / 8$; United Gas Improvement at $161 / 2$ against $157 / 8$; National Biscuit at $357 / 8$ against $317 / 8$; Coca-Cola at $933 / 8$ against $853 / 8$; Continental Can at $251 / 2$ against $251 / 8$; Eastman Kodak at $537 / 8$ against $441 / 2$; Gold Dust Corp. at $141 / 2$ against $141 / 2$; Standard Brands at 13 against 123/4; Paramount Publix Corp. at 5 against $33 / 8$; Kreuger \& Toll at $3 / 32$ against $1 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $303 / 8$ against $231 / 8$; Drug, Inc., at $391 / 2$ against $333 / 4$; Columbian Carbon at $273 / 4$ against $231 / 4$; Reynolds Tobacco class B at $331 / 4$ against $311 / 8$; Liggett \& Myers class B at $583 / 8$ against $513 / 4$; Lorillard at $151 / 4$ against $141 / 4$; American Tobacco at $731 / 4$ against 64 , and Yellow Truck \& Coach at $33 / 8$ against $23 / 8$.

The steel shares have not failed to participate in the upward movement, though at times being sluggish. United States Steel closed yesterday at $343 / 8$ against $283 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Bethlehem Steel at $151 / 4$ against 13 ; Vanadium at 12 against $103 / 4$. In the auto group Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $683 / 4$ against $663 / 4$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $131 / 2$ against $103 / 4$; Chrysler at 10 against 9 ; Nash Motors at $131 / 2$ against $113 / 8$; Packard Motors at $21 / 2$ against $21 / 4$; Hudson Motor Car at $57 / 8$ against 6, and Hupp Motors at $23 / 4$ against $23 / 4$. In the rubber group Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at 13 against 12 on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $45 / 8$ against 5; United States Rubber at $47 / 8$ against 4 , and the preferred at 9 against $81 / 2$.
The railroad shares have latterly been laggards, and in some instances have sold lower, but this has been after a very substantial rise during the last two weeks. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $123 / 8$ against $123 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 37 against $351 / 8$; Atlantic Coast Line at $161 / 8$ bid against 18 ; Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific at $41 / 2$ against $41 / 2$; New York Central at $173 / 8$ against 18 ; Baltimore \& Ohio at 9 against $91 / 8$; New Haven at $121 / 2$ against $123 / 8$; Union Pacific at $533 / 8$ against $485 / 8$; Missouri Pacific at $31 / 4$ against 3 ; Southern Pacific at $131 / 2$ against $127 / 8$; Missouri-Kansas-Texas at $41 / 4$ against 4 ; Southern Railway at 6 against $51 / 4$; Chesapeake \& Ohio at $163 / 8$ against $153 / 4$; Northern Pacific at $141 / 4$ against 13 , and Great Northern at $101 / 2$ against 7.
The oil shares have moved substantially higher. Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $341 / 4$ against $297 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Standard Oil of Calif. at $271 / 4$ against $241 / 2$; Atlantic Refining at $171 / 4$ against $153 / 8$, and Texas Corp. at $151 / 2$ against $135 / 8$. In the copper group Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $85 / 8$ against $61 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $97 / 8$ against $81 / 8$; American Smelting \& Refining at $143 / 4$ against $121 / 4$; Phelps Dodge at 7 against $61 / 8$; Cerro de Pasco Copper at $83 / 4$ against $73 / 4$, and Calumet \& Hecla at $31 / 2$ against $27 / 8$.

STOCK exchanges in the leading European financial centers were generally quiet this week, with an irregular tone in the early dealings giving way to more cheerful performances as optimistic reports were received of the trend at New York. Fairly extensive gains were noted in the latter half of the week at London, Paris and Berlin, and it was agreed by all observers that they were due almost entirely to the favorable American advices. In

European markets it has long been maintained that the impulse toward world recovery will be manifested first in the United States and there was a tendency in many quarters to grant a corresponding significance to recent developments here. The demand for securities improved markedly on this basis. Contributing also to the more cheerful sentiment is the hopeful attitude in London and Paris regarding the purely financial outlook. London now considers the success of the huge war loan conversion scheme assured. Even if the unconverted portion of the $£ 2,086,000,000$ loan should amount to $£ 300$, 000,000 , market conditions are such that temporary financing can easily be arranged to care for such cash payments, it is said. In Paris it is pointed out that the great amount of idle capital available in leading centers is an important potential stimulus for trade. It remains a potential, however, as there is no genuine indication anywhere in Europe of business improvement.

The London Stock Exchange was closed Monday in observance of the usual August bank holiday. Trading was resumed Tuesday in a moderately cheerful atmosphere, but business was on a very small scale. Some interest was taken in German securities, which advanced on a favorable interpretation of the election results. British funds and the list of domestic industrial stocks alike were irregular, buit with rather good spots here and there. The Anglo-American favorites were marked up to conform with New York quotations. Wednesday's session at London was dull, and prices receded until just before the close, when a sharp rally wiped out most of the losses. British funds were sold rather heavily at the start, but the final upswing brought them back to former levels. The foreign list was lower, German bonds and transatlantic stocks both showing recessions. British industrials were heavy, with the exception of textile shares. A firmer tendency appeared Thursday, owing to the good overnight reports from New York. The transatlantic list featured the market, and the advance in this section also stimulated buying in other departments. British funds were steady. Further advances appeared in the international list at London yesterday, but other sections were quiet.

The Paris Bourse was active and higher, Monday, notwithstanding the lack of reports from London, as the results of the German election gave an excellent impression in France. Foreign securities advanced sharply, and there were also good gains in French bank and industrial stocks. The fortnightly settlement was easily made with money at $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. After a weak opening Tuesday, prices on the Bourse again advanced, but net changes for the session were unimportant. The initial losses were recovered and in some cases small gains appeared over previous figures. Wednesday's dealings were dull, and prices slowly receded. The opening was good, but after the initial orders were filled demand dropped and small offerings sufficed to lower the quotations. French and foreign issues were equally heavy. Reports of a bouyant trend at New York stimulated the market Thursday, and prices advanced in all departments. International issues were the favorites, but French securities likewise moved forward. There was some profit-taking just before the close. The dealings yesterday were featured by a renewed upswing in foreign stocks. French issues were unchanged.

The Berlin Boerse was hesitant at the opening Monday, owing to uncertainty regarding the reaction to the parliamentary elections. Prices dropped slightly at first, but when it appeared that no great amount of securities would be offered speculative purchases were resumed and quotations advanced. Early losses were not only regained, but in many cases small net advances were recorded. Business Tuesday was extremely dull, and prices sagged slightly. The losses were small, however, and confined to the more speculative securities. There was again an easy tendency Wednesday, with turnover at a minimum. Continued political disturbances caused modest selling, but the losses exceeded a point in only a few instances. Favorable reports from New York gave the market a cheerful tone Thursday, prices advancing modestly. Both foreign and German buyers were active in this session, it was said, and all active securities advanced one to two points. Substantial gains were recorded at Berlin in a more active session yesterday.

PARTICIPATION of the United States Government in a world economic conference, to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations, has been assured through acceptance by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, of an invitation extended by Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon, of Great Britain, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the organizing committee for the conference, named by the League Council. The invitation was transmitted by D. G. Osborne, counselor of the British Embassy in Washington, and the text was published last Sunday. Acceptance was announced Wednesday. Although no time or place has so far been set for the conference, it is confidently assumed the meeting will be held in London, next October. This gathering will be the second phase of the Lausanne conference, as it will result directly from the recommendations of the Young plan advisory committee, made last December. The experts then suggested, it will be recalled, that a conference of governments be held to consider not only reparations, but also "the measures necessary to solve the other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for, and may prolong, the present world crisis." In an exchange with Sir John Simon, late last May, Secretary Stimson indicated that the United States would be willing to attend such a world conference, provided it were held in London and could thus be dissociated from the reparations negotiations at Lausanne. It was stipulated at the time that the agenda exclude reparations and debts questions, and also debate on tariff rates. Before its recent adjournment Congress voted $\$ 40,000$ to defray the costs of American attendance at this projected conference.

The scope of the conference is delineated in part V of the Lausanne Treaty, which is made a part of the invitation now extended and accepted. It is set forth in this "Resolution Relating to a World Economic and Financial Conference," that detailed examination is to be given (a) financial questions, and (b) economic questions. Among the former will be monetary and credit policy, exchange difficulties, the level of prices and the movement of capital. The economic questions will relate to improved conditions of production and trade interchanges, with particular attention to tariff policy, prohibitions and restrictions of importation and exportation, and producers' agreements. "The conference," it is
stated in the resolution, "emphasizes in particular the necessity of restoring currencies to a healthy basis, and of thereby making it possible to abolish measures for exchange control and to remove transfer difficulties; further, the conference is impressed with the vital need of facilitating the revival of international trade." The invitation to the gathering thus projected is in two parts. In the first part Sir John Simon, as Chairman of the organizing committee, invites the United States to be represented on that committee. In the second part Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, as President of the Lausanne conference, invites the United States to designate two experts as members of the preparatory committee, which will draft agenda of the conference. In the note transmitting the invitations it is remarked that they are extended "on the understanding that the questions of reparations and debts and of specific tariff rates (as distinguished from tariff policy) will be excluded from the scope of the conference and that among the monetary matters within its scope will be the question of silver."

REPRESENTATIVES of the British nations at the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa settled down, this week, to a consideration of specific trade proposals, which will apparently be the subject of negotiation for some time to come. Whether the numerous suggestions made at the meeting will finally be rounded into a treaty of any great importance remains questionable, owing to the diverse intterests of the United Kingdom and the eight Dominions. Ottawa reports indicated a tone of acerbity in the exchanges early this week, as the Dominion representatives appeared to resent the statement by Stanley Baldwin, head of the United Kingdom delegation, that the Dominions are lagging behind Britain in the mutual exchange of trade benefits. A sharp rejoinder was made last Sunday by N. C. Havenga, Finance Minister of South Africa, who denied Mr. Baldwin's charge so far as his own Dominion is concerned, and added that the object of the conference "is not best served" by statements like that of the chief British delegate. The statistics cited by Mr. Baldwin in support of his contention are misleading, Mr. Havenga intimated, as gold was included in the South African exports in a manner that was "clearly fallacious."

After a short recess the conference was resumed Tuesday, and it was promptly indicated that the Canadian delegation had virtually completed its initial list of trade proposals. A formal statement, embodying suggestions for extensive tariff and trade preferences on both sides, was submitted by Prime Minister Bennett of Canada to Mr. Baldwin, Thursday. The plan, an Associated Press dispatch stated, would mean perhaps as much as $\$ 200,000,000$ a year increase in Canadian imports of British goods, and a similar increase in British takings of Canadian products. British goods covered by the Canadian offer include iron and steel, anthracite coal, automobiles, electrical supplies, brass products and certain lines of textile and leather goods. Canada, in turn, asks new or increased British preferences on her wheat, meats, dairy products, fish, copper, nickel, zinc, lead, cattle, vegetables and fruits. Study of this proposal was promptly begun by the United Kingdom delegation, which is, of course, in the key position.

It is reported in a number of dispatches from Ottawa that the chief aim of Mr. Baldwin and his associates is to break down the tariff walls of the Dominions to a point at which British products can actually compete within those walls against the goods of well-developed Dominion industries. This, moreover, is said to be only the opening skirmish of a larger British battle to break down tariff barriers throughout the world. It was remarked in an Ottawa dispatch of last Saturday to the New York "Times" that neither the United States, nor Argentina, nor any other foreign country need feel that it "must shut up shop because its business with the British has been shut off by Empire agreements at the Imperial Economic Conference." There is little likelihood of any agreements that will be vital, it was added. "Even far away Moscow has no cause for anxiety and alarm in awaiting the final decision of this conference," the dispatch continued. "What is really being demonstrated here is that, despite all the hopes and expectations to the contrary, common language, common tradition and common allegiance to a crown are not a sufficient solvent of the self-interests of nine industrially and commercially ambitious countries, each of them politically independent."

PARLIAMENTARY elections in Germany last Sunday resulted somewhat inconclusively, and the primary issue of a dictatorship for the Reich or the continuance of Constitutional government remains to be determined rather by future events than by the direct votes of the electorate. Sweeping gains were made in the voting by the NationalSocialists, under the leadership of Adolph Hitler, but these will not suffice to give a parliamentary majority to the "Nazis" and the parties allied with them in their endeavor to achieve a "Constitutional dictatorship." The Communists also made progress, while the other main parties either held their ground or else lost slightly in representation. The gains made by the parties of the extreme Right and the extreme Left were chiefly at the expense of smaller groups with similar leanings and the essential balance of the German Reichstag will be disturbed only moderately by the election results. In these circumstances there is little indication, as yet, regarding the formation of a new Government to replace the interim regime of Chancellor Franz von Papen, after the newly elected Reichstag meets on August 30. Indeed, it is suggested in many reports that Col. von Papen and his Defense Minister, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, may elect to remain in office for some time after the Reichstag assembles.

The election itself was orderly, notwithstanding the intense bitterness of the campaign and the numerous fatalties that marked its progress. On the eve of the plebiscite further clashes occurred between the National-Socialists (Fascists) and Communists, with ten deaths reported. The fanaticism aroused by the campaign is subsiding only slowly, as renewed rioting resulted Wednesday in three additional deaths. The intense interest taken in the election was reflected in the heavy balloting, $36,845,279$ votes being cast. This total, representing more than $83 \%$ of the electorate, was exceeded only in the Presidential election last March, when $37,658,000$ persons voted. The National-Socialists received $13,732,777$ votes, or about 300,000 more than were cast for Adolph Hitler when he ran for President earlier this year. The Hitlerite group of Depu-
ties in the Reichstag will number 230 as against 107 in the old Reichstag, but despite this impressive showing the voting was generally considered a severe blow to the "Nazis," who aimed at an absolute majority. Together with the Nationalists of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg and their other allies, the Fascists will have an aggregate representation of 283 votes, while the parties of the Left, including the Communists, will have a representation of 324 . The new Reichstag, which has been formally summoned to meet Aug. 30, will be the largest on record, with an aggregate of 607 Deputies, as against 597 in the old Chamber. The increase is due to the heavy voting and the German electoral system, whereunder one Deputy is elected for each 60,000 votes polled by a party. Under this system all the party leaders are elected, and there were no outstanding personal defeats in the balloting last Sunday.
The election results are especially interesting because of their bearing on the progress of the Fascist movement in Germany. Although the Hitlerites received about $37 \%$ of the votes cast, the lack of distinct progress over the number received last March was considered the more important circumstance. "The Nazi movement has not yet reached its height, but it has lost its momentum," was the comment of John Elliott, Berlin correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune." This trend is considered characteristic of extremist movements, based on sensational appeals to a distracted electorate, and if past experience is any guide, it is likely that Hitlerism will wane in the future. Most Germans of Fascist leanings apparently rallied around the Hitler standard, as the Nationalist party of Dr. Hugenberg polled only $2,172,941$ votes, as against $2,458,000$ in the Reichstag elections of 1930.
In the new Reichstag the parties of the Right will number 283, while the ordinary parties of the Left, who might be expected to join in a coalition, or at least vote together in an emergency, will number 235. The Communists, who never join with anyone, will have 89 seats, and in any parliamentary test involving a distinct division on Right and Left lines they will hold the balance of power. Parliamentary rule in this situation will prove difficult, and the prospects are none too favorable. The decision of the "transitional Government" of Chancellor von Papen and General von Schleicher will be highly important, as it is believed these personal appointees of President von Hindenburg may attempt to continue their rule for the entire impending Parliamentary term of four years. To achieve this end, however, the support of the stern and uncompromising old President of the Reich would be necessary in the form of an endless series of decrees under Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution. Whether this procedure would accord with the sense of duty of General von Hindenburg is questioned in most quarters.
Despite such difficulties, grounds are seen by all observers for believing that the present Cabinet heads will attempt to remain in office with the sympathetic support of the Fascists. Although Colonel von Papen and General von Schleicher took only a modest part in the election campaign, their public addresses and their acts in office bear out the widely held view that they favor the Fascist cause, as against the Weimar republican parties. The lack of a Fascist majority in the Reichstag, on the other hand, will make effective rule difficult unless a coalition is arranged with the Centrist followers of Dr.

Bruening. In this sense, Dr. Bruening and his Catholic Center party are regarded as holding the whip hand. The von Papen Government is thus faced with the alternatives of ruling in the future by unconcealed dictatorship, or else coming to terms with Dr. Bruening, for whose downfall as Chancellor it was responsible. If any such combination is attempted and fails, it is suggested that Chancellor von Papen and Defense Minister von Schleicher may fall back on the risky expedient of proscribing the Communist party, in order to obtain the legal fiction of a parliamentary majority. It is also possible that the German leaders will decide in favor of repeated dissolutions of the Reichstag, in the hope that an election-weary people will eventually grant a distinct majority to some group.
The election results were generally considered disappointing in Germany, according to the excerpts from the press comments, which were cabled over. It was admitted on all sides that the situation is now no clearer than it was after the Prussian elections last April. Only the Centrists and Communists appear to have cause for rejoicing, it was pointed out, as they were successful beyond their expectations. In London and Paris it was remarked that the spectacular movement headed by Adolph Hitler is apparently reaching its end, with a buttressing effect on democratic government. There are no new developments likely in Germany for the next week, owing to orders for a "civic truce," issued by the Government Monday. During this period negotiations for the reconstruction of the Government will be in abeyance, it is said. Party representations in the new and old Reichstags, as announced officially by the Government Election Commission, Monday, is as follows:

| ${ }^{\text {E P Partles of the Btoht-R }}$ |  |  | Parties of the Left-1 | $\stackrel{\text { New }}{\text { neichstag. }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\text { Relchstag. }]{\text { Ol }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Soclalists.- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nationalists. | 37 |  | Catholle Centre | 76 |  |
| Popuilists.-....--- | 7 | 30 | Bavarian People's | 20 | 19 |
| Christian Socialists.- | 4 | 14 | State party | 4 | 14 |
| Agrarlan partles....- | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | ${ }_{23}^{21}$ | Bavarlan Farme | 2 |  |
|  |  |  | Total | 235 | 244 |
| Totals... | 283 | 236 | Extreme Left- |  |  |
| *) ${ }^{\text {TI the the old Relchstag }} 20$ se |  |  | Communists. | 89 | 7 |
| Reichst |  |  | Grand to | 607 | *577 |

DIFFICULTIES encountered in the recent negotiations for an international loan of 300 , 000,000 schillings to Austria have been reflected, during the last week, by "technical" default on the part of the Austrian Government on its $7 \%$ League of Nations loan, floated in 1923 in the amount of $\$ 126,000,000$, and its $7 \%$ international loan of 1930 , floated in the amount of $\$ 55,000,000$. Coupons recently due on these loans have been paid, but it is now announced in behalf of the trustees that the Austrian Government is no longer making transfers in order to maintain the reserve funds at required levels. This lapse is due to the transfer moratorium, proclaimed in Vienna July 16, to apply alike to public and private debts. Under this decree, Austrian debtors are paying their foreign debts in schillings at par into a blocked account of the Austrian National Bank. The $300,000,000$-schilling loan which was to avert the necessity for a transfer moratorium was approved by the League of Nations Council July 15, but the Austrian Parliament has so far refused to ratify the loan agreement. France and Great Britain were to contribute $100,000,000$ schillings each to this loan, with Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Spain and Czechoslovakia making up the remaining $100,000,000$ schillings. Terms of this
proposed loan agreement have not been disclosed, but it was reported from Vienna that it includes clauses restricting Austria's independence. At French insistence, it is said, a political pledge was included, which would mean that Austria would have to dismiss all hope of political or economic fusion with Germany for 20 years. Chancellor Dollfuss was unable to secure ratification of this document in the Parliament, and it was decided late last week to postpone consideration of the matter until September.

THE ancient territorial dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay regarding the Gran Chaco area between these nations has again flared into informal warfare, and all the organized peace machinery of the world has been set in motion to prevent martial declarations and protracted strife. It is more than probable that the appeals of the combined American nations and of the League of Nations will suffice to prevent the agony of formal war, as they did on a similar occasion in 1928, but the incident again emphasizes the need for adjustment of this long-standing quarrel. Clashes between the opposing troops in the disputed "Great Forest" area were reported with increasing frequency during recent months, each incident adding to the irritation felt on either side and to the spirit of militant patriotism. The rumblings of war finally caused alarm throughout the world when, last Sunday, Bolivian troops were reported in an organized assault on Fort Boqueron, held by Paraguayan troops. This attack was successful, but it was immediately followed by a general order for the mobilization of all Paraguayan troops. Bolivia was already on a war footing, and official bulletins issued Thursday indicated that the Bolivian forces are continuing their offensive.
The American neutral nations on the one hand and the League of Nations on the other have acted with great dispatch in this situation to prevent further hostilities. The committee of neutral American diplomats in Washington dispatched a note to the Bolivian Government, Tuesday, in which they urged La Paz to agree to a suspension of hostilities on the basis of the status quo ante, the territorial question again to be submitted to arbitration. In a reply sent from La Paz Thursday, the Bolivian Government indicated its willingness to suspend hostilities, but only on the basis of the present positions of the armed forces, and not on the basis of the positions held June 1, as proposed by the neutrals. Highly important in this controversy was a further note, dispatched to the two disputants Wednesday by the 19 American neutral nations, in which the principle was laid down that these nations would not recognize territorial gains in the disputed Chaco area won by force of arms. This declaration, made under the leadership of the United States Government, is an extension of President Hoover's policy of non-recognition of conquest by arms, first exercised in the Manchurian crisis last winter. The League of Nations took action in the Chaco conflict last Saturday, when Jose Matos of Guatemala, as President of the Council, sent notes to the two Governments reminding them of their international obligations under the League Covenant.

THERE have been no changes this week in the discount rates of any of the central banks. Rates are $11 \%$ in Greece; $81 / 2 \%$ in Bulgaria; $7 \%$
in Austria, Rumania, Portugal and Lithuania; 61/2\% in Spain and in Finland; 6\% in Colombia; 5.11\% in Japan; $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ in Estonia and in Chile; $5 \%$ in Germany, Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia; 41/2\% in Norway; 4\% in Sweden, Denmark, Danzig and India; $31 / 2 \%$ in Belgium and in Ireland; $21 / 2 \%$ in France and in Holland, and 2\% in England and in Switzerland. In the London open market discounts for short bills on Friday were $5 / 8 @ 11 / 16$ as against $5 / 8 @ 11 / 16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $11 / 16 @ 3 / 4 \%$ for three months bills as against $3 / 4 @$ $13 / 16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call in London on Friday was $3 / 8 \%$. At Paris the open market rate continues at $17 / 8 \%$, and in Switzerland at $11 / 2 \%$.

THE Bank of England statement for the week ended Aug. 3 shows an increase of $£ 823,216$ in gold holdings, but as this was attended by an expansion of $£ 5,442,000$ in circulation, reserves fell off $£ 4,619,000$. The Bank now holds $£ 139,399,674$ of gold in ${ }^{*}$ comparison with $£ 134,827,755$ a year ago. Public deposits rose $£ 248,000$ and other deposits dropped off $£ 1,495,265$. The latter consists of bankers'? accounts, which decreased $£ 3,234,228$, and other accounts, which increased $£ 1,738,963$. The proportion of reserve to liability is down to $29.88 \%$ from 33.05 a week ago. A year ago the ratio was $41.25 \%$. Loans on Government securities increased $£ 7,208,000$ and loans on other securities fell off $£ 3,816,280$. Of the latter amount $£ 966,013$ was from discounts and advances and $£ 2,850,267$ was from securities. The discount rate is not changed at $2 \%$. Below we furnish the weekly figures for the past five years:

| 1932. Aug. 3. \& | $\begin{gathered} 1931 . \\ \text { Aug. } 5 . \\ £ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1930 . \\ \text { Aug. } 6 . \\ £ . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1929 . \\ \text { Aug. } 7 . \end{gathered}$ $\pm$ | $\begin{gathered} 1928 . \\ \text { Aug. } 8 . \\ \perp \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation.--...--a374,727,000 | 365,251,566 | 372,978,274 | 376,202,888 | 136,777,000 |
| Publle deposits | 11,438,012 | 8,885,662 | 8,269,890 | 12,913,000 |
| Other deposits.....-121,252,018 | 96,612,240 | 98,339,647 | 104,255,749 | 104,531,000 |
| Bankers accounts $84,951,848$ | 63,436,883 | 61,552,286 | 67,127,342 |  |
| Other accounts_.-- 36,300,170 | 33,175,357 | 36,787,361 | 37,128,407 |  |
| Governm't securitles 75,978,765 | 49,310,906 | 53,145,547 | 74,266,855 | 29,062.000 |
| Other securities...- 35,231,342 | 32,301,752 | 31,574,416 | 31,163,431 | 49,099,000 |
| Diset. \& advances $14,314,101$ | 9,018,855 | 7,960,057 | 6,834,541 |  |
| Securitles....-.-- $20,917,241$ | 23,282,897 | 23,614,359 | 24,328,890 |  |
| Reserve note \& coin 39,671,000 | 44,576,189 | 40,616,565 | 25,228,695 | 57,405,000 |
| Coin and bullion..-139,399,674 | 134,827,755 | 153,594,839 | 141,431,583 | 174,432,054 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilitles. 29.88\% | 41.25\% | 37.88\% | 22.41\% | 48.88\% |
| Bank rate.-.......- $2 \%$ | 412\% | 3\% | 53\%\% | 416\% |

THE Bank of Germany in its statement for the last quarter of July shows an increase in gold and bullion of $12,079,000$ marks. The Bank's gold, owing to this gain, now amounts to $766,216,000$ marks, in comparison with $1,363,298,000$ marks a year ago and $2,648,910,000$ marks two years ago. Reserve in foreign currency decreased $9,916,000$ marks, silver and other coin $115,376,000$ marks, notes on other German banks $8,844,000$ marks and other liabilities $3,824,000$ marks. Notes in circulation show an expansion of $244,936,000$ marks, raising the total of the item to $3,966,868,000$ marks. Total circulation last year was $4,453,732,000$ marks and the year previous $4,637,559,000$ marks. Increases appear in bills of exchange and checks of $227,904,000$ marks, in advances of $122,068,000$ marks, in investments of 1,000 marks, in other assets of $34,018,000$ marks and in other daily maturing obligations of $20,818,000$ marks. Deposits abroad remain unchanged. The proportion of gold and foreign currency to note circulation is down to $22.5 \%$ from $24 \%$
the previous quarter. The same ${ }^{\text {Them }}$ - year ago stood at $36.1 \%$ and two years ago at $62.7 \%$. A comparison of the various items for three years is furnished below:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

| Changes <br> for Week. | $\text { July } 301932 .$ | July 31 1931. | July 311930. Retchsmarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold and buliton....-Inc. 12,079,000 | 766,216,000 | 1,363,298,00 | 2,648,910,000 |
| Of which depos, abr'd Unchanged, | 47,069,000 | 99,553,000 | 149,788,000 |
| Res've in for'n curr-.-Dee. 9,916,000 | 127,870,000 | 246,322,000 | 260,867,000 |
| Bills ot exeh. \& ehecksInc. $227,904,000$ | 3,155,143,000 | 3,521,605,000 | 1,913,477,000 |
| Bilver and other coin. Dee. 115,376,000 | 180,040,000 | 45,034,000 | 150,303,000 |
| Notes on oth.Ger.bks.Dee. $8,844,000$ | 2,430,000 | 3,757,000 | 5,441,000 |
| Advances...--.-.---Inc. 122,068,000 | 224,032,000 | 347,044,000 | 133,178,000 |
|  | 365,218,000 | 102,874,000 | 101,015,000 |
| Other assets............Inc. $34,018,000$ Liabulites- | 792,661,000 | 908,794,000. | 683,676,000 |
| Notes in circulation.-.Inc. 244,936,000 | 3,966,868,000 | 4,453,732,000 | 4,637,559,000 |
| Oth.dally matur.obllg.Inc. 20,818,000 | 379,591,000 | 833,788,000 | 397,644,000 |
| Other Habilities....-.-Dec. $3,824,000$ | 699,725,000 | 763,877,000 | 219,853,000 |
| Propor. of gold \& for'n curr. to note circul'nDec. | 22.5\% | 36.1\% | 62.7\% |

THE Bank of France statement for the week ended July 29 records a decline in gold holdings of 142,509,132 francs. The Bank's gold now amounts to $82,167,515,132$ francs, as compared with last year's figure of $58,407,489,492$ francs. The items of credit balances abroad and bills bought abroad reveal increases of $725,000,000$ francs and $254,000,000$ francs, while French commercial bills discounted fell off $1,088,000,000$ francs. A large decrease appears in note circulation, namely $1,316,000,000$ francs. The total of circulation is now $82,118,994,825$ francs, in comparison with $79,861,537,655$ francs a year ago and $74,008,400,955$ francs two years ago. Advances and creditor current accounts decreased $6,000,000$ francs and $1,606,000,000$ francs respectively. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities stands at $76.16 \%$, as compared with $56.21 \%$ last year. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:

| Changes <br> for Week. <br> Francs. | July 291932. Francs. | July 311931. Francs. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 11930 . \\ & \text { Francs. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings....- Dee. 142,509,132 | 82,167,515,132 | 58,407,489,492 | 46,061,058,118 |
| Credit bals. abr'd.Inc. $725,000,000$ 3,385,052,485 11,217,826,070 7,067,125,242 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| bills discounted.Dec 1088,000,000 | 3,904,470,653 | 4,563,856,5 | 4,778,235,429 |
| bBills bought abr'dinc. $254,000,000$ | 2,098,583,229 | 15,025,258,004 | 18,918,338,119 |
| Adv. agt. securs_.-Dec. $6,000,000$ | 2,747,447,197 | 2,859,780,191 | 2,841,209,979 |
| Note circulation_Inc. 1,316,000,000 | 82,118.94.825 | 79,861,537,655 | 74,008,400,955 |
| Cred. curr, accts_-Dec 1606,000,000 | 25,773,836,601 | 24,039,502,357 | 15,788,521,198 |
| Proportion of gold |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Habilties -.-.---Inc. 0.09\% | 76.16\% | 56.21\% | 1.2 |

THERE were no changes of any importance in the New York money market this week, funds being available in great plenty at the exceedingly low rates now prevalent. A hardening tendency appeared yesterday in the market for United States Treasury bills and certificates, but this is apparently based rather on the slowing down of open market purchases by the Federal Reserve than on any expectation of tighter conditions. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange were $2 \%$ for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans. Funds overflowed into the unofficial "street" market every day, and transactions in call loans were reported every day at $1 \%$ in this market. Time loans were unchanged. Brokers loans against stock and bond collateral increased $\$ 1,000,000$ for the week to Wednesday night, according to the tabulation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The more comprehensive New York Stock Exchange report, covering the entire month of July, showed a decline in loans of $\$ 1,974,-$ 352. Gold movements for the week to Wednesday night consisted of imports of $\$ 2,303,000$, exports of $\$ 6,000,000$ and a net decrease of $\$ 26,243,000$ in the stock of the metal held earmarked for foreign account.

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $2 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week both for new loans and renewals. The time money market has been quiet this week, only one transaction being reported. Rates are quoted nominally at 11/4@ $11 / 2 \%$ for all dates. Prime commercial paper has been in good demand, but paper is available only in small quantities and sales are limited to the supply that can be obtained. Quotations for choice names of four to six months' maturity are 2114@ $21 / 2 \%$. Names less well known are $23 / 4 \%$. On some very high class 90 -day paper occasional transactions at $13 / 4 \%$ are noted.

PRIME bankers' acceptances have been in sharp demand this week, but there is still a dearth of paper and dealers were able to fill only a part of their orders. Rates are unchanged. The quotations of the American Acceptance Council for bills up to and including three months are $7 / 8 \%$ bid, $3 / 4 \%$ asked; for four months, $1 \%$ bid, and $7 / 8 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $11 / 4 \%$ bid and $11 / 8 \%$ asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 \%$ for $1-90$ days; $11 / 8 \%$ for $91-120$ days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for maturities from 121-180 days. The Federal Reserve banks show an increase in their holdings of acceptances, the total being $\$ 40,693,000$, against $\$ 39,700,000$ last week. Their holdings of acceptances for foreign correspondents also increased, rising from $\$ 57,494,000$ to $\$ 59,496,000$. Openmarket rates for acceptances are as follows:
$\qquad$
SPOT DELIVERY
Prime ellgrble bills.................
 FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.
Eligible member banks... $\qquad$
$\square$

T'HERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Re serve banks:
discount rates of federal reserve banks on all classes and maturities of eligible paper.

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Rate in Effect on Aug. 5. | Date Established. | Prertous Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston.- | $31 / 2$ | Oct. 171931 | 21/2 |
| New York... | 21/2 | June 241932 |  |
| Cleveland.- | $31 / 2$ | Oct. 241931 |  |
| Rtichmond | $31 / 2$ | Jan. 251932 |  |
| Atlanta | $31 / 5$ | Nov. 141931 |  |
| Chlcago | $21 / 2$ | June 251932 | $31 / 2$ |
| St. Louls.-. | $31 / 5$ $31 / 2$ | Oct. 221931 | $21 / 2$ |
| Minneapolis. | 31/2 | Sept. 121830 |  |
| Dallas...... | $31 / 5$ | Jan. 281932 |  |
| San Franctsco | $31 / 2$ | Oct. 211931 | $21 / 2$ |

STERLING exchange presents no new trends from those of recent weeks. The market is dull and drifting, with sterling irregularly inclined to ease. The range this week has been from $3.521 / 4$ down to 3.46 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $3.495 / 8$ and $3.555 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been from $3.523 / 8$ to $3.461 / 8$, compared with a range of between $3.493 / 4$ and $3.553 / 4$ a week ago. On Monday the market was exceptionally dull and quotations and trading were largely nominal as there was a holiday in London. The market reports a great scarcity of commercial bills owing, of course, to the tremendous curtailment of international commerce during the past few years. From this side there was a good demand for exchange
on London for tourist account, but there are no large scale financial requirements and speculative trading is barely in evidence. Speculative traders fear to take a technical position, not knowing what the London authorities may do in the matter of maintaining rates, although there has been less evidence in the past few weeks of official interference in the market than at any time since last September. Present rates frequently touch the lowest figures since March and compare with the year's high point of $3.831 / 2$, also quoted in March. The market continues hesitant as it is still believed in responsible quarters that both the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England will presently reduce their rediscount rates. The New York bank's rate continues at $21 / 2 \%$, where it has been since June 24, and the Bank of England rate is at $2 \%$, which, as has been pointed out, is the lowest since 1897 and the lowest ever posted in London, but bankers are confident because of the trend of money rates in both centres that lower central bank rates are in order. However, it is doubtful if the Bank of England intends to make any change in its rediscount rate until the close of the British economic conference at Ottawa, as recommendations are likely to result from the conference that will have an important bearing on British currency and fiscal matters.

According to London advices, the lower rates for sterling which have prevailed for the past few weeks are regarded with favor by the general business interests of Great Britain. The lower rates, it is said, not only help the War Loan conversion by inducing foreign holders to convert rather than take their money away at the current unfavorable value of sterling. And they say current sterling rates are helping also to some extent to raise commodity prices in England. There is no reason, however, for the market to anticipate an extremely low level, and were a bear movement to develop it is almost certain that operators on that side would be caught by counter-operations of London working through the exchange equalization account. One chief cause of the current ease in sterling with respect to the dollar, and in fact for the ease in all European currencies, is the flow of funds from London and the Continental centres to the New York security market as a result of the greater confidence which has developed in the past few weeks. There is practically no change in open market money rates in London, which are clearly out of line with the Bank of England's official rediscount rate. Call money against bills is plentiful at $1 / 2 \%$, two-months bills at $5 / 8 \%-11-16 \%$, three-months bills at $11-16 \%$ to $3 / 4 \%$, four-months bills at $3 / 4 \%$ to $7 / 8 \%$, and six-months bills at $11 / 8 \%$. Both the British Treasury and the Bank of England continue to buy gold in the open market, although the metal is at a high premium. This week gold seems to have sold in London at from 117 s . to 118 s . 6d., which compares with the Bank of England's official purchasing price of 84 s . 10 d . per ounce. The difference between the official price and the market premium, it would seem, is paid for through the equalization account. The lower sterling goes, the higher is the premium on gold, of course. Hence exports of the metal from India and the Far East are greatly stimulated. Since last October it is estimated that India alone has sent to London more than $£ 60,000,000$ in gold. According to well-imformed bankers, the piling up of gold by the Treasury and the Bank of England clearly indicates the de-
termination of Great Britain to prepare for ultimate return to the gold standard. While money is flowing from London and the European centres to New York and this movement is reflected in lower foreign exchange quotations, nevertheless it must not be interpreted as meaning that there is not a steady flow of funds to the London market. There is every evidence of complete restoration of confidence in London as the world's chief money centre, and the current low rates for money in the open market indicate that funds are abundant there. On Wednesday the Bank of England bought $£ 837,561$ in gold bars. This week the Bank of England shows a gain in gold holdings of $£ 823,216$, the total standing on Aug. 3 at $£ 139,399,674$, which compares with $£ 134,827,755$ a year ago.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Aug. 3, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consisted of imports of $\$ 2,303,000$, of which $\$ 1,804,000$ came from England, $\$ 301,000$ from India, $\$ 97,000$ from Mexico, and $\$ 101,000$ chiefly from Latin-American countries. Exports totaled $\$ 6,000,000$ to France. The Reserve Bank reported a decrease of $\$ 26,243,000$ in gold earmarked for foreign account. In tabular form the gold movement at the Port of New York for the week ended Aug. 3, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK JULY 28-AUG. 3 INCLUSIVE


The above figures are for the week ended Wednesday evening. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal. Gold held earmarked for foreign account, however, decreased $\$ 1,150,500$. Yesterday there were no imports or exports, but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased $\$ 1,550,400$. During the week approximately $\$ 3,536,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 2,200,000$ came from the Philippine Islands, $\$ 802,000$ from China and $\$ 534,000$ from Australia.

Canadian exchange continues at a severe discount. On Saturday last Montreal funds were at a discount of $127 / 8 \%$, on Monday at $123 / 4 \%$, on Tuesday at $13 \%$, on Wednesday at $13 \%$, on Thursday at $127 / 8 \%$ and on Friday at $123 / 4 \%$.
Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in dull trading. Bankers' sight was 3.507-16@3.51; cable transfers 3.505/8@ $3.513 / 8$. On Monday the market was quiet due to a holiday in London. The range was 3.51@3.521/4 for bankers' sight and $3.511 / 8 @ 3.523 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday trading was extremely dull and sterling was easier. Bankers' sight was $3.511 / 8$ @ $3.517 / 8$; cable transfers $3.511 / 4 @ 3.52$. On Wednesday the market was dull and sterling easier. The range was 3.511/4@3.515/8 for bankers' sight and $3.513 / 8 @ 3.513 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling was dull and lower. The range was 3.487/8@ $3.503 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $3.49 @ 3.501 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was sharply lower; the range was $3.46 @ 3.475 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $3.461 / 8 @ 3.473 / 4$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $3.463 / 8$ for demand and $3.465 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished
at $3.46 ; 60$-day bills at $3.451 / 8 ; 90$-day bills at $3.447 / 8$; documents for payment ( 60 days) at $3.451 / 8$ and seven day grain bills at $3.461 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 3.46 .

EXCHANGE on the Continental countries continues irregular and easier, although on balance fractionally firmer than last week. French francs have been displaying an especially easier tone for the last 10 days or more, though the average quotation for exchange on Paris was slightly improved. Bankers have expressed the opinion that Paris was supporting the franc in order to permit the covering of short dollar positions at a better price. It is doubtful, however, if any persistent strength can develop in the franc. Exchange traders are expecting a return flow of gold from Paris to New York before long. At present the franc is receiving some support from tourist requirements, which are, however, far below normal years. On the commercial siđe the balance of payments is greatly against France. In the past three weeks there has been evidence that France is beginning to redistribute its gold. However, it is thought that the Bank of France gold ratio will not be permitted to fall anywhere near the $35 \%$ legal minimum, but will be maintained around $50 \%$, although if confidence were universally restored the matter of ratio would give Bank of France authorities very little concern. Again, for the third successive week, the Bank of France shows a decrease in gold holdings. The statement for July 29 shows a decrease in gold holdings of $142,509,132$ francs. This follows a decrease of $97,788,461$ francs during the week ended July 22 and a decrease for the previous week of $63,871,732$ francs. The Bank's ratio was at record high on July 15, when it stood at $76.31 \%$. Currently the ratio stands at $76.16 \%$, compared with $76.09 \%$ on July 22, with $56.21 \%$ on July 31 1931, and with legal requirement of $35 \%$.

German marks are of course only nominally quoted, as exchange is under the control of the Reichsbank, operating by governmental decree. A few days ago the Deutsche Bank und DiscontoGesellschaft announced that it could not repay the $\$ 25,000,000$ bonds maturing on Sept. 1. This statement caused no surprise in foreign exchange circles and bankers here refuse to regard it as a genuine default. The announcement, it is said, can have no adverse effect upon the credit standing of the German bank as the bank was powerless to do anything except to offer to repay the loan in marks or to extend the maturity with payment of a $2 \%$ cash premium and continuance of interest in dollars. The plight of the Deutsche Bank is clearly an outcome of foreign exchange difficulties. The institution had the funds on hand in marks to meet the maturities, but because of the scarcity of exchange is unable to obtain the necessary dollars. This case illustrates one of the outstanding difficulties involved in foreign exchange control by government decree. It is easy enough to buy marks anywhere, but difficult for a German national to buy the necessary foreign currency with which to pay his foreign creditors.
Belgian francs have been inclined to weakness for the past two weeks, although the rate is slightly firmer on average this week, and it is thought that the belga is receiving some official support. Foreign exchange circles expect that there will be a movement of gold from Belgium to New York before long. The gold import point from Belgium is believed to be about
13.84. In the case of a Belgian bank with a branch in New York or an American bank having a branch in Belgium, it is said that gold can be brought to this side with the belga at 13.86 , the rate around which the unit has been ruling for the past few weeks.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 88.53 on Friday of this week, against 89.53 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished on Friday at $3.911 / 2$, against $3.911 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $3.915 / 8$, against $3.911 / 4$, and commercial sight bills at $3.913 / 8$. against $3.911 / 8$. Antwerp belgas finished at 13.87 for bankers' sight bills and at $13.871 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 13.86 and $13.861 / 2$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were $23.791 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and 23.80 for cable transfers, in comparison with 23.75 and 23.76 . Italian lire closed at $5.093 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at 5.10 for cable transfers, against $5.081 / 4$ and $5.083 / 4$. Austrian schillings closed at $14.111 / 2$, against $14.111 / 2$; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $2.961 / 4$, against $2.961 / 4$; on Bucharest at $0.601 / 4$, against $0.601 / 4$; on Poland at $11.211 / 2$, against $11.221 / 2$ and on Finland at $1.521 / 2$, against $1.521 / 2$. Greek exchange closed at $0.641 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $0.643 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $0.651 / 4$ and $0.651 / 2$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war is irregular. Exchange on Holland and Switzerland, while fractionally firmer this week, has shown ease for many days. The Scandinavian countries fluctuate rather widely and have been quoted lower during the past fortnight as a result of the lower quotations for sterling, with which these currencies are allied. It is of interest to note that the July 15 statement of the National Bank of Norway was published, showing its condition in sterling instead of in kroner. There is much speculation in foreign exchange circles as to whether this development may indicate some real progress in the idea recently launched of establishing a "sterling group." Great Britain is the major export market for the Scandinavian countries. The occurrence is taken as an indication that the Norges Bank is determined to maintain the relation between the kroner and sterling exchange. It is probable that when England returns to the gold basis the Norwegian currency will be stabilized at a level comparable with the pound. The change in the statement is also of interest as it gives rise to speculation as to what the central banks of Sweden and Denmark may do in the same respect. The comparative ease in Dutch guilders is due largely to the flow of Amsterdam funds to the London and New York markets. The last statement of the Netherlands Bank showed gold holdings of $1,015,000,000$ guilders, as against $586,-$ 000,000 at the end of July last year. Its foreign bill holdings are at $69,000,000$ guilders, against $228,000,000$ guilders a year ago, and its notes are covered by gold up to $103 \%$. In Amsterdam it is felt that Holland will have to lose a considerable volume of gold before any normal trade development will be possible. Spanish pesetas show a tendency toward greater firmness. A recent Paris dispatch stated that a report from Madrid was to the effect that the Spanish monetary conference has reported for a continuance of exchange control, although aiming at ultimate complete freedom of exchange. The establishment of a national market for forward exchange was recommended. The con-
ference proposed that after stabilization of the peseta silver be recognized as legal currency in amounts up to 25 pesetas, and that the Treasury accept silver without limit.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 40.20 , against 40.20 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 40.21 , against 40.21 , and commercial sight bills at 40.15 , against 40.15 . Swiss francs closed at $19.451 / 2$ for checks and at $19.453 / 4$ for cable transfers, against 19.44 and $19.441 / 4$. Copenhagen checks finished at $18.741 / 2$, and cable transfers at 18.75 , against $18.941 / 2$ and 18.95 . Checks on Sweden closed at $17.841 / 2$ and cable transfers at 17.85 , against $18.031 / 2$ and 18.04 ; while checks on Norway finished at $17.391 / 2$ and cable transfers at 17.40 , against $17.561 / 2$ and 17.57 . Spanish pesetas closed at $8.121 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at 8.13 for cable transfers, against $8.031 / 4$ and 8.04 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries has presented no new features of importance throughout the past several months. In fact there is really no market so far as the South American currencies are concerned, as all movements of exchange are hampered by the severe control exercised by governmental boards. The Wall Street "Journal" recently analyzed the foreign exchange sitration in the following words:
"The Argentine Exchange Control Commission endeavors to provide exchange for all those needing it, but because of the current conditions and the lack of available exchange, it is forced, like similar commissions in other countries, to ration the available supplies. In meeting requirements, the Commission follows the practice of first supplying exchange necessary for service of government debt abroad. Next in preference comes payment for importations of necessities; then service of railroad loans, \&c. Fourth on the list are letters of credits, immigration remittances, and the fifth item is payment for luxury imports. After these requirements have been met, exchange is available for other commercial obligations.
"Uruguayan preferential list is radically different from the Argentine. Exchange is allotted on a percentage basis. First item to be taken care of is $35 \%$ of the total amount available to be applied to the payment of importation of necessities. The second item is one of $5 \%$ for luxury imports. Of the total amount available, $15 \%$ is applied to service of the national debt.
"Under the current conditions in Argentina, there are considerable sums of pesos in the possession of foreign exporters which are effectively blocked within the country through inability of the exchange control to provide the necessary exchange for transfer. Some attempts are made to transfer these blocked accounts through the bootleg market but it is difficult to find buyers for such exchange. Lack of bids in the bootleg market is caused by the fact that uses to which the exchange can be put are limited.
"Bootleg exchange cannot be tendered for payment of Argentine goods to be shipped out of the country. A shipment of wheat, for instance, must be paid for in pesos accompanied by certification that the exchange has been bought from the Commission. Foreigners hesitate to leave the pesos on deposit in the Argentine banks because there is no way of hedging in the exchange market against possible depreciation of the peso rate. Only uses for this
type of exchange are payment of salaries and purchase of real estate and other property which is not to be moved out of the country. Demand for such exchange, of course, is limited."

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday nominally at $25 \frac{1}{4}$ for bankers' sight bills against $251 / 4$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 25.80, against 25.80. Brazilian milreis are nominally quoted 7.20 for bankers' sight bills and 7.25 for cable transfers, against 7.20 and 7.25 . Chilean exchange is nominally quoted $61 / 8$, against $61 / 8$. Peru is nominal at 21.00 against 21.00 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is irregular. The Chinese units are fairly steady and have made a fractionally better showing in harmony with the slightly steadier prices for silver in the international markets. Japanese yen continue to fluctuate rather widely and are on average much easier than last week. The yen broke sharply in Thursday's market, dropping 44 points to 26.81 . This compares with the closing price last week of $279-16$ and with dollar parity of 49.85 . The market continues to look for a reduction in the rediscount rate of the Bank of Japan from the present $5.11 \%$. It is claimed in Tokyo that except on those trying to export capital Japan's new exchange regulations, which went into effect on July 1, will work no particular hardship. The Finance Minister announced on July 4 that no attempt will be made to influence the course of exchange, but flight of capital and transfers for capital expenditures will not be permitted. Transfers to foreign countries will be allowed in order to meet interest and amortization payments, insurance premiums and running expenses of foreign branches, which are not self-supporting. Foreigners in Japan may not withdraw existing capital investments, but they may withdraw existing deposits in foreign currencies. The banks in Japan, both Japanese and foreign, are forbidden to accept new foreign currency deposits. The Inforeign exchange rates certified by federal reserve banks to treasury under tariff act of 1922, JULY 301932 TO AUG. 5 1932, inclusive.

dian rupee is ruling easier, owing to the easier tone of sterling, to which it is anchored at the rate of 1s. 6 d . a rupee. As the price of gold advances in shillings and pence per ounce in London, it also advances in rupees in India, so that the sales of the metal there to take advantage of the heavy premium are steadily increasing. It is estimated that India has sold more than $£ 60,000,000$ gold since last October.
Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were $257 / 8$ against 27 9-16 on Friday of last week. Hong Kong closed at 23@23 5-16, against 23@23 3-16; Shanghai at 301/8@30 5-16, against 293/4@29 15-16; Manila at $495 / 8$, against $495 / 8$; Singapore at $403 / 4$, against $407 / 8$; Bombay at 265 -16, against $269-16$, and Calcutta at 26 5-16, against 26 9-16.

THE following table indicates the amount of gold bullion in the principal European banks as of August 4 1932, together with comparisons as of the corresponding dates in the four previous years:

| Banks of- | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. | 1929. | 1928. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ngland. | 139,399,674 | 134,827,755 | 153,594,839 | $\stackrel{\stackrel{£}{141,583}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{174,432,054}$ |
| France | 657,340,121 | 467,259,916 | 368,488,469 | 304,877,154 | 240,747,068 |
| Germany b | 35,957,350 | 64,082,300 | 124,956,100 | 100,271,550 | 107,318,650 |
| Spain. | 90,237,000 | 91,003,000 | 98,891,000 |  | 104,337,000 |
| Italy | 61,256,000 | 58,057,000 | 56,323,000 | $55,792,000$ 37451000 | 53,156,000 |
| Netherlands | $84,206,000$ <br> 74,244 | $49,002,000$ $42,649,000$ | $32,555,000$ $34,347,000$ | 28,925,000 | $32,947,000$ |
| Nat. Belg'm | $74,244,000$ $89,156,000$ | 30,504,000 | $34,347,000$ 23,780 | 19,873,000 | 17,914,000 |
| Sweden. | 11,445,000 | 13,214,000 | 13,482,000 | 12,978,000 | 12,785,000 |
| Denmark | 7,440,000 | 9,546,000 | 9,567,000 | 9,588,000 | $10,103,000$ $8,166,000$ |
| Norway | 7,911,000 | 8,131,000 | 8,142,000 | 8,154,000 | 8,166,000 |
| Total week- | 1,258,592,145 | 968,275,971 | 924,126,408 | 821,874,287 | 788,149,772 |
| Prev. week. | 1,256,482,952 | 953,395,982 | 918,020,266 | 816,194,353 | 774,059,882 |

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 $£ 2,353,450$.

## Germany Marks Time Despite Its Election.

The general election in Germany last Sunday was a surprise and disappointment to those who had expected that the vote would register some definite result. The popular vote, provisionally reported on Monday as $36,845,279$, showed a considerable gain over the $34,886,000$ recorded in 1930, and the new Reichstag, due to the peculiarities of the electoral system, will be larger by some thirty members than was its predecessor, but neither the increase in the popular vote nor its distribution gave any party a majority of the seats. The largest number of seats was won by the National Socialists, followers of Adolf Hitler, who secured 230 against 107 in the previous Reichstag, but the imposing gain leaves the party still short 78 seats of a bare majority in a total membership of 607 . The next largest party of the Right, the Hugenberg Nationalists, won only 37 seats, a loss of four, while the other and smaller parties of the Right lost heavily. The aggregate strength of the Right parties, while it increased from 231 to about 280, was due wholly to the Fascist or Hitler gains, but even so it fell considerably short of a majority.

The Left parties, not counting the Communists, showed no such extreme changes, but their aggregate strength in seats is less than that of the Right. The Socialists lost ten seats, winning 133 against a previous 143 . On the other hand the Catholic Centre, the party of former Chancellor Bruening, secured 77 seats against a previous 68 , while the Bavarian People's party rose from 19 to 22 . Counting all the groups of the Left, the republican Opposition, as it has come to be called, obtained about 235 seats against the 280 of the combined Right. Were
each of these two groups to unite, the balance of power in the new Reichstag would be held by the Communists, who increased their vote from 77 to 89.
Union with other parties, however, has hitherto been contrary to Communist policy, and the outlook for combined action among the parties of either the Right or the Left is at the moment highly problematical. The Hugenberg Nationalists have been in the past almost as hostile to Hitler's National Socialists as to the Socialists or Catholic Centre, and while their poor showing in the election has materially dimned their prestige, their future course as a party is still to be determined. The Socialists, on the other hand, the next largest party in the Reichstag to the Hitlerites, gave the Bruening Government little more than the benefit of a benevolent neutrality, and their pronounced opposition to Fascism does not necessarily forecast any change of attitude toward the new Catholic Centre. The prediction voiced shortly after the election that Dr. Bruening and the Centre party would hold a controlling hand seems beside the mark, for not only is the Centre party considerably smaller than the Socialists in the number of seats it controls, but it was only with Socialist tolerance that the Bruening Government was able to keep itself in power. On the face of the returns, in short, no Government of the usual parliamentary kind seems possible.
The outstanding feature of the election is, of course, the failure of the Hitlerites to obtain control of the Reichstag. The gain of the party in popular votes was tremendous in comparison with 1930, a vote of $6,401,210$ in the latter year becoming one of approximately $13,732,777$ last Sunday. This is more than 300,000 in excess of the vote which Hitler received when he contested the presidency with President von Hindenburg in April. The strength of the Nazis in the Reichstag, too, has been more than doubled. But the prize of Reichstag control, confidently predicted and openly boasted about, has been lost. There will be no Fascist Government in Germany controlled outright by Fitler and his followers. The most that the Hitlerites can hope for is a coalition Government, Fascist in general complexion, in which Hitler will have an important voice. An outcome of that kind might very well mean a fundamental change in the kind of political administration that Germany has had, and one that would jeopardize the continuance of the Weimar Constitution, but it would not represent the straightout victory for Fascism which Hitler has worked for. When all the circumstances of the campaign are considered, there is much reason for thinking that the Hitler movement has reached its highwater mark, and that while it will doubtless continue to be of much importance, it can no longer hope to secure complete control.

Until the end of August, then, when the new Reichstag meets, political interest will be fixed upon the policy of the von Papen Government, the attitude of President von Hindenburg, and the manoeuvres of party leaders. Chancellor von Papen, of course, has no more mandate for his Cabinet since the election than he had before. He is still the head of a Ministry which was reconstructed by the fiat of President von Hindenburg, and without any vote or action of the Reichstag to dictate a change. If he looked to Sunday's election to give him the support in the Reichstag which a parliamentary Government is expected to have, he met disappointment along
with others, for there is neither a party nor a party group of any considerable influence in the new legislature that can be regarded as representing the Government. His Ministry will continue to administer affairs until the Reichstag meets, but it must then either prorogue that body and go on governing under presidential decrees, or ask for a vote of confidence and stand or fall by the result, or build up in the interval a coalition support which will enable it to go on under the usual parliamentary mandate.

There is as yet no sufficient basis for a safe prediction as to which of these courses the Government is likely to follow. The high degree of authority which General von Schleicher is credited with exercising in the von Papen Cabinet suggests that a policy strongly tinctured with dictatorship is the one that would most commend itself to the Ministry, and the recent supersession of the constitutional Government in Prussia by a Federal commission with virtually dictatorial powers shows that neither President von Hindenburg nor Chancellor von Papen and his associates hesitates at drastic steps. Government by decree, however, while well adapted to serious emergencies, is hardly to be thought of as a permanent policy save on the assumption that representative government is clearly recognized as having broken down. It would be idle to deny that such a possibility may exist in Germany. The extraordinary rise of the Hitler movement and the more recent outspoken manifestations of regard for monarchy and the Kaiser are clear indications that, on the question of a constitutional government such as the Weimar Constitution provides, the German people are undergoing a significant change of heart, and that popular reaction against parliamentarism as the Reich knows it, and against the Socialist policies which have long been followed, has already carried far. The soil is at least more fertile for some species of dictatorship than it has been for a decade.

It seems more probable, however, that President von Hindenburg, who is the real power in the premises, will give parliamentary government further trial, and that an attempt will be made to construct a Reichstag coalition. For such a step Chancellor von Papen is in an advantageous position. In spite of the fact that the so-called "settlement" of reparations at Lausanne depends entirely upon later agreement concerning war debts, Chancellor von Papen can claim that he has made good the Bruening announcement that no more reparations will be paid under the Young Plan, and that the $3,000,000,000$ gold marks for which the Young Plan annuities were provisionally compounded will not have to be provided for a long time because of the debt controversy, and in any case are a good bargain for Germany. The questions of treaty revision and war guilt have been openly raised and vigorously pressed at Lausanne, and notice has been given at Geneva that Germany must be accorded equality in armaments if any agreement for armament reduction or limitation is to have its approval. On this latter point the von Papen Government has shown considerable shrewdness in availing itself of its recent adhesion to the new European consultative pact to notify the British Government, as it did on Wednesday, of its intention to open negotiations at London for the equal treatment in armaments that General von Schleicher called for in a recent radio address.

Both of these matters would seem to be good bargaining points for some working agreement with the Bruening party and the Socialists. A division of power with the Hitler forces would not seem to be difficult, particularly if Hitler and his advisers are convinced that their strength in the country and in the Reichstag is all that can be expected, and are prepared to modify the extreme demands for Cabinet posts which they are reported to have made as the price of their support. Between the demands of Hitler and those of von Papen's supporters for a strong Government there are many points of similarity, and while Dr. Bruening would have to eat his words if he were to urge his party to join hands with the Nazis, it is possible that he might be induced to avoid embarrassing a Government of the Right if one were formed. President von Hindenburg's attitude toward the Hitlerites in the weeks immediately preceding the election indicates pretty clearly a conviction that a party which has developed such strength and solidarity must be allowed to operate and achieve such success as it can, and a coalition in which the National Socialists were given an important place would be in line with his policy.

The great obstacle to a stable coalition is, of course, the fact that if all the parties of the Right were to unite, their combined votes would still fall short of a majority in the new Reichstag, and that some substantial support must be drawn from the Left. The most, apparently, that can be expected from the Socialists in their present temper is a continuance of a policy of neutrality. The Communists, on their part, are the pariahs of politics in Germany as they are in other European countries, and no coalition that might be formed with them would have any assurance of stability. The responsibility thus rests with peculiar weight upon Dr. Bruening and the Catholic Centre. If Dr. Bruening and his associates, who are naturally conservative, shall conclude that a coalition in which the Hitler party holds an important place is preferable to an undisguised dictatorship maintained in the last resort by the army, they may give their support to the von Papen regime, trusting to time to enlarge their own influence in the combination. It would be easier for Dr. Bruening himself to take such a course because it was he who, faced with a hostile Reichstag, persuaded President von Hindenburg to issue the comprehensive and drastic decrees under which the Bruening Government carried on until its downfall.

Whatever the outcome, it seems reasonably certain that dictatorial methods will advance and parliamentary methods recede. An electoral system under which the voter votes for parties only, leaving to the leaders of the successful parties the designation of members to represent the party in the Reichstag, and which, after an exciting campaign marked by unprecedented personal violence, produces a Reichstag in which the largest party falls far below a majority and a Ministry can be formed only by combining radically hostile elements, is ill-fitted to cope with the problems that confront the German Reich. The example of Great Britain, where a former Labor Premier presides over a Government which is predominantly Conservative, may point the way out for the time-being, but no merely temporizing arrangement can be expected to stay very much the progress of an anti-parliamentary movement to which more than half of the electors who vote, if the Commmists be counted, are evidently committed.

Important Banking Problems Before the Supreme Court.
[By Gregory Hankin, Director, Legal Research Service, Washington, D. 0.]* Most of the banking cases in the past term of the Supreme Court dealt with the rights and duties of National banks. Very few of them related to State banks. In fact, there was only one State bank case of importance, and that related to the question of stockholders' liability under the banking law of Iowa. This case threatened to attain immense proportions when it was argued by the stockholder that the law imposing double liability was unconstitutional because it was retroactively applied.

In this case, suit was brought by the Woodbine Savings Bank against a stockholder to recover an assessment for a stockholder's liability. The stockholder had acquired 26 shares of capital stock as follows: 10 shares in 1891; 10 in 1906; $61 / 6$ shares in 1917; and the last $61 / 6$ shares were exchanged for 6 shares in 1926. All of the stock was fully paid up. No provision relative to assessment to restore impaired capital of the bank was made in the articles of incorporation, nor in the stock certificates, nor in the by-laws of the bank. The first statute, authorizing assessment of stockholder's liability was passed in 1894, amended in 1924, further amended in 1925, and included in the Code of Laws of Iowa in 1927.

The Supreme Court of the State of Iowa upheld the right of the bank to collect on the assessment, and held that the 1927 provision authorized the assessment and collection of stockholders' liability.

The stockholder appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, maintaining that the law of Iowa as applied impaired the contract between the bank and the stockholder, and that as retroactively applied to stock acquired prior to the enactment of the statute, it was contrary to the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The case was argued, but apparently there must have been quite a division in the court, for upon the resignation of Justice Holmes and the appointment of Justice Cardozo, the case was ordered to be reargued, apparently on the question as to the constitutionality of a retroactive provision of this nature.

When the case was decided, however, it was a unanimous decision, in which Justice Stone, delivering the opinion of the court, avoided this controversy concerning retroactive applications of statutes by holding that in order to show that a State statute impaired an obligation of contract, the appellant must first prove that under the existing contract there was no liability which could be imposed upon him as a stockholder of the bank. This the court considered the stockholder here had failed to do. As to the stockholder's contention that the retroactive application of the statute was without due process, the court held this had no merit, because it was within the regulatory powers of the State to impose such liabilities.

> NATIONAL BANKS.

One of the outstanding cases in recent years was that of National Bank of Worcester, Mass., where the question involved was whether under the MacFadden Act a consolidated National bank, that is to say, one which had consolidated with a State bank, succeeded to all the rights and privileges of the State bank, including the right to act as executor or administrator of an estate, to which office the State bank had been appointed. The Supreme Court, in an

[^0]opinion by Chief Justice Taft, held in that case that although the consolidated bank succeeded to such right, the Federal law did not absolve the bank from the necessity of complying with the State law before exercising such right. Since then every year brings at least one or two cases from the various States, in which consolidated banks have sought to exercise the rights of executor or administrator.

This year one such case came from Georgia. The First National Bank \& Trust Co. there became consolidated with a State bank which had acted as administrator of an estate. It filed its report as administrator, but this was refused by the ordinary on the ground that the bank had not succeeded, under the State law, to act as administrator of the estate. The bank maintained that it had that right under the MacFadden Law, which permitted consolidations between National and State banks, and also provided that upon consolidation the consolidated bank shall succeed to all the rights of each of the banks entering into the consolidation. The Supreme Court of Georgia, however, sustained the ruling of the ordinary, and the bank's petition to the United States Supreme Court to review that decision was denied. taxation of banks.
From the standpoint of the special privileges of banks concerning matters of taxation, there were two important cases this term. The first of these also came from the State of Iowa. Under the law of that State savings and National bank stock and moneyed capital are taxed on the basis of $20 \%$ of their actual value at the same rate at which tangible property is taxed under the consolidated levy for local, county and State purposes. For the years in question, this levy ranged from 27.5 to 32.8 mills on the actual value. The taxes laid upon shares of domestic corporations and upon other moneyed capital, such as moneys, credits and notes, was 5 mills on the dollar. After the proper assessments were made, the State auditor, acting without authority, reduced the assessments on the moneys and credits of corporations which were in competition with the Iowa Des Moines National Bank and the Central State Bank.
The latter banks then brought suit to recover the difference collected, the first bank claiming that the resulting discrimination was contrary to Section 5219 R. S., and both banks maintaining that this difference was contrary to the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court of Iowa found that there was systematic discrimination as charged, in favor of shares in competing domestic corporations, but denied relief on the ground that the auditor's acts in disregarding assessments properly made were a usurpation of power and a nullity, that the county treasurer was not bound to accept the auditor's unauthorized certification, and that the competing domestic corporations remained liable for the balance of the assessments.

But the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Brandeis, reversed that decision and held that Sec. 5219 R. S. permitted a state to tax national bank shareholders only at a rate not greater than is as sessed upon competing moneyed capital, and that the limits of this permission were transgressed when the treasurer exacted taxes at rates greater than those applied to competing domestic corporations.

In delivering the opinion, Justice Brandeis especially stressed the point that a state cannot take
advantage of the unconstitutional acts of its officers and absolve itself from the provisions of the 14th Amendment on the ground that those officers acted without authority. Said Justice Brandeis: "The prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment, it is true, has reference exclusively to action by the State, as distinguished from action by private individuals.

But acts done 'by virtue of a public position under a State Government name and for the State'. . . are not to be and in the treated as if they were the acts of private individuals, although in doing them the official acted contrary to an express command of the state law. When a state official, acting under color of state authority, invades, in the course of his duties, a private right secured by the Federal Constitution, that right is violated, even if the state officer not only exceeded his authority but disregarded special commands of the state law.

The second case came from New York, and raised the question as to the meaning of the word "competition" in Sec. 5219 R. S., the statute discussed above. This was a suit brought to enjoin the collection of taxes assessed on shares of national bank stock, alleging that the law, as applied by the New York Court of Appeals, resulted in a heavier burden of taxation on national bank shares than was imposed on competitive moneyed capital.

Under the New York tax law, intangible personal property is exempt from taxation locally, "except shares of stock of banks or banking associations and other moneyed capital coming into competition with the business of national banks
provided that bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness in the hands of individual citizens not employed or engaged in the banking or investment business and representing merely personal investments, not made in competition with such business, shall not be deemed moneyed capital.
The New York Court of Appeals held that the word "competition" referred to in this statute meant a condition of business rivalry arising out of the continuous and regular use of moneyed capital having for its primary purpose the transaction of some branch of business carried on by national banks, but did not include capital employed in business which national banks may incidentally carry on, as for example, the brokerage business, the purchase and sale of corporate bonds or the business of factoring or commission merchant selling.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held that the statute as applied was contrary to Sec. 5219 R. S. and that the collection of the tax should be enjoined. From this decision, the Receiver of Taxes appealed to the Supreme Court, and that Court, without an opinion, àffirmed the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals, thus indicating that that Court took a broader view of the concept of competition than that followed by the Court of Appeals of New York.
Most of the banking cases during the term, however, related to questions of bankruptcy, such for example, as to how far a bank may reimburse itself for money owed to it out of the deposits made by bankrupts. But this leads us into a technical field of law outside the scope of the present discussion,

Lessons Derived from Closed Banks.
Members of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, who collectively oversee four
times as many institutions as does the Comptroller of the Currency, at their annual meeting held in Philadelphia last week, took a very pronounced stand in favor of unit banks and against all forms of branch banking. At the same time their attention was directed to the need of strong banks establishing branches to serve the public in need of banking facilities, which may be denied since so many small banks were unable to withstand the financial cyclone which swept over the country last year and the early part of this year.
There is a busy manufacturing centre at Ardmore, Pa., outside of Philadelphia, in which two small banks have recently been closed, leaving the business men of the community without any banking service. The citizens appealed for help and two large and long established trust companies of Philadelphia replied that they would be glad to establish branch banks in Ardmore, but the town is not in Philadelphia county and the State law prohibits the trust companies from establishing branches outside of Philadelphia county. The incident was cited at the convention to illustrate that the views of a handful of State officials were not fully upheld either by the banking public or by enterprising banks of established reputation which desire to broaden their business.
While the "bank supervisors," whose title in some States is either that of banking commissioner or secretary of banking, discussed some big problems concerning the policies and methods of State banks, there is one particular function relating to their office which apparently they did not take up for consideration. This relates to bank examinations. Stockholders, directors and bank officers as well as legislators can give attention to policies and a host of banking problems, but the function of prime importance to bank shareholders and depositors is a supervision of banks and trust companies which will insure their solvency and continuance in business for public service and for private profit. The guarantee of these ends rests upon thorough and efficient examinations and vigilant supervisors. Neither the supervisors nor the examiners employed by them can take their responsibility too seriously, as they are agents of the State upon whose diligence, integrity and capacity the public relies for protection against fraud, juggling of accounts and assets and inadequate security for loans.

One of the surprising revelations in the large number of failures of small banks throughout the country this year and last is the astonishing amount of defalcations and embezzlements coupled with insufficient security for loans. Investigation of the affairs of closed banks have revealed that loans have been made to bank officials without any security whatever; not only has there been no collateral but not even an endorser, the promissory note given as evidence of indebtedness being little more than an I.O.U. Another method of abstracting bank funds is disclosed by investigations when it is too late to lock the stable door. This is to make an additional loan to a borrower who has already given a first mortgage for possibly more than the real estate is worth, the second loan being secured by a second mortgage and apparently justified by raising the valuation of the encumbered real estate.

Although the bank examiner may not be qualified or have the time to make an investigation himself, whenever any transaction of the kind raises a suspi-
cion in his mind he could report the circumstances to his chief and another investigator skilled in real estate values could conclude the report in an intelligent and reliable manner.

A well-known public accountant is of the opinion that bank examiners are too methodical, pursuing their examinations in pretty much the same manner at regular periods. The effect of this, the accountant states, is that bank employees who carefully study examination methods, feel safe in undermining the examiners, by adopting ways to cover up peculations which the examiners in their cursory inspections will not uncover. Therefore it is urged that the bank examiner should vary his work by doing the unexpected thing at an unexpected time.

At the convention attention was directed to the necessity of a bank adhering to a uniform policy of adequate security for loans. It was explained that no variations should be permitted from requirements laid down for the ordinary borrower when the applicant for a loan is a large depositor, a director or an official. One standard for all borrowers was held to be just and any variation from the rule should awaken special interest in the examiner and arouse more diligent investigation.

Michigan has embarked upon a rather novel experiment in bank reorganization under a special act embodying novel provisions. One requirement is that a depositor must assent to have $60 \%$ of his balance in a closed bank frozen for a period of five years. The balance of $40 \%$ forms a nucleus of a new account against which he may draw or add to as he desires.

## Railroads Earn at the Rate of Only $1.01 \%$ in the First Half of 1932-Big Losses in Earnings.

Class I railroads of the United States for the first six months of 1932 had a net railway operating income of $\$ 112,329,374$, which was at the annual rate of return of $1.01 \%$ on their property investment, according to reports just filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics and made public Aug. 5. In the first six months of 1931 their net railway operating income was $\$ 240,504,555$, or $2.16 \%$ on their property investment. Property investment is $y$ value of road and equipment as shown by the books of the railways, including materials, supplies and cash. The net railway operating income is what is left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals, but before interest and other fixed charges are paid.

This compilation as to earnings for the first six months of 1932 is based on reports from 167 Class I railroads representing a total of 242,111 miles. Gross operating revenues for the first six months of 1932 totaled $\$ 1,601,441,499$ compared with $\$ 2,187,563,109$ for the same period in 1931, or a decrease of $26.8 \%$. Operating expenses for the first six months of 1932 amounted to $\$ 1,280,607,169$ compared with $\$ 1,716,730,131$ for the same period one year ago or a decrease of $25.4 \%$.

Class I railroads in the first six months of 1932 paid $\$ 149,202,085$ in taxes, compared with $\$ 163,400,736$ for the same period in 1931, or a decrease of $8.7 \%$. For the month of June alone the tax bill of the Class I railroads amounted to $\$ 24,441,093$, a decrease of $\$ 2,675,503$ under June the previous year.

Sixty-nine Class I railroads operated at a loss in the first six months of 1932, of which 24 were in the Eastern, 14 in the Southern and 31 in the Western district.

Class I railroads for the month of June alone had a net railway operating income of $\$ 12,653,515$, which, for that month, was at the annual rate of return of $0.59 \%$ on their
property investment. In June 1931 their net railway operating income wa. $\$ 50618,184$, or $2.35 \%$.

Gross operating revenues for the month of June amounted to $\$ 246,236,756$, compared with $\$ 369,810,343$ in Jure 1931, a decrease of $33.4 \%$. Operating expenses in June totaled $\$ 199,330,751$, compared with $\$ 280,133,204$ in the same month in 1931, a decrease of $28.8 \%$. The following further details are furnished:

Eastern District.
Class I railroads in the Eastern district for the first six months in 1932 had a net railway operating income of $\$ 93,567,904$, which was at the annual rate of return of $1.67 \%$ on their property investment. For the same period in 1931 their net railway operating income was $\$ 138,200,368$, or $2.47 \%$ on their property investment. Gross operating revenues of the Class I railroads in the Eastern district for the first six months in 1932 totaled $\$ 832,950,898$, a decrease of $24.5 \%$ below the corresponding period the year before, while operating expenses totaled $\$ 638,497,269$, a decrease of $25.5 \%$ under the same period in 1931.
Class I railroads in the Eastern district for the month of June had a net railway operating income of $\$ 12,187,572$ compared with $\$ 27,179,548$ in June 1931.

## Southern District.

Class I railroads in the Southern district for the first six months of 1932 had a net railway operating income of $\$ 7,703,759$, which was at the annual rate of return of $0.47 \%$ on their property investment. For the same period in 1931 their net railway operating income amounted to $\$ 25,497,912$, which was at the annual rate of return of $1.55 \%$. Gross operating revenues of the Class I railroads in the Southern district for the first six months in 1932 amounted to $\$ 199,458.749$, a decrease of $29.4 \%$ under the same period in 1931, while operating expenses totaled $\$ 168,029,705$, a decrease of $26.5 \%$.
Class I railroads in the Southern district for the month of June had an operating deficit of $\$ 1,362,805$ compared with a net rallway operating income of $\$ 3,206,851$ in June 1931.

## Western District.

Class I railroads in the Western district for the first six months in 1932 had a net railway operating income of $\$ 11,057,711$, which was at the annual rate of return of $0.29 \%$ on their property investment. For the same six months in 1931 the railroads in that district had a net railway op $1.98 \%$ income of $\$ 76,806,275$, which was at the annual rate of return of $1.98 \%$ on their property investment. Gross operating revenues of this year railroads 1031. Whe 1931, while operating expenses totaled
For the month of June alone, the net railway operating income of the Class I railroads in the Western district amounted to $\$ 1,828,748$. The net rallway orating income of the same roads in June 1931 totaled $\$ 20,231,785$.

CLASS I RAILROADS-UNITED STATES.


## New York Federal Reserve Bank on Interna-

 tional Movement of Short Term Funds in 1931-Figures of Department of Commerce.In its July "Monthly Review," the Federal Reserve Bank stated that "an unprecedented outward movement of shortterm foreign funds from this country during 1931 is indicated in a report recently issued by the Department of Commerce. This movement, amounting in the net to $\$ 765,-$ 000,000 , was the result of a withdrawal of $\$ 1,275,000,000$ for foreign funds from this market which was offset in part by a reduction of $\$ 510,000,000$ in American funds employed abroad." The details of this flow of funds, the Bank notes, were presented in the following table:

|  | Dec. 311930. | Dec. 311931. | Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,640,000,000 | 1,022,00 |  |
| ceptance credits and advances and |  |  | -618 |
| overdratts from foreligners ort-term Invest. of Forei | 1,00 | 47,000,000 | 4,000, |
| American acceetancees | 792 | 3, | $\begin{array}{r}-489,000,000 \\ \hline-47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| ithe | 168,000,000 |  | -117,000,000 |
| Tot | 2,737,000,00 | 1,462,000,0 | $-1,275,000,0$ |
| Due fr |  | 125,0 |  |
| vances and overdratts to |  |  |  |
| American short-term in | $\begin{array}{r}94,000,000 \\ 323,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 57,000,000 310,000 | -37,000,0 |
| Other short-term loans Aceeptance credits to for | $323,000,000$ $879,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 310,000,000 \\ & 521.000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,000,00 \\ -358,000,00 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 1,802,000,000 | 1,292,000,000 | -510,000,00 |
| Net short-term Indebtedness to elgners on banking account... | 935,000,000 | 170,000,000 | -765,000 |

In its further remarks the Reserve Bank added:
"The decline in foreign short-term funds in this market was brought about chiefly by a withdrawal of deposits
amounting to $\$ 618,000,000$ and a reduction of $\$ 489,000,000$ in foreign holdings of dollar acceptances. This movement occurred largely during the period immediately following the suspension of gold payments of Great Britain on Sept. 21, and resulted from the policy adopted by a number of foreign central banks of converting their foreign assets into gold, as well as from a loss of confidence on the part of private foreign investors in investments outside of their own countries.
"The reduction in American funds abroad took place primarily through a decline of $\$ 358,000,000$ in the volume of dollar acceptances originating under credits granted to foreigners. This decline was indicative in part of the difficulty encountered by American accepting institutions in extending credits to foreigners in view of the disturbed financial conditions and the foreign exchange restrictions which existed in a number of countries, but it was associated also with the marked shrinkage in the value of world trade. Smaller declines were shown in American deposits and shortterm investments abroad, while an increase occurred in advances and overdrafts granted to foreigners.
"The repatriation of foreign funds in 1931, together with a smaller outflow in 1930, reduced the amount of shortterm foreign funds in this country by more than half-from more than three billion dollars at the end of 1929 to less than one and one-half billion at the end of 1931.
"This huge reduction in the amount of foreign funds in this market was offset only to a small extent by withdrawals of American funds from abroad, yet the United States had a net gain through gold movements and earmarking transactions of about $\$ 100,000,000$ during the two years. In 1931 the $\$ 765,000,000$ reduction in the net short-term indebtedness to foreigners was accompanied by a net gold loss through shipments and earmarking transactions between this and other countries of only $\$ 175,000,000$. This indicates that the reductions in foreign funds have been absorbed to large extent in meeting payments due the United States on the balance of merchandise and other transactions and on long-term indebtedness to this country.
"Although comparable figures are not available for a later date, information that has been reported to this bank has indicated a further rapid outflow during the first six months of 1932, so that the amount of foreign funds now on deposit or employed in short-term investments in this market is believed to represent little more than a reasonable amount of working balances.
"The amount of American short-term funds employed abroad has also shown some further decline during the first half of 1932, but the total, including funds employed in Central European and other countries which cannot be withdrawn under present circumstances, is now much larger than the amount of foreign funds remaining in the United States."

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Balance of International Payments of United States for 1931.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its August 1 "Monthly Review" observes that a recently published study by the Department of Commerce of the balance of international payments of the United States for 1931 shows the effects of two major factors. These, says the Bank, were, first, the direct effects on the movements of commodities, services, and capital of the world-wide depression, and, second, the effects of the financial crisis in the second half of the year. The Bank continues:
This country's favorable balance on merchandise trade was greatly reduced, and the unfavorable balance on "invisible" jtems was not correspondingly reduced, so that for these items combined the payments due other countries were $\$ 264,000,000$ larger in 1931 than in the previous year. In addition, net receipts of the United States through the service on debts俍 ment a ccounted for most of the decline though there was a government, accounted for most of the decline, though the
drop in sinking fund and bond redemption payments.
A dectine of $\$ 503,000,000$ from 1930 occurred in the amount of American ong term investments placed abroad, and the estimated amount of foreigners' long term investments in the United States was $\$ 24,000,000$ less than in 1930. Consequently, there was a net reduction of $\$ 479,000,000$ in the export of long term capital from the United States as compared with 1930. This cessation of long term capital export somewhat exceeded the reduction that occurred in the service on debts and the increase in our unfavorable balance on commodities and "invisible" items, so that notwithstanding the large reductions in short term foreign funds held in this country, chiefly in the latter part of the year, the international balance sheet of the United States was settled by the withdrawal of only $\$ 176,000,000$ of gold from this country.

The following table summarizes the Department of Commerce survey for 1931 and gives comparative data for 1930:

|  | 1930. | 1931. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & +801,000,000 \\ & +605,000,000 \\ & -166,000,000 \end{aligned}$ $-163,000,000$ |  |
| Balance of commodity and "invisible" items.- | -133,000,000 | -397,000,000 |
| Service on debts: <br> Net interest receipts and earnings. $\qquad$ Sinking fund and bond redemption payments.... | $\begin{array}{r} +769,000,000 \\ +250,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +633,000,000 \\ & +228,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total service on debts. | +1,019,000,000 | $+861,000,000$ |
| New private loans, investments and movements of short term funds: <br> Net change in American long term Investments abroad (net) <br> Net change in foreigners' long term investments United States (net) <br> Movements of short term funds. | $\begin{array}{r} -595,000,000 \\ +127,000,000 \\ { }^{485,000,000} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -92,000,000 \\ +103,00,000 \\ +\quad 705,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Net eapital movement (long and short term) - | -953,000,000 | -765,000,000 |
| Gold shipments and earmark transactions and shipof American paper money (net) | -256,000,000 | +166,000,000 |
| Net discrepancy .......................... | +323,000,000 | $\underline{+124,000,000}$ |

## The Confederate Debt-Outlawed Long SincePassed Upon and Disposed of by An International Arbitration

The New York Times of July 25 published an interesting letter from John Bassett Moore, an authority on the subject of international affairs, pointing out that the Confederate debt was "formally and authoritatively outlawed sixty years ago by the decisions of an international board of arbitration." In view of the misinformation prevailing on the subject, the facts are well worth recalling, and we reprint Mr. Moore's letter in full below:

## To the Editor of The New York Times:

In some of the recent contributions to your columns on the subject of international debts, there has been much discussion of the unpaid Confederate debt, of which an interesting historical review was given in the letter of Mr. Wilbur Bates in your issue of July 17. It seems, however, a pity that the discussion of this subject should continue, as it evidently is carried on without knowledge of the fact that this debt was formally and authoritatively outlawed sixty years ago by the decisions of an international board of arbitration. It would thus appear that, although truth is eternal, its opposite also may be tenacious of life.
By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington on May 8, 1871, under which the Alabama claims were settled, provision was made (Article XII) for the submission of all other claims of the citizens of either country against the government of the other, growing out of the Civil War, to three commissioners, one to be appointed by the United States, another by Great Britain, and the third by common agreement, or, this failing, by the diplomatic representative of Spain at Washington. The commission, as eventually constituted, consisted of the Hon. James Somerville Frazer, formerly a justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana; the Right Hun. Russell Gurney, M. P., a member of her Majesty's Privy Council and Recorder of London, and Count Louis Corti, Italian Minister at Washington, who was chosen by common agreement.
To this commission typical claims were presented on account of the non-payment of Confederate bonds. One of these claims was that of a British subject named Barrett, resident in England, who appeared as the owner of a "cot-ton-loan bond," of the denomination of £200, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent, and redeemable at par. It was contended that the United States was liable for the payment of the bond, principal and interest, because it had seized and appropriated in 1865 the public assets of the Confederacy, and particularly a large quantity of cotton that had been hypothecated by the Confederacy for the payment of the loan, and had thus prevented the Confederate States from paying the bondholders. The Secretary of State of the United States, when furnished by the agent of the United States with a copy of the memorial, protested to the British Government against the presentation of the claim and asked that it be withdrawn. With this request Great Britain refused to comply, and on Dec. 14, 1871, the commission, by a unanimous vote, dismissed the claim on the merits, on the following grounds :
"The commission is of opinion that the United States is not liable for the payment of debts contracted by the rebel authorities.
"The rebellion was a struggle against the United States for the establishment in a portion of the country belonging
to the United States of a new State in the family of nations. and it failed. Persons contracting with the so-called Confederate States voluntarily assumed the risk of such failure, and accepted its obligations subject to the paramount right of the parent State by force to crush the rebel organization, and seize all its assets and property, whether hypothecated by it or not to its creditors.
"Such belligerent right of the United States, to seize and hold, was not subordinate to the rights of creditors of the rebel organization, created by contract with the latter; and when such seizure was actually accomplished, it put an end to any claim of the property which the creditor otherwise might have had.

We are therefore of opinion that after such seizure the claimant had no interest in the property, and the claim is dismissed."
The same principle was applied by the commission in the rejection of another claim, brought by a British subject named Walker, who demanded damages for the loss of trust funds which were invested by order of a South Carolina court in Confederate bonds.
This ended the claims that were presented. But the treaty, besides making the decisions of the commission final and conclusive on all claims before it, further provided that every claim that might have been presented, whether actually presented or not, should, after the commission's work was closed, be, considered as "finally settled, barred, and henceforth inadmissible." This ended the claims as a whole; for, although the period for the presentation of claims did
not expire until March 26, 1872, yet, in the face of the unanimous and sweeping condemnation of the claims of Barrett and Walker, no other claims on account of Confederate debts were presented.
Nothing is better settled in law than the principle that those who lend money to insurgents take the risk of their failure. This is also common sense. Such a loan, whether prompted by the hope of gain or by sympathy with the cause, is in the nature of a bet that the insurrection will succeed. If the cause is lost, equally so is the stake; and neither victor nor vanquished can be reproached. Had the purchasers of Confederate bonds bought bonds of the United States, which were then cheap, they would have made a handsome profit. They made a deliberate choice and must abide the consequences.

I have yet another reason for writing this letter. Whenever a general arbitration treaty is submitted to the Senate the objection is invariably raised inat its ratification would expose the United States, among other things, to claims for the payment of the Confederate debt; and, although the facts I have here narrated are duly recorded in my "History and Digest of International Arbitrations," which was published by the United States Government in 1898, I have yet to see a specific official refutation from any quarter of the erroneous supposition just mentioned. On this ground alone it is not out of place again to try to bring the facts to the notice of the public.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE
Sagaponack, N. Y., July 21, 1932.

## Federal Reserve Board Indicates Requirements and Procedure for Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks by Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations Under Amendment to Federal Reserve Act Incorporated in Emergency Relief ActStatement by Governor Harrison of Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

A circular issued by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington giving details of the requirements and procedure for borrowing from the Federal Reserve banks by individuals, partnerships and corporations under the amendment to Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act was made available this week. The amendment to the Reserve Act is contained in Section 210 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, signed by President Hoover on July 21, the text of which was given in our issue of July 23 pages 539-543. In making public the Board's circular, Governor Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York likewise issued a circular bearing on the amendment, in which he said that "this amendment does not change in any respect the character or kind of paper which may be dis counted. It does permit a Federal Reserve Bank under certain conditions to discount directly for an individual partnership or corporation, paper which heretofore it could discount only for member banks." Governor Harrison's circular follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

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\text { Circular No. 1124, Aug. } 1932 .
$$

## Amendment to Federal Reserve Act by Act of Congress

 Approved July 211932.[Discounts for Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations.
To all Banks, Trust Companies and Others Concerned, in the Second Federal Reserve District:
The Federal Reserve Act has been amended so as to permit the Federal Reserve Banks in certain unusual and exigent circumstances to discount for individuals, partnerships or corporations, notes, drafts and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities which have heretofore been eligible for discount only for member banks.
The full text of this amendment to the Federal Reserve Act is contained In a circular of the Federal Reserve Board which is printed in full on the two following pages of this circular. Extracts from Regulation A of the in general terms the kinds of paper eligible for discount by Federal Reserve Banks are printed on the last page of this circular.
It should be noted that this amendment does not change in any respect the character or kind of paper which may be discounted. It does permit a Federal Reserve Bank under certain conditions to discount directly for an individual, partnership or corporation, paper which heretofore it could discount only for member banks. Such paper may be so discounted by the Federal Reserve Bank only when indorsed and otherwise satisfactorily secured and
Neither under this amendment nor under any other provision of the Federal Reserve Act may a Federal Reserve Bank discount paper the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as land, buildings or machinery, or for any other capital purpose.
It is to be presumed that commercial banks will continue to provide credit for the use of their customers in most cases where credit is needed and where there is a proper basis for the granting of credit. Inasmuch an there may be instances, however, where adequate banking facilities may not exist or where for other reasons adequate credit may not be available, this Bank is now authorized to consider applications from individuals,
partnerships or corporations for the discount of paper which complies with the provisions of this amendment and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.

GEORGE L. HARRISON, Governor.
The following is the circular of the Board:
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
WASHINGTON.
July 261932.
Subject: Discounts for Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations, To all Federal Reserve Banks:
The third paragraph of Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Act of July 211932 provides as follows:
In unusual and exigent circumstances, the Federal Reserve Board, by Federal Reserve Bank. during such periods members, may authorize an tederal Reserve Bank, during such periods as the said Board may do
termine. rates estabished in accordance with the provisions of Section 14, subdivision ( (d), of this Act, to discount for any individiual, partnerthip or corporation, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of the kinds and ma-
turities made eligible for discount for member banks und turities made eiligible for ciscount for member banks under other pro-
visions of this Act when such notes, drafts. and bills of exchange are indorsed and ootherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve Bank Provided, That before discounting any such note. dratt, or bill or ex exthank for an individual or a partnership or corporation the Federal Reserve Bank
shall obtain evidence that such individual, partnership, or corporation Is unable to secure adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions. All such discounts for individuals, partnerships, or corporathe Federal Reserve Board may prescribe.
In view of the fact that the power conferred by this provision can be exercised only in "unusual and exigent circumstances," the Federal Reserve Board has not prescribed any formal regulations governing the which the Federal Reserve Board will expect which for foed information of the Federal Reserve partnerships or corporations that may contemplate applying to for discounts.

## I. Legal Requirements.

It will be observed that, by the express terms of the law

1. The power conferred upon the Federal Reserve Board to authorize Federal Reserve banks to discount eligible paper for individuals, partnerships or corporations may be exercised only:
(a) In unusual and exigent circumstances,
(a) In unusual and exigent circumstances
(b) By the affirmative vote of not less than five members of the Federal
Reserve Board, and Reserve Board, and
(c) For such period
(c) For such periods as the Federal Reserve Board may determine
2. When so authorized, a Federal Reserve Bank may discount for in dividuals, partnerships or corporations only notes, drafts and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible for discount for member banks, under other provisions (Sections 13 and 13a) of the Federal Reserve Act. (Such paper must, therefore, comply with the applicable require ments of Regulation A of the Federal Reserve Board.)
3. Paper discounted for individuals, partnerships or corporations must be both (a) indorsed and (b) otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve Bank.
4. Before discounting paper for any individual, partnership or corporation, a Federal Reserve Bank must obtain evidence that such individual partnership or corporation is unable to secure adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions.
5. Such discounts may be made only at rates established by the Federal Reserve Banks, subject to review and determination by the Federal Reserve Board
6. All discounts for individuals, partnerships or corporations are subject to such limitations, restrictions, and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe.
II. Authorization by the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board, pursuant to the power conferred upon it by the amendment hereinbefore quoted, hereby authorized all Federal Reserve Banks, for a period of six months beginning Aug. 11932 , to discount eligible notes, drafts and bills of exchange for individuals, partnerships and corporations, subject
tions, and this circular.
III. For Whom Paper May Be Discounted.

A Federal Reserve Bank may discount for individuals, partnerships or corporations notes, drafts or bills of exchange, which are the obligations of other parties actually owned by such individuals, partnerships or corporations and indorsed by them, or the promissory notes of such individuals, partnerships, or corporations indorsed by other parties whose indorsements are satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank.
Within the meaning of this circular, the term "corporations" does not include banks.
IV. Applications for Discount.

Each application of an individual, partnership or corporation for the discount of eligible paper by the Federal Reserve Bank must be addressed to the Federal Reserve Bank of the District in which the principal place of business of the applicant is located, must be made in writing on a form furnished for that purpose by the Federal Reserve Bank and must contain, or be accompanied by, the following:

1. A statement of the circumstances giving rise to the application and of the purposes for which the proceeds of the discount are to be used; 2. Evidence sufficient to satisfy the Federal Reserve Bank as to (a) the legal eligibility of the paper offered for discount under section 13 or section 13a of the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation A of the Fe;
2. A statement of the efforts made by the applicant to obtain adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions, including the credit accommodacions fres of ond tions for such credit accommodations were made the dates upon which such applications were made, whether such applications were definitely refused and the reasons, if any, given for such refusal;
3. A list showing each bank with which the applicant has had banking elations, either as a depositor or as a borrower, during the preceding year, with the approximate date upon which such banking relations commenced and, if such banking relations have been terminated, the approximate date of their termination;
4. Complete credit data regarding the financial condition of the principal obligors and indorsers on the paper offered for discount;
5. A list and description of the collateral or other security offered by the applicant;
6. A waiver by the applicant of demand, notice and protest as to applicant's obligation on all paper discounted by the Federal Reserve Bank or held by the Federal Reserve Bank as security; and
7. An agreement by the applicant, in form satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Bank, (a) to furnish additional credit information to the Federal
Reserve Bank, when requested, (b) to submit to audits, credit investigaReserve Bank, when requested, (b) to submit to audits, credit investigations or examinations by representatives of the Federal Reserve bank at Bank, and (c) to furnish additional security whenever requested to do so by the Federal Reserve Bank.
V. Grant or Refusal of Application.

Before discounting notes, drafts, or bills of exchange for any individual, partnership or corporation, the Federal Reserve Bank shall ascertain to its satisfaction by such means as it may deem appropriate:

1. That the financial condition and credit standing of the applicant justify the granting of such credit accommodations;
2. That the paper offered for discount is acceptable from a credit standpoint and eligible from a legal standpoint;
3. That the security, offered is adequate to protect the Federal Reserve Bank against loss;
4. That there is a reasonable need for such credit accommodations: and 5. That the applicant is unable to obtain adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions.
A special effort should be made to determine whether the banking institution with which the applicant ordinarily transacts his banking business or any other banking institution to which the applicant ordinarily would
have access is willing to grant such credit accommodations.
A Federal Reserve Bank should not discount such paper unless it appears operations and not for speculative purposes, for permanent or fixed investments, or for any other capital purposes. Except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, no such paper should be discounted if it appears that the proceeds will be used for the purpose of paying off existing indebtedness to other banking institutions.
In discounting paper for individuals, partnerships or corporations, a Federal Reserve Bank should not make any commitment to renew or extend such paper or to grant further or additional discounts.

## VI. Limitations.

Except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, no Federal Reserve Bank shall discount for any one individual, partnership or corporation paper amounting in the aggregate to more than $1 \%$ of the paid-in capital stock and surplus of such Federal Reserve Bank.

## VII. Additional Requirements.

Any Federal Reserve Bank may prescribe such additional requirements and procedure respecting discounts hereunder as it may deem necessary or advisable; provided that such requirements and procedure are consistent with the provisions of the law, the Board's regulations and the terms of this circular.
By order of the Federal Reserve Board.
CHESTER MORRILL, Secretary.
Extracts from Regulation A, Series of 1930, of the Federal Reserve Board.
[Defining paper eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve Bank.] Sec. I. General Statutory Provisions.
Any Federal Reserve Bank may discount for any of its member banks ny note, draft, or bill of exchange; provided-
(a) It has a definite maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace; except that (1) if drawn or issued for an asricultural purpose or based on livestock, it may have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than nine months, exclusive of days of grace, and (2) certain bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand are eligible even though they have no definite maturity.
Sec. II. General Character of Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange Eligible. The Federal Reserve Board, exercising its statutory right to define the character of a note, draft, or bill of exchange ellgible for discount at a Federal Reserve Bank has determined that:
(a) It must be a negotiable note, draft, or bill of exchange which has been issued or drawn, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used in the first instance, in producing, purchasing, carrying, or marketing goods in one or more of the steps of the process of production,
manufacture, or distribution, or for the purpose of carrying or trading in obligations of the Government of the United States, and the name of a party to such transaction must appear upon it as maker, drawer, acceptor. or indorser.
(b) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been or are to be advanced or loaned to some other borrower, except as to paper described below under section VI (b) and VIII.
(c) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as land, buildings, or machinery, or for any other capital purpose.
(d) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for investments of a purely speculative character.
(e) It may be secured by the pledge of goods or collateral of any nature, including paper which is ineligible for discount, provided it (the note, draft, or bill of exchange) is otherwise eligible.
Note. When used in this Regulation the word "goods" shall be contrued to include goods, wares, merchandise, or agricultural products, including livestock.

## The Course of the Bond Market.

In spite of the lack of tangible business indications that would be conducive to a rise in the bond market of such proportions as has been witnessed during the past month, bond prices the present week continued to advance. It is to be noted that, in general, bond quotations have advanced in a more orderly manner this past week as contrasted with the spectacular rises of a aeek or more ago. As intimated before, perhaps the best explanation of this market behavior is from a political point of view. With the elections not far off it is logical to expect the supporters of the present administration to make business look as well as they can.
The outstanding characteristic of the recent market movement has been the large gains made in speculative bonds. This is natural, however, because bonds of weakly situated companies follow a similar course to that of stocks which move more in a wide range. While Moody's price index for 30 Aaa domestic bonds advanced from 90.00 on June 30 to 95.18 on August 5, a gain of 5.18 points, the price index for 30 Baa domestic bonds climbed from 42.27 to 54.61 , a gain of 12.34 points for the same period. Moody's figure for 120 domestic bonds finished the week on Friday at 72.26, as compared with 70.43 the preceding week, and 62.02 June 30.

United States Government bonds quieted down considerably during the week. Fluctuations were small, with prices on Friday practically unchanged from the preceding Friday. Moody's price index for 8 long-term Treasury issues on Friday was 100.98 , as compared with 100.87 the Friday before, and 100.12 two weeks before.

In the railroad section of the bond market the second grade speculative rail bonds were the principal performers by continuing to display stength Several issues made new highs for the present move. This strength also found reflection in some high-grade rails liens but their gains were not as pronounced as were those of the more speculative bonds. Moody's price index for 10 Baa railroad bonds on June 30 was 36.20 . Since that date it has advanced 11.82 points to 48.02 on Aug. 5. For the Aaa group, the gain during the same period has been 6.05 points; from 84.22 to 90.27 . Among the second grade issues those of Baltimore \& Ohio, Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central showed outstanding advances. For 40 bonds in this group the price index on Friday was 65.45 , as compared with 64.15 the week before and 59.87 two weeks ago.
Public utilities were no exception to the general trend during the past week, although they continued to move about very slowly, and gains for the most part were confined to a few points. This was true of even the more speculative utility issues. Another characteristic of this group has been the price irregularity. That is, while some bonds were going up, others were declining. This was not nearly so common in either the railroad or the industrial list. Moody's price index for 40 utility bonds on Fridaty was 77.55, as compared with 75.82 the preceding week and 69.13 on June 30. The advance in this group since June 30 has therefore been 8.42 points, as compared with an advance of 11.75 points in the railroad group.
Most sections of the industrial list extended their rally or held the gains of the preceding week. Paramount and Warner Brothers bonds were strong in the motion picture group. Steel bonds of such companies as Inland, Youngstown and Otis retained the preceding week's gains. Wheeling Steel $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1948$, rose $111 / 2$ points during the week and Na tional Steel 5 s , 1966, 4 points. Shell Union $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$ closing
at $823 / 8$ and Texas Corporation 5 s, 1944 at $881 / 4$ on Friday, thus maintaining their advances of the previous weeks. Among the meat packing issues, Wilson Co. 6s, performed best, while Armour, Swift, and Cudahy bonds made little progress. For Friday Moody's price index for 40 industrial bonds stood at 74.77 , as compared with 72.26 the week before and 69.31 two weeks ago.
The foreign bond market as a whole has shown a relatively steady trend during the past week. Central and Eastern European bonds, particularly Germans, moved slightly upward. Austrian bonds, however, were an exception due
to exchange transfer difficulties. Japanese loans revealed strength while those of Argentina and Australia remained at practically unchanged levels. Moody's bond yield average for this group on Friday stood at $11.53 \%$, as compared with $11.73 \%$ a week before, and $12.02 \%$ two weeks before.
General strength in other markets has been reflected in municipal securities of both high añd medium grade. Improvement in Chicago issues has resulted from hope of new inancing and improved tax collections.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are shown in the table below:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES.* (Brased on Average Yields.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (Based on Individual Closing Prices.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1932 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Averapes. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A 12 \\ \text { Dome } \\ \text { Dom. } \\ \hline 16 . \end{gathered}$ | 120 Domestics oy Ratings. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { Domestics } \\ & \text { by Groups. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1932 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Averapes. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Al} \\ 120 \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { Hc. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 120 Domestics by Rastos. |  |  |  | 120 Domesticsby Groups. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { Por- } \\ \text { efons. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Aaa. | Aa. | A. | $B a$. | RR. | P.U. | $\underline{\text { Indu }}$ |  |  | Aaa. | Aa. | $A$. | Baa. | RR. | P.U. | Inaus. |  |
| Aug. 5 | 72.26 | ${ }^{95.18}$ | 80.72 | 68.67 | 54. | 65.45 | 77.55 | 74.77 | ug. | ${ }_{6}^{6.94}$ | 06 | 6.15 | 7.32 | 9.20 | 㖪 | 43 |  | 11.53 |
|  | ${ }_{71.67}^{72.06}$ | ${ }_{9}^{95.18} 9$ | 80.60 80.37 |  | ${ }_{53}^{53.94}$ | 65.71 65.37 | ${ }_{76.78}^{76.89}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 6.96 7.00 | 5.06 5.07 | 6.16 6.18 | 7.33 7.36 | ${ }_{9}^{9.31}$ | 7.66 | 6.49 | 6.74 6.79 | ${ }^{11.53}$ |
|  | 71.29 | ${ }_{95.03}$ | ${ }_{80.14}^{80.37}$ | ${ }_{67.86}$ | ${ }_{52.99}$ | ${ }_{64.96}$ | 76.46 | ${ }_{73.35}$ |  | 7.04 | 5.07 | 6.20 | 7.41 | 9.47 | 7.75 | ${ }_{6}^{6.53}$ | ${ }_{6.83} 6.9$ | ${ }_{11.70}^{11.64}$ |
|  | 71.38 | 95.03 | $8{ }^{80.03}$ | 67.86 | 53.22 | 65.37 | ${ }_{76} 7.35$ | 73.15 |  | 7.03 | 5.07 | 6.21 | 7.41 | 9.43 | 7.70 | 6.54 | 6.85 | 11.64 |
| July 30 | 70.62 | ${ }_{94.43}^{94.43}$ | ${ }_{7} 79.458$ | ${ }^{67.42}$ | ${ }_{51}^{52.18}$ | -64.47 | ${ }_{75.82}^{75.71}$ | ${ }_{72.26}^{72.55}$ | Juy 30 | ${ }_{7}^{7.13}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.11}$ | 6.24 6.26 | 7.46 <br> 7 <br> 7 | ${ }_{9}^{9.67}$ | 7.81 | ${ }_{6}^{6.60}$ | 6.91 | ${ }_{11}^{11.73}$ |
| July ${ }_{28}$ | 69.68 | ${ }_{94.14}^{94.29}$ | 78.99 | ${ }_{66.64}$ | ${ }_{50.96}$ | ${ }_{63.03}$ | ${ }_{75} 75.09$ | 71.96 |  | 7.21 | 5.13 | ${ }_{6} 6.30$ | 7.55 | ${ }_{9} 9.83$ | 7.85 7.99 | ${ }_{6}^{6.56}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.97}$ | ${ }_{11}^{11.71}$ |
|  | 68.67 | ${ }^{93.70}$ | ${ }_{78.66} 7$ | 64.88 | 49.95 | ${ }_{61.41}^{61}$ | 74.98 | ${ }_{70}^{70.81}$ | ${ }_{26}^{27}$ | 7.32 7 7 | 5.16 | ${ }_{6}^{6.33}$ | 7.76 | 10.02 | 8.20 | ${ }_{6.67} 6$ | 7.09 | ${ }_{11}^{11.61}$ |
|  | 68.49 67.95 | ${ }_{93.55}^{93.55}$ | ${ }_{78}^{78.66}$ | 64.55 63.90 | ${ }_{49}^{49.69}$ | ${ }_{6}^{61.34} 6$ | ${ }^{74.67}$ | 70.52 <br> 70.05 <br> 8.51 |  | 7.34 7.40 | 5.17 <br> 5.17 | 6.33 <br> 6.36 | 7.80 7.88 | ${ }_{10.07}^{10.07}$ | 8.21 8.28 | 6.70 6.74 | 7.12 7.17 | ${ }_{111.51}^{11.57}$ |
|  | 67.25 | ${ }_{93.55}^{93.55}$ | 78.10 |  | ${ }_{47}$ | 60.01 | 73.55 | 69 |  | 748 | 5.17 | ${ }_{6}^{6.38}$ | 7.85 | 10 | 8.39 | ${ }_{6}^{6.74}$ |  | ${ }_{11.81}$ |
|  | 66. | ${ }_{93.26}^{93}$ | 77.88 | 63.27 | 47.63 | 59.87 | ${ }_{7} 73.0$ | 69 | ${ }_{21}^{22}$ | 7.51 | 5.19 | 6.40 | 7.96 | 10.48 | 8.41 | 6.86 | 7.25 | ${ }_{12.02}$ |
| 21 | 66.13 |  |  | ${ }^{62.25}$ | ${ }_{46.13}^{46.64}$ | ${ }^{58.52} 5$ | ${ }_{72.55}^{72.85}$ | 68.95 | 20 | ${ }_{7.66}^{7.61}$ | 5.21 5.23 | 6.43 <br> 6.46 | 8.09 | 10.1 | 8.60 |  | 7.34 |  |
| 19 | ${ }_{65.37}^{65.7}$ | ${ }_{92.53}^{92.68}$ | ${ }_{76.89}^{77.22}$ | ${ }_{61.41}^{61.79}$ | ${ }_{4}^{46.13}$ | ${ }_{57.57}^{57.98}$ | 72.26 | ${ }_{67.77} 6.95$ | 19 | 7.70 | 5.24 | ¢ 6.49 | 8.20 | 10. | 8.68 8.74 | ${ }_{6}^{6.90}$ | 7.42 | ${ }_{12.20}^{12.22}$ |
|  | 65.21 | ${ }^{92.53}$ | 76.78 | 61.04 | 45.73 | ${ }_{57}^{57.30}$ | ${ }_{72}^{72.36}$ | ${ }^{67.51}$ | 18 | 7.72 | 5.24 | ${ }^{6.50}$ | 8.25 | 10. | 8.78 | 6.93 | 7.45 | ${ }^{12.25}$ |
|  | ${ }_{64.71}^{65.12}$ | ${ }_{9}^{92.51}$ | 76.57 | 60.89 60.16 | ${ }_{45}^{45.73}$ | ${ }_{56.32}^{57.17}$ | ${ }_{72.16}^{72.16}$ | 67.69 <br> 67.25 | ${ }_{15}^{16}$ | 7.73 <br> 7.78 | 5.24 5.29 | 6.52 6.53 | 8.27 8.37 | 10.89 10.94 | 8.80 | 6.95 6.95 | 7.43 7 7 | ${ }_{12.16}^{12.09}$ |
| 14 | 64.39 | ${ }^{91.96}$ | ${ }^{76.03}$ | 59.94 | 45.06 | 56.19 | 71.48 | ${ }_{66}^{66.98}$ | 14 | 7.82 | 5.28 | ${ }_{6}^{6.57}$ | 8.40 | 11.04 | 8.95 | 7.02 | 7.51 | ${ }^{12.06}$ |
|  | 63.82 | ${ }_{91.39}^{91.31}$ | ${ }_{75.61}^{75.09}$ | 59.44 58.87 | ${ }_{4}^{44.46}$ | ${ }_{55}^{55.67}$ | 71.00 69.86 | ${ }_{66}^{65.21}$ | 12. | 7.89 | ${ }_{5}^{5.32}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.61}$ | 8.47 <br> 8.55 | ${ }_{11.35}^{11.18}$ | 9.13 | 7.19 | 7.60 | ${ }_{12.05}^{12.11}$ |
| 11 | 63 | 91 | 74.88 | ${ }_{58.59}$ | 43.75 |  | 69.68 | 66.04 |  | 7.9 | 5.34 | ${ }_{6}^{6.68}$ | 8.59 | 11.35 | 9.14 | 7.2 | 7.62 | ${ }_{11.93}$ |
|  | 62.79 | 90.97 | 74.77 | 58.66 | 43.38 | 54.86 | 69 | 65.96 |  | 8.02 | 5.35 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 11. | 9.16 | 7.2 | 7.63 | 11.84 |
| ne | 63 | 90.27 | ${ }_{75} 78.82$ | ${ }_{59}^{59.36}$ | 43.62 | ${ }_{56}^{55.61}$ | 59 | 66.04 | June 24 | 7.96 | 5.40 | 6.59 | 8.4 | 11.3 |  |  | 7.62 | 13.92 |
|  | ${ }_{63.11}^{63.90}$ | ${ }_{90.13}^{90.55}$ | 76.78 | 59.04 59.80 | 44.25 43.02 | 56.32 55.61 | 70.52 | 66.21 65.62 | 17. | 7.888 | 5.38 5.41 | 6.50 6.54 | 8.40 | 11.23 | 8.93 9.04 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.12 \\ & 7.21 \end{aligned}$ | 7.6 | 14.30 |
| May 28 | 60.97 59.01 | 869.04 | 73.45 73.55 | 58.04 56.12 | 年1.03 | 52.47 49.53 | ${ }^{68.58}$ | 63.90 63.35 | May 28 | 8.266 | 5.49 5.67 | 6.82 6.81 | 88.67 | 12.05 | ${ }^{9.566}$ | 7.33 7 7 7 | 7.88 | ${ }_{15.28}^{15.29}$ |
| 21 | 62.02 | 89.45 | 77.00 | ${ }_{58} 5.52$ | 41.44 | ${ }_{52} 5.24$ | 71.09 | ${ }_{65.29}$ | 21 | 8.12 | 5.46 | 6.48 | 8.60 | ${ }_{11.94}^{12.67}$ | ${ }_{9.60}$ | 7.06 | 7.71 |  |
|  | ${ }_{66 .}^{63 .}$ | ${ }_{93}^{92.10}$ | 78.88 80.95 | 60.31 63.19 | 42.90 45.46 |  | ${ }_{74.46}^{72.95}$ | 66.64 79.40 | 14 | 7.87 <br> 7.56 | 5.27 5.19 | ${ }_{6.13}^{6.31}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.35}$ | 11.56 | ${ }_{8}^{9.21}$ | 6.87 | 7.55 | 14.03 |
| \% | 68. | ${ }_{83}{ }^{\text {¢ }} 85$ | 81.90 |  | ${ }_{47.44}$ | 59 | 75.92 | 70.90 | Apr. ${ }^{29}$ | 7.35 | 5.15 | ${ }_{6} 6.05$ | ${ }_{7.67}^{7.97}$ | ${ }_{10.52}^{10.95}$ | 8.73 | ${ }_{6}^{6.72}$ | 7.7 | 14.10 |
|  |  | ${ }^{94.58}$ | 82. | 67 | 49.22 | 62 | 74.68 | 71.48 71.00 | ${ }_{15}^{22}$ | 7.19 | 5.10 | 5.89 | 7.50 | 10.16 | 8.05 | ${ }^{6.50}$ | 7.02 |  |
|  | 67.07 | ${ }_{92.68}^{92.82}$ | 80.95 79.68 | 66.64 67.07 | ${ }_{45.15}^{47.73}$ | - ${ }_{59.29}^{60.82}$ | ${ }_{71.87}$ | ${ }_{71.38}$ | 15. | ${ }_{7.50}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.22}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.13}$ | ${ }_{7.50}^{7.55}$ | 10.46 | 8.28 8.49 | ${ }_{6.98}^{6.67}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.07}$ | - 13.39 |
|  | 71.67 | 94.58 | 82.50 | 71.29 | 50.80 | ${ }^{64.80}$ | ${ }^{77.55}$ | ${ }_{74}^{73.65}$ | 1. | 7.00 | 5.10 | 6.00 | 7.04 | 9.86 | 7.77 | ${ }_{6.43}$ | 6.80 |  |
| ${ }_{18}^{24}$ | 74.88 | ${ }_{96.70}^{96.70}$ | 84.35 84.72 | ${ }^{73.45}$ | ${ }_{56.58}^{55.42}$ | ${ }_{71.19}^{70.15}$ | ${ }_{81.07}^{80.72}$ | ${ }_{74.98}$ | Mar.24-- | 6.68 6.61 | 4.96 4.96 | ${ }_{5}^{5.85}$ | 6.82 | 9.07 8.89 | 7.16 | ${ }_{6}^{6.15}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}6.71 \\ 6.67\end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 77.55 | 97.62 | 85.74 | 75.29 | 59.80 | 73.85 | 83.35 | ${ }^{76.14}$ | 11. | 6.43 | 4.90 | 5.74 | 6.64 | 8.42 | 6.78 | ${ }_{5.93}^{6.12}$ | ${ }_{6.56}^{6.67}$ | 12 |
|  | 75.82 | ${ }^{95.63}$ | 83.48 | ${ }^{73.35}$ | 58.66 | ${ }_{72.95}^{7}$ | 81 | ${ }_{7}^{73.55}$ | 4 | 6.59 | 5.03 | 5.92 | 6.83 | 8.58 | 6.87 | 6.08 | 6.81 | 12 |
|  | 7.57 | 99.29 | ${ }^{82.02}$ | ${ }_{72.26}^{77}$ | ${ }_{58,32}^{57.57}$ | ${ }_{71.77}^{71.67}$ | 79 | ${ }_{72.45}^{72.75}$ | ${ }_{1}^{26}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.71}$ | 5.12 5.16 | ${ }_{6}^{6.04}$ | 6.94 | 8.74 | 7.00 | 6.2 | 6.89 | ${ }^{12.82}$ |
|  | 72.16 | ${ }_{991.67}^{93.70}$ | ${ }_{79.80}$ | ${ }_{69.77}$ | ${ }_{55} 58.55$ | 69.31 | 77.11 | 70.62 | 11. | 6.95 | 5.30 | ${ }_{6.23}^{6.08}$ | ${ }_{7.20} 8$ | 8, | 6.99 7.25 | 6.25 6.47 | ${ }_{7}^{6.92}$ | ${ }_{13.23}^{12.86}$ |
| 5 | 72 | ${ }^{91.81}$ | ${ }^{80.49}$ | ${ }_{70} 7.62$ | 55.7 | ${ }_{70}^{70.15}$ | ${ }_{77.66} 77$ | ${ }_{70.81}^{70.71}$ | Jan. ${ }^{59 .}$ | 6.90 8.87 | 5.29 5.26 | 6.17 | 7.11 | 9.02 | 7.16 | 6.44 | 7.10 | 13.00 |
| n. 29 | 72 | ${ }_{93.40}^{92.25}$ | 81.07 | 70 | 57.9 | ${ }_{72} 70.08$ | ${ }^{70.14}$ | ${ }_{71.48}$ | Jan. ${ }_{22}$ | 6.8.87 | 5.26 | 6.12 | 7.12 | 8.98 | 7.10 | 6.42 | 7.09 | 13.22 |
| 22 | 74.77 | ${ }_{93.70}^{93.40}$ | ${ }_{82}^{82.89}$ | ${ }_{73.15}^{72.06}$ | ${ }_{57.30}$ | ${ }_{72.16}$ | 81.54 | 71.19 | 15 | 6.69 | 5.16 | ${ }_{5}^{6.97}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.85}$ | 8.80 8.78 | 6.96 6.95 | ${ }_{8}^{8.20}$ | 7.02 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{13.12}$ |
| High 1932 | 77.77 | ${ }_{97.78}$ | 85.99 | 75.50 | 60.16 | 74.46 | 83.60 | 76.14 | Low 1932 | 6.41 | 4.89 | 5.72 | 6.62 | 8.37 | ${ }_{6} .72$ | ${ }_{5.91}^{6.08}$ | ${ }_{6.56}^{7.5}$ | ${ }_{11.53}$ |
| Low 193 | ${ }_{93}^{57.57}$ |  | ${ }^{71.38} 1$ | ${ }_{92}^{54}$ |  | ${ }_{95.18}^{47.58}$ | ${ }_{96}^{65.75}$ | - 60.58 | Low 1931 | ${ }_{5}^{8.74}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{9.21}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12.96}$ | 10.49 | 7.66 | 8.11 | ${ }^{15} 583$ |
| Low 1931 | 93 | ${ }_{87.96}$ | 76.03 | 59.87 | 42.58 | 53.22 | 73.55 | 63.74 | High 1 | 8.05 | 5.57 | 6.57 | 8.4 | 11.64 | 9.43 | ${ }_{6} 6.81$ | ${ }_{7.90}^{5.38}$ | ${ }_{16.58}^{6.57}$ |
| Aug. 51931 | 10 | 106.60 | 98.88 | 85.23 | 68.94 | 84.60 | 96.08 | 4.22 | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }}$ | 5.56 | 4.36 | 4.82 | 5.78 | 7.29 | 5.83 | 5.0 | 5.86 | 8. 62 |
| ug. 21930 | 96.23 | 104.33 | . 65 | 95.63 | 85.74 | 97.94 | 96.54 | 93.99 | ${ }^{\text {Aug. } 2.30}$ | 4.99 | 4.49 | 4.71 | 5.0 | 5.74 | 4.8 | 4.97 | 5.14 | 5.34 |

* Note.- These prices are computed from average ylelds on the basls of one "Ideal" bond (4)\% coupon, maturlng 131 years) and do not purport to show elther the
They merely serve to llustrate in a more comprebennve way the relative levels and the relative moveaverage level or the average movement of actual prlce quotations. They mere
ment of yield averazes, the latter belng the truer plecure of the bond market

Robert P. Lamont Resigns as Secretary of Commerce Slated to Become President of American Iron and Steel Institute-Roy D. Chapin, Mr. Lamont's Successor as Secretary.
On Aug. 3 President Hoover announced the resignation of Robert P. Lamont as Secretary of Commerce. The appointment of Roy D. Chapin as successor to Secretary Lamont was made known at the same time. Mr. Chapin is Chairman of the Board of the Hudson Motor Co. In announcing Mr. Lamont's resignation a White House statement, Aug. 3, said:
Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont had found it necessary to resign in order to reenter private business.
Mr. Lamont has remained in his position at great sacrifice for several months at my request. I regret extremely his loss from the Cabinet, as the entire country.
I am pleased to announce the appointment of Roy D. Chapin, of Detroit,
as Mr. Lamont's successor.
The White House also made public a sketch of Mr. Chapin's career, which said:
Mr. Chapin is a manufacturer at Detroit. In 1910 he became President of the Hudson Motor Car Co., holding that office until 1923, since which year he has bean olay Association, Chairman of the Highway Transport of thernational Chamber of Commerce, and director of Com Michin State Good Roads Association. He was President of the Nation born at Lansing, Mich., Feb. 231880.
On Aug. 4 it was announced by Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and President of the American Iron and Steel Institute that Mr. Lamont would be elected President of the Institute at a meeting in New York on Aug. 18. Mr. Schwab is to become Chairman of the Institute. Mr. Schwab's announcement follows:
C. M. Schwab announces that Robert P. Lamont, retiring Secretary of Ster and steel chstutute at the directors meeting, Aug. 18.
chief executive officer of
Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the United States Steel Corp., issued the following statement on Mr. Lamont's appointment

In my opinion the plan for the expansion of the executive personnel of the American Iron \& Steel Institute is a decidedly progressive step. The Institute, under such leadership as is combined in Mr. Schwab and Robert P. Lamont, should prove increasingly successful in its activities.

## Roy D. Chapin, New Secretary of Commerce, Believes Depression Has Run Its Course.

Roy D. Chapin, following his return to Detroit from Washington' where he accepted on Aug. 3, his appointment as Secretary of Commerce, was reported as stating on Aug. 4 that there is no doubt that the "depression has run its course" and that "the job now is to unleash the buying power." Mr. Chapin is reported as saying:
There can be little dispute that to-day there is a general feeling of optimism in the air. It appears that the depression has run its course and the upturn has come. There is no doubt that the United States has a large volume of buying power lying unused, held back by public caution Buyers have been
The President told me that he felt enough power has been given to the Administration and its subdivisions to bring about a distinct improvement in condition in the country
VHe asked me to come to Washington and be a part of his organization endeavoring to utilize the facilities that have been placed at his disposal to bring back commodity prices and help raise the price level generally. I feel if that occurs buying will start, confidence will return throughout the land and we will be on the road to better days.

## The New Capital Flotations During the Month of July and for the Seven Months Since the First of January

In reviewing the new capital issues in this country during the month of July, the same thought comes up that has been expressed in recent previous months namely that these issues by corporation., municipalities, \&c., now hold a subordinate lace to the new issues put out by the U. S. Government and that in any compilation intended to show the demands made upon the investment and the capital markets, consideration must first be given to these Government issues inasmuch as Government borrowing is now upon such an extensive scale. For July this is particularly tru?, since United States finarcing in that month was on an extra large scale, while on the other hand the appeals to the investment and money markets by other agencies in that month was on an exceptionally small scale. We may repeat therefore what we said in previous reviews, namely that new financing by the United States Government is now on a greater scale and represents larger new debt creation than all other sources of new capital issues combined. The shrinking in the volume of new capital issues brought out in the ordinary way is of course easily explained. It is due to the fact that general investment and market conditions have continued highly unfavorable, making it risky business to undertake the floating of new securities, even those of a very choice type. Entirely apart from this however the Federal Government has become such a constant borrower and has been borrowing so repeatedly and on such a large scale that ordinary financing has really become subordinate to that of Government financing. In a measure, also, the Government has really been pre-empting the ground and certainly it has been occupying the investment field to the disadvantage of ordinary financing, a matter of no small consequence, especially in view of the fact that owing to the prevailing loss of confidence in security values generally, the demand on the part of the investing public has been almost entirely for the highest and best type of security investment-and obviously nothing could be higher or better than a U. S. obligation, though that does not mean that such an obligation may not suffer sharp depreciation on occasions, as the investor has learnt from sad experience.

At all events during all recent months U. S. Government financing has been of far larger magnitude than the ordinary financing as represented by the borrowings of corporations, municipalities, farm loan emissions and the like. Therefore U.S. financing should receive primary attention and we now pursue the practice of dealing with it before dealing with our compilations $r$ lating to ordinary financing. In July as in June the U. S. Treasury did very extensive new financing. In any study of new financing the important point is to know how much of the financing represents distinctly new capital, as distinguished from issues made to provide for the taking up and retiring of issues already outstanding, and which are to be replaced by the new issues. And this is particularly true with reference to the placing of U. S. Government securities. Treasury bills are all the time maturing, having a life usually for only 90 to 93 dayz, and have to be replaced with other issues, while Treasury certificates of indebtedness are another form of short term borrowing which has to bo periodically renewed without swelling the outstanding aggregate of indebtedness. So long as the Government was showing huge budget surpluses and the Government indebtedness was as a result being steadily anc largely reduced, the matter was of little consequence, but now that there is a budget deficit running into b.llions a year, it is important to know the extent to which the Government itself is obliged to have recourse to the investment and money markets. During July, as it happens, a very considerable portion of the Government issues represented additions to the public debt.

New Treasury Offerings During the Month of July 1932.
Secretary of the Treasury Mills on July 71932 offered $\$ 75,000,000$ or thereabouts of a new issue of 90 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated July 131932 and will mature Oct. 11 1932. The total amount applied for was $\$ 273$,658,000 . The amount of bids accepted was $\$ 75,278,000$. The average price realized by the Treasury was 99.904 , making the average rate on a bank discount basis $0.39 \%$ per annum. This issue was to replace maturing bills.

On July 141932 Mr. Mills offered $\$ 75,000,000$ or thereabouts more of 91 -day Treasury bills. They were dated July 201932 and will mature Oct. 19 1932. The subscriptions aggregated $\$ 241,256,000$. The amount accepted was $\$ 75,923,000$. The average price received by the Treasury was 99.899 , making the cost on a bank discount basis $0.40 \%$. This issue was also to replace maturing bills.

On July 21 still another offering of 91 -day Treasury bills came to the amount of $\$ 80,000,000$ or thereabouts. The bills were dated July 271932 and will mature Oct. 261932. The total applied for was $\$ 191,613,000$. The amount of bids accepted was $\$ 83,317,000$. The average price realized by the Treasury was 99.882 , making the cost on a bank discount basis $0.47 \%$. Only a part of this issue $(\$ 51,550,000)$ is to be used to retire maturing bills, while $\$ 31,767,000$ will represent an addition to the existing public debt.

On July 24 came the most important announcement of all. Secretary of the Treasury Mills then offered $\$ 650,000,000$ or thereabouts of Treasury notes in two series. The first (series B-1934) comprised an issue of $21 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes for $\$ 325,000,000$ or thereabouts and maturing in two years. The second (series A-1936) consisted of $31 / 4 \% 4$-year Treasury notes, also for $\$ 325,000,000$ or thereabouts. Both note issues were dated and bear interest from Aug. 1 1932, the $21 / 8 \%$ notes maturing Aug. 11934 and the $31 / 4 \%$ notes becoming due Aug. 11936.
Total subscriptions received were $\$ 5,511,349,500$, of which $\$ 1,706,626,800$ was for the $21 / 8 \%$ (series B-1934) Treasury notes and $\$ 3,804,722,700$ was for the $31 / 4 \%$ (series A-1936) Treasury notes. The amount allotted of the 21/8\% or 2-year Treasury notes was $\$ 345,292,600$, and of the $3 \frac{1}{4} \%$ or 4 -year Treasury notes $\$ 365,138,000$. Both issues were offered at par.
The amount raised for refunding through the sale of the two issues was $\$ 227,631,000$. The remaining $\$ 482,799,600$ represents an addition to the existing public debt. Adding this to the $\$ 31,767,000$ of Treasury bills put out in excess of the amounts needed to meet maturing bills, the total addition to the public debt during July is found to have been no less than $\$ 514,566,600$, which shows the importance of considering the matter.

In the following we show all the Treasury financing back to the first of the year:
united states treasury financing during first seven



At one time during the month it looked as if the new financing would run well above that in previous months, since several large corporate issues were brought out which met, on the whole, with unbounded success, at least in their primary disposals, and as a matter of fact corporate financing during July did run well above that for the month of June, reaching $\$ 111,871,000$ for July as against only $\$ 29,340,000$ in June, but municipal financing dropped to very low figures, aggregating no more than $\$ 26,249,622$, whereas the municipal issues placed in June aggregated $\$ 82,866,468$. As a consequence, the final total for the month runs only a little larger than that for the month of June, being $\$ 154,120,622$, whereas the total for June was $\$ 142,206,468$. How diminutive all the totals are appears when comparisons are made with corresponding figures for the years immediately preceding. The new corporate issues for July, at $\$ 111,871,000$, compare with $\$ 155,933,750$ in July 1931, $\$ 428,761,500$ in July 1930 and $\$ 862,847,496$ in July 1929. Municipal financing at $\$ 26,249,622$ for 1932 compares with $\$ 96,766,226$ for July 1931 and $\$ 112,358,085$ for July 1930, and the grand total under all the different headings, at $\$ 154,120,622$ for July 1932, compares with $\$ 267,699,976$ for July 1931, with $\$ 585,819,585$ for July 1930 and with $\$ 947,961,561$ for July 1929.

Proceeding further with our analysis of the corporate offerings announced during July we note that public utility issues, with $\$ 110,529,000$ accounted for practically the entire corporate total, which, as already stated was $\$ 111,-$ 871,000 . The public utility total of $\$ 110,529,000$ for July shows a sharp increase over the $\$ 19,888,000$ reported for June. There was no financing for the account of railroads in July. Industrial and miscellaneous flotations totaled $\$ 1,342,000$ during July as compared with but $\$ 125,000$ offered in June.

Of the total corporate offerings of all kinds during July for the amount of $\$ 111,871,000$, long-term bonds and notes comprised $\$ 72,029,000$, while short-term bonds and notes aggregated $\$ 38,842,000$. There was but one stock flotation during July amounting to $\$ 1,000,000$.
The portion of the month's financing raised for refunding purposes was $\$ 49,029,000$, or over $43 \%$ of the total. In June the refunding portion was $\$ 25,230,500$ or over $80 \%$; in May it was $\$ 15,000,000$ or $67 \%$; in April it was $\$ 33,124,000$ or $68 \%$; in March it was $\$ 9,097,320$ or $15 \%$; in February it was $\$ 5,688,000$, or $12 \%$, and in January only $\$ 1,500,000$ or slightly over $3 \%$. In July 1931 the amount raised for refunding was $\$ 40,864,000$ or about $26 \%$ of the month's total. The $\$ 49,029,000$ raised for refunding in July (1932) comprised $\$ 6,709,000$ new long-term to refund existing longterm; $\$ 3,820,000$ new long-term to refund existing shortterm, and $\$ 38,500,000$ new short-term to refund existing short-term.

Conspicuous refunding issues offered during July comprised the following: $\$ 25,000,000$, the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, two-year $5 \%$ notes due July 16 1934; \$13,500,000, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp., two-year collaterally secured $6 \%$ notes due Aug. 11934 and $\$ 5,709,000$ Boston Elevated Ry. 61/2s, 1957.

No foreign securities of any description were brought to market in this country during July. It was announced during the month, however, that the Chase National Bank had extended for 60 days the $\$ 20,000,000$ loan made to Cuba. A further announcement in July stated that an agree-
ment had been signed between the Greek Minister here and representatives of Speyer \& Co., the National City Bank and J. \& W. Seligman of New York for a renewal of the advance to the Greek Government of $\$ 7,500,000$ made two years ago.

Corporate financing during July was practically confined to offerings for the account of public utilities, the largest of which were: $\$ 30,000,000$ Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, debenture 5s due 1957, issued at 94 to yield $5.44 \%$; $\$ 25,000,000$ the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, two year $5 \%$ notes due July 16 1934, issued at 99.62 to yield $5.20 \%$; $\$ 15,000,000$ Union Electric Light \& Power Co. (Missouri) general mortgage 5s, 1957, issued at 94 to yield $5.44 \%$; $\$ 13,500,000$ Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp., two-year collaterally secured $6 \%$ notes due Aug. 1 1934, placed privately; $\$ 10,000,000$ the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., 1st lien \& refunding mortgage 5s, "B" 1957, issued at 98 to yield $5.14 \% ; \$ 7,500,000$ the Connecticut Light \& Power Co., 1st and refunding mortgage 5 s , "D," 1962, issued at $951 / 2$ to yield $5.30 \%$ and $\$ 5,709,000$ Boston Elevated Ry. Co., $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1957, offered at par.
Included in the month's financing was an offering of $\$ 16,000,000$, Federal Intermediate Credit banks, $21 / 2 \%$ collateral trust debentures, dated July 151932 and due in three, six and nine months, offered at price on application. The rate of $21 / 2 \%$ is the lowest on the banks' debentures since their establishment in 1923.
It is worthy of note that during July there were no new security emissions carrying convertible features of one kind or another.
Three new issues of fixed investment trusts were offered in July, namely:
Super-Corporation of America Trust Shares, series AA, maximum
distribution series, offered by Super Corporation of America Depositors, distribution series, offered America Trust Shares, series AA, maximum
Inc., New York, at market.
Super Corporation of America Depositors, Super-Corporation of
Super-Corporation of America Trust Shares, series BB capital
accumulacion series, offered by Super Corporation of America Depositors,
Inc., New York, at market. Twentieth Century Fixed T
Century Depositors Corp., New York, at market. B, offered by Twentieth The following is a complete summary of the new financing, corporate, State and city, foreign government, as well as farm loans issued for the month of July and the seven months ending with July:
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN


In the elaborate and comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1932 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.
Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during July, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF JULY FOR FIVE YEARS.

| MONTH OF JULY. | 1932. |  |  | 1931. |  |  | 1930. |  |  | 1929. |  |  | 1928. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CorporateDomestic | New Capital. | Refunding. | $\frac{\overline{T o t a l .}}{\mathrm{s}}$ | Capital. | $\frac{R e f u n d i n g .}{8}$ | $\frac{\text { Total. }}{8}$ | Ca | Refunding. |  |  | Refunding. |  | $\frac{\text { New Capital. }}{\text { s }}$ |  |  |
| Shortterm. | 342,000 | 38,500,000 | 000 | 985,00 | 10,440,000 | . 42 | 5,740,000 | 0,000 | , | 7.57 |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| Comm | 1,000,00 |  | 1,000,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| Long te |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,000,000 |  | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 |  | 25,000,000 |  |  |  |
| Preferred st |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,293 |  | 3,293,400 |
| 0 Other foreign |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,000,000 |  | 7,000,000 | 3,400,000 |  | .400,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Shert }}^{\text {Sterm }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,000,000 |  | 10.0 |  |  |  | ,680,000 |  | 1, 6800.000 |
| Common stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{3,433,000}{80353,555}$ |  | 862,847,496 | 284,800,167 | 38,945,202 | 3, 3 3,000,000 |
| T | 62,842,000 | 49,029,000 | 111,871,000 | 115,069,750 | 40,864,000 | 155,933.750 |  | 26.481,000 |  | 803,553,355 | 59,294,14 | 862,847,496 |  |  | 323,748,369 |
| Other foreign |  |  |  |  |  | $15.000,000$ | ,000 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41,396,000 \\ & 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $41,396,000$ $1,000,000$ |
| Municipal States | 25,057,172 | 1,192,450 | 26,249, 622 | 93.057;726 | 3,708, 5000 | 96,766,226 | 107,299,860 | 5,058,22 | 2,358,0 | 84,249,565 | 864,5 | 85,114,00 | 79,567,1700 | 1,231, | $80,799,070$ 400,000 |
| Grand To | 103.899.172 | 50,221,450 | 154,120,622 | 223.127.476 | 44,572.500 | 267,699,976 | 554,280,360 | 31.539.225 | 585.819.585 | $\overline{887,802,920}$ | $\underline{\text { 60,158.641 }}$ | 947,961,561 | 407,166,337 | 40,177,102 | 447,343,439 |

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY FOR FIVE YEARS.


SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31 FOR FIVE YEARS.


| 1929. |  |  | New Capital. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Capital. | Refunding. | Total |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,309.768,840 \\ & 1,121,180.206 \\ & 2,40,124,766 \\ & 2,62,194,338 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{8} \\ 1,669.614,100 \\ 1,64,217,700 \\ 1,033,37 \% 306 \\ 2,987,430,640 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,287,163,600 \\ 105,452,700 \\ 602,144,142 \\ 741,179,017 \end{array}$ |
| 214,100,000 |  | 214,100,000 | 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10.400 .000 \\ & 18,163,900 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 150,010,000 \\ & 10.67 .283 \\ & 10.32 .200 \\ & 32,256,347 \\ & \hline 2.250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000,000 \\ 10,432,717 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.010,000 \\ & 12,050.000 \\ & 102,51.200 \\ & 32.256 .200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.530,000 \\ & 30.281 .750 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 5,502,127.874 41,750,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 923,803,319 \\ 8,000,000 \end{array}$ | $6,425,931,193$ <br> $36,612,000$ <br> $41,750.000$ |  |
| $746,938,794$ $1,995,000$ | 8,559,026 | 755.497 .820 1,995,000 | $829,644.926$ $6,085,000$ |


| 1928. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Refunding. | Total. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 8 \\ & 933,288,40 \\ & 35,773,80 \\ & 231,80,30 \\ & 165,404,41 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 68,792,000 | 152,272,000 |
| 26,000,00\% | $45,000,000$ |
| 46,118,50¢ | $\begin{array}{r} 396,900,000 \\ 10.000,000 \\ 11.50,000 \\ 00.281,750 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\overline{1,507,179,412}$ | $\frac{18,759,805,521}{4,501}$ |
| 100,538,418 | 542.870,000 |
| 29,573,589 | - 389.100 .000 |
|  | 4, |

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31 FOR FIVE YEARS.


DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING JULY 1932.
long-term bonds and notes assues maturing liater than five years).

| Amount. | Purpose of Issue. | Price. | To Yield | Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s | Public Utilities- |  | \% |  |
| 5,709,000 | Refunding --...-- | 100 | 6.50 | Boston Elevated Ry. Co. 61/2s, 1957. Offered by Chase Harris Forbes Corp.; R. L. Day \& Co.; Estabrook \& Ca.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; The First of Boston Corp. of Mass.; The Shawmut Corp. of Boston; Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co.: Lee, Higginson Corp.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Brown Bros. Harriman \& Co., and White, Weld \& Co. |
| 10,000,000 | Add'ns \& extensions to plants...- | 98 | 5.14 | The Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Lien \& Ref. Mtge. B 5s, 1957. Offered by The National Clty |
| 7,500,000 | Refunding; add'ns \& improvem'ts | 951/2 | 5.30 | The Connecticut Light \& Power Co. 1st \& Ref. Mtge. D 5s, 1962. Offered by Drexel \& Co.: Bonbright \& Co., Inc.: Lee, Higginson Corp.; Estabrook \& Co.; Putnam \& Co.; Hincks Bros. \& Co , and Chas, W , scranton \& Co . |
| $\begin{array}{r} 30,000,000 \\ 3,820,000 \end{array}$ | Add'ns \& extensions to properties. Refunding | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | 5.44 6.00 | Consolidated Gas Co. of New York $5 \%$ debentures, due 1957. Offered by.The National City Co. New Jersey Power \& Light Co. 1st Mitge. 41/2s, 1960. Offered by Assoclated Gas \& Electric |
| 15,000,000 | Add'ns \& extenslons to propertles. | 94 | 5.44 | Union Electric Light \& Power Co. (Mo.) General Mtge. 5s, 1957. Offered by Dillon, Read \& Co. |
| 72,029,000 |  |  |  | Harrls Co., Inc., and Blyth \& Co., Inc. |





## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Aug. 51932.
There is not much increase in business, which as a matter of fact, is still generally quiet, but the feeling in this country is for the most part better. There is some increase of sales in the clothing and shoe industries. The real feature of the week was the broadening of the stock market at advancing prices on trading, the largest since last December. One of the most significant features is the extraordinary demand for preferred stocks for investment, the largest for years past, if not indeed, large beyond precedent. The recent advance in all kinds of commodities has had its obvious effect in Wall Street and favorable items in this and that manufacturing branch of business have not passed unnoticed. But the note of greater hopefulness is still apparent. Mills and factories long closed are reopening here and there; others which had been running on short time are operating on increased time or even full time. Something like a dictatorship, it seems, is to be established in the steel trade under R. P. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce, and it may have desirable results. The liquidation of Government holdings of wheat and cotton may be deferred for a suitable time or its holdings of $50,000,000$ bushels of wheat may be taken over by a pool to the advantage of the market. Moreover, the tendency in this country is to make credits easier with a view of stimulating trade. This is certainly a very gratifying feature.

In the retail trade, a feature is the large number of special sales under way to make a turnover of summer and sporting goods. Meantime, retailers are not buying fall me chandise heavily. In fact, they persist in their cautious policy in buying, preferring to buy small quantities from time to time to giving out large orders until the outlook clears further. As to collections now and then there are reports that they are more prompt than they were a year ago, but for the most
part they are still slow. Naturally no marked improvement in actual business is expected in this mid-summer period, and no increase until the fall. Many shoe factories are busy filling orders for autumn delivery. Some manufacturers of clothing have been increasing their production. In buying, the public still insists on cheap, or at any rate, moderate prices for general merchandise. It is said that there are some $11,000,000$ idle in this country. Of course, it affects buying power. Wool is reported rather more active at Boston and generally steady. In a time like this it is not surprising to hear that the jewelry trade is still slow, though now and then come reports of a somewhat better business here and there. Iron and steel have been as dull as ever, but in the steel trade there is a rather more hopeful feeling. Automobile production has decreased and there is a tendency towards lower prices for cars, which it is hoped may stimulate business. Kansas City reports that the trade in farming implements is dull and sales of flour have fallen off. Petroleum producers are trying to keep down the output with evident success, but large stocks of gasoline, which have accumulated, are a source of no little concern to the trade. Some regard it as a serious matter.

Harvesting of the wheat crop in the American and Canadian Northwest has been greatly aided by the recent warm weather and it is perhaps a fortnight ahead of the usual time. In fact, threshing and marketing of wheat in the American Northwest are the heaviest and the earliest, it is said, on record. The spring wheat crop is well known to be far larger than that of last year. The total yield of wheat, spring and winter, will be well under the last one.

Wheat has advanced sharply at times on heavy Eastern and professional buying but has latterly reacted on realizing and selling against weekly offers. But if a $\$ 30,000,000$ pool with Arthur Cutten as the head really takes hold with a view of stabilizing prices there are those who think decreased
crops in this country and Europe may help the project. Corn advanced but soon encountered liquidation as the crop reports are good and wheat reacted, and outside interest was light. Country offerings have been rather small but the technical position was found to be weaker in the latter part of the week. Oats and rye have fluctuated with other cereals. Rubber has latterly been active at some advance. Hides have advanced with other commodities, affected in some degree by the rise in the stock market though the better condition of the leather trade has also had some influence. Cof fee declined early in the week on reports that the Port of Santos was open but this was denied later and prices advanced moderately in small trading. The troubles in Brazil have undoubtedly cut down the shipments to the United States especially of the better grades. Raw sugar has advanced somewhat but has been quiet both as to spot and "futures" business. The proposed deferment of the liquidation of 700,000 tons of Cuban sugar from Jan. 1 to June 301933 has continued to be a steadying factor. Spot raws sold at 1.08 to 1.10 c . cost and freight.

Stocks on July 30 were 2 to 3 points higher in some cases, with sales of 910,000 shares, or nearly treble those of the previous Saturday. The market had been creeping upward much of the time for three weeks and naturally Wall Street was feeling more cheerful and beginning to breathe more freely. Rising commodities had given stocks a much needed fillip. Domestic bonds were active and higher with leading railroad issues up 1 to 6 points. United States Government bonds were irregular. Foreign issues advanced. Stocks on the 1st inst. advanced 1 to 4 points, then reacted under profit taking. Industrials and utilities acted the best; railroad issues were laggards. The total trading was $2,107,000$ shares, with final prices showing little average change either way. Stocks advanced more in July than in any other month since June 1931. Domestic bonds advanced on the 1st inst. 1 to 12 points on active trading. United States Government and German bonds were higher On the 2 d inst. stocks had a moderate decline after an almost uninterrupted advance of nearly a month and there was a rally towards the close after trading in some $1,440,000$ shares, a decrease of nearly 700,000 shares from the previous day. The average decline of less than 2 point, was considered no more than natural in the technical circumstances. Domestic bonds declined 1 to 5 points. United States Government and foreign issues were irregular and the total transactions fell off to $\$ 10,240,000$.
On the 3rd inst. stocks, after some early irregularity, advanced 2 to 7 points, the latter on American Teléphone with a new outburst of activity. Wheat advanced $13 / 4$ and there were rumors of buying of wheat and other commodities by a pool. Commodities in general were higher, including not only wheat and corn but also cotton, rubber, silk, dairy products and hides. A factor in the rise in stocks was predictions that the dividend of 25 c . per share would be paid on General Motors common, though there were rumors that it would not be with second quarter earnings shy of the requisite amount. The average rise in stocks from the low of the year to Wednesday's rise was figured at about $48 \%$. The sales on the 3rd inst. were $2,400.000$ shares, with an average net advance of $41 / 2$ points.

On the 4 th ins. stocks suddenly flared up with a rise of 2 to 15 points on preferred stocks and total trading over $3,500,000$ shares or an increase over that of the previous day of more than $1,000,000$ shares. The investment demand for preferred stocks was remarkable, the best for years past. Indeed so great has been the investment and speculative demand for stocks, especially the preferred, of late that commission houses have been calling back clerks who had been laid off indefinitely. Common stocks advanced $1 / 4$ to 3 points and in the end the average rise wa not over half a point. The General Motors Co. paid the regular common dividend despite rumors that it would not do so. The tone in Wall Street too has changed. The man who looks for better things is not looked at askance by his fellows. The report that a $\$ 30,000,000$ pool has been formed with Arthur Cutten as the manager to help prices of wheat and cotton with orderly marketing of these commodities by the Government attracted wide attention. Also the new movement to stabilize steel prices with R. P. Lamont practically a dictator was an interesting and possibl $\%$ significant event. Bonds advanced, especially utilities and industrials. U. S. Government bonds were lower.
To-day stocks rose 2 to 8 points. Leading issues went to new highs early but then came a reaction on profit taking.

Towards the close, however, the market recovered almost spectacularly and ended at about th high point of the day, all profit taking being absorbed without difficulty. J. I. Case gained 8 points, going above 43, while International Harvester advanced 7 points. American Telephone \& Telegraph rose to $1015 / 8$, a gain of 3 points. Mail order stocks were strong and active. Arthur W. Cutten denied that he was actively engaged in the formation of a $\$ 30,000,000$ pool. Sales were about $2,700,000$ shares. Bonds were irregular but the movement was generally higher. U. S. Government bonds were neglected. Short term issues were easier. Foreign issues were weak.
Providence, R. I., wired July 31 that with mills all over the State employing more workers, many working full time and a few operating night shifts, yesterday closed the most encouraging week in Rhode Island industry in two years. The upward turn indicated in the report of the Brown University Business Bureau three weeks ago, spread last week to every industry in the State, even the jewelry factories hiring help and reporting new orders. Some 700 employees returned to work in the Waypoyset Mills at Central Falls, R. I., a town hard hit for two years. The Royal Mill at River Point, R. I., which reopened July 18 with 700 workers, took on 150 more last week and started a night shift. The Berkshire Fine Spinning Co.'s mill at Anthony, R. I., which has been closed for a considerable time will reopen. At Burrillville, R. I., conditions have improved considerably, with the Ubridge worsted mill at Pascoag working three shifts in some departments and other mills closely approaching normal. At Harrisville, R. I., the Oakland, Mohican and Stillwater worsted mills are running full time. The Anchor Mill is installing new machinery and will start operating within a fortnight.

In Olneyville, a section of Providence, the big Atlantic mills are employing more help than they have had for four months. In Thornton, R. I., the Priscilla Mill, manufacturing worsted mohairs and novelty yarns, is working full time. The numerous small worsted mills of the State, employing between 100 and 150 , were the first to pick up, and are all running at more than $75 \%$ of their capacity, Rochester, N. H, wired July 31 that the mills of the Cochero Woolen Manufacturing Co. of East Rochester, operated by the Parker Wilder Co. of Boston and New York, are to resume production to-morrow

Aistin, Texas, wired Aug. 1 that by far the most encouraging feature of the cotton manufacturing situation in Texas during June was the increase of $31 \%$ in unfilled orders, according to the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas. At the end of June, unfilled orders totaled $3,952,000$ yards, as compared with $3,020,000$ yards at the end of May, and $5,840,000$ yards at the close of June a year ago. Except for a small increase in March, this gain in unfilled orders was the first since last fall and was specially significant in view of the fact that the usual tendency is for a decline of about $16 \%$ between May and June.
At Kings Mountain, N. C., the Phenix Mills Co. is operating on a full-time schedule of 120 hours each week, under receivership. Earl A. Hamrick is receiver. According to an announcement made by Mr. Hamrick, it is not known just how long this schedule will be in effect. These mills have operated only three days in approximately 13 weeks.
At Shelby, N. C., the Consolidated Textile Corp., Ella division, which has not operated for six weeks has resumed operations on a 55 hour a week schedule. In announcing plans for the plant to resume operations the management also expressed optimism that the situation would be greatly improved by Sept. 1. At Charlotte, N. C., the Salisbury Cotton Mills, on Aug. 2 were idle because almost all of the 300 workers refused to accept a wage cut.

On the 2 d inst. the weather in New Yor's City was warm and humid. On the 3 d it was rainy with temperatures of 65 to 74. Boston had 66 to 80; Chicago, 68 to 78; Cincinnati, 70 to 86; Cleveland, 72 to 76; Detroit, 70 to 84; Kansas City, 70 to 86; Milwaukee, 66 to 84; St. Paul, 58 to 88; Montreal, 60 to 72; Omaha, 64 to 90 ; Philadelphia, 66 to 78; Portland, Me., 64 to 68; Portland, Ore., 64 to 90 ; San Francisco, 54 to 64; Seattle, 56 to 80; Spokane, 58 to 94 ; St. Louis, 70 to 84 , and Winnipeg, 50 to 80 . On the 4th it was warm here. To-day it was 72 to 86 degrees. The forecast was for probable showers to-morrow with not much change in temperature: Overnight Boston had 66 to 80; Philadelphia 72 to 88 Portland, Me., 64 to 76; Chicago, 70 to 88; Cincinnati, 62 to 84; Cleveland, 64 to 86; Detroit, 72 to 90; Milwaukee, 70 to 90 ; Kansas City, 74 to 90 ; St. Louis, 72 to 86 ; Portland, Ore., 68 to 96 , and Winnipeg, 54 to 80.

## Loading of Railroad Revenue Freight Still on the Decline.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on July 23 totaled 501,130 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the car service division of the American Railway Association and made public on Aug. 1. This was a decrease of 2,964 cars under the previous week. It also was a reduction of 241,351 cars under the same week in 1931 and

418,171 cars under the same period two years ago. Details follow:

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week totaled 177,003 cars, a decrease of 6.681 cars under the preceding week, 102,003 cars under the corresponding week in 1931, and 177,924 cars below the same week in 1930.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 167,325 cars, an increase of 18 cars above the preceding week, but 44,790 cars below the cor ago.
ars bela and grain products loading for the week totaled 41,171 cars, 1,047 last year and preceding week, 11,675 cars below the corresponding week districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended on July 23 totaled 26,421 cars, a decrease of 10,464 cars below the same week last year.
Coal loading totaled 76,706 cars, an increase of 6,561 cars above the preceding week, but 35,462 cars below the corresponding week last year, and 64,031 cars below the same week in 1930

Forest products loading totaled 15,544 cars, an increase of 614 cars above the preceding week, but 11,589 cars under the same week in 1931 and 26,063 cars below the comounted to 6 . 60 cars accreaso.
ore before, 29,228 cars under in corrspo cars
preceding we, 581 cars below the sars, a decrease of 104 cars below the preceding week, 2,581 cars years aro Live stock loading amounted to 14 the preceding week, 4,023 cars below the same week lat y and 4,485 cars below the same week two years ago. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended on July 23 totaled 11,133 cars, a decrease of 2,951 cars compared with the same week last year.

All districts reported reductions in the total loading of all commodities compared with the same week in 1931 and 1930
Loading of revenue freight in 1932 compared with the two previous years follows:

|  | 1932. | 1931. | 930. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weel | ${ }^{2,269,875}$ | 2,873,211 | 3,470,797 |
| Four weeks in Febru | 2,245,325 | 2,834,119 | 3,506,899 |
| Four weeks in Marcl | 2,280,672 | 2,936,928 | 3,515,733 |
| Five week in April | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{2,772,888}$ |  | 4,561,634 |
| Four weeks in May | - | 2,911,950 |  |
| Week ended July | ${ }^{1} 489,273$ |  | ${ }_{792}$ |
| Week ended July ${ }^{9}$ | 416,950 | 762,444 | 915,985 |
| Week ended July 16 |  | 757,989 742,481 | 928,271 919,301 |
| Total. | 15,534,318 | 21,283,399 | 25,980.4 |

The foregoing, as noted, cover total loadings by the railroads of the United States for the week ended July 23. 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 July 16. During the latter period only 11 roads showed increases over the corresponding week last year, the most important of which were the Terminal RR. Association of St. Louis, the Gulf Coast Lines, the Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry. and the Rutland RR.

| Ralloads. | Total Revente Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetred from Connections. |  | Ratlroads. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | Total Revenue Freight Loaded. |  |  | Total Loads Recetred from Connections. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1932. | 1931. | 1930 | 1932. | 931 |  | 1932. | 1931. | 30 | 1932. | 1931. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eastern Di } \\ & \text { Group A: } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Group B: <br> Alabama Tenn. \& Northern. Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast Atl. \& W. P.-West RR. of Ala. Central of Georgia. Columbus \& Greenville Florlda East Coast. | $\begin{array}{r}226 \\ 633 \\ 552 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 939 \\ & 650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 295 \\ 1,204 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 342 \\ & 629 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 204 \\ 525 \\ 1,033 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Boston \& Albany | ${ }^{2,655}$ | 3,650 | ${ }^{1,0773}$ | 4,027 | 5,324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {Boston \& } \text { Central Vaine }}$ | 6,809 | ${ }^{9} 8.9615$ | 11,433 815 | 8,166 2,186 2 | ${ }^{10,569} 3$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 788 \\ & \hline 687 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Matie Central | ${ }_{2}^{2,388}$ | ${ }^{3,642}$ | 4.583 | 1,458 | 1,757 |  | 2,845 <br> 154 <br> 154 | $\begin{array}{r}4.831 \\ \hline 179\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,673 \\ 380 \end{array}$ | 1.875 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,093 \\ & 228 \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| New York N | -6,313 | 13,703 603 | 14.535 667 | 9,988 | 14,033 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}143 \\ 1,134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{461}$ |
|  | 23,120 | 33,085 |  |  |  | Florlda East Coast Georgla. |  | 506 | 72 | 305 | 418 |
|  |  |  | , 809 | 27,188 | 36,076 | Guir | 581 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 729 } \\ \hline 20.408 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{9564}$ | 499 6.023 |  |
|  |  |  | 8,049 |  | 7,360 | Lous | 13,125 | 19,963 | 24,884 | 2,587 | 4,795 |
| surf. |  |  |  |  |  | Macon Dubiln | ${ }_{146}^{123}$ | ${ }_{130}^{145}$ | ${ }_{221}^{157}$ | 345 <br> 208 | 357 430 |
| Delaware \& Hudson. . . . West. | ${ }_{6,695}^{3,982}$ | 5,415 <br> 9.908 |  | ${ }_{5}^{5.507}$ |  | Moblie | 1,593 | 2,119 | 2.641 | 739 | 1.241 |
| Derle.- |  | 13,892161 | 17,444 | 10,8901,402 | 14,9502,136 | New Orleans-Great Northern.: | $\begin{array}{r} 2,3701 \\ \hline 401 \\ 267 \end{array}$ | 3,191686580 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.948 \\ 900 \\ 643 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,702 \\ 216 \\ 377 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,733 \\ 291 \\ 730 \end{array}$ |
| Lehigh \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehlgh Valley | 6,189 | 18,497 <br> 2,735 <br> 2.85 | 2,13111.4362 | $\begin{array}{r}740 \\ 5,474 \\ \hline 26\end{array}$ | 7,509 | Total. .-. | 39,973 | 58.898 | 69,120 | 17,428 | 28,480 |
| Mont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York C | $\begin{array}{r} 16,373 \\ 1,398 \\ .369 \\ 202 \\ 202 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,024 \\ 2.274 \\ 626 \\ 536 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,832 \\ 1,744 \\ 786 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}20,510 \\ 1,914 \\ 77 \\ 196 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}29,633 \\ 2,075 \\ 31 \\ 323 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Grand total South | 1,043 | 103,413 | 117,848 | 36,725 | 59,979 |
| New York Ontario |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsb, Sbawmut \& |  |  |  |  |  | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 ster \& D |  |  |  |  |  | Belt Ry. of Chicago --.....- | 1.077 | 1,556 | 1,651 27 2789 | ${ }_{6}^{1,282}$ | 1,774 10,341 |
| Total | 47,502 | 2,253 | 89,918 | 51,120 | 71,466 | Chicago Great we | ${ }_{2,221}$ | 3,983 | 3.445 | 1,672 | ${ }_{2}, 762$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Chic. Mllw. St. Paul \& Paol | 14,39 ${ }^{1} \mathbf{3}$ | 22.102 | 27,576 | 㐌, ${ }_{2}, 637$ | - ${ }_{3,693}$ |
| Group C: | 1, ${ }_{1}^{405}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 501 \\ 2,457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 853 \\ 1,358 \end{array}$ |  |  | 2,433 | 13,07611.0634.367 | 20,549 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ann }}^{\text {Ann }}$ Arbor- |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1,131 \\ 2,160}}{ }$ | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Elgin Jollet \& Eastern. | ${ }_{2,742}^{404}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,284 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}318 \\ 2,574 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{408}$ |
| Cleve. CIn. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 7,039 | 08 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 11, } 109 \\ \hline 109\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,374 \\ 8,37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12.019 \\ \hline 196\end{array}$ | Ft. Dodge Des M. \& Southern. Great Northern. |  | 14,722 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 22,104 } \\ \hline \text { 482 }\end{array}$ |  | 17 |
| Central Indiana ${ }_{\text {Detrolt }}$ |  | ${ }_{221}^{296}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,472 |
| Detrotit \& Toledo | ${ }_{145}^{306}$ |  | ${ }_{241}^{475}$ | ${ }_{965}^{102}$ | $\begin{array}{r}206 \\ 1,984 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | Great Northern Green Bay \& Western. | -190 | 14,584 | 22,661 | 1,887 |  |
| Detroit Toled | ${ }_{2}^{1,564}$ | 1,7093.839 | 4, ${ }_{4}^{1,631}$ | 3.642 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,016 \\ & 6,608 \\ & 6,60 \end{aligned}$ | 6,2769,4359,08 | 8,57211,201 | 1,738 <br> 1,944 | 2,249 <br> ${ }_{2}, 623$ <br> 1.6 |
| Grand Trunk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monongahela | 4,686 <br> 4.631 <br> 4,286 | 7,739 <br> 4.815 <br> 4.385 | 8,761 | 5,750 <br> 1726 <br> 1780 | 7.455 <br> 256 | Spokane Portland \& Seattle...- |  | 1,108 | 11,201 1,325 | 753 | - |
| New York Ch |  |  | 7,77577.696 |  | ${ }^{9,2274}$ | Total. .-................... | 61,440 | 107,104 | 144,512 | 28,013 | 41,815 |
| Pere Marguet | -3,592 <br> 3,128 | 5,337 <br> 5.129 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,700 \\ 2,965 \\ 2,814 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& W |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,364 \\ & 840 \\ & 8,579 \\ & 2.603 \end{aligned}$ | Central Western Dist.- | $\begin{array}{r} 25,046 \\ 3.317 \\ 109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,864 \\ 4,111 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Wabash. | $\begin{aligned} & 9.752 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 9,573 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,356 \\ & 7,362 \\ & 4,178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,715 \\ & 8,243 \\ & 5,282 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & 6,554 \\ & 2,034 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3,379 |  |
| Wheelling |  |  |  |  |  | Alton..... 4 Santa |  |  |  |  | 2,361 |
| tar | 652 | 59,834 | 74,005 | . 49 | 62,8 | ${ }_{\text {Chtaga }}$ | 13.130 | 20,103 | 27,437 | 4.303 |  |
| Grand total Eastern | 111.274 | 165,172 | 200,732 | 121.805 | 62, | Chatere Rock Isand \& Pacitic. | ${ }_{\substack{13,381 \\ 2,247}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{1} 9,161$ | ${ }_{21,290}^{21,750}$ |  |  |
| Allegheny District |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado \& South |  | 1,014 |  | 1,270 |  |
| Baitimore \& Ohlo | 21,9871,243 | 33,116 | 243,839 | 9.584 |  | Denver \& R100 | 1,287 | 2,013 | 2,7886 | 1,770 | ${ }_{33}{ }^{057}$ |
| Bessemer \& Lake |  | 4,252 | 7,214 | 701 | 2.060 | Fort Worth \& Denve | 1,476 | 1,971 | 1,327 | 743 | ,054 |
| Y Butralo Creek \& | 74 | 137 | 158 |  |  | Northwestern Pacific | ${ }^{630}$ | 771 | 1,243 | 600 | 66 |
| Contra |  |  | 11,105 | 8,303 | 11,833 | ${ }_{\text {Peoria \& Pekin }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cornwall |  |  | 602 |  |  | St. Joseph \& Grand I |  | 20,770 |  |  | 323 |
| Cumberland | 45 | 340 | 394 | 17 | 23 | Toledo Peorla \& Wes |  | 331 | 434 | 746 | 23 |
| Ligonier ${ }_{\text {Lonk }}$ Island | 1,013 | 1,363 | 1,310 | 147 |  | Unlon Paciflo Syst | 11,063 | 14,352 | 17,300 | 5,615 | 7.758 |
| Pennsylvanta | 50, 1848 | ${ }^{76.112}$ | ${ }^{94.120}$ | 27,601 | 43,236 | Western Pacif | 1,279 | 1,567 | 1,740 | 1,182 | 1,571 |
| eading Co | 10, | - $\begin{gathered}14,172 \\ 6,401\end{gathered}$ | 18.146 | 11,392 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 101 | 12,851 |  | 4,919 |  | 89,985 | 123,830 | 142.934 | 31,145 | 5,613 |
| Western Mary | 2.076 | 3,200 | 3,729 | 2,469 | 4.042 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 95,520 | 147,132 | 3,722 | 3,123 | 104,950 | Southwestern District |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pocahontas D |  |  |  |  |  | Alton \& Bourb | ${ }_{130}^{121}$ | 28 | 67 | 2,134 |  |
| Cbesapeake $\&$ Oblo |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& West |  | 145 | 21 | 155 |  |
|  | 11,898 | 19,581 | 22,683 | 3,196 | ${ }_{4}^{8,068}$ | Houston \& Brazos | 113 | ${ }_{1,136}$ | 2,051 | 38 | 6 |
| Norfolk \& Portsmo |  |  | 1,136 <br> 3,926 | 889 275 | 1,499 | Internatlonal-Grea | 1,691 | 4,872 | 1,853 | 1,275 | 1,994 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Kansas | 1.2 | 1.9 | ${ }_{3} 3138$ | 1.236 |  |
| Tot | 29,895 | 47,002 | 53,853 | , 500 | 14,560 | Louts | 1,185 | 2,062 | 2,058 |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  | Litehtield \& M |  | ${ }_{941}^{171}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 6,088 | 8,546 |  |  |  | M1ssour $1 \pm$ North |  |  | 109 | 183 |  |
| iniohtield |  | 1,236 |  |  | 1,308 | Missourl Pactilic. |  | 6,045 | 6,728 |  | ${ }_{9}^{3,226}$ |
| Charlesto | 44 | ${ }_{5}^{561}$ |  |  | 1,045 | Natchez \& South |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| arbam \& Souther | 41 | 181 | ${ }^{154}$ | 261 | 255 | Quanah Acme d | 16 | 117 | 133 |  | 106 |
| Norrolk Southern. | 1,451 | 1,724 | 2.022 | 647 |  | St. Louls | 7.83 | 9,601 | 2,647 | 2,674 | 95 |
| dmont | 354 | 519 |  | 523 | 687 | San Antonlo Uva | 1.849 | 2,439 | 2,647 | 源 | 199 |
| chmo | 279 |  |  | . 691 | , 826 |  | 4,757 | 6,479 | 51 | 2,580 | ${ }^{4.546}$ |
| uthern System | 15. | 22,823 | - 94.6464 | ${ }_{7,530}^{2,247}$ |  | Texas \& Pactid |  |  |  |  |  |
| WInston-Salem Southbound. |  |  | 172 | - 572 | 13,433 | ${ }_{\text {Weatharfor }}$ |  |  |  | 39 | 37 |
| Total............... | 31,070 | 44,515 | 48,728 | 19,297 | 31,499 | Total . ................. | 44,937 | 64,336 | 74,670 | 27,371 | 43,360 |

[^1]National City Bank of New York Finds Revival in Woolen Goods Industry More Conspicuous Than in Any Other-Upward Turn of Farm Products Encouraging-Increase in Building Construction. The National City Bank of New York, in citing encouraging developments in farm and industrial fields, has the following to say in part in its monthly letter, Aug. 1:
Some apprehensions were felt that with the beginning of the new crop movement in the face of large stocks and promising yields except in winter Wheat, there might occur a break in grain prices that would disturb prices generally and have the effect of intensifying pessimism. But these ap-
prehensions proved unfounded, and farm products have turned upward prehensions proved unfounded, and farm products have turned upward
in an encouraging manner. This is particularly true of live stock values, In an encouraging manner. This is particularly true of live stock values,
with hogs up $50 \%$ in the last two months, cattle and lambs showing good with hogs up $50 \%$ in the last two months, cattle and lambs showing gooc
returns upon feeding operations and eggs and butter rising substantially. This is very heartening news, for the gains are precisely where they will do the greatest good to the greatest number, increasing the purchasing power of millions of farmers who will promptly start it moving through trade channels to the wage-earners of all the industries.
The gains, moreover, are not confined to farm products, but are general enough to lift the wholesale price indexes. The figures for five of the indexes and an important list of commodities which have advanced are given in the table on the following page. [This we omit.-Ed.]
This brace in commodity prices is decidedly encourasing. The only explanation seems to be that the combination of decreasing stocks, reduced production and low prices has at last induced an increase of buying by dealers. It shows that prices are still responsive to changing relations between supply and demand, and producers are cheered to have a demonstration of this kind. Now, while there is no prospect of scarcity in any-
thing, there is a new-born feeling that at last constructive influences may thing, there is a new-born
be getting the upper hand.
The stock market has made a vigorous and sustained advance, and the bond market has improved in all divisions. A heartening revival of new bond market has improved in all divisions. A heartening revival of new
corporate financing has occurred and for the first time in several months corporate financing has occurred and for the first time in several months corporate issues in July approximated $\$ 93,000,000$, the largest figure corporate issues in July approximated $\$ 93,000,000$, the largest figure
since September 1931. Considerable foreign buying for investment has since September 1931. Considerable foreign buying for investmen has American conditions, and securities have advanced on the European exchanges likewise.
There is also evidence that merchants are taking heart as well as investors. The showing of the general business indicators, such as car loadings, volume of checks cashed, electric power production, output of the chief heavy industries, \&c., is not favorable, but along with these indications of dullness come numerous reports of resumed or increased operations by scattered industrial plants. Such reports are not commonly expected in July, and they are correspondingly encouraging. Most of them mention a large number of small orders, and the deduction may be drawn that the firming of commodity prices, subsidence of fears con-
cerning the gold standard, settlement of reparations at Lausanne, and cerning the gold standard, settlement of reparations at Lausanne, and adjournment of Congress without upsetting the monetary system have disposed business men to buy more willingly.

## Conditions in the Industries.

Revival has been more conspicuous in the woolen goods industry than in any other. Fall buying has been late, but the season is now under way and the pressure for deliveries indicates that buyers overstayed the market. After having operated at a very low rate during May and June, the mills have been able to speed up during July and will raise their shed,les further this monta. Better reports are given of retail sales of men's clothing, es ponding to the lowest prices since the war.
Business in silk goods has picked up and cotton goods shipments at last are exceeding output, with the seasonal buying movement still ahead. A bettor also improved slightly. One of the centers from which a good report comes is Danbury, where the bis makers of hats are once more busy. Steel mill operations dropped to $12 \%$ over July 4 , after which they were malntained during the remainder of the month at about $16 \%$. The figure is a distressingly low one, but improvement in steel operations between Independence and Labor Days is seldom on the cards. The automobile Industry is now taking less material, having passed over its belated spring peak. The Ford Co. is making headway against its unfilled orders and reducing its schedules somewhat, and the seasonal decline in sales has affected all companies.
The best news of the heavy industries during July has come from building. Construction awards up to the 22d of the month, according to the F. W. Dodge Corp. reports, showed a contra-seasonal increase of $29 \%$ over June, on a daily average basis, though $51 \%$ under one year ago. The increase was confined to public works and utilities and other non-residential classifications, home building continuing at a standstill.
Even with the bright spots mentioned, the foregoing is a dull picture. but after the conditions obtaining during the first half year little else was to be expected. In fact, there is reason for encouragement, for the situation is considerably better than the virtually complete shutdown looked for in midsummer by the more extreme pessimists. There is evidence of accumulated demand for articles of every day use beginning to reach
pack to the factories, and of some relaxation of the paralysis in business,

## New York Federal Reserve Bank's Indexes of

Business Activity.
In presenting in its Aug. 1 "Monthly Review" its indexes of business activity, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says:
No material change in business activity from June to July is ndicated by the limited data now avallable. Preliminary July estimates for bank debits outside New York show about the usual reduction from the June level, and car loadings or bulk freight increased at least seasonally. The dollar value of department store sales in New York oly and vicincy during the first in or on the about a year ago as in frei heclined hand, car loadngs or moraily the July figures are about at the same level as J ine
This Bank's indexes of business activity exhibit no consistent movement from May to June. Merchandise imports declined by less than the usual seasonal amount, and the seasonally adjusted index of wholesale trade lso rose somewhat. Department store sales and car loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight were little changed from the May level and bank debits in 140 centers outside New York showed an increase of about the usual proportions. On the other hand, merchandise exports,
car loadings of bulk freight, and chain store trade decreased, whereas the record of past years shows no consistent variation between May and June.
(Adjusted for seasonal variations, for usual year-to-year growth, and where necessary

|  | June | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | May 1932. | June. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Distribution- |  |  |  |  |
| Car loadings, mrehandise \& miscellaneous | 78 |  |  |  |
| Exports.......-... | ${ }_{6}^{65}$ | 56 49 4 | ${ }_{52}$ | 458 |
| Imports.- | ${ }_{79}$ | 62 | 60 | $65 p$ |
| Water | $61$ | $40$ | $34$ |  |
| Wholesale trade- ${ }_{\text {Distriouton }}$ Oo Consumer- | 93 | 75 | 76 | 79 |
| Department store sales, 2 d D | 99 | 82 | 76 |  |
| Chain grocery sale |  |  |  |  |
| Other chain store sale | $90$ | $83$ |  | ${ }_{73}$ |
| Mail orcer house sales | 89 | 83 | 75 | 73 <br> 59 |
| Gasoline consumpt | ${ }^{76}$ | ${ }_{68}^{62}$ | 69 6 |  |
| Passenger automobile registrations | 57 | 28 | $31 p$ | --- |
| General susine |  |  |  |  |
| Bank debits, outside or New |  |  |  |  |
| loctty of bank deposits, outside of N. | 84 | 86 |  | 76 |
| Velocity of bank deposits, New York City | 96 | 67 | 55 | 61 |
| ares sold on New York Stock Exchange | 157 | 71 | 56 | 59 |
| Life insurance |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{69}$ | 69 78 |
| Electric power.... | ${ }_{85}^{92}$ | $75$ | ${ }_{68}$ |  |
| Employment in |  | 66 | $63 r$ |  |
| Business fallures | 98 | 124 | 132 |  |
| Bullding contracts |  |  | 31 | 22 |
| New corporations formed in New York S | 94 | 83 | 83 |  |
| ${ }_{*}$ Tenereal derate rice level |  | 48 | 47 |  |
| *Composite Index of w |  | 1887 | 132 <br> 1845 <br> 184 |  |
| *Cost of living..... | 148 | 135 | 132 | 130 |

Production of Electricity for Public Use in the United States During June 1932 Approximately 13\% Below the Corresponding Month Last Year. According to the Division of Power Resources, Geological Survey, production of electricity for public use in the United States totaled approximately $6,536,893,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., a decline of about $13 \%$ as compared with the samelperiod in $19 \overline{31}$, when output amounted to around $7,528,592,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. Of the total for the month of June 1932 there were produced by water power $2,673,144,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. and by fuels $3,863,749$,000 kwh . The Survey reports as follows:
PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE IN THE UNITED states (IN Kilowatt-hours).

| Ditiston. | Total by Water Power and Fuels. |  |  | Change in Output from Prerious Year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April. | May. | June. | May. | Jun |
| New England | 470,519,000 | 425,589,000 | 419,824,000 | -18\% | -17\% |
| Mast North Central | $1,792,881,000$ | $1,720,297,000$ $1,468,874,000$ | $1,759,849,000$ <br> $1,418,717$ | -10\% | - $14 \%$ |
| West North Central. | 1,432,106,000 | $1,468,874,000$ $442,363,000$ | $1,418,717,000$ $453,825,000$ | - $15 \%$ | - $14 \%$ |
| South Atlantlc.-... | 834,360,000 | 781,877,000 | 673,341,000 | -15\% | -18\% |
| East South Central- | 280,055,000 | 281,307,000 | 280,574,000 | $-15 \%$ | -22\% |
| West South Central. | $312,785,000$ | 315,430,000 | 345,127,000 | -12\% | - 5 \% |
| Mountat | 204,912,000 | 211,071,000 | 195,553,000 | -28\% | -32\% |
|  | 958,931,000 | 983,559,000 | 990,083,000 | -10\% | -11\% |
| Total for U. S... | 6,778,652,000 | 6,630,367,000 | 6,536,893,000 | $-13 \%$ | -13\% |

The average daily production of electricity for public use in June was $217,900,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., about $2 \%$ more than the daily production in May. The normal change from May to June, based on 12 years of records, is an increase of about $1.5 \%$. It may therefore be concluded that the increase in the daily production of electricity in June as compared with the previous month was only normal and probably without significance as an indication of any change in trend in demand for electricity.
The dally production of electricity by the use of water power in June was 7\% less than in June 1931
total monthly production of eleotricity by public UTILITY POWER PLANTS IN 1931 AND 1932.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1931 \text {. } \\ & \text { Kv. Hours, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1932. } \\ \text { Kw. Hours. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1931 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Under } \\ \text { Unsor } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1932 \\ & \text { Undor } \\ & \text { Undi. } \end{aligned}$ | Produced by Water Power. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1931. | 1932. |
| January | 7,956,019,000 | 7,542,624,000 | $8 \%$ | $5 \%$ |  | $41 \%$ |
| March | 7,887,713,000 | 7,002,151,000 | 6\% | ${ }^{7} 7 \%$ | 30\% | ${ }_{42 \%}^{42 \%}$ |
| April. | 7,665,472,000 | 6,778,652,000 | 5\% | 11\% | 41\% | 46\% |
| June-- | 7,5258,592,000 | 6,536,893,000 | 3\% | ${ }_{13 \%}^{13 \%}$ | 41\% | 45\% |
| August. | 7,629,920,000 |  | ${ }_{3 \%}^{2 \%}$ | -... | 35\% | -... |
| September | 7,540,377,000 |  | $3 \%$ | -... | 29\% | -... |
| October November | 7,764,889,000 |  | 5\% | - | 27\% |  |
| December | 7,773,286,000 |  | 4\% |  | 28\% |  |
| Total ... | 91,729,390,000 | .... | 4\% | -... | 33\% |  |

## a Based on average daily production.

The quantities given in the tables are based on the operation of all power plants producing $10,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. or more per month, engaged in generating electricity for pubic uss, incluang conral stations, both commercial and erating ectrity for trens penerating electricity for traction, works plants, and that part or the output of manufacturing plants which is sold for pubic us. Fie ouspot $98 \%$ of the tons, electric rallway and pubic works plants represents about $98 \%$ or the total of all types of plants. The "Electritical World" includes the output of central stations andion and the "Electrical World" includes the output of central stations only. Reports are received from plants representing over $95 \%$ of the total capacity. therefore the figures of output and fuel consumption as reported in the accompanying tables are on a $100 \%$ basis.
The Coal Division, Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, cooperates in the preparation of these reports.

Electric Production for Week Ended July 301932 Declined $12.4 \%$ as Compared With a Year Ago.
The production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, July 30, was $1,440,386,000$ kwh., according to the National Electric Light Association. The Atlantic seaboard shows a decrease of $9.0 \%$ from last year, and New England, taken alone, shows a decrease of $9.5 \%$. The central industrial region, outlined by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, registers as a whole, a decrease of $15.1 \%$. The Pacific Coast shows a decline of $14.7 \%$ below last year.

Arranged in tabular form, the output in kilowatt hours of the light and power companies for recent weeks and by months since the beginning of 1932 is as follows:


## Annalist Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices-

 Further Increase Reported.The unadjusted "Annalist" index of wholesale commodity prices showed a further increase for the week ended Aug. 2, rising 0.3 point to 92.5 , which is within 0.7 point of the high for the current move of 93.2 on July 12. The "Annalist" states that with the exception of the July 12 figure, this week's index is the highest since Feb. 2. The advance was fairly broad, foods and fuels showing the greatest increases, while farm products receded. The index follows:
THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WH OLESALE COMMODITY PRICES
(Unadjusted for seasonal variation)
$(1913=100)$

|  | Aug. 21932. | July 261932 | Au\%. 41931. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Farm }}$ products | ${ }_{97} 7.4$ | 71.9 | 88.5 |
| Textle products... | *66.4 | ${ }_{\text {a } 6.0}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{93.1} 11$ |
| Fuels.-... | ${ }_{195.9}^{143.9}$ | 143.4 | 120.0 |
| Bullding materials | 108.7 | 106.9 | ${ }_{114.6}$ |
| Chemicals | 95.0 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous. | 79.4 | 79.4 | 84.4 |
| All commoditles | 92.5 | 92.2 | 101.6 |

Changes in Cost of Living in United States As Reported by United States Department of Labor-Decrease of $6.9 \%$ Noted in June 1932 As Compared with December 1931-Comparison with 1914.
In June 1932, the cost of living of the workingman's family decreased $6.9 \%$ as compared with the preceding December, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in its semi-annual survey in 32 cities. The decreases, of course, varied as between the several groups of items. Food decreased $12.4 \%$, clothing decreased $5.7 \%$, rent decreased $6.2 \%$, fuel and light decreased $6.5 \%$, housefurnishing goods decreased $8.2 \%$, and miscellaneous items decreased $1.6 \%$. The Bureau's survey issued July 27 also said:
As between June 1931, and June 1932, cost of living as a whole decreased $9.7 \%$. Food decreased $15.4 \%$, clothing decreased $12.5 \%$, rent decreased $10.0 \%$, fuel and light decreased $5.0 \%$, housefurnishing goods decreased $13.3 \%$, and miscellaneous items decreased $2.2 \%$.
In the 2 -year interval, June 1930, to June 1932, cost of living decreased $18.5 \%$. Food decreased $32.3 \%$, clothing decreased $19.6 \%$, rent decreased
$14.6 \%$, fuel and light decreased $9.1 \%$, housefurnishing goods decreased $21.6 \%$, and miscellaneous items decreased $3.1 \%$
In the 3 -year interval, June 1929, to June 1932, cost of living decreased $20.3 \%$. Food decreased $35.3 \%$, clothing decreased $20.8 \%$, rent decreased $16.9 \%$, fuel and light decreased $10.3 \%$, housefurnishing goods decreased $22.7 \%$, and miscellaneous items decreased $2.5 \%$.
Cost of living as a whole for June 1932, compared with December 1917, being $4.7 \%$ less than at that time. Food in June 1932, was practically back to the 1913 price level, being only $0.1 \%$ higher than at that time. The price level of the clothing group was only $6.5 \%$ higher than in December 1916. Rent and also fuel and light in June 1932, compared with December 1919, rent being $2.0 \%$ higher and fuel and light $0.2 \%$ higher than at that time. Housefurnishing goods was only $1.3 \%$ higher than the price level it December included in it, does not show price changes as actively as do the orther items included Was $108.8 \%$ higher than the base period. 1913. Since May 1921, it has shown slight fluctuations, not emounting to more than $2 \%$ between any two consecutive periods. The June 1932, price level compared with that of June 1920, being only $0.3 \%$ higher than at that time.
Changes in the cost of living between June 1932, and specified preceding dates are shown in the following tables:
table 1 -changes in cost of living as between specified dates, all items combined.

| Cuty. | Per Cent of Increasefron Dec. 1914 It 1932. | Per Cent of Decrease from |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | June 1920 to <br> June 1932. | June 1929 to June 1932. | June 1931 to | See. 1931 to |
| Baltimor | 41.0 | 34.2 | 18.9 | 9.5 | 7.1 |
| Boston-: | ${ }_{44.7}^{32.6}$ | ${ }_{34.7}^{37.1}$ | 19.1 | ${ }_{8}^{9.6}$ | 8.0 4.7 |
| Chleaso. | 33.1 | 38.0 | 22.8 | 12.3 | ${ }_{9.0}$ |
| Cleveland | ${ }_{42.7}$ | 35.2 | 18.8 | 7.6 | 4.9 |
| Detroit. | 30.9 | 44.5 | ${ }_{26}^{26.5}$ | 13.0 | 7.8 |
| Houston-1.-. | ${ }_{31.6}^{29.6}$ | 38.9 39.2 | ${ }_{21.2}^{22.0}$ | 10.7 | ${ }_{6.3}$ |
| Los Angeles | 35.2 | 33.0 | 20.0 | 8.8 | 6.8 |
| Moblle | 27.4 | 38.5 | ${ }_{17}^{22.3}$ | 10.9 | 7.7 |
| New Yor | 44.8 | ${ }^{33.9}$ | 17.5 | 7.8 |  |
| Norfolk | 39.9 | 37.0 | 18.8 | 9.2 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Philadelph }}$ | 38.6 | 35. | 19.9 | 10.8 |  |
| Portland, | ${ }^{36.9}$ | 34.1 | 16.9 | 7.6 | 70 |
| Pan Francisco. | 30.8 | ${ }_{33.3}^{38.8}$ | 18.6 18.3 | 9.4 | 7.0 5.3 |
| Savannah......- | 25.0 38.2 | 40.3 34.3 | 20.5 17.6 | 11.2 9.3 | 6.6 |
| Seattle-_......- | 38.2 29.5 | 34.3 35.7 | 17.6 19.1 | ${ }_{9.4}^{9.3}$ | 6.6 6.8 |
| cuty. | Per cent of Decr'se from Dec. 1917 to | er Cent of Decrease from- |  |  |  |
|  |  |   <br> June 1920 tol June 1929 to <br> June 1932.  <br> June $1932 . ~$  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1931 \text { to } \\ & \text { June } 1932 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | June 1932. |
| Atlanta <br> Birmingham <br> Denver.. <br> Indianapolis <br> Kansas City <br> Mimphis. <br> Ninneapois <br> Pittsburgh <br> Richmond <br> Scranton. | $\begin{gathered} 11.5 \\ 16.4 \\ 1.4 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.6 \\ 8.5 \\ 7.1 \\ 4.9 \\ 6.4 \\ 3.4 \\ 6.7 \\ 4.3 \\ \hline 1.3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 39.741.131.637.637.739.836.436.533.734.035.235.235.133.733.1 | 22.125.619.818.920.617.620.517.620.521.618.320.619.8 |  | 10.011.410.49.79.311.110.210.29.47.510.98.99.99.4 | 5.77.57.76.657.87.56.66.967.77.05.66.5 |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Per Cent of Increasefron June 1932. | Per Cent of Decrease from- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1920 \text { to o } \\ & \text { June } 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1929 \text { 20 } \\ & \text { June } 1932 . \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1931 \text { to } \\ & \text { June } 1932 . \end{aligned}\right.$ | Dec. 1931. June 1932. |  |
| Average U. S.- | 35.7 | 37.3 | 20.3 | 9.7 | 6.9 |  |

table 2-Changes in cost of living as between specified DATES, BY GROUPS OF ITEMS.
$d$-Decrease.

| ctit. | Per Cent of Increase from Dec. 1914 to June 1932 in the Cost of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food. | Clothtno. | Rent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fund } \\ \text { unh } \\ \text { Light. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House } \\ & \text { Furne. } \\ & \text { Foods. } \end{aligned}$ | Miscel- <br> laneous. | All |
| Baltimo | . | 32.7 | 51.5 | 67.9 | ${ }^{55.6}$ | 119.1 | ${ }^{41.0}$ |
| Boston-: | di. <br> 1.3 | ${ }^{49.5}$ | 35.1 39.7 | ${ }_{113.8}^{70.7}$ | ${ }^{72.6}$ | 88.9 | ${ }_{44.7}$ |
| Chleaso. | 5.4 | 11.0 | 38.8 | ${ }_{42.1}$ | 37.1 | ${ }_{94.2}$ | 33.1 |
|  | d6.4 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 156.4 | 41.6 | 121.2 | . 7 |
|  |  | 26.8 | 17.8 | 46.2 | ${ }^{32.7}$ | 116.1 |  |
| Houston | d7.5 | 42.0 |  | 11.8 | 87.0 |  |  |
| ckson | d10.7 | ${ }^{41.3}$ | d15.8 | 53.4 | 62.1 | 92.9 | . 6 |
|  | d12.0 | 32.0 | ${ }^{15.8}$ | 45.3 | 54.9 | 102.7 | . 2 |
| ew Yor | di0.0 | 18.9 51.0 | 16.3 | ${ }_{76.5}^{42.1}$ | ${ }_{44.7}^{43.5}$ | ${ }_{118.6}$ | ${ }_{44.8}$ |
| Nortolk. | ${ }^{\text {d }} .3$ | ${ }_{38.9}$ | ${ }_{27.0}$ | 67.4 | 47.4 | 107.8 |  |
| Philadelp |  | 33.4 | 33.7 | 67.4 | 43.9 | 113.2 | . 6 |
| rtland, | 5.2 | 38.6 | 15.0 | 84.1 | 81.1 | 94.9 | 36.9 |
| tland |  | 15.9 | ${ }^{1} 13.2$ | ${ }_{2}^{22.9}$ | ${ }^{42.7}$ | 79.6 | ${ }^{22.7}$ |
| San Franc |  | 48.7 | 14.8 | ${ }^{25.1}$ | ${ }_{5}^{52.9}$ | 76.2 | 30.8 25.0 |
| Seattle- | ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }_{\text {a }}^{18.1}$ | 35.2 <br> 35.2 | 25.3 | 39.6 56.3 | 79.0 83.4 | 76.8 <br> 90.5 <br> 9 | 25.0 38.2 |
| Washington | 2.4 | ${ }_{28.0}$ | 27.1 | ${ }_{26.7}$ | ${ }_{61.2}$ | ${ }_{74.6}$ | 29.5 |
| cuty. | Per Cent of Increase from Dec. 1917 to June 1932 in the Cost of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | d. | Clothing. | Rent. | cel | House Furn. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Lloht. | Goods. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | d |  | ${ }_{d 23.4}$ | ${ }_{21.6}^{28.6}$ |  |
| CIncinnat1 |  | ${ }^{\text {d24.3 }}$ | 34.1 | 54.7 | ${ }^{\text {d11. }} 3$ | 48.6 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 2.3$ |
| Denver- | ${ }^{338.6}$ | ${ }^{\text {d15 }}$ d 3 | 28.2 | 1.2 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ d 9.1 | 35.8 | ${ }_{\text {c }}{ }^{6} 6.3$ |
| dianapoil | ${ }_{\text {dis }}^{\substack{37.6 \\ \hline 8.6}}$ | ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }_{\text {d } 21.9}$ | 3.4 | ${ }_{12}^{12.1}$ | ${ }^{\text {a } 17.0}$ |  |  |
| ansas C | ${ }_{d 42.3}^{\text {a38 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {di4.5 }}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{8.2}$ | 12.9 | ${ }_{8} 18.0$ | ${ }^{37.6}$ |  |
|  | d35.2 | ${ }_{\text {d23.3 }}$ | 12.1 | ${ }_{37.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {d12 }}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | ${ }_{35.6}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 4.9$ |
| ew Orlea | a40.5 | ${ }_{d 13.9}$ | 35.4 | ${ }_{d} 4.4$ | ${ }^{418.7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42.60 \\ \hline 20.6 \end{gathered}$ | d 6.4 |
| itts burgh | d38. | ${ }_{\text {d } 17.0}$ | - ${ }_{35.9}$ | ${ }^{\text {81. }} 6$ | ${ }_{d 14.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 . \\ & 42 . \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {d }} 3.4$ |
| chmon | d39.2 | ${ }_{d 13.9}$ | 35.0 20.9 | ${ }_{25.6}$ | ${ }^{2} .8$ | 38 |  |
| uls | d38.3 | ${ }_{d 22.4}$ | ${ }_{34.4}$ | ${ }_{17.4}$ | ${ }^{1} 8.6$ |  | d 4.3 |
| Scranton.. | ${ }_{\text {d32.1 }}$ | ${ }_{d}{ }_{\text {a }}^{4.5}$ | ${ }_{43.8}$ | ${ }_{45.3}^{17.4}$ | ${ }_{3.7}$ | ${ }_{52.1}$ | ${ }_{1.3}^{4.3}$ |
| cuty. | 1913 to June 1932, in the Cost of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Food. | ing. | Rent. | Fue <br> and <br> Lohot. | House Furn. Goods. | Miscel- <br> laneous. | Alems. |
| Average U. S... | 0.1 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 57.1 | 53.4 | 102.1 | 35.7 |

National Association of Credit Men States That Nation Wide Credit Survey Emphasizes Upward Movement of Sales Throughout Country.
Nation-wide sales conditions reveal a heartening turn-up in the August survey of collection and sales conditions compiled from 105 major markets of the country by "Credit and Financial Management," official publication of the National Association of Credit Men. This emphasizes further the press reports from various sections of the country, which find new signs of life in many industries in various States, said the Association on Aug. 1, which also stated:

Collections, which are necessarily slower in reflecting improvement since the benefit of increased sales is passed on to creditors after a period of about a month, therefore show no betterment this month according to an analysis of the
month's survey.
Supplementary reports from correspondents include many interesting and optimistic observations. California reports that collections and sales in the Los Angeles sector are fair and that "some improvement is noted in oil which is the basic industry." Louisiana finds collections and sales in New Orleans also fair, but one section of the State reports sales as being good. Jackson, Mich., states that "there has been a noticeable change from slow to fair in collections, while sales have improved as well." Duluth, Minn., emphasizes the same observations and from St. Paul comes word of excellent crop conditions. Newark, N. J., finds improvement in collec tions and sales and Binghamton, N. Y., relays a general report of farr business conditions in that area, with two sections there noting good sales.

## Advance of Five Points in Farm Price Index Reported

 by United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics From June 15 to July 15.An advance of five points was registered in the index of the general level of prices of farm prices from June 15 to July 15, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a report issued July 29. This resulted from a sharp upturn in prices of hogs, cattle, eggs, and cotton, and of minor advances in five other farm commodities.
The July 15 farm price index, compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, stood at $57 \%$ of the pre-war average, the increase since June 15 having been the largest recorded in a month's time since July 1929. Hog prices advanced about $50 \%$ during the period; cattle were up $19 \%$; eggs gained $13 \%$, and the farm price of cotton was up $11 \%$. Prices of small grains declined.

The Bureau points out that the index on July 15 was 22 points below that of a year ago, and less than half of the average of July indexes for the preceding five years, but that "there is some compensation in this somewhat discouraging picture" in that there were sharp declines in prices of commodities that farmers buy and in the wages of hired farm labor, during the past year. The index of prices paid by farmers dropped about 18 points from July 1931 to July 1932.

The feeding of corn to hogs is now more profitable than at any time since April 1927, on account of the sharp advance in hog prices and only a small increase in the farm price of corn, says the Bureau. The hog-corn ratio was 14.1 on July 15 as compared with 9.6 on June 15.

Improvement in Farm Markets Noted by Department of Agriculture-Advance in Hog Prices Due Primarily to Reduced Receipts.
Improvement in some of the livestock markets, which show "greater firmness than has been noticeable for some months," is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its Aug. 1 summary of the farm situation. The Department, under date of Aug. 1, said:
While the recent market price advances in hogs and cattle were due primarily to reduced receipts, the Bureau says "production of animals is showing a tendency to decline somewhat." The pig crop for fall and winter marketing is estimated at about $7 \%$ less than last year's crop; a decrease of $27,000,000$ pounds of wool shorn this spring as compared with a year ago is reported, and a decrease of about $8 \%$ in the lamb crop.
Regarding recent advances in cattle prices, the Bureau says :
"The better grades of steers ordinarily advance during the summer months, but this summer the price rise got under way somewhat earlier than last, and the advance to date has been greater than average. Smaller marketings of fed steers as compared with marketings a year ago account chiefly for the marked price advance in June and July, and the large
proportion of lower grade steers in the total supply account for the widd proportion of lower grade steers in the total supply account for the widd
spread between the prices of the different grades."

## The Bureau adds :

"Market supplies of the better grades of cattle during the remainder of the summer are expected to continue relatively small as there apparently is a marked decrease in the number of cattle in food-lots as compared with a year ago," but that "total cattle numbers have been increasing and unes there is a next January will be materially larger than at the beginning of 1932."

Regarding the wheat situation, it is stated:
"It seems fairly clear that the oversupply which has been in evidence the past few years is being slowly corrected. World acreage may average during the next few years at about present levels, but consumption may be expected to increase, especially when there is improvement in world economic conditions, and eventually to result in a depletion of the stocks which are how so burdensome."
The Bureau finds that crops in the United States have made reasonably good progress so far, and that "the important food, feed and fiber crops now promise to turn out a fairly ample total supply."

Wholesale Price Higher During Week Ended July 30 According to National Fertilizer Association.
The weekly wholesale price index of the National Fertilizer Association which is computed each Monday advanced four fractional points during the latest week (July 30). The gain for the latest week offsets the slight decline shown during the preceding weeks, and results in an advance of eight fractional points for the latest month. The latest index number is 61.5 , a week ago it was 61.1 , a month ago 60.7 , and a year ago 68.0. (The index number 100 is based on the average for the three years 1926-1928.) Continuing, the Association also said on Aug. 1:
Seven of the 14 groups listed in the index advanced during the latest week, one declined slightly, and six showed no change. Grains, feeds and livestock, foods, fats and oils, textiles, metals, fertilizer materials and miscellaneous commodities were higher. Building materials declined slightly because of lower prices for lumber and brick.
During the latest week 27 commodity prices were higher, while only 14, the smallest number in many weeks, were lower. During the preceding week 25 commodities advanced and 24 declined. Cotton, silk, vegetable onds, eggs, flour, potatoes, wheat, cattle, sheep, lead, zinc, coffee, rubber, aw suphate or ammonia prices advanced. Lower prices were noted
The index , oed oil, apples, corn, rye, hogs, silver, lumber and brick. listed in the index are given in the table below.
WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX-BASED ON 476 COMMODITY PRICES (1926-1928-100).

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Inder. | Group. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Latest } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { July } 30 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { ceding } \\ & \text { Week. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { Ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Aloo. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23.2 | Foods | 62.0 | 61.7 | 59.6 | 69.6 |
| 16.0 | Fuel | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 55.5 |
| 12.8 | Grains, feeds and livestock.- | 45.7 40.3 | 43.9 | 44.8 | 59.8 |
| 8.5 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 59.6 | 59.5 | 40.1 59.4 | 58.7 70.3 |
| 6.7 | Automoblles. | 87.7 | 87.7 | 87.7 | 88.4 |
| 6.6 | Bullding materials | 71.6 | 72.1 | 72.0 | 76.9 |
| 6.2 | Metals... | 68.0 | 67.8 | 70.9 | 77.0 |
| 4.0 | House furnlshing goods | 78.2 | 78.2 | 78.3 | 89.9 |
| 3.8 | Fats and olls.-. | 40.5 | 40.1 | 35.9 | 57.5 |
| 1.0 | Chemicals and drug | 87.4 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 86.8 |
| 4 | Fertilizer material | 67.7 | 67.2 | 67.3 | 76.2 |
| . 3 | Mixed fertilizer | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.9 | 82.7 |
|  | , |  |  |  |  |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 61.5 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 68.0 |

## Analysis of Imports and Exports of the United States

 in June.The Department of Commerce at Washington on July 28 issued its analysis of the foreign trade of the United States in June and the six months ended with June of 1931 and 1932. This statement indicates how much of the merchandise imports and exports consisted of crude or of partly or wholly manufactured products. The following is the report in full: ANALYSIS BY ECONOMIC GROUPS OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM AND IMPO.
JUNE 1932.

|  | Month of June. |  |  |  | Stx Months Ended June. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1931. |  | 1932. |  | 1931. |  | 1932. |  |
|  | Value. | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent. }}$ | Value. | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent. }}$ | Value. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Per. } \\ & \text { Cent. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Valu | ${ }_{\text {Cent. }}^{\text {Per }}$ |
| Crude materials. | ${ }^{29,070}$ | 15.9 | 24,195 | 22.1 | 268,417 | 20.8 | 240,848 | 9.3 |
| Manurd foodstutrs...- | 17,531 | ${ }_{9.6}^{6.1}$ | 11,146 | 10.2 | 128,581 | 10.0 | 70,662 | 6.2 9.3 |
| Seml-manutactures:-2 | 27,451 | 15.0 | 14,816 | 13.5 | 181,830 | 14.1 | 107,698 | 13. |
| Finlshed manutactures | 97,625 | 53.4 | 52,552 | 47.9 | 665,045 | 50.8 | 345,016 | 42.1 |
| Total dom. exports | 182,797 | 100.0 | 109,604 | 100.0 | 1,280,550 | 100.0 | 820.721 | 100.0 |
| Crude materials- | 52,438 | 30.2 | 29,631 | 26.6 | 341,584 | 30.9 | 205,720 | 27.5 |
| Crude roodstufts.-..- | 27.435 19.74 | 15.8 | 20,003 | 18.0 11.5 | 175,818 | ${ }_{10.6}^{15.9}$ | 130,911 | 17.5 |
| Semi-manufactures. | 29,652 | 17.1 | 18,377 | ${ }_{16.5}$ | 201,592 | ${ }_{18,2}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 95,586 } \\ & 125,197\end{aligned}$ | 12.8 |
| Finished manutactures | 44,186 | 25.5 | 30,603 | 27.4 | 270,790 | 24.4 | 190,480 | 25.5 |
| Total imports. | 173,455 | 100.0 | 111,411 | 100.0 | 1,107,151 | 100.0 | 747,894 | 100.0 |

## Farmers of Middle Western States to Improve Status

 Through Strike or "Farmers' Holiday."Associated Press advices from Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 2, stated:
Farmers of Middle Western States will attempt to improve their own status through the institution of a strike, or "farmers' holiday," beginning Aug. 15, Milo Reno, head of an association backing the movement, said to day.
Declaring that there is nothing revolutionary or un-American in the move, Reno explained it as an attempt to raise the price obtained by farmers for produce above the cost of production by abstaining from selling and buying
over a period of at least 30 days. Reno is President of the National Farmers' Holiday Association. Unless purchasers are willing to pay what will return the producer a
profit, leaders of the holiday movement have advised farmers to "stay profit, leaders of the holiday movement have advised farmers to "stay at home and sell nothing." they said they believed this organized refusal to prices but will also teach the farmer the power of organization and the prices but will also teach the farmer the power
Half a million Midwest farmers have already signed or are signing pledges to follow the conditions of the strike, Reno said.

## Slight Increase Over May Noted in June Level of Industrial Activity in Boston Federal Reserve District.

In June, after making allowances for seasonal changes, there appeared to be a slight increase over May in the general level of industrial activity in New England, and in two important industries there was definite improvement," says the Aug. 1 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, which adds :

A decline usually occurs between May and June in the volume of raw wool consumed increase, and, $50 \%$ of the average montsted quantity consumed in June was only about place over May of approximately $38 \%$, although the decline from June took amounted to $61 \%$. The amount of cotton used by New England mills during June was practically the same as in May ; consequently, the cotton textile industry in this district in June consumed only $25.5 \%$ of the average monthly quantity during 1923-24-25. Little change to some decline was reported between May and June in silk machinery activity. Production of boots and shoes in New England, after seasonal corrections, reached the highest level of the current year in June, but was about $11 \%$ less than in the corresponding month a year ago. Total estimated shoe production in this district for the first half of 1932 was about $3 \%$ less than during the correspondig period of 1931. The volume (square feet) of-residential building contracts awarded in New England during June was $21.5 \%$ of the 1923-24-25 average month, as compared with $22.2 \%$ in May and $46.4 \%$ in June 1931. Commercial and industrial contracts awarded in this district during June increased slightly from May, but the volume in May was the smallest on record. According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, employment and payroll conditions during June did not reflect the slight improvement in general industrial activity between May and June. The number of wage-earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts during June de-
creased $5.1 \%$ from May, while the aggregate weekly creased $5.1 \%$ from May, while the aggregate weekly payroll was reduced $6.9 \%$, and average weekly earnings per person employed deelined $1.8 \%$. These decreases from May to June 1932 were slightly greater than the May-to-June decreases in 1930 and 1931. The number of commercial
failures in this district during June was nearly $49 \%$ arger than in the corresponding month last year, and total liabilities ingereased in tune this year more than $130 \%$ from June 1931. Sales of reporting New England retail stores were about $23 \%$ less in June than reporting New year ago, and for the period January-June, inclusive, were $20.9 \%$ behind last year. In June cash sales of Boston department stores were $20.9 \%$ behind than in June 1931, regular charge sales were $27.9 \%$ less, and installment sales were $1.4 \%$ greater.

Further Declines Noted in Business in General in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District-More then Usual Reductions Reported in Industrial Employpent and Wage Earnings During June.
According to the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, "business in general has shown further declines, reflecting partly seasonal influences. There have been, however," continues the Bank, "apparent signs of improvement in several lines of trade and industry, indicating largely replacement demand." The Bank, in its "Business Review" of Aug. 1, also says as follows:

Commodity prices have continued to exhibit strength, displaying an upward instead of the downward tenden shown in many past months. in June, but thure rather unusual and continued downward in July. Building decreased sharply in June below the usual rate, but some sales declined in June, but there was a little more in early July. Retail Wholesale trade sales changed little in June. years continued unfavorable.
Industrial employment and wage earnings in June showed more than usual reductions. Reports for occupations, representing $70 \%$ of all persons gainfully employed in Pennsylvania, indicate that employment, industrial and service in character, was $5 \%$ smaller and payrolls $12 \%$ less in June than in May. Compared with a year ago, factory employment was $20 \%$ less and payrolls $42 \%$ smaller; the decline in factory output in the same period amounted to $30 \%$.

## Manufacturing.

The market for factory products continues seasonally quiet, although everal lines manufacturing consumers' goods report a somewhat more active unfilled orders were more numerous than in the previous two increases in comparisons with a year ago continued unfavorable. Fluctuations but prices for manufactured products have been less pluctuations of many months, and since the middle of June there has been a slight tendency toward higher levels in several commodities.
Stocks of finished goods in the middle of July were reduced further in most lines, and they were smaller than at the same time last year. This is also true of raw materials held by factories. Settlements of accounts have declined somewhat since last month and they have been considerably elow those of a year ago.
Factory employment in this section showed a drop of $3 \%$ and wage payments $4 \%$ from May to June, as compared with a decrease of $4 \%$ in employment and $8 \%$ in payrolls for the country as a whole. The local employment index in June was 60 , or $19 \%$ lower than a year ago, and the
decline in the country from a year ago amounted to $21 \%$ in employment
and $37 \%$ in payrolls. and $37 \%$ in payrolls.
Output of manufact
June was not as severe as continued downward even though the decline in June was not as severe as in May, nor was it as sharp as in the previous
two years. The bank's index, which accounts for the number of working days and for seasonal changes, was $53 \%$ of the in the number of working days and for seasonal changes, was $53 \%$ of the 1923-25
average as compared with 56 in May and $76 \%$ in June 1931. This is a decline of $4 \%$ from the preceding month and of $30 \%$ from a year ago, as compared with a drop in the national index of $2 \%$ from a month ago and over $29 \%$ from June 1931 .
More than normal seasonal gains were reported by groups comprising transportation equipment, food products, allied chemicals, and cigars, while smaller than it ordinarily should have been. Production in materials was groups continued downward. The combined index for 11 manufaturing groups was $24 \%$ lower in the first half of this year than last.
seasonal 29 leading industries 15 showed improvements beyond the usual especially change. Substantial gains over the preceding month were building noticeable in the output of iron castings, motor vehicles, shipand var, such textiles as cotton goods, hosiery and underwear, brick, paints parison with, and most of the items comprising the food group. In commeat packing, sugar and petroleum refining industries; other lines continued materially lower.
Production of electric power in June declined instead of increasing as is usually to be expected and was $12 \%$ smaller than a year ago. Consumption of electrical energy by industries also showed a larger than usual decrease and was 18 . tries used $10 \%$ less power than in the same period last year.

## Richmond Federal Reserve District Business Developments Between Middle of June and Middle of July Chiefly Seasonal-Period Is Normally Dull, This

 Year Being No Exception.
## The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond states that

 "developments of the past month in the Fifth (Richmond) Federal Reserve District were chiefly seasonal. The period between the middle of June and the middle of July is normally dull, and this year was no exception to the rule." The Bank in its July 31 "Monthly Review" also says:Rediscounts for member banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond rose between June 15 and July 15, and on the latter date were materially higher than the discounts held a year earlier. The Bank's portfolio of Government securities remained unchanged during the past month, but at
the middle of July was about $50 \%$ higher than on July 15 1931. Total the middle of July was about $50 \%$ higher than on July 15 1931. Total
earning assets of the Richmond Bank rose between Jume 15 and July 15 , and were about $55 \%$ higher on the latter date than on July 15 last year. There Was an unseasonal increase in the circulation of Federal Reserve notes last month, and the amount in actual circulation was much larger than the amount in circulation at the same time last year. Regularly reporting June 15 and July 13 and also slightly reduced reduced their loans between June securities, Demand deposits declineduced their investments in bonds and securities. Demand deposits decined during the month under review. duced their reserve balances at the Reserve Bank The reporting banks redeposits accounted for, and increased their borrowing at the the decrease in to some extent. Debits to individual accounts figures for the four bank ended July 13 1932, showed a seasonal increase over debits for the preceding four weeks, ended June 15 1932, but the increase was somewhat smaller than occurs in most years. In comparison with debits for the four weeks ended July 15 1931, those for the corresponding four weeks this year showed a decline of $24.6 \%$, not one of the 24 cities showing higher 1932 figures. Total debits in 24 cities for the first half of 1932 were $21 \%$ less than debits in the first half of 1931, every city reporting lower figures this year. Commercial failures in the Fifth District in June were more numerous than in June 1931, and liabilities involved in the failures increased even more than the number of insolvencies. The District comparison with the failure record of June 1931 was materially worse than the comparison of figures for the United States as a whole in both number of bankruptcies and in aggregate liabilities involved. Employment conditions showed contrasting tendencies last month, some additional workers being taken on by a few industrial plants, while other plants cutailed operations further, and construction work continued to decline. Coal production in June continued at a level far below the low level of last year. Textile mills restricted operations futher in June, some mills closing for several weeks, but there has been some are now runing pert time Nand most or the mirs wich closed last month restricted schedules to prentry all textile milis are working on materially Cotton prices rose much lower than prices at this time cont are still this year's cotton crop show a reduction year. $0.5 \%$ fial acreage figures for but this reduction appears inadequate to o.5ercome the cuncects as a whole, the large surplus stock of cotton on hand to be carried everts on prices of cotton year. Construction work provided for in permits ism the new tracts awarded in June was much prower than for in permits issued and convided for in June last year. Retail trade in June as reflected in dork store sales showed a decrease of $22.8 \%$ in comparison with June trade last year, and wholesale trade last month in five lines was also in materially less volume than in June 1931. Agricultural developments in June and the first half of July were favorable on the whole, but prospects for yields ot most crops are poorer than a year ago, and the price situation is also less favorable at the present time. Acreage planted in money crops are lower this year, and in the case of tobacco the acreage reduction has been so large that some beneficial effects may be brought about in tobacco prices next fall. Farmers used less fertilizer this year than in any other recent year, and in every way the growers are making the 1932 crops as cheaply as possible.

## Business Conditions in St. Louis Federal Reserve Dis-

trict-Decreases Reported in Both Wholesale and Retail Trade.
In its July 30 "Monthly Review" the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis states that "trade and industry in the Eighth (St. Louis) District during the past 30 days receded somewhat below the levels obtaining during the similar period immediately preceding." Continuing the Bank further reveiwed conditions in its district as follows:

The decrease, however, was at a slower rate than has been the case in recent months, and in a number of important lines of wholesaling and jobbing, notably hardware, groceries, drugs and chemicals and electrica supplies, the volume of business transacted in June exceeded that of May hough in all lines investigated the volume remained substantially below losing down of numerous plants for inventorying and repairs, were re lected in a further decrease in activities at factories, and production in the iron and steel, bituminous coal, lumber, quarrying and a number of other important industries reached the lowest point on the present ecessionary movement. Advance orders for both raw and finished materials decreased further, purchasing of all descriptions of merchandise being confined largely to immediate requirements. Manufacturers are for the most part pursuing the policy of producing only on orders, and inventories in virtually all lines are measurably smaller than at the corresponding period in recent years.
The general trend of commodity prices continued downward, and in the case of wheat, corn, oats and some other farm products, values were the lowest of the year. On the other hand, cotton scored a fair advance, and there was a sharp rise in prices of hogs, cattle and sheep. Taken a a whole, weather conditions during June and the first half of July wer favorable for growth and development of crops. Due chiefly to smaller acreage, however, prospects are for smaller yields this year than last yea of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, rice, cotton and several of the less importan crops. Results of the last spring freezes are appearing in heavily reduced fruit production as compared with last year and the five-year average Harvesting of wheat and other fall planted cereals made rapid progress, moush interfered with in certain localities by heavy and frequent rains. Available threshing returns appear

While the movement of seasonal merchandise has been stimulated to a considerable extent by the recent warm weather, the volume is still markedly below that for the same period in late years. Since the first of July wholesalers report a fair volume of reordering of summer goods, notably of apparel and certain lines of hardware and electrical supplies. Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, distribution of automobiles in the District, according to dealers reporting to this Bank, was larger in June than in May, though remaining substantially smaller than a year ago Except in seasonal occupations, where slight improvement was noted the general employment situation underwent no betterment. Demand for farm help was smaller than in past seasons and in all sections the supply is heavily in excess of requirements.

The volume of retail trade in June, as reflected in sales of department stores in the chief cities of the District, was $7.7 \%$ less than in May and $\mathbf{2 8 . 1 \%}$ less than in June 1931; for the first half of this year sales fell $22.1 \%$ under the first six months of 1931. Combined sales of all wholesaling an jobbing firms reporting to this Bank decreased $31 \%$ in June as compared with the same month in 1931, and $17 \%$ as contrasted with May this year the total for the first six months this year was $29 \%$ smaller than for the first half of 1931. The dollar value of permits issued in the five larges cities of the District in June was $22 \%$ greater than in May, but $60 \%$ less than in June 1931; for the first six months the total was $80 \%$ smalier tha a year ago. Contracts let for new construction in the Eighth District 1031: same period in 1931

## Business Conditions in Kansas City Federal Reserve District-Wholesale and Retail Trade Conditions During June.

"Higher livestock values in June," says the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, "and the forepart of July, although largely seasonal, were encouraging to business in general, and the livestock interests in particular." The Bank in its Aug. 1 "Monthly Review" also states that "improved sentiment was offset in part by the decline in grain, hay, and po tato prices, the failure of dairy and poultry products to strengthen, and the recent tendency for hog prices to weaken.' Continuing, the Bank further reports:
Corn prospects on an increased acreage are at present the most promising in years, but rain is needed generally. Pastures improved in June and hay and grain sorghums made rapid growth. July 1 prospects were for a slightly larger winter wheat crop than indicated one month earlier, although Tent District production is forecast as $62 \%$ less than a year ago. Harvest, which was delayed by rains, progressed rapidly in July
A somewhat larger than usual seasonal decline in retail sales is indicated by the dollar sales of 35 department stores. June sales were $14.3 \%$ under May sales and $29.2 \%$ smaller than in June last year. Wholesalers' sale increased slightly for the month but were $24.8 \%$ less than last year. Stocks of merchandise at both wholesale and retail were somewhat smaller on June 30 than one month or one year earlier.
The production of all minerals during July and the first six months this year was substantially smaller than in the corresponding month and six months of 1931. Building activity was about $20 \%$ of normal.

Details regarding wholesale and retail trade conditions are mentioned by the Bank in its "Review" as follows:

## Retail Trade.

seasonal decine in retail trade somewat greater than normal is endenced by the $14.3 \%$ reduction in the dollar sale of 35 department stores in this District. The June volume as compared to a year ago declined $29.2 \%$ carrying half-year sales $23.2 \%$ below those for the first six months of 1931 All cities reported decreases for the first six months of 1931. All cities reported decreases for the three periods of comparison.
Inventories were reduced about the usual amount and on June 30 were $14.3 \%$ smaller than on the same date last year.
Collections were not as good as in the preceding month or a year ago amounting to $32.8 \%$ of amounts outstanding May 31, compared with $33.8 \%$ in May and $36.4 \%$ in June 1931.

## Wholesale Trade

There was the customary stability in wholesale trade in June as compared to May, with dollar sales of five representative reporting lines combined showing an increase of $2.1 \%$. Sales of drygoods declined 10.6 and of furniture $29.5 \%$, whereas, sales of groceries increased $9.9 \%$ and of drugs $7.9 \%$. Hardware firms reported sales as stationary, whereas, they normally ncrease. All lines reported sharp declines as compared to a year ago, the
combined total showing a drop of $24.8 \%$. Every reporting line reduced stocks during June and the year. Reductions averaged $5.5 \%$ for the month and $8.8 \%$ for the year

Economic Conditions in California as Viewed by California State Chamber of Commerce-Improvement Reported in Some Lines of Business Activity During June.
Business conditions in California during June showed improvement in some lines of activity and further recessions in others, according to a survey made by the Research Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce New automobile sales, department store sales, and bank debits exhibited gains over May after adjustment for seasonal variation, while value of building permits and factory employment decreased. The survey also said
Weather conditions continue generally favorable for agricultural oper tions and crops, and water for irrigation is plentiful. Livestock and ummer range conditions are good.
The most encouraging feature in current statistics is the improvement of California farm prices of meat animals and poultry. The advance was slightly more than the usual seasonal change. Nationally, wholesale price While the other groups continue do sward substantial strength recently have not been so sharp as they were during the declines, in most case Number of factory workers empe during the earlier months of 1932 . reduced activity during June after showing educed and May. June erine ater showing some improvement during pril and May. here is a seasonal increase $2.7 \%$. Consequently, the adjusted inde receded $2.7 \%$. An analysis of seasonal indexes shows that an increase in number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments may be expected during July and August over their respective previous months demand for agricultural help, and unemployment relief programs provonided dermand for a large number of humber unemployment relief programs provide remains unfavorable. For the building and construction industry the number of employees during June was about $39 \%$ under June 1931.
Total value of building permits for 52 California new low record. June was $16.7 \%$ less than the previous month and $66 \%$ under June 1931. Construction costs are about $13 \%$ below a yar a 60 Bank debits for 14 California cities for June showed a gain of $6.5 \%$ over May, which was more than the expected seasonal increase. The sea sonally adjusted index for the 14 cities increased $5.9 \%$ and the index or 11 cities, excluding San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland, advance .4\%. The 14 cities were $30.7 \%$ less than a year ano, which partly influenced the decline in the general level of prices, which for the United States as a whole was about $13 \%$.
Sales figures from the California department stores reflect some improvement in June as compared with May. While the total sales were slightly less than the previous month, the index, corrected for the usual May-Jun easonal decline, showed a gain of about $5 \%$. Total sales during June vere about $28 \%$ under those of a year ago, due partly to the decline in he level of prices.
New passenger car sales for June increased $47.4 \%$ over May, and the ain for total sales, including new commercial cars, was $42.8 \%$. Afte llowing for seasonal changes, passenger cars gained $49.6 \%$ and total ales advanced $46.1 \%$.

## Lumber Orders Improve

With lumber production at a low level and some increase in new business, lumber orders showed a favorable ratio of $22 \%$ above the cut during the week ending July 30, it is indicated in telegraphic reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from regional associations of manufacturers covering the operations of 617 leading hardwood and softwood mills. These mills produced 109,388,000 feet. Orders amounted to $133,730,000$ feet. Shipments were $134,446,000$ feet, or $23 \%$ above the cut. A week earlier 656 mills reported production of 117,869,000 feet with orders $3 \%$ below and shipments $1 \%$ above the cut. Comparison by identical mill figures for the latest week with the equivalent period in 1931 shows: For softwoods, 417 mills, production $45 \%$ less; shipments $35 \%$ less, and orders $29 \%$ less than for the week last year. For hardwoods, 168 mills, production $45 \%$ less, shipments $46 \%$ less and orders $40 \%$ under the volume for the week a year ago.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended July 301932 by 454 softwood mills totaled $124,214,000$ feet, or $22 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $125,367,000$ feet, or $23 \%$ above production. Production was $101,956,000$ feet.

Reports from 177 hardwood mills give new business as $9,516,000$ feet, or $28 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $9,079,000$ feet, or $22 \%$ above production. Production was $7,432,000$ feet. The Association also reports as follows:

## Unfilled Orders.

Reports from 397 softwood mills give unfilled orders of $316,604,000$ feet on July 301932 , or the equivalent of 8 days' production. This is based upon production of latest calendar year-300-day year-and may be compared with unililed orders of 483 softwood mills on 02,000 feet, the equivalent of 13 days' production.
The 368 identical softwood mills report unfilled orders as $312,874,000$ feet on July 30 1932, or the equivalent of 9 days' average production, as compared with $544,951,000$ feet, or the equivalent of 15 days' average prosoftwood mills was $97,267,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $175,586,000$ feet: softwood mils was $97,267,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $175,586,000$ feet;
shipments were respectively $121,400,000$ feet and $185,453,000$; and orders shipments 120,6 respectively $121,400,000$ feet and $185,453,000$; and orders
received 120,620 feet and $169,387,000$. In the case of hardwoods. 168 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago $6,697,000$ reet and 12,119,000; shipments $8,293,000$ feet and 15,477.000; and orders 8,948,000 feet and 14,925,000.

West Coast Movement
The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wired from Seattle the followng new business, shipments and unfilled orders for 216 mills reporting for the week ended July 30

NEW BUSINESS.


UNSHIPPED ORDERS.

Total_.....- $\overline{68,505,000} \overline{150,853,000}$

Southern Pine.
The Southern Pine Association reported from New Orleans that for 100 mills reporting shipments were $37 \%$ above production and orders $25 \%$ above production and $9 \%$ below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to $21,478,000$ feet (previous week $23,009,000$ at 124 mills); shipments $23,595,000$ feet (previous week $25,525,000$ ); and produciond of the, 000 feet (previous week $22,820,000$ ). Orders on hand at the reported a decrease in production of $22 \%$ and in new business a decrease reported a decrease in production of $26 \%$ and in new
of compared with the same week a year ago.

Western Pine.
The Western Pine Association reported from Portland, Ore., that for 117 mills reporting shipments were $1 \%$ below production and orders $10 \%$ below production and $9 \%$ below shipments. New business taken during the week mounted to $34,938,000$ feet (previous week week $33,012,000$ at 117 mills ); ship 000 feet (previous week $38,844,000$ ). Orders on hand at the end of the week at 117 mills were $129,447,000$ feet. The 103 identical mills reported decrease in production of $37 \%$ and in new business a decrease of $35 \%$, as compared with the same week a year ago.

Northern Pine.
The Northern Pine Manufacturers of Minneapolis, Minn., reported production from 7 mills as 795,000 feet, shipments $1,693,000$ feet and new business $1,345,000$ feet. The same number of mills reported production $68 \%$ less and new business $44 \%$ less than for the same week a year ago.

## Northern Hemlock.

The Northern Hemlock \& Hardwood Manufacturers 'Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 14 mills as 75,000 feet, shipments $, 040,000$ and orders $1,007,000$. The same number of mills reported pro duction 97

## Hardwood Reports.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reported production from 163 mills as $6,855,000$ feet, shipments $8,261,000$ and new business $8,816,000$. The 154 identical mills reported production $44 \%$ less and new business $38 \%$ less than for the same week last year.
The Northern Hemlock \& Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 14 mills as 577,000 feet, shjp ments 818,000 and orders 700,000 . The same number of mills reported decrease of $49 \%$ in production and a decrease of $55 \%$ in new business compared with the same week a year ago.

## Dutch Indian Department of Agricuiture Reports

 Decline in Rubber Price and Exports.From the New York "Evening Post" we take the following from London, July 25 :

The Dutch Indian Department of Agriculture reports for the first quarter of 1932 show that the rubber price decline directly reacted on native January to April exports fell $48 \%$ lowest since April 1928.
the trees were

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-
$$

Rubber Stocks in Singapore 18,000 Tons Less than Reported.
Rubber stocks at Singapore are 16,214 long tons at the end of June, as against the original figure of 34,391 tons reported by Straits Settlement authorities, a reduction of 18,177 tons, according to a cablegram to the Commerce Department from Trade Commissioner Frank S. Williams, Singapore. Regarding the information, the Department on July 20 said:
The discrepancy in compiling the statistics is said to have been in the fact that the figures reported by the Singapore authorities have been calcu-
lated on the basis of monthly receipts lated on the basis of monthly receipts and deliveries, but the monthly
deliveries had been underestimated, making the dis, deliveries had been underestimated, making the discrepancy cumulative
to about September 1929 . to about September 1929.
rubber are so high that the error comes at a time when world stocks of to have a practically negligible market effect, it is stated tons. will tend

Macon, Ga., to Curtail Distribution of Federal Farm Board's Wheat-Effective Aug. 1, New Rules Cut Recipients from 9,000 to 3,000 .
From its Macon (Ga.) correspondent the New York "Evening Post" reported the following under date of July 29: After difficulty and experimentation, welfare agencies of this city have adopted new methods for the distribution of Farm Board wheat among the poor. Effective Aug. 1, the new rules cut the number of recipients of this charity from 9,000 to 3,000 .
Ever since Government wheat began to arrive in Macon, one of the first cities to undertake distribution, the problem of how to handle the situation has engaged the Society for Organized Service and other relief agencies.
The first distribution point was in the Macon Auditorium, where one man was put in charge to check out tie flour and to fill the tickets presented by the hundreds who came. A card file was installed to guarantee against duplication of orders, but so many persons were empowered to issue flour tickets that the supply on hand was speedily exhausted.

The flour was received City Trucks Haul Flour. Birdsey Flour Mills here in allotments of 1,000 barrels and was milled at tributing city here. The city trucks hauled the flour to the disclosed to centre in lots of 400 and 800 sacks. Then distribution had to be closed to allow more milling, and the mill had to run the special flour in when it could. so as not to interrupt regular trade.
One difficulty arose from the conspicuousness
One difficulty arose from the conspicuousness of the line of Negroes
that gathered daily on the principal street that gathered daily on the principal street and stood all day waiting. As many as 200 were there at one time. They were moved to the rear of the building when the side door was opened, but still the spectacle was not enjoyed by city fathers and others.
Meanwhile white families were receiving their flour through the offices or relief agencies in other parts of the city. But here, too, were lines waiting to get orders signed.

## Fire Stations Distribute.

Then the system of distribution was changed and lines were tightened in all directions. Instead of distributing from a central depot, the welfare agencies made the fire stations the distributing centres.
The firemen knew the families in their own communities and would from who was worthy and who was not; negroes were to obtain their flour of the Urban League, composed of negroes who look after the welfare of their race. So ran the plan. Ministers who had been signing orders for persons not of
Under the even more stringent rules which will go into effect Aug, 1 only five social welfare officers may sign orders, only families under the care of relier agencies may receive flour and all ministers must have their orders approved by one of these welfare officers.

## Families Cut to 3,000

As a result of this edict there will be approximately 3,000 families receiving lour instead of nearly 9,000 .
In the rural sections, one plan has been in operation throughout and has worked. The distribution has been through the rural school areas and from the schools.
Each of the school communities had already established a nutrition committee under county agents. These committees had been making a study of families through the winter and all community surplusses of provisions had been saved and divided where needed. School lunches were given to those children who had inadequate supplies at home.
Through these committees the flour has been sent out. Each family in need is already known, so that it has been really working on the basis that has now been adopted for the whole county-families regularly under care will have supplementary supplies of flour.

## Reduction in Membership of Staff of Federal Farm Board.

The following from Washington, is from the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 1:
The severe cut in the administrative appropriation of the Farm Board has led to the dismissal as of Aug. I of 140 of its employees. Only 215 emain.
Previous to dismissal of these employees, the Board was spending about $\$ 1,440,000$ annually. This has been cut to $\$ 800,000$.
This depleted force will greatly diminish the activities of the Board and particularly will limit its ability to grant new marketing loans to co-operaives out of the revolving fund.

## President of Saskatchewan Section of United Farmers

of Canada Calls for End of Capitalist System.
The following (Canadian Press) from Saskatoon, Sask., July 25, is from the New York "Times":
Those who look to the Ottawa Imperial Conference for relief from present conditions will be disappointed, in the opinion of A. Macauley, President In his presidential address the United Farmers of Canada.
In his presidential address at the opening of the annual convention of the Saskatchewan farmers here to-day Mr. Macauley sald the only hope
for improvement in the lot of the common mary producers, lay in a complete conion in thple, farmics and other pri"The competitive system of production for profit
now become so faulty and so s evident to all," he said. "In its dying hours it is society that its failure s evident to all," he said. "In its dying hours it is endeavoring to strangle it should."

## Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Will Complete Year with Surplus.

Under date of July 23, Associated Press advices from Regina, Sask., stated:
The Saskatchewan wheat pool will complete the present crop year with a surplus of over $\$ 1,000,000$, after providing for all operating costs, A. F. Sproule, director for Wheat Pool District No. 2, sald to-day.
Plantiful moisture and sunshine and ideal growing weather have brought western Canada's grain crop rapidly to maturity and better than average crop is promised, the seventh seasonal crop report issued by the Canadian
Bank of Commerce said. Bank of Commerce said.

## Austria Adds Various Products, Including Apples and

Flour, to List of Goods Subject to Import Permit.
Effective July 15, a supplementary list issued by the Austrian Government adds various products, including apples and flour, to the list of restricted goods subject to import permit, says a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Gardner Richardson, Vienna. The Department July 18 further said that the import quotas for these newly-added products are as yet undetermined, but it is probable that permits will be issued for the importation of these products up to certain limits as in the case of goods previously restricted importation.

From the New York "Times" we quote the following from Vienna July 14: in prices in Austria, the Government put through another list to-day that
benefits the Austrian peasant but increases the cost of vita＿foodstuffs， including fresh and canned fruits，for the townsman．
Ls Because of the failure of the delegates to reach an agreement，the Austro－ Hungarian trade treaty will expire to－morrow，throwing the two countries into a commercial war．The Austrians complain that Hungary refused concessions for Austrian industrial products，although the balance of trade
is much against Austria．Thus the triangular commercial system among Italy，Austria and Hungary built up by Italy on secret preferences，col－ lapses

Business in Important Lines of Trade and Industry in Cleveland Federal Reserve District Showed Futher Drop During June－Tire and Oil Industries Increased Abnormally Prior to Effective Date of New Federal Taxes But Since Then Operationt Slackened－Conditions in Retail and Wholesale Trade．

Although statistical records of business in the Fourth （Cleveland）District in June revealed a further falling－off in the more important lines of trade and industry，＂says the August 1 ＂Monthly Business Review＂of the Federal Re－ serve Bank of Cleveland，＂replies received in the first half of July from many correspondents in all parts of the Districs were more optimistic than for some time．
＂A survey of about 3,000 organizations made by the Banking and Industrial Committee of the Fourth Federa Reserve District clearly showed than many companies had recently expanded or resumed operations after shutdowns of varying lengths，or contemplated such a step in the very near future．This situation was not to be found in any particular part of the District nor was it limited to any specific lines，but was quite general and found to be es－ pecially true of small manufacturing concerns．＂The Bank continues as follows：
The Committee further found＂that there is a vast amount of productive business available－if banking accomodation can be extended to finance such productive business．＂The demands are in no sense in the nature of capital loans，but represent a need for current accommodation forithe mandfacture and＂repres nord＂
upon orders actually in hand．
The survey further revealed that，based on the bank statements of nd industry，but＂ 30 ，there is credit avallable forn be expected until and unless there is to some degree an increase in the credit avilable to the small industries．＂
avings deposits at 45 selected banks in the District declined only $0.2 \%$ June，the gain shown by the 23 Ohio banks being offset by reductions n western Pennsylvania．
Several lines of activity increased abnormally in June prior to the effective date of the new Federal taxes．This was particularly true of the tire and oil industries．Since that time，however，operations have slackened． Shoe production was up sharply in June

The basic industry of the District，iron and steel，and construction were at very low levels in June，and though automobile production was in small volume，the decline from May was less than is usually shown for that period．
Declines in the condition of most agricultural crops occurred in June as the result of dry weather，but improvement in the late crops followed the rains．Sentiment in farm communities improved as the price of farm products advanced，livestock and hog prices being at the highest levels in nearly a year．

In reviewing the rubber and tire industry in its District the Bank said as follows：
As was pointed out last month，demand for tires prior to June 21 assume ecord proportions，but，as was expected，a falling－off occurred after that date．Sales to dealers for replacement during June were estimated to The decline in sales and shipments since June 21，however，has been less drastic than was expected，according to reports from some leading manu－ acturers．
The early June demand assumed such proportions that sales exceeded production by a good margin and stocks were consequently reduced． Factory operations were unchanged in June and the first part of July in order than plant inventories might be replenished．Except for this un－ natural spurt，basic conditions in the tire industry are practically unchanged．
May tire shipments，the latest complete figures available from the Rubber Manufacturers Association，were considerably higher than for any previous month back to August 1931．The increase from April was $15.2 \%$ ，considerably more than seasonal，but shipments were $21 \%$ below May 1931．In the first five months，shpments were off $22.7 \%$ from the ame period of 1931.
Production of rubber tires increased $8.6 \%$ from April to May，but was $32.7 \%$ below May， 1931 ．In the five－month period production exceeded shipments by about $9 \%$ ，but inventories were $9 \%$ smaller on June 1 than year earlier and were further reduced during the month through the large
une shipments．
Although employment at Ohio rubber factories was unchanged from June，consumption of crude rubber was up sharply and was the highest or any month since May，1930．At 39,116 long tons it was $34 \%$ above the朝 41.394 long tons in June，were $28.5 \%$ larger than in May，they were still $9.6 \%$ below June，1931．In the first half of the year imports were down about $10 \%$ from the same period of 1931 ．With consumption or crude rubber reduced，however，domestic stocks on June 30，at 345，702 ong tons，were $53 \%$ larger than a year ago．World stocks of crude rubber declined 44,000 tons in June，according to reports．Prices of crude rubber worked slightly higher in the first three weeks of July，but on the latest date ribbed smoked sheets were only selling for 2.8 cents a pound．
The Bank also had the following to say regarding whole－ sale and retail trade conditions：

Retail Trade．
Sales at reporting department stores in June declined more than the usual seasonal amount from May and the adjusted index in the latest month was only $61 \%$ of the 1923－1925 monthly average．The reduction from June，1931，was $29.6 \%$ in the entire district，a very sizable falling－ off being shown in all principal cities．In the first six months sales were or $25.8 \%$ in dollar volume．According to the Fairchild index，retail department store prices declined $2.4 \%$ in June and on July 1 were $18.3 \%$ below the corresponding date last year．
Wearing apparel store sales were down $27.4 \%$ in the first half－year，the decline in June from the same month of 1931 being $37 \%$ ．Furniture tore sales were off $41.5 \%$ in June from a year ago．
Chain grocery and drug sales have held up much better，the reduction in dollar volume at the former being only $7.5 \%$ in the first half－year，while sales of the latter were down $13 \%$ ．In June the reductions from the same or 1931 were 7.3 and $15.5 \%$ ，respectively．
as a result of price declines，but is down sharply from last year，partly duced．At department stores stocks were stocks gradually are being re－ han a year ago．Several individual departments show reductions ex－ ceeding $30 \%$ in the past year．The index of stocks in June was $63 \%$ of the 1923－1925 average．
The percentage of total June sales for cash was greater than in the same month last year by $5 \%$ and the ratio of installment to total sales was slightly smaller than in June， 1931
With sales down，accounts receivable also have declined，but the reduc－ tion is smaller than in total sales．The ratio of collections in June on ac－ counts receivable at the beginning of the month was $8.4 \%$ smaller this year than in 1931.

Wholesale Trade．
Sales of wholesale drugs and groceries in this district in June increased contrary to the seasonal change shown from May to June in most preceding years．Compared with June，1931，however，sizable reductions were shown in the dollar volume of all reporting lines．Dry goods sales were $43 \%$ smaller in June and down $37 \%$ in the first six months from similar periods of last year．June sales were only $28 \%$ of the 1923－1925 monthly average．
Grocery sales were down 16.8 and $20.9 \%$ ，respectively，in June and the first six months．Hardware sales were off $21 \%$ in June and $24 \%$ in the six－ month period and were only $52 \%$ of the three－year average．
Drug sales were $10 \%$ smaller in June than a year ago and off $13 \%$ in the first half－year．They were $80 \%$ of the monthly average of the three years 1923 1925，considerably above the level of the other three reporting lines

## Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators July 1 1932.

Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators on July 1 1932 are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to have been $41,817,000$ bushels．Stocks on the same date last year were estimated to have been $30,252,000$ bushels（re－ vised）．This report is intended to include wheat stocks in country elevators and in the smaller interior mills，which are not included either in the Department＇s report on stocks of wheat in 39 markets or the Bureau of the Census report on stocks of wheat in merchant mills and attached elevators． The estimate is based largely on reports from about 4,100 interior mills and elevators．

Details by States are shown in the accompanying table：
STOCKS OF WHEAT（OLD CROP）IN INTERIOR MILLS AND ELEVATORS JULY 1.

| ate． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 5-Yr. Aver. } \\ & \text { 1926-1930. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1930. | $\begin{gathered} 1931 \\ (\text { Rensed }) . \end{gathered}$ | 1932. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Engla | 177，000 | 186，000 | 97，000 | 112，000 |
| New York－ | 年 669.0000 | 650，000 | 520，000 | 570，000 |
| Pennsylvani | 1，088 | 135，000 | 125，000 | 150，000 |
|  |  | 900，000 | 540.000 | 565，000 |
|  |  |  |  | 2，050，000 |
| Ilinots |  | 1，360，000 | 280，000 | ，600，00 |
| Mrenigan | ${ }^{642,000}$ | 670，000 |  |  |
| Minnesota | 1，277，000 | 150，000 | 100，000 | 111，0 |
| Iowa | 249，000 | ， 400000 | 1，050，000 | ，270，000 |
| Issour | 822，000 | 1，170，000 |  |  |
| North Dal | 7，776，000 | 15，800，000 | 3，100，000 | 2，887，000 |
| South Da | 1，175，000 | 2，150，000 |  | 566，000 |
| Nebrask | 1，370，000 | 1，400，000 | 1，350，000 | 2，545，000 |
| Mansas | 1，406，000 | 2，200，000 | 2，330，000 |  |
| Virgina． | 272，000 | 210，000 |  |  |
| Kentuck | 176，000 | 180，000 | 50，000 | 150 |
| Tennesse | 172，000 | 50，000 |  | 120，000 |
| Oklahom | ${ }^{896,000}$ | 2，500，000 | 1，070，000 |  |
| Texas | ${ }^{226,000}$ | 700．000 | 1，720，000 | 1，800，000 |
| Montar | 3，572，000 | 5，450，000 | 1，500，000 | ${ }_{750} 74$ |
| Idaho． | 1，496，000 | 3，000，000 | 3，600，000 |  |
| lorad | 422，000 | 500，000 | 225，000 | 2，000，000 |
| Me | 71，000 | 150，000 |  | 130，000 |
| Washing | ${ }^{2} .085,0000$ | 20，000 | 400，000 | 400，000 |
| 发的 | 1，230，000 | 000，000 | 2,750 |  |
| Californt |  |  | 350，000 | 365，000 |
| Other West | 212，000 | 0，000 | 155，000 | 167，000 |
| St | ，454，000 | 60，166，000 | 30，252，000 | 41，817，000 |

Weekiy Reports on Stocks of Grain in Toledo Ware－ houses Discontinued－National Miliing Company Said to Have Withheld Figures．
The following Associated Press advices were reported from Toledo，Aug．1：

Weekly reports on stocks of grain in Toledo warehouses have been discontinued．
W．A．Boardman，Secretary of the Toledo Board of Trade，stated to－day that the Toledo figures could not be compiled due to the refusal of the

National Milling Co., which owns $60 \%$ of the grain warehouse capacity here, to furnish its usual weekly report. No reason for the refusal was announced.
Harold Anderson, manager of the National Milling Co., a subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co., said that he had no statement to make.
The Toledo figures on grain stocks have been furnished by the Toledo Board of Trade to the Chicago Board of Trade, which compiles weekly reports as a courtesy to agricultural, milling and grain processing industries. misleading, grain men here pointed out.

Domestic Exports of Canned and Dried Foods in June and the First Half of 1931 and 1932.
The report of the exports of canned and dried foods, released by the Department of Commerce at Washington on July 26 covering the month of June and the six months period ended with June for the years 1931 and 1932, is given in full below:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FOODS.

|  | Month of June. |  | 6 Months Ended June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 931. | 1932. | 193 | 1932. |
| can | 153.050 | 71,193 | 861,868 | 519.556 |
| , | \$47,93 | \$18,7 | \$315, | \$133.058 |
| Sausage, canned, | 65,073 | S11,2 | 540,287 |  |
| Mulk, condensed (sweetened), 1bs | 1,372,487 | 613,528 | 10,820,664 | 8,036,670 |
| - | \$245,643 |  | \$1,880,934 | \$1,322,535 |
| Muk, evap | $5,023,652$ 8403,789 | ${ }^{2} 182$ | \$2,508,179 | \$1,577,123 |
| Salmon, canned, 1 | 677 | 1,895,700 | 6,583,914 | 5,871,994 |
| alue |  |  | 1, |  |
| aralines, |  |  | 52, |  |
| dan |  |  | 42,303,162 | 28,762,932 |
| Value | \$342,566 | 8296,400 | \$2,339, | \$1,771,256 |
| Apples, dri | 639,760 | 1,777,7 | 14,793,528 | 3 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Value }}$ Apricots, dried. |  |  | \$1,357,512 |  |
| Apricots, aried | \$18,033 | 1, 584,789 | 8872 | $7,153,692$ 861939 |
| Peaches, dried, | 89,773 | 178,522 | 2,927,894 | 2,025,321 |
|  | \$7,087 | \$15,900 | \$235,369 | \$147.612 |
| Prunes, | 8,742,260 | 9,354,817 | 11,500 | 97,634,806 |
| Value | \$379,535 | S325,80 | \$4,914, | \$3,559,608 |
| Apricots, ${ }^{\text {V }}$, | \$8124,804 |  | 7669930 | 8.424, 197 |
| Peaches, canned, | 5,471,485 | 5,291,769 | 34,440,380 | ${ }^{23,878,688}$ |
|  |  |  | \$2,684,192 | \$1,541,810 |
| Pears | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{5}$ | \$187\%756 | ${ }_{83}{ }^{4}, 074$ | 81, |
|  | 1,702,198 | 030 | 12 |  |
| Val | \$145,284 | \$68,2 | \$1,127,5 | 8597,655 |
| Total canned m | 1,295.246 | 514,363 | 8,413,002 | 6,285,010 |
| Total da | 7,873,895 | 4,258,905 | 50,759, | 35,113,2 |
|  | 2,286 | \$422,349 | \$6.162. | 83,85 |
| Total canned vegetable | ${ }^{5} 5025,055$ | ${ }^{3} 4935$ | 23.369 | 14.7 |
| Total dried \& evap. fruits, | 5,850,640 | 17,118 | 87,216 | 52,665. |
|  | 852,463 | 16, | 10,230 | \$7,164 |
|  | 20,641,512 | 16, ${ }_{\text {S1272, }}$ | $129,460,47$ <br> $10,936,27$ | 97,064,497 $86,928.648$ |

Petroleum and Its Products-Illegal Production in East Texas Field Holds Attention - Agreement Reached on New Kettleman Hills Area-Prices Steady on Crude Throughout Country.
Illegal production of crude oil in the East Texas field is engrossing the attention of the industry and steps are being urged to wipe out this practice which, if allowed to continue, presents a serious menace to the general petroleum situation and threatens to undo much that has been accomplished in bringing the petroleum industry back to an equitable basis of production and distribution.

The Texas Railroad Commission has reduced the per well allowable in East Texas to 44 barrels a day, but despite the restrictive measures adopted by the Commission it is an open secret that a volume of illegal production sufficient to affect the National market is daily being transported from the field. The per well allowable is getting to such a low point that there is considerable complaint being made by operators to the effect that profitable conduct of their properties is not possible, despite the fact that this curtailment serves to maintain crude prices. The new allowable means that the average gross income per well amounts to approximately $\$ 40$ a day, and in many instances the overhead of operation is more than this amount.

The State authorities have been publicly called upon to take steps to remedy the illegal production evil, and legitimate companies have been asked to co-operate in a movement to clear up the trouble. This crude is being sold at regularly posted prices, and is depriving legitimate production of its outlet.

Reports received from the Pacific coast yesterday brought word of an agreement reached by oil and gas permittees holding land in the south dome of Kettleman Hills whereby unitization will be practiced if deposits of oil and gas are discovered. This agreement is the result of negotiations initiated by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur.

The area comprising south dome is in the same vicinity as the rich north dome deposits, which is now being operated under the unitization plan, whereby operators unite on
production costs and divide pro rata the flow, eliminating a large part of the cost of production.
Production throughout the country showed a slight decrease last week, and the general situation is declared to be most favorable. Prices have been firmly maintained, although no increases have been posted. The Mid-Continent schedules are being adhered to, and the question of higher price postings apparently abandoned for the time being.


 REFINED PRODUOTS - CHICAGO GASOLINE MARKETS WEAKEN-REDUOTION OF ORUDE RUNS HELD NECESSARY FOR CONTINUED PRIOE STRENGTH IN OPEN MARKETS-JOBBING DEMAND SATISFACTORY IN EAST,
Although refined products markets along the Eastern Seaboard were well sustained during this week, the Chicago market showed signs of weakening under the strain of jobbing inactivity. Bulk gasoline prices in Chicago are being held at steady levels, but there is an undercurrent of rumor concerning impending price cuts which is serving to encourage the jobbers who have withdrawn from the open markets in an effort to bring such action about.

One feature of the Chicago situation which would serve to avoid any sharp break is the fact that the great bulk of gasoline stocks is held by the larger companies, who are more likely to withstand such tactics, and thus prevent the glutting of the market with distressed stocks. Jobbers have been holding their purchases down to lots of two or three cars for the past month, and several weaker holders are finding it difficult to withstand the urge to cut prices and rid themselves of stocks.

Gasoline consumption figures for the month of June are expected to show a decline of almost $15 \%$ as compared with last year, and trade leaders now feel that continuation of the present satisfactory price structures depends in great part upon the ability of refiners to cut their runs of crude to stills to a point where storage volume will not mount unduly. It is pointed out by conservative leaders that the present Chicago situation places emphasis upon their recent warnings that failure to curtail refinery operations would serve to demoralize not only the market for crude, but for all refined products as well.
Gasoline prices in the East have been firm, with few reports of price shading. The higher grades are in steady and consistent demand, while what weakness there is seems to be confined to the lower grade products.

Large industrial consumers are completing the placing of contracts for their winter requirements of heating oils, and this activity has served to strengthen this branch of the market. Grade C bunker fuel oil continues with posted prices unchanged at 85 c . a barrel, in bulk at refinery. Some price shading was reported earlier in the week on bunker, but not of sufficient proportion to affect the general market.

There has been a slight betterment in the kerosene situation. Demand has not increased to any great extent, but a freshening of inquiries is generally noted. Refiners hold to their posting of $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon, tank car, for $41-43$ water white.

Warnings of a gasoline "price war" in several boroughs of New York City have been received. Independent dealers are said to be the instigators of the move, planned to bring about a cut in the tank wagon prices which, they claim, now allow them a profit spread of but 3c. a gallon, out of which must come overhead charges, resulting in a net profit of about 1c. a gallon to the dealer.

No price changes were posted this week.


Kerosene, 41-43 Water white, Tank Car Lots, F. O. B. Refinery.
 N. Y (Bayonne) Fuel Oil, F. O. B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne)
Bunker C
 ..... 8.70 Diesel $28-30$ D.... $\left.\left.1.65\right|^{\text {New Orleans C....... } 60}\right|_{\text {Phlladelphla C......-1.70 }}$ Gas Oil, F. O. B. Refinery or Terminal



Gasoline, U. S. Motor, Tank (Above 65 Octane), Car Lots, O. B. Refinery.


Chicago $-\ldots .$.
New orleans,
Al New Orleans,
ex......... ex, .......
Arkansan
Cailfornla
Lo Californla-..-
Lox Angeles,
ex. $.05-.051 / 4$
$.045-.07 / 4$
.05 .07
$.043(-.07$
$.05-.051 / 4$
.06
Pennsyivanta-
$.05 \%$
: Below 65 ootane. . "Fire Chiter". $08 \%$,



## Crude Oil Production Resumes Downward Trend.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended July 301932 was 2,137,500 barrels, compared with $2,205,850$ barrels for the preceding week and $2,500,650$ barrels for the corresponding week last year. The daily production for the four weeks ended July 301932 averaged $2,162,700$ barrels.
Reports received for the week ended July 301932 from refining companies controlling $95.1 \%$ of the $3,852,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indieate that $2,175,300$ barrels of crude oil daily were run to the stills operated by those companies and that they had in storage at refineries at the end of the week, $38,158,000$ barrels of gasoline and $132,600,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil. Gasoline at bulk terminals amounted to $15,040,000$ barrels and $2,358,000$ barrels were in water borne transit in or between districts. Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $95.6 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units, averaged 458,900 barrels daily during the week.
The complete report for the week ended July 301932 llows in detail:
daily average production of crude oll.


CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS, MOTOR FUEL STOCKS AND GAS AND FUEL OIL STOCKS, WEEK ENDED JULY 301932. (Figures in barrels of 42 gallons).


## Increase in Leather Prices-Tanners Follow Advance

 in Hides but Increase Slows Sales Somewhat.The Bston News Bureau of July 27 reported:
On advance in hides, tanners and jobbers have marked up sole and upper leather. Increases have somewhat slowed sales, which took quite a spurt from July 1 on.
U. S. Leather Co. recently marked up sole leather full cent a pound, average increase of around $5 \%$, and $1 / 2$ cent on offal. The latter has had two or three advances from the low and is now up about $20 \%$.

American Hide \& Leather Co. advanced calf leather of lower grades 1 cent a foot, and made similar advances on some side and patent leather. Increases range between $5 \%$ and $10 \%$.

Substantial quantity of hides sold last week at $1 / 2$ cent advance.
United Press advices from Peabody, Mass., published in the "Wall Street Journal" of July 27, stated:
Leather manufacturing is picking up briskly, with several tanneries on full time, a few on overtizne, and the unemployment problem easier than for many months. Among the tanneries on overtime are those mating suede calf for women's shoes. The lamb skin tanners also are getting an increasing volume of business.

## Oil Demand Up from 1929 While Crude Prices Lag.

Comparison of the 1932 position of the oil industry with 1929, the peak business year, indicates improvement in every statistical respect with the exception of the price of crude, according to the T. S. Hose report on the oil situation

The following table of the first six months of 1932 compared with the first six months of 1929 shows the interesting figures:

1st Six Months of 1932 as Compared With Same Period of 1929. Wells drilled


Stocks of crude
Price of crude $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Demand for gasoline. $\qquad$ 2, ess
2,617,00 mal . more
bbls. less
 "This comparison is made between 1929 and 1932 as the first six months of the former year were probably the general business peak and the first six figures prove consively hope, the all-time low, says the review. These for various purposes has incrensed regardless of ceneral peonomic conditions They further clearly show that the industry as a whole has nothing to fear but temporary setbacks if it continues to keep supply below demand. Demand for petroleum and its products will grow as the country grows.

## Increased Activity in Copper and Zinc-Lead Sales for

 Week in Good Volume.Business booked in copper, lead, and zinc was well above the average during the last week, each of the items named accounting for a volume that either approached or exceeded the $5,000-$ ton mark. So far as prices were concerned, the week witnessed an advance in both lead and zinc: copper showed scarcely any change domestically, but advanced in the foreign market. Predictions of higher prices for copper appearing in the daily press naturally made consumers somewhat nervous, but it appears that most of this gossip originated in the Wall Ștreet district. Fabrieators report a little better demand for copper products. Wire mills have experienced more buying interest than brass makers. Tin was firm on the absence of any selling pressure. In minor metals, further unsettlement was reported in quicksilver. "Metal and Mineral Markets" after commenting as above goes on to say:

## Interest in Copper Revives.

Inspired no doubt by the more encouraging trend in both commodity and security markets, interest in copper is slowly reviving. Sales for the period were not particularly large, but well above the weekly average established so far this year. Inquiry was chiefly for distant deliveries and on this class of business sellers had no difficulty in securing 5.25 c , delivered Connecticut. Several lots of August shipment copper camo hasis, are basis, a new all-time low on transactions booked by first-hands. On Talk of hiche harket presented a steady appearance. maming 7c as theal tors are busy in coner se to such sources. Howerer anite much of the bullishness could be traced believe that even a modera certainly result in a firmer market ertar result in a firmer marke
The foreign market steadied appreciably in the last week. Yesterday from the recent low of about one-half cent. European ports, a net gain at all well supplied with copper, in the opinion of traders signs of a more orderly market they can be counted upon to tand on any tonnage of the metal. Sellers associated with Copper their quotation to 5.10 c., c.i.f., on Tuesday, but this price was raisec above the going market and attracted no buyers, Offerings of con the export group were moderate throughout the week Effective Aug. 1 all imports of metals into France, in
be subjected to a duty of $4 \%$. As a result of a trade shipped into France from Belgium will be assessed at the rate of only $2 \%$ This will give Katanga a slight advantage in dealing with French con sumers. At current prices, the net gain to Belgian sellers will amount to about 10 points. Developments at Ottawa are being followed with ereat interest. Empire producers of copper are said to be divided in their views regarding the need of a British tariff.

## Foreign Copper Price Higher.

The price of copper in foreign markets continued to improve on August 5 with quotations for countries other than France based upon 5.20 to 5.25 cents a pound, c. i. f. Hamburg and London. Prices in France are based upon 5.25 cents, Havre, says the New York "World-Telegram" of last night, (August 5), which adds:

To-day's (August 5) price represents an advance of virtually $3 / 4$ cents a pound from the low abroad, reached about two weeks, and compares with
high of 5.10 cents August 4. Some copper, however, was available ugust 4 at 5 cents.
In the domestic market the inquiry is active although buying remains mall. All sellers are quoting a price of 5.375 cents a pound, delivered to the end of December.

Lead Price Advanced to 3.10 Cents a Pound at New York-St. Louis Price 2.85 Cents.
The American Smelting \& Refining Co. advanced the price of lead from 3 cents a pound to 3.10 cents on August 5 , at New York. The 3 cents price was in effect since August 4, at which time the price was advanced from 2.95 cents. The St. Joseph Lead Co., the principal seller in the St. Louis market, increased its price on August 4 to 2.85 cents, which represents an advance of 5 points.

## Price of Zinc at East St. Louis Higher.

The price of zinc advanced 5 points on August 5 to 2.80 cents a pound, East St. Louis, for nearby delivery and August, and 2.85 cents a pound for September.

## Price of Cement Raised in South.

The price of portland cement was advanced by manufacturers in the Birmingham, Alabama, district, 40 cents a barrel, it was announced yesterday (August 5). The district has six mills, one of which is in full operation, two on partial schedule and three closed down.

## Ingot Production Again at New Low.

The American Iron \& Steel Institute in its latest monthly report of steel ingot production places the output of all companies in July at 792,533 tons, the lowest ever recorded. In the previous month the figure was 897,275 tons and that was the lowest ever reported up to that time. In July 1931 the calculated output of all companies was $1,887,580$ tons, more than double the amount in the present month, although production was far from being at a high rate even then. The approximate daily output for the 25 working days in July was 31,701 tons, while in June in which there were 26 working days, daily output approximated 34,511 tons and in July 1931, also with 26 working days, the average daily production was 72,599 tons. Below we furnish the figures by months since January 1931:
MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS, JANUARY 1931 TO JULY Reported by 1932-GROSS TONS.

| Month. | OpenHearth. | Bessemer. | Monthly Output Compantes Reportino. | Calculated Monthly Output All Companies. | No. of Working |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {January }}^{1931}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-- | 2,098,175 | 296,620 | 2,394,795 | 2,512,140 | 27 | 93,042 | 80 |
| March -- | 2,131,079 | 296,974 | 28,053 | 2,547,027 | 24 |  |  |
| April | 2,321,043 | 316,668 | 2,637,711 | ${ }^{3}, 7664,959$ | 26 | 117.475 | 55.30 |
| May - | 2,130,805 | 301,639 | 2,432,444 | 2,551,633 | 26 | 98,140 | 46.20 |
| June. | 1,782,007 | 246,365 | 2,028,372 | 2,127,762 | 26 | 81,837 | 38.52 |
| July | 1,574,379 | 225,0:0 | 1,799,409 | 1,887,580 | 26 | 72,599 | 34.17 |
| 7 mos | 14,603,019 | 2,029,433 | 16,632,452 | 17,447,440 | 181 | 96,395 | 45.37 |
| August | 1,462.254 | 174,380 | 1,636,634 | 1,716,829 | 26 | 66,032 | 31.08 |
| September | 1,274,072 | 199,151 | 1,473,223 | 1,545,411 | 26 | 59,439 | 27.98 |
| October. | 1,319,958 | 195,943 | 1,515,901 | 1,590,180 | 27 | 58,896 | 27.72 |
| November | 1,276,856 | 240.441 | 1,517,297 | 1,591,644 | 25 | 63,666 | 29.97 |
| December | 1,068,384 | 172,046 | 1,240,430 | 1,301,211 | 26 | 50,047 | 23.56 |
| Total. | 21,004,543 | 3,011,394 | 24,015,937 | 25,192,715 | 311 | 81.00 | 38.13 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1932 . \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ | 1,230,661 | 160,633 | 1,391,294 | 1,459,450 |  |  |  |
| February - | 1,232,568 | 157,067 | 1,389,635 | 1,457,710 | 25 | 58,308 | 26.96 |
| March. | 1,149,307 | 193,944 | 1,343,251 | 1,409,054 | 27 | 52,187 | 24.13 |
| Aprll | 1,036,227 | 144,197 | 1,180.424 | 1,238,250 | 26 | 47,625 | 22.02 |
| May. | 950,785 | 103,593 | 1,054,378 | 1,106,030 | 26 | 42.540 | 19.67 |
| June | 755.123 | 100,249 | 855,372 | 897,275 | 26 | 34,511 | 15.96 |
| July | 652,650 | 102,872 | 755,522 | 792,533 | 25 | 31,701 | 14.66 |
| 7 mos. | 7,007,321 | 962,555 | 7,969,876 | 8,360,302 | 181 | 46,190 | 21.36 | a The figures of "per cent of operation" are based on the annual capacity as of

Dec. 311931 of $67,473,630$ gross tons for Bessemer and open-hearth steel Ingots.

## July Pig Iron Output Declined $11.8 \%$.

Production of pig iron in July was 572,296 gross tons, compared with 628,064 tons in June, according to returns gathered by telegraph and telephone by the "Iron Age." The loss in the daily output of July from June was $11.8 \%$, or from 20,935 gross tons in June to 18,461 tons in July. The percentage loss in the daily output of July from June, however, was less than the loss of June from May. The June loss was $17 \%$. The "Age" further reports as follows:
The number of furnaces in operation on Aug. 1 was unchanged from the 46 active on July 1, although the operating rate of the 46 furnaces on Aug. 1 was 17,525 tons, against 18,955 tons on July 1. Five furnaces were placed in operation during July and five were blown out or banked. Of the ones blown in, two belong to the Steel Corp., two are merchant units and one is an independent steel company stack. Of the furnaces blown out or banked two are Steel Corp. unit
In the Pittsburgh district the Carnegie Steel Co. blew in a Carrie furnace and the Davison Coal \& Coke Co. blew in its Neville Island furnace. The

Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co. put on a Hubbard furnace, National Tube Co., one at its Lorain works, and Pickands, Mather \& Co., one Toledo furnace, Republic Steel Corp, took off a Donner furnace and the TrumbullCliffs furnace. The Illinois Steel Co. banked two furnaces at its South Ohicago works, and the No. 2 City furnace of the sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron Co. was blown out or banked.
production of coke pig iron and of ferromanganese. Gross Tons.)

|  | Pto Iton.x |  | Ferromanjanese. y |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1931. | 1932. | 1931. | 1932. |
| January | 1,714.266 | 972,784 | 14,251 | 11,250 |
| February | $1,706,621$ $2,032,248$ | 964.280 967.235 | 19.480 27.899 | 4,010 4,900 |
| March | $2,032,248$ $2,019,529$ | 967,235 852,897 | 27.899 25.456 | 4,900 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apray }}$ | 1,094,082 | 783,554 | 23,959 | 5,219 |
| June | 1,638,627 | 628,064 | 11,243 | 7,702 |
| Half year | 11,105,373 | 5,168,814 | 122,288 | $33,562$ |
| July | 1,463,220 | 572,296 | 17,776 12,482 |  |
| Sugust-- | 1,168,915 |  | 12,482 |  |
| October. | 1,173,283 |  | 14.739 | --- |
| Novemb | 1,103,472 |  | 14,705 |  |
| Decembe | 980,376 |  | 15.732 |  |
| Yea | 18,275,165 | -...- | 212,115 | --...- |

x These totals do not Include charcoal pig fron. The 1930 production of this
fron was 96,580 gross tons. $y$ Included in pig iron figures.
DAILY RATE OF PIG IRON PRODUCTION BY MONTHS-GROSS TONS.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stee } \\ & \text { Works. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mer- } \\ \text { chants.* } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  | Steel Works. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mer- } \\ \text { chants.* } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1930- |  |  |  | 1931- |  |  |  |
| January | 71.447 | 19,762 | 91,209 | May - | 51,113 | 13,212 | 64,325 |
| February | 81,850 | 19,810 | 101,390 104,715 | June | 43,412 | 11.209 | 54,621 47,201 |
| March | 83,900 | 20,815 20,573 | 104,715 108,062 | July $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jugust }\end{aligned}$ | 35,189 31 | 12,012 9,569 | 47.201 41.308 |
| May | 84,310 | 19,973 | 104,283 | Septembe | 29,979 | 8,985 | 38,964 |
| June | 77,883 | 19,921 | 97,804 | October | 30,797 | 7.051 | 37,848 |
| July | 66.949 | 18,197 | 85.146 | November | 31,024 | 5,758 | 36,782 |
| August | 64,857 | 16,560 | 81,417 | December | 24,847 | 6.778 | 31,625 |
| September | 63,342 | 13,548 | 75,890 | 1932- |  |  |  |
| Oetober | 57,788 | 12,043 | 69,831 | January | 25,124 | 6,256 | 31,380 |
| November | 49,730 | 12,507 | 62,237 | Febru | 25.000 | 7,251 | 33,251 |
| December | 40,952 | 11,780 | 53,732 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24.044 \\ & 23.143 \end{aligned}$ | 7,157 5 | 31,201 |
| January- | 45,883 | 9,416 | 55,299 | Ma | 20.618 | 4,658 | 25,276 |
| February | 49.618 | 11,332 | 60,950 |  | 14,845 | 6,090 | 20,935 |
| March | 54.975 | 11,481 | 65,556 |  | 15,132 | 3,329 | 18,461 |
| April | 53,878 | 13,439 | 67.317 |  |  |  |  |

* Includes plg fron made for the market by steel companies.

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF COKE PIG IRON IN THE UNITED
STATES BY MONTHS SINCE JAN, 1 1927-GROSS TONS.

|  | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | 1932. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nu | 100,123 | 92.573 | 111.044 | 91,209 | 55,299 | 10, |
| Februa | 105,024 | 100,004 | 114,507 | 101,390 | 60,950 | 33,251 |
| March | 112,366 | 103.215 | 119.822 | 104.715 | 65.556 | 31,201 |
| April | 114,074 | 106.183 | 122,087 | 106,062 | 67,317 | 26,430 |
| May | 109,385 | 105.931 | 125.745 | 104.283 | 64,325 | 25,276 |
| June. | 102,988 | 102.733 | 123,908 | 97.804 | 54.621 | 20.935 |
| Firs | 107,351 | 101,763 | 119,564 | 100,891 | 61,356 | 28.412 |
| July. | 95,199 | 99,091 | 122,100 | 85,146 | 47.201 | 18,461 |
| August | 95,073 | 101,180 | 121,151 | 81,417 | 41,308 |  |
| Septemb | 92,498 | 102,077 | 116,585 | 75,890 | 38,964 |  |
| October | 89.810 | 108,832 | 115,745 | 69,831 | 37,848 |  |
| Nover | 88,279 | 110.084 | 106.047 | 62.237 | 36.782 |  |
| Decemb | 86.960 | 108,705 | 91.513 | 53,732 | 31.625 |  |
| 12.mos.' | 99,266 | 103,382 | 115,851 | 86,025 | 50,069 |  |

## Steel Production Shows a Slight Falling Off-Opera-

 tions Now at About $15 \%$ of Capacity-Steel Scrap Price Declines-Pig Iron Output Lowest Since 1896.Notwithstanding such unfavorable factors as a further decline of $11.8 \%$ in pig iron production in July, a drop in steel ingot output this week to about $15 \%$, a recession in the price of heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh, a further falling off in automobile production, and the failure of steel and pig iron bookings to show any noticeable change for the better, sentiment in the iron and steel industry remains buoyant, reports the "Iron Age" of Aug. 4, which further states:
August is being generally discounted as a month in which little or no change can be expected, and eyes are turned toward Septembar and the fourth quarter. Within the iron and steel industry there are very few developments which can be counted upon as indicating a turn in the tide, and, as a matter of fact, the industry is deriving most of its feeling of hopefulness from influences outside its own immediate sphere, such as the rise in prices of securities, improvement in the credit situation, continued strength in some farm products, and the absence of pessimistic forebodings. On the constructive side, so far as the immediate future of the iron and steel industry is concerned, are the gains being made by the oil industry. Which have aiready resulted in a lithe more hberal buylng, the plan mentioned by the recognition in a stane is being made to hasten the starting of construction work that will be financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The steel industry well realizes the element of time necessary to the consummation of such plans and therefore does not count upon much in the way of concrete results before September at the earliest.
Though the rate of production in the automobile industry is declining, a condition that is reflected in steel orders, there is a possibility of a fall pick-up as a result of preparation of new models. The retail sales outlook appears to be somewhat more promising because of rising confidence.
Tin plate output has been reduced to less than $40 \%$. Sheet, strip and bar mill units are also running at lower rates, chiefly because of smaller specifications from automobile manufacturers.
July was one of the poorest months on record in structura steel. Total lettings, as compiled by the "Iron Age," were only 44,200 tons, and in quiries were for no more than 50,000 tons. The past week's total in new contracts was 16,300 tons, including 7,800 tons for a section of the West Side elevated highway in New York.
A decline in the steel Ingot output rate this week to $15 \%$ from $16 \%$,
where it has stood for three weeks, is partly attributable to a rather sharp
reduction at Ohicago, where two blast furnaces also have been put on the inactive list, but other districts likewise are turning out a little less steel than recently, especially the Valleys and Wheeling. Although one fairly large plant in the Pittsburgh district has resumed production after a shut down, curtailments there have left the rate unchanged.
572.296 iron production made another new low record in July, with a total of 18,461 gross tons, against 628,064 tons in June, and a dally average o was less, compared with 20,935 tons in June, a decline of $11.4 \%$, which outputs, however, than the $17 \%$ drop in June from May. The reduced on Aug occurred with no net loss in active furnaces. The number in blast five others was 46 , the same as on July 1; five furnaces were blown out and of July 1931
Not since 1896 has pig fron output been so low. In that year there four consecutive months in which the daily average fell below 20,000 tons Iron was being made last month at a yearly total of less than $6,750,000$ tons. No full year's output since 1894 has been that low.
Although the general tone of the scrap markets has been better the past two weeks, a decline of 25c. a ton on heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh has resulted from sales to a consumer, bringing down the "Iron Age composite price Chicago. The Pittsburgh markt ho. at Chicago. The Pittsburgh market, however, shows none of the pro have advanced there There is continued strength at Chicago. The com posite prices for finished stel and pig tron are unchanged at $\$ 13.76$ a gross ton and 1.976 c . a lb., respectively. A comparative table shows;

> "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRIGES.

Aug. 2 1932, 1.976c. a Lb Inished Stee One week aso_-...................976c. $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, } \\ & \text { Wire, ralls, black plpe, sheets and bot }\end{aligned}\right.$ One month ago



Aug. 2 1932. $\$ 13.76$ a Gross Ton: Based on average of basto iron at Valley
 One month ago_
One year ago


 One week ago. $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { One month ago-.................................................... } & 9.42\end{array}\right\}$ and Chleago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Aug. 1 stated:
Sentiment in iron and steel that the next turn will be upward is deep-seated enough to survive even an avalanche of financial statements showing that the losses of the industry in the second quarter averaged $\$ 13.78$ per ton of ngots produced, or more than hal
Continuance the first quarter. into the week beginning July 31 indicates that actual demand has not accelerated appreciably, but outcroppings that foreshadow better demand are more numerous. In fact, sentiment threatens to become as overoptimistic as it was over-pessimistic recently, and leaders of the industry prefer making progress slowly but surely.
Most significant of the week's developments is the decision of several Middle West buyers of Lake Superior iron ore to expand their releases for this season. The additional tonnage is comparatively small, but this is the first reversal in the tendency to whittle shipments down.
No small hopes for a full upturn are predicated upon the rallroads, which are a little more active in the steel market. Carnegie Steel Co. is opening its Edgar Thomson rail mill and some open-hearths for a short run. Two eastern roads are considering buying 25 locomotives, and one eastern carrier 3,000 tons of rails. A Philadelphia maker has booked 40 street cars for Indianapolis.
After several slack weeks structural steel awards have Jumped to 24,957 largest weekly total this the weekly average for the year to date and fifth argest weekly total this year. Included are 5,100 tons of sheet piling for post office. Concete reinforcing bars will participate heavily in the $\$ 120$ 000,000 Federal allotment for bighway construction in the year ended next June 30.
An inquiry at Philadelphla for 2,500 tons of hot-rolled strip is the largest In a number of weeks. Aution fors at Ohicago, while not broad, are better sustained than expected. In several markets releases for plates are more numerous and longer price protections are being sought. Sheet mills at Pittsburgh look for improved demand in August for early assembly of new 1933 automobile models.
In raw materials the same lift in sentiment as in steel is evident. Chicago and Cincinnati note more future interest in pig iron. Steel scrap in pracically all districts needs only the impetus of a few orders to put prices up. A Hamilton, Ont., consumer has bought 5,000 tons of steel scrap in the New York disctrict and a Nova Scotia melter has placed a repeat order for 2,500 tons at Boston.
What appears to be a distressing decline of $35 \%$ in exports of fron and steel in June, to 52,081 tons, is tempered by the fact the May total was exaggerated by an unusual movement of scrap to Japan, and the settlement in June is scarcely more than seasonal. Imports decreased $13 \%$ to 34,494 tons in June, maintaining a favorable balance of trade. Imports in the first half of 1932 equaled $2.7 \%$ of domestic output, almost double the $1.5 \%$ of a year ago.
Following the example in other products, manufacturers of tin plate may attempt to terminate wide differentials to preferred buyers. New extras on forging bars will tend to eliminate the substitution of ordinary merchant
bars and raise the price to most consumers
Generally, the price situation stea composite of "Steel" being unchanged at $\$ 29.46$, of finished steel at $\$ 47.71$ and of crap at $\$ 5.96$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Monday (Aug. 1) is placed at about $141 / 2 \%$ of theoretical capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 3. This is a drop of nearly $1 \%$ from the preceding week, when the rate was slightly above $15 \%$. The "Journal" adds:
U. S. Steel is sestimated at about $13 \%$, being affected by the shutdown of the Illinols Steel O.is S Sutht Chicago, works late last week. The U. S.
Steel Corp. rate compres Steel Corp. rate compares with $15 \%$ in the previous week. Independents are credited with operating at around $16 \%$, the same as in the week before.
At the beginning of August last year the industry At the beginning of August last year the industry was below $31 \%$. U. S. Steel being at $33 \%$ and independents a little over $29 \%$. In the correspondIng week of 1930 the average was $58 \%$, with U. S. Steel at $64 \%$ and independents $53 \%$. In the corresponding week of 1929 the industry was at the high rate of $94 \%$, U. S. Steel being at $98 \%$ and independents at $91 \%$. while in 1928 the average was above $72 \%$, U. S. Steel running at $76 \%$ and independents at better than $69 \%$.

## Production of Bituminous Coal and Pennsylvania

 Anthracite Continues to Show an Increase Over the Preceding Week, But Is Still Below the 1931 Figure.According to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, there were produced during the week ended July 231932 a total of $4,360,000$ net tons of bituminous coal and 706,000 tons of anthracite as compared with $4,155,000$ tons of bituminous coal and 597,000 tons of anthracite in the preceding week and $6,755,000$ tons of bituminous coal and 881,000 tons of anthracite in the corresponding period last year. The report of the Bureau follows:
Production of coal increased during the week ended July 23 1932. The total output of soft coal, including lignite and coal coked at the mines, is estimated at 4.360,000 net tons. This is an increase of 205,000 tons, or $4.9 \%$ over the preceding week, and compares with $6,755,000$ tons produced during the week in 1931 corresponding with that of July 23.
The increase in production of Pennsylvania anthracite was more marked than that of bituminous. The total for the week is estimated at marked tons, a gain of 109.000 tons, or $18.3 \%$ over the output in the week of July 16.
The total production of beehive coke during the week ended July 23 is estimated at 8,600 tons. This compares with 9,600 tons produced during the preceding week, and 16,200 tons during the week of 1931 corresponding with that of July 23.
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE
COKE (Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 23 \\ & 1932 \text { c. } \end{aligned}$ | July 16 1932d: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 25 \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ | 1932. | 1931. | 1929. |
| Btuminous Coal a |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal a <br> Weekly total | 4,360,000 | 4,155,000 | 6,755,000 |  |  |  |
| Dally average.- Penna. | 727,000 | 693,000 | 1,126,000 | $157,664,000$ 909,000 | $211,864,000$ $1,222,000$ | $288,181,000$ $1,662,000$ |
| Anthracte b |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly total...- Dally average..- | 706,000 117,700 | 597,000 99,500 | 881,000 | 26,135,000 | 34,287,000 | 38,872,000 |
| Dally average... Beehive Coke | 117,700 | '99,500 | 146,800 | 152,400 | 189,900 | -226,700 |
| Weekly total--- | 8.600 | 9.600 | 16,200 | 433,000 |  |  |
| Dally average... | 1,433 | 1,600 | 2,700 | 2,474 | 820,000 4,686 | 3,880,300 | a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes

Sullivan county, washery and dredge coal, local sales, and colllery fuel. c Subject
to revision. d Revised. to revision. d Revised.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COAL BY STATES (Net Tons).

| State. | Week Ended |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1923 \\ & \text { Avge. a } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 16'32.\| | July 9 '32. | July 18'31. | July 19'30. |  |
| Alabama .and Arkansas and Oklahoma | 120,000 | 112.000 | 198.000 | 252,000 | 389,000 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma.-- | 25,000 39,000 | 36,000 32,000 | 42,000 | 51,000 | 74,000 |
| Illinols. | 140,000 | 122,000 | 67,000 661,000 | 79,000 | 165,000 |
| Indiana | 146,000 | 135,000 | 661,000 100,000 | 784,000 226,000 | 1,268,000 |
| Iowa....- | 40,000 | 46,000 | 42,000 | 226,000 | 871,000 |
| Kansas and M1s | 71.000 | 67,000 | 88,000 | 97,000 | 134,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Kentucky-East } \\ \text { Western } \end{gathered}$ | 421,000 147,000 | 360,000 134.000 | 6118.000 | 750,000 | 735,000 |
| Maryland. | 17,000 | 12,00 | 33,000 | 150,000 | 202,000 |
| Michigan | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 11,000 | 17,000 |
| Montana | 15,000 | 18,000 | 27,000 | 41,000 | 41,000 |
| North D | 14,000 9,000 | 14,000 10,000 | 23,000 | 30,000 | 52,000 |
| Ohto. | 139,000 | 98,000 | 424,000 | 127,000 | 14,000 854,000 |
| Pennsylvant | 1,255,000 | 1,032,000 | 1,846,000 | 2,262,000 | 854,000 $3,680,000$ |
| Tennessee | 48,000 | 42,000 | 67.000 | 87,000 | 113,000 |
| Taxes | 11,000 20,000 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 11,000 | 23,000 |
| Utah. | 20,000 128,000 | 13,000 101,000 | 28,000 178,000 | 37,000 | 87.000 |
| Washtngton | 19,000 | 21,000 | 24,000 | 185,000 | 239,000 37,000 |
|  | 957,000 335,000 | 874,000 | 1,579,000 | 1,787,000 | 1,519,000 |
|  | 335,000 | 260,000 | 438,000 | 517,000 | 866,000 |
| Othe | 2,000 | 1,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 66,000 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,000 \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,000 \\ 4.000 \end{array}$ |
| Total bltuminous coal- | 4,155.000 | 3,592,000 | 6,784,000 | 8,023,000 | 11,208,000 |
| -- | 597,000 | 520,000 | 751,000 | 1,299,000 | 1,950,000 |
| Total all coal...-.------ | 4,752,000 | 4,112,000 | 7,535,000 | 9,322,000 | 13,158,000 |

## Death of H. M. Rose, Assistant Secretary of Senate

Henry M. Rose, Assisant Secretary of the Senate since 1905, died at his home in Washington on July 11, at the age of 74. He had been in ill health for eight years said Associated Press advi ves from Washington which also stated:
His name was carrled annually in the leglslative appropriation bills. He was the only Senate employe holding office by law.
Mr. Rose came to Washington in 1895 from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he will be burled.

## 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. 3 as reported by the Federal Reserve banks was $\$ 2,416,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 18,000,000$ compared with the preceding week and an increase of $\$ 1,445,000,000$, compared with the corresponding week in 1931. After noting these facts the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:
On Aug. 3 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $\$ 2,388,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 34,000.000$ for the week. This decrease corresponds with a decrease of $\$ 60,000,000$ in member bank reserve balances and an increase of $\$ 27,000,000$ in monetary gold stock, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 38,000,000$ in money in circulation and a decrease of $\$ 14,000,000$ in Treasury currency, adjusted.
Holdings of bills discounted decreased $\$ 9,000,000$ at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, $\$ 7,000,000$ at Cleveland, $\$ 6,000,000$ at Atlanta
$\$ 5,000,000$ each at New York and Chicaso, $\$ 4,000$, $\$ 5,000,000$ each at New York and Chicago, $\$ 4,000,000$ at Philadelphia and
and $\$ 38,000,000$ at all Federal Reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market increased $\$ 1,000,000$ and of United States Treasury notes $\$ 55,000,000$, while holdings of Treasury certificates and bills declined $\$ 50,000,000$.

Beginning with the statement of May 28 1930, the text accompanying the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve banks was changed to show the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and certain other items not included in the condition statement, such as monetary gold stocks, and money in circulation. The Federal Reserve Board's explanation of the changes, together with the definition of the different items, was published in the May 311930 issue of the "Chronicle" on page 3797

The statement in full for the week ended Aug. 3, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages, namely, pages 936 and 937.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ended Aug. 3 1932, were as follows:


## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

 Chicago 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 New York City as well as those in Chicago on Thursday, 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 report. ing member banks in the different cities included cannot be got ready.

Below is the statement for the New York City 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 City 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 $\$ 1,000,000$ the total of these loans on Aug. 31932 standing at $\$ 332$,000,000 as compared with $\$ 331,000,000$ on July 271932 , the low record for all time since these loans have been first compiled in 1917. Loavis "for own account" increased during the week from $\$ 306,000,000$ to $\$ 307,000,000$ while loans "for account of out-of-town banks" decreased from $\$ 17,000,000$ to $\$ 16,000,000$. Loans "for account of others" increased from $\$ 8,000,000$ to $\$ 9,000,000$.
CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

New York.
Aug. 3 1932. July 27 1932. Aug. 51931.
Loans and investments-total.........-6,556,000,000 $6,317,000,000 \quad 7,763,000,000$
Loans-total............................ $3,501,000,0 0 0 ~ \longdiv { 3 , 4 9 2 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 } \overline { 5 , 1 0 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 }$


| Investments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 31932 . \\ & \text { s } \\ & -3,055,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juty } 271932 . \\ & 2,825,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u 0.51931 . \\ 2,663,000,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Gove | $00$ | $1, \longdiv { 8 7 0 , 0 0 0 , } 9$ | ,636,000,000 ,027,000,000 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank_ Cash in valut | $720,000,000$ 37,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 778,000,000 \\ 40,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779,000,000 \\ 54,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Net deman Time depo Governme | 920,000,000 802,000,000 162,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,898,000,000 \\ 800,000,000 \\ 00,0000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,758,000,000 \\ 1,123,000,000 \\ 45,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Due from ban Due to banks | $\begin{aligned} & 0,000,000 \\ & 4,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,000,000 \\ 1,060,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,000,000 \\ 1,212,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Borrowings from Federa |  |  | 2,000,000 |
| Loans on secur, to brokers \& dealers; For own account. For account of out-ot-town banks For account of others. | $\begin{array}{r} 307,000,000 \\ 16,000,000 \\ 9,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 306,000,000 \\ 17,000,000 \\ 8,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 960,000,000 \\ & 222,000,000 \\ & 164,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tot | 332,000,000 | 331,000,000 | 1,346,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { On de } \\ & \text { Ontid } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 244,000,000 \\ 88,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,000,0 \\ 94,000,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,000,000 \\ & 08,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Loans and inv | icado. $-1,270,000,000$ | 1,232,000,0 | 1,812,00 |
| Loa | 883,000,000 | 872,000,000 | 1,256,000,000 |
| On secur | $509,000,000$ $374,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 506,000,000 \\ 366,000,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 742,000,000 \\ & 514,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| ments-to | 387,000,000 | 360,000,000 | $56,000,0$ |
| U. S. Government se Other securlties.- | $\begin{aligned} & 217,000,000 \\ & 170,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190,000,000 \\ & 170,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $327,000,000$ <br> 229,000,000 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank. Cash in vault | $\begin{array}{r} 182,000,000 \\ 18,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184,000,000 \\ 18,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 183,000,000 \\ 15,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Net demand deposits. Time deposits Government deposits | $804,000,000$ 337,000,000 | 781,000,000 340,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,180.000,000 \\ 546,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Due from ban Due to banks | 156,000,000 237,000,000 | 181,000,000 220,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 177,000,000 \\ & 317,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank. | -6,000,000 |  |  |

## 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 July 27:
The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in leading cities on July 27 shows increases for the week of $\$ 23,000,000$ in net demand deposits, $\$ 51,000,000$ in time deposits and $\$ 49$,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, and decreases of $\$ 23,000,000$ in Government deposits and $\$ 15,000,000$ in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks. Total loans and investments show practically no change for the week
Loans on securities declined $\$ 19,000,000$ at reporting member banks in the New York district and $\$ 31,000,000$ at all reporting banks. "All other" loans increased $\$ 8,000,000$ in the New York district, and declined $\$ 5,000,000$ at all reporting banks.
Holdings of United States Government securities increased $\$ 29,000,000$ in the New York district and at all reporting member banks, while holdings of other securities increased $\$ 9,0$
000,000 at all reporting

B,000 at all reporting banks.
barrowngs or weekly reporting member banks from Federal Reserve banks aggregated $\$ 214,000,000$ on July 27 , the principal changes for the week being a decrease of $\$ 9,000,000$ at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and of $\$ 8,000,000$ at Cleveland.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks, together with changes during the week and the year ending July 27 1932, follows:

| Loans and Investm | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Juty } 27.1932 . \\ -18,334,000,000 \end{array}$ | Increase ( + ) <br> July 201932. <br> $\$$ $+1,000,000$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans- | 92,000,000 | -36,000,000 | 3,494,000,000 |
| On securt | $\begin{aligned} & 4,587,000,000 \\ & 6,405,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -31,000,000 \\ & -5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $1,957,000,000$ $1,537,000,000$ |
| Investments- | 7,342,000,000 | +37,000,000 | -468,000,000 |
| U. S. Governmen Other securitles | $4,136,000,000$ $3,206,000,000$ <br> 3,206,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} +29,000,000 \\ +8,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3,000,000 \\ -471,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Reserves with Federal Reserve banks <br> Cash in vault. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,627,000,000 \\ 214,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +49,000,000 \\ -10,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 217,000,000 \\ -6,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Net demand deposits Time deposits. <br> Government deposits. | $\begin{array}{r} 10,758,000,000 \\ -5,588,000,000 \\ -\quad 65,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +23,000,000 \\ +51,000,000 \\ -23,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2,715,000,000 \\ & -1,556,000,000 \\ & -125,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Due from banks Due to banks. | $1,147,000,000$ $2,558,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & -19,000,000 \\ & -45,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -410.000,000 \\ & =812,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Borrowings from Fed. Reserve banks | 214,000,000 | -15,000,000 | +159,000,000 |

Senator Glass Holds Debt Cut Might Benefit NationDiscussing Borah Proposal, Sees "Readjustment' Serving Our Interests.
A view that war debts revision might be to the interest of this country was expressed on July 28 by Senator Glass in discussing Senator Borah's recent proposal for a world conference on debts and other problems. In making this known an Associated Press dispatch July 28 from Washington to the New York "Times" said:
Talking with newspaper men, the Virginia Democrat said that he had stated "explicitly" in the Senate a few weeks ago that he "dissented
from the view that there was to be no readjustment of foreign indebtedfrom t
ness."
"I pointed out that aside from sentimental aspects of the question,
it might come to our own essential interests to readjust the indebtedit might come to ou
ness," Mr. Glass said.
"I made a speech three or four years ago that was widely printed in this country and in Europe, when we were considering the settlement with Great Britain, in which I protested that we were playing a Shylock game. "Those people paid in blood and we paid in money. They lost 16,000 ,-
000 men in dead and wounded and we lost 200,000 . They were fighting 000 men in dead and wounded and we lost
the same battle for years before we got in.
"Those people fought for the preservation of civilization three years before we went in. It was just as much a war for the preservation of
civilization before we went in as after we got in," civilization before we went in as after we got in."

Newport Conference of Business Interests Seeks Stand of Administration at Washington and Gov. Roosevelt on Foreign Debts Owed to United States.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Newport Conference at Newport, R. I., on July 31, telegrams were sent to Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, and to Governor Roosevelt of New York as follows. We quote from the New York "Times"

The subject of reconsideration, if not remission, of our debts from foreign nations is of primary and immediate importance to every business and industry at home and abroad.
"The Newport Conference of Business Interests is organized for American solidarity of policy. It plans its first meeting while the British conference is bing held at Ottawa.
"It desires to obtain from the administration and from the Democratic nominee for the Presidency a clear statement of their respective
positions upon this question, to avoid the general public impression that positions upon this question, to avoid the general public impression that
vital issues are being straddled. Will you immediately and clearly state vital issues are being straddled. Will you immediately and clearly state
the position of your party as to whether it stands for remission or cealing the position of your party as to whether it
of foreign debts owed the United States?"

## Great Britain at Imperial Economic Conference at

Ottawa Seeks Fair Rates in Dominions for Own Products-Stanley Baldwin Offers Figures to Show They Enjoyed Favorable Balance-Foreign Markets Hinted as Alternative, Is View-Figures of Imports and Exports.
A partial disclosure of Great Britain's fiscal position was furnished in a statement issued at Ottawa on July 28 by Stanley Baldwin, head of the United Kingdom delegation of the Imperial Economic Conference. Indicating this, a dispatch (July 28) from Ottawa to the New York "Journal of Commerce" added:
His emphasis upon the statement that the Dominions have hitherto been delegates are anxious to correct the impression created by previous utterances from Dominion statesmen that the Dominions, particularly Canada and Australia, have for a number of years granted valuable tariff concessions to Britain but that they have not received what they regard as adequate reciprocal treatment.
Presenting a table showing the total value of imports from and exBaldwin's statement points out that the visible trade balance in favor of the Dominions was nearly $\$ 500,000,000$, and that during the same year imports into the Dominions from foreign countries totalled $\$ 1,500,000,000$.

> Britain Airs Views on Tariff.

Britain's views on preferential rates are also again given to the Dominions, the statement containing these sentences:
"A preferential rate of duty, if the preference is to be of material assistance, must not be so high as, in effect, seriously to restrict importation, and the United Kingdom would urge upon the Dominions that the rates of duty charged should be so graduated as to give to the products of the United Kingdom a reasonable chance of competing on even terms, and that the rate of duty against the United Kingdom products should be fixed for protective purposes no higher than is necessary to give a reasonably efficient industry in the Dominion a fair chance. In this ment which they have hitherto accorded to imports from the Dominions which compete with goods produced in the United Kingdom.

## Aimed at Canada, Australia.

These remarks about protecting reasonably efficient industries in the Dominions are obviously aimed at Canada and Australia, in which countries are located most of the industries of the Empire which are in serious competition with those in Britain, notably the textile and iron and steel mills.
Some significance may be attached, too, to this statement in view of the fact that it was issued only a short time after an important meeting between the British and Canadian delegates at a dinner given the other
evening by Premier $\overline{\mathrm{R}}$. B. Bennett of Canada when it is assumed there evening by Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada when it is assumed there was a full and frank discussion of some of the essential points of controversy between Britain and the principal Dominion and a rising out of
the well known determination of the Canadian delegation to preserve for the well known determination of the Canadian delegation to preserve for
Canada her present protective system, particularly against the United States, and the admitted desire of the British delegation to effect a
widening of the avenues of inter-imperial trade by a lowering rather widening of the avenues of inter-imperial
than a heightening, of preferential tariffs.

## Canada Recalls Cattle Embargoes.

What still remains in the minds of Canadians is the fact that for a long period this country labored under a serious handicap in securing
entry into the British cattle market by successive embargo impositions, although now with the Irish Free State at odds with Britain the prospects of Canada making a big inroad upon the British market over Irish cattle are exceedingly bright; provided, of course, the United Kingdom raises the embargo restrictions that were imposed owing to foot and mouth disease. Still another matter that frequently is recalled even at this conference is the threat hanging over the head of the Dominions in that provision in the new British tariff which enable Britain to the general tariff increases then to become effective unless substantial mutual concessions are made at the present parley.
Again, obviously referring to Canada, the statement issued to-day by
Mr. Baldwin contains this significant sentence: "The United Kingdom delegation desires also to emphasize to its colleagues the fact that the United Kingdom is so highly industrialized that it is vital to the physical existence of her people to find adequate markets for her products and that in fact more than half her export trade is taken by foreign countries."

## Britain May Seek Other Markets.

This might be interpreted as meaning that unless the United Kingdom crease their purchases of British manufactured goods Britain may be compelled to pay more attention to her foreign markets. On this point again Canada is bound to have something to say. Whatever sacrifices that must be made by this Dominion will be to the injury of industries, and thus far there has been slight indication that either the textile or iron and steel concerns are eager to place themselves upon the altar.
"The United Kingdom delegation," says the closing paragraph of the statement, "have no intention of building up a balance sheet or of weighing meticulously the benefits given or received, but they are anxious that the outside world shall realize that the spirit animating us all has been constantly displayed in our actual dealings with the Dominions, and that any suggestion that the United Kingdom has been backward in developing or assisting Dominion trade or that the concessions on the side of the Dominions have not been fully reciprocated both in the letter and the spirit would be wholly unwarranted by the facts."

The following is the statement submitted by Stanley Baldwin as contained in a Canadian Press dispatch to the New York "Times" frof Ottawa July 28:
pool information the invitation from the chairman of the conference to ernment, the and of the statistics furnished by the Canadian Govtheir colleagues tiveen the United Kingdo tabuler form some of the trade figures besome comments and deductions which seem to and India, and to add figures, and some observations which may be of assistance in the common endeavor to find ways of improving trade relations within the empire and of developing the resources and industries of each part of the Com2. Of the tables which the prosperity of the whole.

United Kingdom shows the imports of the before December 1931. (b) Goods dutiable or the hortoult or the horticultural products act, and (c) Goods not subject to duty. ject to sery tariff ; the import duties act of February ports subject to tariff. Hence, ence was recognized in earlier tariffs, its principle of imperial preferto a small although imporier tariffs, its scope was necessarily restricted preference on empire prorant has been products; the extent of which preference on empire products has been increased by the two later acts Table I shows the proportio
still enjoys free entry, in some cases ports from the Dominions which appreciably below that figure in the case exceeding $90 \%$, and only falls $37 \%$ of imports from India is dutiable is accounted for by the revenue duty on tea, on which India enjoys a particularly valuable preference.

## Duty on Foreion Goods.

By way of contrast, since our change of fiscal policy, only $30 \%$ of our imports from foreign countries are admitted free of duty. In the case of imports from the United Kingdom into the four principal dominions, there is to-day practically no free entry; that is to say a duty or tax of some kind is charged on almost all goods imported into those dominions. Frine, fore of of the preferential field, the preference accorded by the United Kingdom is in he form of a total remission of the duty payable by foreign goods,
Turning now to dominion imports, the following table shows the value of the total imports of merchandise into the dominions and British India in a recent year, distinguishing imports from the United Kingdom, [The figures in the table fereign countries.
The figures in the table represent thousands of pounds sterling. The United Kingdom, the third from other British countries and the fourth
from foreign countries.] from foreign countries.]
Canada--
New Zea
South Afr
Irish F. S
Newfoundland
S. Rhodesia
---.......-186,-129,220
Total_
Total_-................ $6 \overline{72}, 90 \overline{0}$ 30,725
54,241
20,223
29,735
45,467
1,133
77,327
3,945

$2 \overline{6} 2.796$
64,293
$3 \overline{45}, 811$ ports and exports dominions and British India, inclusive of gold and silver bullion and coin: [The figures in the table represent thousands of pounds sterling.]

| Canada | $\boldsymbol{U} . \boldsymbol{K}$. Imports. -. 38.700 | $\underset{\text { Exports. }}{\stackrel{\text { U. }}{\text {. }}}$ | Balance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia | - 70.500 | 31,000 33,000 | 37,500 |
| New Zealan | - 44,900 | 18,700 | 26,200 |
| Irish Free S | 62,100 | 27.700 | 34,400 |
| Newfoundland | - 2,200 | 44,300 | *1,200 |
| British Incia | 52,000 | 61,600 | *9,600 |
| South Rhod | 2.300 | 2,600 | *300 |
| Total. <br> *Unfavor | 315.800 | $\overline{220,100}$ | 95,700 |

Re-exported Goods Are Included.
The imports shown above are inclusive of goods subsequently re-
exported as well as bullion and coin. The figures in Table I, which relate to imports of merchandise retained in the United Kingdom, are, therefore, not comparable with the above figures, and the large discrepancies in the case of Australia and the Union of South Africa are mainly due to the importation of gold from those countries (in 1930 imports of bullion and coin from Australia amounted to $£ 24,000,000$, as against $£ 5,000,000$ in 1929 and $£ 1,000,000$ in 1928. Imports of gold from the Union also showed an upward tendency in these years). The
large re-export trade in primary products imported from most of these large re-export trade in primary products imported from most of these countries is also an important factor.
From these tables it will be seen that the visible trade balance in favor of the dominions is nearly $£ 100,000,000$, that during the year
1930 imports into the dominions from foreign countries amounted to 1930 imports into the nearly $£ 350,000,000$.
In drawing up these tables no attempt has been made to specify the rate of duty charged in respect of importation into the dominions or the extent of preference accorded to the United Kingdom. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that the percentage of duty charged on the preference. A preferential rate of duty, if the preference is to be of matrial assi importation.
And the United Kingdom delegation would urge the dominions that the rates of duty charged should be so graduated as to give to the products of the United Kingdom a reasonable chance of competing on even terms, and that the rate of duty against United Kingdom products should be fixed for protective purposes no higher than is necessary to give a
reasonably efficient industry in the dominions, a fair chance. In this connection they desire to draw attention to the favorable tariff treatment which they have hitherto accorded to imports from the dominions which compete with goods produced in the United Kingdom.
It is necessary also to remember the importance of certainty as affecting trade. In order to enable a manufacturer or importer to carry on business it is essential that he shall be able to assess with reasonable

Anything in the nature of arbitrary or uncertain impositions by means of regulations which leave it to the discretion of the executive to determine the rates of duty to be paid cannot fail to restrict and even to prevent transaction of business.

## Adequate Markets Are Vital.

The United Kingdom delegation desire also to emphasize to their colleagues the fact that the United kingdom is so highly industrialized that it is vital to the physical existence of her people to find adequate trade is orker products and that half her export 2,750,000 unemployed persons in the United Kingdom. present moment to check the foreism persons in the United Kingdom; anything tending to check the foreign exports of the United Kingdom must lessen the on which the products.
The tables given above show that the United Kingdom has been doing her share in encouraging the trade and industry of the dominions; that she takes a vary large proportion of dominion exports, for many of which there would seem to be no other outlet available in the world; that she has consistently made it easy for these exports to enter her ports on the best possible terms and with the least possible interference by governmental policy or by customs administration; that she has been which she has found it possible to impose a tariff and that every case in dominions to build up a substantial favorable visible balance of trade. It is, moreover, a source of legitimate satisfaction that the preferential access to the British investment market which has resulted from the close association between the United Kingdom and the dominions has played an important part in the development of their resources. The extent to which this factor has operated may be gathered from the fact that about $23,800,000,000$ of British capital invested overseas was placed in empire countries.
Since the war, although there has necessarily been some diminution in the flow of overseas investment, the proportion allotted to empire countries has substantially increased, and out of a total of $£ 1,401,000,000$ invested between 1919 and 1931 no less than $£ 848,000,000$ has found its
way to the countries of the empire.

> Present Case to the World.

The United Kingdom delegation have no intention of building up a balance sheet or of weighing meticulously the benefits given or received; doubtless present to the minds of all their colleaples at realize-what is that thess present to the minds of all their colleagues at the conferenceployed in our actual dealings with the dominions, and that any dis tion that the United Kingdom has been bominions, and that any sugresing dominion trade or that the concessions on the side of the or assist have not been fully reciprocated both in the letter side of the dominions wholly unwarranted by the facts.
Having dealt with the action
further empire trade, and appreciatin has been taken in the past to been received in empire markets, the representatives of the United have dom have entered this conference with the intention of the United King contribution to a still further extension of empire trade. They have put rankly and fully to the dominions the articles on which they desire o secure further advantages in dominion markets; and they will welone rom the dominions an equally full statement of the corresponding ad antages they seek in the market of Great Britain
The United Kingdom delegation will approach the examination of these statements as they are received with on unprejudiced mind and, indeed with an earnest desire to give effect to the wishes of the dominions; and they are convinced that in their turn their own views will be given equall favorable consideration.

South Africa at Imperial Economic Conference at
Ottawa Takes Issue with Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain Over Gold Exports-Their Inclusion in Trade Totals With Britain Called "Fallacious"-

## Re-exports also Add to Discrepancy, Is Charge.

Asserting that "apart from other elements in that statement which tend to magnify its margin of error, the inclusion of gold is clearly fallacious," N. C. Havenga, head of the South African delegation, at the Imperial Economic Con-
ference at Ottawa, on July 31 issued a second supplementary document intended solely as a reply to the statement made public on July 28 by Stanley Baldwin, head of the United Kingdom delegation. An Ottawa dispatch July 31 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:
This highly provocative document from the South African Minister of Finance has caused considerable surprise, particularly in view of the fact
that its issuance came during an otherwise calm week-end the delegates are out of the city seeking rest and recreation at mummer resorts in the Ottawa and Gatineau Valleys. It will only serve to ace tuate some of the points at issue before this conference, instead of paving the way for anicable and useful conclusions.

## Aim of Statement

The central aim of this Havenga document, it is known, is to correct in the public mind what South Africa regards as a misapprehension created by the labels of trade figures shown in the recent statement of Mr.
Baldwin, particularly the statistics which treated South Africa's chief Baldwin, particularly the statistics which treated South Africa's chiel and most valuable export, gold, as bullion or currency rather than as a commercial commodity, and those which failed to clearly designate certain imports by Britain from South Africa as re-exported goods.
Stressing the importance of this discrepancy upon a fair presentation of South Africa's trade relations with Britain, Mr. Havenga in his statement says that the first table contained in the Baldwin statement showed the value of imports into Britain from South Africa and retained by Britain as $£ 11,850,000$ in 1930, but he adds that gold should not hav been excluded ane ing preference in the British market from $52 \%$ to $9 \%$.

## Reason for Discrepancy

After stating that goods subsequently re-exported and gold account almost entirely for the serious discrepancy appearing in the British statement showing British imports from South Africa, Mr. Havenga says:
For the re-exports, Britain obtains commission and handling charges, the trade balance.
As regards gold the position is clear; South Africa uses more than wice as much British merchandise as Britain does South African merchandise. As South Africa has, therefore, an insufficient amount of commercial bills in Britain to pay for what she buys there, she must need pay for the rest in cash. The trader who receives payment in cash does not, however, thereby become the customer of the man who buys from him. South Africa is looking for outlets for her ordinary commodities but not for her gold and does not find it necessary to offer any large share of her competitive trade to secure an outlet for her gold."
In an effort to further demonstrate what he regards as the unfairness of the Baldwin statement Mr. Havenga declares that in 1930 South Africa ought from Britain over $£ 29,000,000$ worth of commodities which enter to competitive trade while Britain bought from South Africa less than $£ 12,000,000$ worth of such goods, and, he adds, "This favorable position of Britain in the competitive trade of South Africa is the normal position."

## More Preferences.

Mr. Havenga concludes his statement by reiterating what he said at the opening of the conference and in his first supplementary remarks, namely, that South Africa will favorably consider requests from Britain for additional preferences on commodities which offer the greatest possiilities of increased trade to the mutual advantage of the two countries ritain is able to n these lines take place as soon as possible."
Those intimate with the British view believe that the British delegation having in mind Mr. Havenga's closing sentence, are likely to remind the South African delegation that the conference opened on July 21 and that July 30 is rather a tardy date on which to suggest that a discussion should ake place.
This conference has been treated to an epidemic of supplementary statements. First came that of Right Hon. Stanley Bruce of Australia, the limitation of whose time prevented him from making a complete presentation f his Dominion's position on July 21. Then followed a supplementary tatement from the head of the British delegation, Stanley Baldwin, calcustatement from the notion which, it was held, had been previously created解 long time been granting tariff concessions to Britain but that they had long taive beguate reciprocal treatment ot received adequate reciprocal treatmen Ahe Row issued a document to amplify the address of opening day.
Recurrence of these documents has prompted the question as to when another might be expected from Canada, but it is believed that this Dominion will refrain from addine fuel to the rather futile controvers as to what concessions have or have not been made previously, as to what figures correctly picture a Dominion's trade position.
In an Ottawa dispatch, July 31, the New York "Times" gave as follows the text of South Africa's reply to the British statement on Empire trade:
The delegation for the Union of South Africa have had the opportunity to consider the very interesting statement prepared by the United Kingdom delegation, placed on record on Thursday, the 28th July 1932.
The history of trade relations between the Union and the United Kingom renders it unnecessary, it is hoped, to again stress the fact, which has been made clear in previous conversations with the United Kingdom delegaion, that to strike a balance sheet of advantages and concessions is quite foreign to the minds of this delegation.
But they feel constrained to comment on some of the observations made and deductions drawn by the United Kingdom in the above-mentioned statement. These comments are offered, not in a carping and ungenerous spirit, but in a frank effort to see the trade relations between the two countries in heir proper perspective.
They wish to place it on record that South Africa has never objected to the treatenent its commodities have received at the hands of Great Britain; it has neither complained of the spirit manifested by the United Kingdom in matters of trade, nor has it been querulous of the fact that preferential treatment was not always reciprocated. The Union has always had a clear perspection of the different circumstances of the two countries and the categorically imperative duties owed by each of its domestic industries
and other vital interests.

## Dominions Not Consulted.

The statement of the delegation for the United Kingdom mentions the fact that the emrergency tariff at the end of last year and the Import Duties Act of February 1932 greatly widened the range of imports subject
to tariff. This is undoubtedly the case, and it is appreciated that this extension is of some value to the Union. It must be ementioned, however, that the Dominions were not consulted as to the selection of commodities for the imposition of this tariff, nor was there any correlation betwee
these preferential tariffs and the requirements of each industry affected. these preerentia tarifts and the requirements of each industry affected.
Greater elasticity in these preferences would have been of greater utility to the Union. It would have preferred to see a slightily larger margin of others in regard to which the extension of preferential rates wes not others in
material.
The primary function of this conference, in the opinion of this delegation, is to conduct an examination of ways and means by which the State members of the Commonwealth could co-operate in extending our existing markets. It is submitted that this object is not best served by such a Dominions with Great Britain and consequently reflects a favorable trade balance for the Dominions.
As the delegation for the Union of South Africa have had occasion to point out previously, South Africa is in a peculiar position. The Union reciprocity and, if the figures are examined in their true perspective, the balance of trade is definitely in favor of the United Kingdom.

## Statement Found Misleading.

Table II of the United Kingdom delegation's statement does not truly reflect the Union's absorption of British goods, nor the increasing market which it has offered those goods. As the figures appearing in that table do not relate to concurrent periods for the
[Table II showed the value of the total imports of merchandise into the dominions and British India in a recent year, distinguishing imports from the United Kingdom, other Empire countries and foreign countries.]
From the eighth place as a customer of the United Kingdom, the Union rose in one year to fourth place, which it at present occupies.
In its comments on the table of retained imports into the United Kingdhe large proportion of imports from the Dominions which still enjoy free entry. It is submitted that the accentuation of this point is disproportionate to the consequential advantage to the Dominions. The United Kingdom takes from the Dominions mostly foodstuffs and raw materials, which in its own interests and in accordance with its fiscal policy have been accorded free entry, and exports to them manufactured articles.
In the British statement attention is directed to the favorable tariff treatment which has hitherto been accorded to imports from the Dominions which compete with goods produced in the United Kingdom. It is presumed that this point does not contain the implication that what was until recently the considered fiscal policy of Great Britain was a concession to imperial sentiment.
The Union has always adhered to the principle that her principal obligation was toward her own producers. Consequently, the Union would see nothing unnatural or unreasonable in South African produce being subjected to duties in the market of the United Kingdom for the protection of the domestic produce of the latter. This delegation could not entertain the suggestion that the United Kingdom should grant concessions which would militate against British domestic industries. But the Union would welcome reference for the Dominions over foreign products.
Mention is made, further, in the British statement of the help which the United Kingdom has afforded the Dominions in building up a substantial avorable visible balance of trade. While this statement represents the俍 Kingdom and the Dominions jointly, it is
The Union delegation consider it necessary to draw attention to this aspect of their trade relations, especially in view of the rather misleading compilation in Table III, resulting in a considerable balance in favor of the Union. [Table III showed the value in 1930 of imports and exports from and to the Dominions and British India, inclusive of gold and silver bullion and coin.] That table does not reflect the true position, in that it embraces in the quantum of the Union's imports into the United Kingdom such items as gold, transshipments and subsequent exports. Apart from other elements in that statement which tend to magnify its margin of error the inclusion of gold is clearly fallacious. It figures as consumptible merchandise.
If gold be so treated in Table III of the British statement, it would be difficult to justify its exclusion from Table I, where its inclusion would result in the reduction of the percentage of Union produce enjoying prefrence in the British market from $52 \%$ to $9 \%$.
[Table I of the British statement showed the proportion of imports from the Dominions which still enjoy free entry, in some cases exceeding $90 \%$.] Table I of the supplementary statement shows the value of imports from the Union retained by the United Kingdom as $£ 11,850,000$ in 1930. Table III, with a note of warning that the figures are not comparable with Table I, shows the favorable balance of South African trade with Britain as $£ 34,400,000$.
The conclusion drawn in Paragraph 6 is "that the visible trade balance in favor of the Dominions is nearly 100 millions." Of this amount South Africa is held to account for rather more than one-third.

## Discrepancy in Two Items.

Now, it is obvious that if Britain consumes only $£ 11,850,000$ worth of South African goods, South Africa cannot by any stretch of imagination South African goods, South Africa cannot by any stretch of imagination
have a favorable trade balance with her three times as large. Where is have a favorable
the discrepancy?
The discrepancy is in two items, namely, goods subsequently re-exported and gold.
For the re-exports Great Britain obtains commission and handling charges, but she is not a customer for these goods and cannot include them in the trade balance.
As regards gold, the position is clear; South Africa uses more than twice as much British merchandise as Britain does South African merchandise, As South Africa has therefore an insufficient amount of commercial bills in Grest in cash
The trader who receives payment in cash does not, however, thereby become the customer of the man who buys from him. South Africa is loes not or outlets for her ordinary commodities but not for her gold, and to secure an outlet for her gold.
The position may be paralleled in the trade of the United Kingdom. In 1930 the United Kingdom imported goods for $£ 386,000,000$ in excess of her exports. How did she pay the difference? She paid it by services, such as shipping and commissions, and by income from her forgotten investments. But there is no reference in the United Kingdom statement to payments made by her from sources other than those derived from competitive trade.

In support of its views as set out above, the delegation for the Union of South Africa desire to draw attention to the statement on this question of balance of trade made by the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, on Oct. 8 1930, at the last Imperial Conference.

## Big British Balance Seen.

As far as the Union is concerned the position is that South Africa in 1930 bought from Britain more than $£ 29,000,000$ worth of commodities which enter into competitive trade, while Great Britain bought from South Africa less than $£ 12,000,000$ worth of such goods, and this favorable position
The Union delegation welcome the invitation to the Dominions to mak full statement of the reciprocal advantages which they hope to obtain in the market of Great Britain, and the assurance by the United Kingdom delegation that the examination of such statements will be approached with an unprejudiced mind and with an earnest desire to give effect to the wishes of the Dominions.
On its part the delegation for the Union of South Africa desire to
reiterate their statement, already made to the conference the United Kingd statement, already made to the conference, that, if the delegation in regard to assistance to certain products, the Union the Union will be preparegard to assistance to certain products, the Union delegation Kingdom for possibilities of an preferences on commodities which offer the greatest It is suggested that a discussion on these lines take place as soon possible.

HAVENGA.
The statement of Stanley Baldwin appears elsewhere in this issue of our paper

India Bars any Cuts in Its Trade with United StatesSir Atul Chatterjee Says Country Does $70 \%$ of Business Outside and Will Protect It-India Will Send a Commercial Envoy and Expand Dealings, Ottawa Dflegate Asserts.
The following, from Ottawa, July 27, is from the New York "Times"
India, like South Africa, "does not subscribe to the theory of a selfcontained British Empire," and will not join in any agreements at the Imperial Economic Conference here that might jeopardize Indian trade with non-British countries
This was the substance of a statement made to-day to the New York "Times" by Sir Atul Chatterjee, leader of the Indian delegation.
Sir Attul emphasized that India was anxious not to injure her trade with the United States and that she would avoid any engagements that would interfere with this purpose. He declared that India was making large plans for the extension of her trade with the United States and would send a trade commissioner to Washington as soon as the economic and financial situation improved sufficiently to make this possible. India has never been represented in Washington by an official commercial envoy.

## $70 \%$ of Trade Is Non-British.

Taking up the keynote struck at the opening of the conference by N. O. Havenga, Finance Minister of South Africa and leader of the South African delegation, Sir Atui, who was formerly Minister for Industries in the Viceroy's Cabinet and Indian High Commissioner in London, said that while India was ready to co-operate economically to the widest possible extent with the countries of the British Empire, she must keep in mind that fully $70 \%$ of her trade was with other countries.
"India's trade now amounts to about $£ 300,000,000$ sterling [ $\$ 1,461$, $000,000]$ annually, including exports and imports," Sir Atul said. "Normally this trade has been as high as $£ 500,000,000$ sterling [ $\$ 2,435$,more thdia is now in sixth place on the list of trading countries, and more than any other Dominion we are dependent in trade not merely upon Great Britain but upon the world in general. We must keep this in mind in any part we play at this conference.
Sir Atul said that only $20 \%$ of India's trade was with Great Britain, and added that while India now bought more from the United States than she sold to this country, she hoped that by stimulating her trade relations with the United States she would, as soon as world conditions changed, improve her balance of trade with the United States.

## Fears Hurting Business Here.

"We should be very sorry, indeed, if our trade with the United States were injured as a result of anything that may occur at the imperial conference or of any other developments," Sir Atul said.
In the peak year 1929 trade between India and the United States totaled more than $\$ 200,000,000$.
The Indian representative sald that one of India's main interests in the imperial conference was the contribution the conference might make toward obtaining a rise in price levels, especially on agricultural products, which constitute $70 \%$ of India's output.
In this connection Sir Atul pointed to the statement he had made in behalf of the Indian delegation at the opening of the conference, in which he had maintained that while, despite some sectional interests, the parts of the Empire were closely linked by factors upon which their common prosperity depended, they all were in turn dependent upon the world market. Sir Atul said that there were "limits to what even a large group of countries can do to raise their own price level if the trend of prices in the outside world is persistently downward." He therefore looked forward to wider international co-operation for stabilizing prices as an essential step to world recovery.
On the question of tariffs and preferences Sir Atul takes the position that, barring certain local considerations justifying protective measures. nations should follow the general course of downward rather than upward revision.

England Reported Injured by Exchange Bans-British Exporters Worried by Currency Moratorium in Various Nations
The following London Cablegram July 25, is from the New York "Journal of Commerce":
Doubt exists among British exporters to countries whtch have declared exchange moratoria as to the status of funds presumably deposited in local banks by the debtors in favor the British.
In such countries the export of capital is forbidden and so the importer deposits the amount due with the local bank, the funds being kept in a blocked account.

It is realized here that there is no real check upon whether or not such deposits are actually being made. There is also much concern of continued depreciation of foreign currency so that even eventual recovery would mean only partial payment for exported goods.

## Status Is Unclear

Even though importers in foreign countries properly make their deposits, the status of the British exporter is unclear. The deposits cannot be touched. In the meantime, however, local depositors can withdraw their deposits and take cash. In view of the worldwide hrinkage of deposits there is much fear that the clocked account have been used to pay off depositors at home.
If this is happening, the withdrawal of transfer moratoria will not result in repayment for the British creditors. On the contrary, control of ex ing the

## Base for Inflation.

For the banks in which there are blocked aecounts to lend the funds thus segregated would lead to inflation. Importations would become the basis for bank credit expansion. On the other hand, if such funds are not loaned they are taken out of circulation altogether with the result of still more severe deflation.
inactically every British exporter includes among his accounts receivable blocked deposits held in forelgn ba
This does not apply to the German standstill debts which appear to be adequately secured. In the case of Germany credits are usually backed by bills and by strong guarantees, frequently of a type to make them eligible in the United States for Reserve Bank discount.

Leaders of British Labor Party Ask Public Control of
Bank of England-Also Propose Investment Board for Great Britain-Urge Ban on Arms Loans-Permanent Abandonment of Gold Standard Advocated
In a London message July 24 to the New York "Times" it was stated that public ownership of the Bank of England and the establishment of a national investment board, which besides exercising control over new public issues could learn the reason for foreign loans and so insure that the money is not employed in armaments, are among the far-reaching proposals adopted by the executive of the British Labor party. The London account to the "Times" continued:
A new policy on currency, banking and finance was issued tonight by the executive for conslderation by the party conference in October. It is likely to raise strong opopsition in financial quarters, for another of its provisions is that all emergency powers of the government should be taken "to deal with any
mancia instion
The Bank of England should be brought under public ownership and control, the report suggests, by issuing to the present stockholders fixed interest-bearing bonds. Its Governor would be appo Minister of Cabinet rank, who should in turn be responsible o the House of Cammons for his banking pollcy. The banks' day-o-day business however, should be performed by the Governor and his subordinates.
The national investment board, according to the plan, would also be under this Cabinet Minister and work in close co-operation with the Bank of England. The board's permission would be required before any new public issue could be made and it would have the power to block stock exchange dealings in any issue which had been placed privately after having been rejected as a public issue.

Loans to foreign Governments raise special problems," says the report, "and the board should be satisfled, before agreeing to any such loan, that the proceeds would not be spent in undesirable directions like armaments. Since such loans ralse questions concerning the domestic policy of the debtor States as well as the security of the creditors and the development of international trade, they should be subject to international consultation, and for this purpose some suitable machinery under the League of Nations should be devised."
Associated Press cablegrams from London July 25 stated: The report also recommends permanent abandonment of the gold tandard and establishment, in its stead, of a managed currency which would keep the average level of internal prices stable, so the pound would always buy approximately the same amount of goods. An international agreement is also proposed to secure, as far as possible, stability of rates of foreign exchange.

## Total British Industrial Profits in 1931 Higher Than

 In Depression Period of 1921.Total British industrial profits were higher last year than during the 1921 depression, according to indexes prepared by the President of the Royal Statistical Society, and forwarded to the Commerce Department from Assistant Commercial Attache H. S. Fox, London. On July 25 the Department further said:
Based on 1924 as 100, the general index covering returns, apart from wages and rents, upon business of all kinds stood at 68.7 for 1921, while it registered provisionally 92 for 1931.
Highest figure was for 1929 when the index reached 109.9 and re-
that 1930 . mained at that point in 1930.
The special index representing changes in net profits after the paying of debenture interest and dividends on preference capital stood at 57.3 for 1921, and 80.9 for 1931. The figure for 1929 was 114.3 and 94.4 for 1930.

The author of the index, Sir Josiah Stamp, retiring President of the Society, stated that his index figures covered only changes in the aggregate amrount of profits, and not the rate of return upon capital. It was
also explained that since a large increase has taken place in invested also explained that since a large increase has taken place in invested
capital since 1924, the decline in the rate of return upon capital would capital since 1924, the ceater than the decease indicated by the general index in the table. Th profits index curve followed closely the production figures of the Board of Trade.

India Sells 26,581,564 Ounces of Silver in Year as Natives Ship Gold and Add to Their Savings.
From the "Wall Street Journal" of July 26, we quote the following from Bombay:
Sales of silver by the Indian Government for the year ended March 31 1932, totaled approximately $26,581,564$ fine ounces. This figure is arrived at from the statement in the recently issued Indian-Currency Comptroller's report that total sales of silver to March 1932, from commencement of operations in 1927 amounted to $127,581,564$ fine ounces, against approximately 101,000,000 ounces up to March 1931.
The report is of particular interest this year because of the heavy exports of gold from India. Whether the proceeds of gold sales were used to pay off debts or were invested in land or securities or whether they were merely converted into silver hoards has been the subject to much speculation.

## Postal Cerlificates Sales Gain.

The Comptroller's report notes the very satisfactory increase in purchases of postoffice cash certificates. Though the net proceeds (that is to say, the surplus of purchases over encashments) at $61,600,000$ rupees been approached and at $144,900,000$ rupees easily beat the previous year's been app
record.
The larger part of this increase was no doubt due to the increase in the yield which was introduced in September 1930. But as there was little profit to be derived from agriculture or industry during the year, the currency Comptroller seems right in inferring that no inconsiderable part of the extra sales of postoffice cash certificates was due to sales of gold.
"In this year of unparalleled strain on the currency systems of the world, and widespread collapse in spare and security values," the report stated, it would not have been altogether surprising if the investment habit in India had received a serious setback or even been replaced by hoarding of the precious metals, especialy as certain unbalanced sections of extremist opinion were actually urging such action.
"That on the contrary the investment habit broadened and deepened during the year is a solid tribute to the common sense of the country, and a most encouraging indication for the future, when economic and political conditions again become normal.'

## Gold Exchanged for Silver.

Sales of gold also increased demand for silver rupees. The report contalns a statement showing the absorption of rupees in different areas of India. In Madras, in normal years one of the most important gold absorbing areas in India, there was a large change over to silver. This was also the case in the Lahore circle which includes the important gold market of Amritsar. In the eastern circles, Calcutta and Cawnpore, where the tendency to absorb gold is usually less, there was a net return of silver rupees to the March last were $1,111,900,000$ rupees, or $136,100,000$ rupees less than a year earlier ( $\$ 37,427,500$ ).

## Australia Approves Sterling for Reserve-Bank Board Authorized to Make Substitution for Gold if Desirable.

Authority has been given Australian Commonwealth Bank Board to hold the reserve against the note issue either in gold or sterling, or partly in both, according to a report from Trade Commissioner E. C. Squire, just made public by the Department of Commerce. In reporting this in its July 29 issue the "United States Daily" gave as follows the text of the report:
The Australian Commonwealth Bank Act [1911-1931] has been amended to enable the Commonwealth Bank Board to hold the reserve against the note issue either in gold or sterling, or partly in both.
Prior to June 1931, the gold reserve required to be held was $25 \%$ of the note issue, but an act of 1931 reduced this ratio to $15 \%$ in order to allow the bank to ship $£ 5.000 .000$ of gold to London for the repayment of treasury bills which could not be renewed.
It was provided, however, that the reserve ratio should be increased to $18 \%$ on July 1 1933; to $21.5 \%$ on July 1 1934; and to $25 \%$ on July 11935. The gold reserve on April 25 1932, was $£ 10,509,000$, equivalent to about $20 \%$ of the note issue
The act referred to is entitled "No. 16 of 1932, An Act to Amend the Commonwealth Bank Act 1911-1931 (assented to May 21 1932)." According to it, section 60 (a) of the original act is amended to include the ollowing definition: English stering means currency which is legal tender of the Bank of England or at any other of its bankers in London: (b) bills of exchange, or advances secured by bills of exchange, which (1) are payable of exchange, or advances secured by bills of exchange, which (1) are payable Kingdom; (2) will mature in not more than three months, and the security for the parment of which bills is, in the opinion of the bank, satisfactory: and (c) treasury bills or other securities of the United States, which will mature in not more than three months."

## Financial Reforms Drafted for India-Committee Favors Abolition of Inter-State Tributes Under New Federal System.

The following from London, July 27, is from the New York "Times":
The last of three committees appointed by the Rdund Table Conference finished its work to-day with the publication of a bulky report on the
financial relationship of the Indian States and the future All-India Federation.
The problem was almost hopelessly complicated by the annual "tributes" that most States now pay the central government, some of them almost a century old in origin. The committee, headed by J. O. C. Davidson, traveled 10.000 miles in India and spent six months trying to untangle this snarl. The chief recommendation is that States now paying more than $5 \%$ of their total revenues should have relief under the new Federal system, while inter-state tributes should be abolished. The remaining contributions will still be payable in theory to the government or india, Dut chen will pass in fact to the new redieal Government when it is establed.
The next step in Indian constitutional reform will be the long-awaited comming since the Lavsanne Conference and which is expected to be announced soon after his arrival from Lossiemouth next week,

Great Britain's Plan to Change 5\% War Loan Issue to $31 / 2 \%$ Results in Conversion of $£ 1,500,000,000$ Bonds Out of Total of $£ 2,087,000,000$-Many Bonds Held in Foreign Lands.
Under date of August 3, a cablegram from London to the New York "Times" said:
The Daily Express estimates that up to July 31, the last day for the holders of $5 \%$ war loan bonds to obtain the conversion bonus of $£ 1$ per $£ 100$, the amount offered for conversion into the new $31 / 2 \%$ loan was $£ 1,500,000,000$ out of a total of $£ 2,087,000,000$.
Total applications for conversion received number $1,238,000$ at the Ban of England, 665,000 at the Postoffice, besides 95,500 at the Trustee Saving Bank up to July 30 and 38,200 at the Bank of Ireland up to July 28

This accounts for $2,036,700$ holdings out of a total of about $2,600,000$ but this figure will be augmented by applications still to be received from holders abroad and from recent purchasers of the loan for conversion

A wireless message to the same paper from London, July 25 indicating that it had been announced officially that more than $£ 1,000,000,000$ of Great Britain's $5 \%$ war loan had been converted to $31 / 2 \%$ by the middle of the previous week, went on to say:
The half-way mark thus was passed only three weeks after the opening of the huge and daring scheme to convert more than $£ 2$, $000,000,000$ in securities at one stroke. The conversion figure did not include acceptances that poured in during the last days of the week, and it is certain to be swelled much more this week, which is the last before the offer of a bonus of $£ 1$ per share expires. byment end of september, when the period of grace ends, the governments will have been more than of bonds will have been converted,
000,000 a year in interest charges.
000,000 a year in interest charges.
To-day's announcement was made at a luncheon by Walter Elliot, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was the first inkling the public had received of the actual amount converted. Mr. Elliot the public had received of the actual amount converted. Mr. Elliot
further revealed that $1,587,000$ of the $2,600,000$ holders of the war loan already had assented to conversion. Those who obfected war asked redemption in cash, he said, totaled 115,000 , or only $2 \%$ of the entire number.

## Response Is "Satisfactory."

Every mail is bringing in scores of thousands of assentors to conversion," said Mr. Elliot, "and already it is assured of success. To be a complete success, however, there must still be a further rush of assentors. The general response made in the first three weeks has been very satisfactory and shows that the nation desires to reduce the burden of the loan.
Tication financial community hailed Mr. Elliot's announcement as vindication of the government's courage. In the market there is a continued demand for the $5 \%$ war loan, which many big institutions are buying in large blocks to hasten the success of the conversion project. In financial circles it is recognized that there is
still a long way to go, but complete confidence in the final result still a long way to go,
is expressed everywhere.
At the same luncheon at which Mr. Elliot spoke, a message was read from Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is just back from the Lausanne and Geneva conferences.
"Nothing has been more striking in recent weeks than the impression that this bold conception has made on the minds of other countries," he wrote
Prime Minister MacDonald, in another message, interpreted the present figures as very satisfactory" and said they showed that the whole nation was behind the government.

We also take the following from the "Times" of July 26:
Many Bonds Are Held Abroad.

When, after biding its time for more than a year, the British Government announced on June 30 , its plan for converting the burdensome $5 \%$ War Loan of 1929-1947, outstanding in the amount of $\mathcal{L} 2,086,405,239$, into bonds bearing interest at the rate of $31 / 2 \%$, bankers here generally predicted success for the plan.
Many bonds of the issue are held outside of England, but the great bulk of them are owned by British subjects, a factor calculated to aid in the conversion. Only last Saturday the New York Stock Exchange reported that the British Government had not named an agent in Now York in connection with the conversion, the assumption being that the numbers of bonds held here could be cabled to the Bank of England and conversion arranged for before the end of this month.
The incentive for early conversion is the $1 \%$ cash bonus to be given if assent to conversion is filed with the Bank of England not later than July 31.

Cash Payment Set for Dec. 1
The bonus becomes payable fourteen days later. On the other hand, holders who wish to be paid in cash for the full amount of their holdings must notify the Bank of England not later than Sept. 30 and payment will then be made on Dec. 1. In any event, the coupon due on Dec. 1,1932 will be paid at the original rate of $5 \%$ with the new $31 / 2 \%$ rate payable first on June 1, 1933.
One important factor in the success of the war loan conversion has been the $2 \%$ discount rate of the Bank of England, which was established when the conversion plan was announced. This rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and of the Bank of France of the Feder
are $21 / 2 \%$.
The proposed conversion of the $5 \%$ war loan was referred to in our issue of July 2, page 38 .

Egypt Takes Block of British Bonds-Purchase of $\$ 94,075,000$ of Conversion Loan is Regarded as "Highly Important."
A cablegram as follows from London July 26 is from the New York "Times":
The Bank of England received to-day the largest number so far of applications for conversion of war loan bonds.
Prominent Egyptian holders, including the Egyptian Government and the National Bank of Egypt, with their original holdings and the addi-
sion This is regarded as the most important oversea conversion thus far, it consideration, not only accepted the British Government's conversion offer but added to their holdings.

## Notice of New York Stock Exchange Bearing on British Bond Conversion.

An announcement as follows appeared in the weekly Bulletin, July 23, of the New York Stock Exchange The following has been taken from announcement to holders of the War Loan 1929-1947 (bearer bonds): Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Those who give due nottication
Those who give due notification on or before July 311932 , will recelve a cash
bonus at the rate of el per $£ 500$ nominal of the amount of thelr holdings. Those who Ive notification after July 31 will not receive this cash bonus.; tholdings. Those who
 "Reasonable extension of time will b
atisfaction of the Bank that the delay in in giving due case where it is shown to the the permanent or temporary absence from the United notification was due solely to State as the case may be of the $h$
more of the necessary signatorles.
The New York Stock Exchange has been further informed that no agent has been appointed in New York. Should, however, the holder of beare bonds in physical possession abroad find difficulty in lodging them for conversion prior to July 30th, the Exchange is informed that such difficulty may be overcome by cabling numbers of bonds to their London Agent, who will then lodge requisite form with Bank of England, accom panied by signed undertaking to lodge bonds as soon as available.

## British Loan Conversion Prevents Staff of Bank of England From Availing of Bank Holiday.

Associated Press advices from London July 31 stated:
Everybody but the Bank of England has a holiday to-morrow, Bank Holiday. At the Bank of England an augmented staff is working at top speed dealing with the conversion of the $£ 2,000,000,000$ war loan from a 5 to a $31 / 2 \%$ interest basis.
The campaign to convert the issue, already greatly successful, continues. To-day the offer of a $1 \%$ cash bonus for conversion expires but
the publicity campaign continues unabated the publicity campaign continues unabated.

## Germany Unable to Obtain Foreign Exchange to Meet

 $\$ 25,000,000$ Loan Due Sept. 1-Alternative Offers to Holders of American Participation Certificates Announced by Dillon, Read \& Co.-Immediate Payment in "Blocked" Reichsmarks or Payment in Dollars at End of Three-Year ExtensionA cablegram Aug. 2 from Berlin to the New York "Times" reported that because of the foreign exchange control laws the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft will be unable to repay in dollars its $6 \% \$ 25,000,000$ loan maturing Sept. 1 . The cablegram went on to say:

The bank therefore proposes to holders of these bonds living abroad that they either accept immediate payment in marks, to be left in Germany in so-called blocked accounts, or agree to a three-year prolongation of the
bonds under the same conditions, In any event same conditions.
coupons in dollars, and those agreeing to the their semi-annual September coupons in dollars, and those agreeing to the prolongation will receive, in The bank asserts that it has the necessary funds on hand to meet its obligations without difficulty, but that despite prolonged negotiations with the Government and the Reichsbank the necessary amounts of foreign exchange have been refused it.
Recent developments have shown that the Reichsbank's exchange reserves are sufficient for transfer of the service on long and short-term loans, but scarcely for en bloc repayments of medium-term loans.
The loan was floated in September 1927 and offered by by Dillon, Read \& Co. of New York. Only about half the a group headed is still in the market, as the rest has been bought up by the Deutsche Rant und Disconto-Gesellschaft. The bank asserts that it will not sell it again.
Because of its inability to obtain foreign exchange to meet payment of a $\$ 25,000,000$ five-year $6 \%$ note falling due on Sept. 1, the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft announced on Aug. 2 through Dillon, Read \& Co. two alternative offers of payment to holders of American participation certificates in the note, residing outside of Germany. These offers, which expire Sept. 15, are

1. Immediate payment in "blocked" reichsmarks, the only medium of payment available to the bank under existing regulations of the German in Germment. Such "blocked" reichsmarks must be deposited or invested in Germany, with the provision that only interest or dividends thereon may be transferred abroad at present. Under this offer the bank is pre-
pared to pay the principal of the participation certificates on of exchange- 4,200 reichsmarks for each $\$ 1,000$ face value of participation certificates
2. Payment on Sept. 11935 in dollars, with an immediate payment in three-year extension of their $2 \%$ of the principal, to holders who agree to a approval of the German Government and certificates. This offer has the made for the continued payment of interest until the payment of principal.
Dillon, Read \& Co. further said:
In its announcement the Deutsche Bank states that it has available in Germany funds in reichsmarks sufficient at prevailing exchange rates to purchase the requisite dollars for payment of the note in full Under existing emergency decrees and regulations of the German Government, however, the funds of the bank cannot be utilized for the discharge in
foreign currencles of forelgn obligations, except with the foreign currencies of forelgn obilgations, except with the specific permission of the Government acting in conjunction with the Reichsbank. In view
of the shortage of foreign exchange, the authorities have refused to permit the bank to transfer funds for the payment of principal, but have approved the transfer for payment of interest on Sept 1 .

Simultaneously, Dillon, Read \& Co. announced that they had requested the German Government to reconsider its decision, but that the German authorities had declined their request because of the existing shortage of foreign exchange. In the opinion of the firm's German counsel, the Government's decision is binding upon the bank and no successful appeal can be taken. Accordingly, they recommend that holders of American participation certificates accept whichever of the two offers the individual holder may prefer.

Few Here Expecting Default in Germany-Private Creditors Believe Credit of Borrowers Will Be Maintained-Exchange Is Obstacle-Saxon Plan Is Approved.
Noting that the action of the German Foreign Exchange Control is greatly curtailing the transfer of funds from Germany, which has already resulted in the default on $\$ 7,000,000$ of Saxon Public Works, Inc., $5 \%$ notes, due on July 151932 , and will prevent the Deutsche Bank from meeting its maturity of $\$ 25,000,000$ of $6 \%$ notes on Sept. 1 next, will not be felt much more here between now and the end of the year, because of the relatively small maturities, the New York "Times" of Aug. 5 said:
Bankers here yesterday were virtually unanimous in predicting that Germany would not attempt to disturb the position of its bonded debt, either by asking for scale-downs in interest or deferments in meeting maturities, nor, in any likelihood, would the holders of German dollar bonds countenance such a move. However, on the score of the so-called private debts, bank loans to German industry and to the Government itself, a few bankers who ventured to comment asserted that any move to scale down these debts would be vigorously resisted.
It developed yesterday that a majority of the holders of th. defaulted Saxon notes had signified their intention of accepting the plan which calls for the exchange of new notes bearing $6 \%$ instead of $5 \%$ interest, plus a cash bonus of $5 \%$, and that formal announcement would be made soon declaring the plan operative. Bankers were inclined to cite this example yesterday as evidence of the faith of American investors in German credit. Retains Faith in German Borrowers.
The spokesman for one large Wall Street bank that has lent considerable sums to Germany which are covered by the "standstill' agreements said that he could not believe Germany would do anything but pay the private debts in full as soon as exchange conditions permitted. To do otherwise. he said, would greatly impair Germany's standing from the standpoint of honor in financial dealings.
The Lee, Higginson credit to the German Government, terms of which were, modified last April, is expected to be paid according to the new schedule. The original credit was for $\$ 125,000,000$. The $\$ 15,000,000$ due in July was paid to the bankers and the next installment is not due until November, with subsequent plecemeal payments until November 1933.
Thus far Germany has been able to keep up the interest on her private debts, which are at rates of less than $6 \%$, from her foreign trade balances. These debts are owed chiefly to American and British bankers. Inasmuch as the great bulk of these debts are owed by German corporations, States and municipalities, several bankers interviewed yesterday indicated that they believed that any move toward a scale-down would hardly fall within the province of the German Government.

## Exchange Difficulties in Way.

On this score it was pointed out that many German corporations that contracted the preponderance of the short-term debts could readily reduce their loans were it not for the exchange difficulties. The point was also brought up that if matters came to a pass at which Germany could not pay the interest and sinking funds on its bonded debt-German dollar loans of all descriptions, and on the interest on the so-called private debts as well -it was believed that the latter might have to suffer.
The private debtors, however, it was pointed out, could ne counted on to oppose complete cessation of payments at their expense.

## $\$ 250,000$ Free State of Prussia Bonds Drawn for Re-

 demptionThe first drawing of bonds for sinking fund purposes on the Free State of Prussia 61/2\% external loan of 1926, totaling $\$ 257,000$ principal amount, is announced by Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co., as fiscal agents. The principal amount of the bonds will become due and payable on September 15, at the New York office of Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co., out of funds to be deposited by the Free State of Prussia. Interest will cease to accrue on and after the redemption date.

Tenders Asked for Purchase of Bonds of Free State of Bavaria Through Sinking Fund.
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as successor trustee, invited on Aug. 1 tenders for the sale to it at prices not exceeding par and interest of Free State of Bavaria external 20 -year $61 / 2 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1 1945, in an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $\$ 120,541$ now held in the sinking fund. Tenders which were to be submitted to the corporate trust department of the bank, 11 Broad Street, were opened at noon on Aug. 4.

Tenders Asked for the Purchase of Bonds of City of Nuremberg, Germany, Through Sinking Funds.
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as successor fiscal agent, were invited on Aug. 1 tenders for
the sale to it at prices not exceeding par and interest of City of Nuremberg, Germany, external 25 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1 1952, in an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $\$ 68,482$ now held in the sinking fund. Tenders which were to be submitted to the corporate trust department of the bank, 11 Broad Street, were opened at noon on Aug. 5.

Receipts of Funds to Meet August 1 Interest Payments on Silesia Electric and German Consolidated Municipal Bonds.
Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, as paying agents, announced in advance that funds were received to make the Aug. 11932 interest payments on the outstanding Silesia Electric $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due 1946 , and on the German Consolidated Municipal Loan 7s, due 1947.

## Tenders Invited for Purchase of Argentine Government Bonds Through Sinking Fund.

J. P. Morgan \& Co. and the National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agents, are notifying holders of Government of the Argentine Nation external sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bolds, Sanitary Works Loan, due Feb. 1 1961; that $\$ 188,057$ in cash is available for the purchase for the sinking fund of so many of these bonds as shall be tendered and accepted for purchase at prices below par. Tenders are invited at such prices, to be submitted before $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Aug. 31, either at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co. or the head office of the bank. If the tenders so accepted are not sufficient to exhaust the moneys available additional purchases upon tender, below par, may be made up to Oct. 311932.
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, acting for the fiscal agents, is notifying holders of Government of the Argentine Nation external sinking fund $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ gold bonds, due Aug. 1 1962, that there is available approximately $\$ 130,723$ in cash for the purchase of these bonds for the sinking fund at prices below par. Tenders are invited at such prices, to be submitted to the corporate trust department of the bank, 11 Broad Street, before 3 p. m. Aug. 10. If tenders accepted are not sufficient to exhaust the moneys available, additional purchases, below par, may be made up to Oct. 301932.

## Tenders Asked for Amortization of $\$ 759,400$ of $5 \%$

 Internal Bonds of Argentine Government.J. P. Morgan \& Co. are giving notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for the amortization on or before Sept. 30 1932, of $\$ 759,400$ Argentine gold pesos, say $£ 151$,880, nominal capital of Argentine Government $5 \%$ internal gold loan 1909. Tenders for the sale of bonds, at a flat price under the par value of $\$ 973$ United States gold dollars, must be lodged not later than 3 p. m. on Aug. 16 with J. P. Morgan \& Co., 23 Wall St. Tenders will also be received in London by Baring Brothers \& Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional. The tenders will be opened in London on Aug. 181932.

Argentine Bank of Nations Places $\$ 1,600,000$ at Disposition of Government to Meet Coupons Falling Due in New York.
From Buenos Aires, Aug. 1, a cablegram to the New York "Times" said:
The Bank of the Nation placed $\$ 1,600,000$ at the disposition of the Government to-day to pay coupons on Argentine bonds falling due in New York.
A cabinet meeting which was to have considered the financial situation to-day was postponed indefinitely. It was explained that the auditors reports were not ready.

## Argentine Seeks Debt Suspension-Movement Started

for Halting of Payments on the Foreign LoansCabinet Opposes Move-Proposed Moratorium on External Obligations of Santa Fe.
A cablegram, under date of July 31, from Buenos Aires to the New York "Times," said:
The country's finances occupied official and public attention last week in preference to all other public questions, following the discovery that the budget put into effect 30 days ago with an announced surplus of $12,000,000$ pesos ( $\$ 3,000,000$ ) will produce a deficit variously estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 pesos. The Cabinet met Friday to consider the financial situation and will meet again to-morrow to discuss possible economi.s.
The Legislature of the Province of Santa Fe rushed through practically without discussion a bill authorizing the Governor to suspend payments on the foreign debt for three years, he having informed them that it would be necessary to expedite before the due date the American $\$ 5,000,000$ loan on Aug. 5. Santa Fe's action has given rise to a strong move in and out of Congress, backed by strong newspaper support, for the National Government to follow the Province's example and suspend foreign payments
until the economic situation improves and use the money to give employ-
ment to the people at home. Finance Minister Hueyo has stated emphatically that the National Government is not even considering suspension of pay ments. He is expected to submit a complete statement on the situation to Congress suggesting remedial measures.
Associated Press accounts from Buenos Aires (Argentina) July 31 stated:
A moratorium on the Province of Santa Fe's external obligations, equivalent to $\$ 36,000,000$ until 1935 , will be approved by the Provincial Senate on Sept. 2, it was learned to-day. This debt is exceeded only by that of the nation, and the Province and the City of Buenos Aires's obligations. Santa Fe was the first Argentine political unit to default in its obligations. She owed the Ohemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York $\$ 5,000,000$, payable in August.

Books on Argentine Loan Closed-Fails to Reach $\$ 125,000,000$-Subscriptions Reported as $150,000,000$ Pesos.
Under date of July 31, Associated Press advices from Buenos Aires said:
The $\$ 125,000,000$ patriotic loan launched May 25 to pay the back salaries of public employees and other Government domestic expenses has been closed. Unofficial calculations to-day were that subscriptions amounted to $150,000,000$ pesos of the prescribed $500,000,000$ pesos.
A reference to the loan appeared in our issue of July 30, page 712.

Receipt of Funds Announced for Payment of September 1 Interest on Buenos Aires (Argentine) 6\% External Gold Bonds.
Hallgarten \& Co., and Kidder, Peabody \& Co., fiscal agents for the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, $6 \%$ Refunding External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated March 1, 1928, due March 1 1961, announce the receipt of $\$ 1,438,535$ to meet the September 11932 sinking fund and the payment of coupon interest due September 1 1932 on all outstanding bonds of this issue.

## Austrian Government Fails to Remit Instalments Due <br> On International Loan of 1930.

The failure of the Austrian Governmert to make provision for the payment of the July 1 and August 1 service instalments due on the Government's International Loan of 1930, due in 1957, was made known in the following statement issued on August 2 at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co., in behalf of the Bank for International Settlements, trustee of the loan.
While the funds necessary for the interest coupon payable to holders July 11932 on the bonds of the Austrian Government International Loan 1930 were duly provided by the Austrian Government prior to that date, the Bank for International Settlements, trustee of the loan, announces that owing to restrictive measures taken in Austria, it has been unable to procure in foreign currencies the instalments for the service of the loan which were payable July 11932 and Aug. 11932.

With respect to such monthly instalments for the loan service payable in foreign currencies for the period ended Jan. 1 1933, the trustee has no information which leads it to believe that the deficiencies in the loan service which have already occurred will be remedied in the immediate future, nor any assurance that similar deficiencies will not again occur.
bond, to the account of the trustee at the Nay, as required by the general bond, to the account of the trustee at the National Bank of Austria, the Whole remainder of the receipts of the pledged revenues collected by it. the revenues in favor of the Austrian Government guaranteed loan 1923 and the revenues in favor of the Austrian Go
the Czecho-Slovakian conversion loan. the Czecho-Slovakian conversion loan
the continued infraction of the the continued infraction of the general bond
it is unable, at thevernment has replied that because of existing dfficulties it is unable, at the present time, to exempt the service of the loan from the operation of the Transfer Moratorium Decree of July 11 1932, but that the of the Trustee at the Austrian National Bank, the amount of schillings so paid to be calculated at the official exchange rate of the Austrian National Bank.

The Trustees of the Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan 1923-43 announce that, difficulties having arisen in regard to the transfer into the necessary foreign currencies of funds held in Austria for the service of the Loan, the monthly instalment due on July 1 1932, has not up to the present been provided, nor have the Trustees received any information which would lead them to suppose that this instalment or the monthly instalment due on Aug. 1 1932, will be met.
The funds already received by the Trustees for the payment of interest are insufficient to meet in full the interest due on Dec. 1, next, and, should the Government in default of its obligations under the general bond fail to make the necessary transfer, whether by monthly instalments or otherwise, before the due date, the full sum required for interest will be provided that purpose.
The Trustees have already received the necessary sinking fund monies to provide for the sinking fund requirements for the financial year ending May 31 1932, in accordance with the terms of the General Bond.
The Austrian Government has in further breach of the terms of the General Bond failed since the middle of June to pay to the Trustees' account at the National Bank of Austria the whole of the pledged revenues collected by it.
The Trustees have already lodged a protest against these infractions of the General Bond, anḑ have advised the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Committee of Control of the guarantor States of these developments.
In our issue of July 30 , page 711 , we referred to the failure of Austria to provide funds for July 1 service instalment on the Austrian Government guaranteed loan of 1923-1943,
contracted under the auspices of the League of Nations. From the New York "Times" of August 3 we quote:
The loan of 1930 comprises $7 \%$ bonds due in 1957, of an authorized amount of $\$ 102,000,000$, of which $\$ 55,000,000$ was issued in the principal financial centres of the world in July 1930. The American tranche amounted to $\$ 25,000,000$, marketed by a banking group headed by J. P. Morgan \& Co. and priced at 95 .
Unlike the League of Nations loan, which is guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, the 7 s due in 1957, depend for future service on the financial condition of Austria, and particularly upon the tobacco revenues. This loan, however, is in effect, a second lien of such revenues, subject to the League loan and to an ast Governmont Czochoslovakia conversion loan. Aed in tho has failed to pay to the Trustee these revenues as provided for in the loan contract.

League Loan Offered to Austria.
Interested bankers pointed out yesterday that the Council of the League of Nations had offered a few weeks ago to guarantee a 20 -year loan to Austria of $300,000,000$ schillings, proceeds of which would be applicable to payments Parliament has not formally accepted the offer.
arliament has not formally accepted the offer.
The coupons due on July 1 1932, on the loan of 1932 were paid promptly, and the next ones are not due until Jan. 1 1933, so that if Austria receives financial aid in the meantime no default will occur as to interest. The same conditions apply to the coupons due on June 1 1932, on the League loan 7 s due in 1943.
rian 7s, due in 1957, closed at $381 / 4$ on the Stock Exchange yesterday, up $3 / 4$-point, and the 7 s due in 1943 ended at 90 , up $21 / 2$ points for the day.

## Hungary's Debt Pact Ends-Year's Extension of Stand-

 still Agreement is Reported.From Budapest a wireless message August 1 to the New York "Times" said:
The six months' standstill agreement made by Hungary with British. American and other forelgn short-term creditors expired to-day, and negotiations conducted by former Finance Minister John Telesk for a year's extension of the agreement are reported to have succeeded.
This is said to be on condition that if the interest rate in London and New York drops, that payable by the Hungarian debtor will be proportionately reduced.
The new agreement is not yet signed, but this is sald to be due only to technical obstacles. Meanwhile the old arrangement is being continued.

## Report That Austria Will Get $\$ 40,000,000$ Loan-

## Foreign States to Make Advance Shortly, Says

Chancellor, Back From Geneva-Part of Debt

## Services.

Copyright advices as follows from Vienna Aug. 2, to the New York "Evening Post" said:
"A few weks ago hardly ony one considerd that a loan to Austria was possible," declared the Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss after his return from Geneva and Lausanne. "Now I can announce that the loan has been assured I the proof of trust which has been given will not be without fruit. A number of foreign states are joining in the loan whlc Austria is to receive."
This statement was made by Dr. Dollfuss to the members of the Industrial Federation of Vienna. The loan to which the Chancellor referred and which Austrit expects to Austria expects to obtain in one
trian schillings, or about $\$ 40,000,000$
The loan will contain only $110,000,000$ schillings in new money. One hundred and ninety million of this loan will be the conversion of the twe short-termed loans, given by the Bank of International Settlements and the Bank of England a year ago, to long-termed loans.
The rest of the money cannot be used for the coverage of the budge deficit but will be used for the debt services of the Republic. Austria has to pay every year a sum of about $240,000,000$ schillings ( $\$ 34,000,000$ ) for debt service. The new money, therefore, will be sufficient only for a half-year service on the debts.

Yet the loan has a great importance because, first, it will avert the danger of the proclamation of a transfer moratorium (though since June 23 Austria has suspended the payments of her debts in foreign currencies), and. second, through restored confidence it may revert the process of distruc and skepticism which was, to a great extent, responsible for the flight of capital from Austria.
The new loan will be of 20 years' duration, and the protocol which will accompany its flotation will once more oblige Austria to renounce all Intention of an Anschluss with Germany.
Hungary Hopes to Resume Interest Payments on $71 / 2 \%$ Reconstruction (League of Nations) LoanAug. 1 Coupons Met by Trustees Drawing on Reserve Fund.
With regard to the expectations as to the resumption of the paymen; of interest on the Hungarian $71 / 2 \%$ reconstruction loan, a cablegram from Budapest Aug. 4 to the New York "Times" stated:
The Hungarian Government announced to-night that it hoped to be able to resume the payment of the interest. if not the amortization, on the League of Nations loan, which was suspended a month ago after the loan had been for six months excepted from the transfer moratorium applyins to other classes of the foreign debt.

When the Government defaulted on the payment of coupons Auz. 1 the trustees for the loan met the obligation from their reserve fund, meanwhile threatening to impound important sources of Government revenue whereo the loan was secured.
The Government has now proposed that the trustees continue to meet the interest on the loan from the reserve fund. As for its amortization, the Government points out that by buying up and retiring large number of bonds it has already gone far to extinguish the debt.
It hopes later to be able to provide the trustees with sufficient foreign currency, despite the decline in Hungary's export trade, to meet the coupons whose payment it was temporarily forced to default and thus make it possible for the trustees to restore the reserve fund to its former proportions.
Speyer \& Co. makes available the following communique issued by the Hungarian Government in Budapest on

Aug. 4, which has been communicated to the League Loans Committee (London):
Kingdom of Hungary $7 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Reconstruction (League of Nations) Loan. The Hungarian Government thinks it well to issue the following statement, in order to remove any uncertainty which may exist in the minds of bondholders of the above-mentioned loan as to the forthcoming service in the immediate future. The Hungarian Government has always recognized the position of this loan, issued at so critical a period of Hungary's existence, and it was in recognition of this that the Hungarian Government excluded the League loan from the provisions of the transfer moratorium decree of Dec. 23 last. To its great regret the Hungarian Government has recently been compelled, by the growing difficulty of obtaining usable foreign exchange in payment for Hungarian exports, to suspend the monthly transfer of foreign exchange for the service of the League loan. Realizing, as it does, the importance of preserving the status of loans issued under the auspices of the League of Nations, it was only under the pressure of sheer impossibith service. The Government, nevertheless, hopes that, If the interest service recornition of its own efforts to avoid default, may go some way towards mitigating the effects on public opinion of the Government's unavoidable mitigating the effects on public opinion of the Government's unavoidable of the Loan, in accordance with their powers under the General Bond, apply the Reserve Fund to meeting the coupons before providing for re demption. In this connection, it may be mentioned that, through the operation in the past of purchases for redemption below par, the amortization already effected is considerably ahead of the schedule laid down at the time the Loan was issued. On this basis, the Hungarian Government, in spite of the unsatisfactory position of the country's export trade and of the consequent difficulty of obtaining foreign exchange, feels justified in expressing the confident hope that, in the absence of any further deterioration of the position or of any serious and unforeseen emergency, it will be in a position to make up the amounts required in foreign exchange to meet the coupons up to and including the one due Aug. 1 1933, in addition, of course, to the coupon of Aug. 1 1932, which has been paid in full by the Trustees drawing on the Reserve Fund for the purpose. As soon as the Government is in a position to do so, consistently with safeguarding the vital interests of the country, it will deliver additional amounts of foreign currencies, so as to enable the Trustees to reconstitute the Reserve Fund and to restore the servisfer had never been suspended. The Government would be if the its appreciation of the advice and sympathy it hovernment from the League Loans Committee (London), with a member of which it has recently had occasion to discuss the whole Hungarian situation.

There has also been made available the following communique issued by the League Loans Committee (London):
Kingdom of Hungary $7 \frac{13}{2} \%$ Reconstruction (League of Nations) Loan.
The League Loan's Committee (London) have recently discussed with the Hungarian Government, the economic position of the country and the question of maintaining the service of the Hungarian League of Nations Loan. The Committee have accordingly observed with satisfaction the statement which has just been issued by the Hungarian Government regarding the coupon due of the situation, the Coupon due Aug. 1 1933. In view of the difriculties of the situation recently paid be included, holds payment in full of interest for the next is months. payment in full of interest for the next 18 months. Furthermore, the the bondholders by promising to discharge all arrears in respect of these obligations as soon as foreign exchange becomes available for the purpose. The Committee believe that recognition by the bondholders of the Hungarian Government's good will in this matter must be to the advantage of all concerned and in the best interests of the bondholders themselves. Accordingly, the committee, although they have no mandate to make any arrangement binding on the bondholders, suggest that the latter would be well advised to acquiesce in the Hungarian Government's proposals.

## Norway Considers Amendment of "Trust Laws" to Curb Competition.

Norway is considering the amendment of her so-called "trust law," whereby the trust-controller will be given authority to increase prices when necessary, in order to prevent "cut-throat" competition on the part of large organizations directed towards elimination of their weaker competitors, it is indicated in a report to the Commerce Department from Acting Commercial Attache H. C. McLean. Provision will be made, it is stated (according to the Department's announcement July 26), to exercise a control over domestic dumping. This will have a tendency, it is believed, to raise prices in some quarters.

Record Swedish Unemployed Causes Parliament to Vote $25,000,000$ Crowns as Aid to Workless.
With 109,674 registered unemployed as of March 1932, a 10 -year record, the Swedish Government has appropriated $25,000,000$ crowns (about $\$ 5,000,000$ ) for unemployment relief, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Trade Commissioner Basil D. Dahl. The Department on July 20 added:
Last December the Unemployment Relief Commission estimated that $20,000,000$ crowns would be sufficient, but the increase in unemployment between then and March caused the upward revision of the request. At the end of March 43,764 persons were receiving Government aid.

Latvian Government Establishes Bonus on Exports of Hitter to Hold Price Up to 48 Cents per Kilogram to Producers.
The butter industry of Latvia is receiving Government aid in the way of a bonus to producers on exports that at present amounts to about $50 \%$ increase in the market price, accord-
ing to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner Everett B. Ansley, Riga, Latvia. In making this known, July 30 , the Department said:
Under the new law, which extends to July 1 1933, exporters of butter are guaranteed a price of 48 c . a kilogram for first grade butter and 46 c . a kilogram for second grade butter. The present export market on Latvian butter is about 32c. per kilogram, making the Government bonus virtually $50 \%$ of the export price.
Butter exports from Latvia in the first half of 1932 amounted to $7,339,909$ kilograms, as compared with $7,689,886$ kilograms in the same period of 1931.
There is a provision in the law which operates only in the event that the export price of butter advances above the guaranteed figure. If this occurs, the butter interests must transfer one-half of the amount received per kilogram to the Government, where it will be deposited in a special fund to partly defray the cost of paying the bonus when the market is lower. (Kilogram equads about $21-5$ pounds.)

National Bank of Norway Now Reports in PoundsPublication of Statement in Sterling Emphasizes Close Tie Between Currencies.
From the "Wall Street Journal" of August 4, we quote the following:
Lively interest was displayed in foreign exchange circles by the revelation that the National Bank of Norway is publishing its statements of condition in sterling rather than in kroner. In 1924, during the currency transition period in Germany, the German Gold Bank published its reports in sterling as a temporary expedient prior to actual stabilization of the German mark, but no instance was recalled where another central bank of a major country has published its return in a foreign currency.
This development may indicate some real progress in the idea of currencies outside of the British empire being linked with sterling. The Scandinavian countries abandoned the gold standard shortly after the British action as a self-protective measure. Britain constitutes the major export market for these countries and it was to their interest to maintain their currencies on a par with sterling. Fluctuations in the Scandinavian exchanges have closely followed the swings in sterling in response to the attempt to maintain the same relative position between sterling and kroner as existed before sterling was cut loose from gold.
indication that Norway intends to maintain the relation beted more as an Indication that Norway intends to maintain the relation between kroner
and sterling exchange. Norway will make no attempt, it is said to return and sterling exchange. Norway will make no attempt, it is said, to return stabilized it will be stabilized at a level comparable to currency is finlly stabilized it wil be stabilized at a level comparable to sterling when the Norges Bank merely facilitates the maintenance of the Oslo-London ratio.

## Greek Loan Repayment Reported Suspended.

Associated Press cablegrams July 20 from Athens, Greece, July 20 said:
It was officially announced to-day that the United States Government had accepted the Greek Government's petition to suspend for $21 / 2$ year Installment payments on the American sections of the 1928 loan, which were due July 1.
Greek Government Bonds Dealt in "Flat" on New York Stock Exchange.
The following notice was issued Aug. 1 by Ashbel Green, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Committee on Securities
Notice having been received that the interest due Aug. Aug. 11932. Notice having been recelved that the interest due Aug. 11932 on Greek Government 40 -year $6 \%$ secured sinking fund gold bonds, stabilization and refugee loan of 1928 , due 1968, is not being paid:
and until further notice the said bonds shall be dealt in "Flat", Aug. 11932, delivery must carry the Aug. 11932 and subsequent coupons.

ASHBEEL GREEN, Secretary.

## Brazilian Business Curtailed by Political Disturbances

 -Closing of Port of Santos Affects Coffee Shipments.The Department of Commerce at Washington in its weekly summary of business conditions July 31 reports as follows as to Brazil:
Brazilian business has been drastically curtalled by political disturbances. Conditions in the cities of Sao Paulo and Santos are reported to be quiet but Santos, the port through which nearly half of the country's foreign trade usually passes, has been closed to shipping and ordinary communication with Rio de Janeiro and other parts of Brazil is interrupted. Complete figures of the Brazilian coffee movement are unavailable owing to the closing of the Port of Santos on July 9. Exports from Rio de Janeiro and Victoria through July 22 amounted to 225,942 bags and 79,531 bags, respectively, and stocks at these ports consisted of 365,922 bags and 62,250
bags, respectively. Crops have bags, respectively. Crops have not suffered from the present situation,
it is sald, their condition generally being satisfactory east, where the condition generally being satisfactory except in the northof cotton and minor local crops.

City of Rio de Janeiro Fails to Remit for Aug. 1 Interest on $61 / 2 \%$ External Gold Bonds.
White, Weld \& Co., and Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co., fiscal agents for the City of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) $61 / 2 \%$ external secured sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb. 1 1953, issued a notice as follows on Aug. 1 to holders of the bonds:

As fiscal agents for the above loan, we regret to advise that funds for the payment of the interest due Aug, 11932 on these bonds have not been recelved. Accordingly we are obliged to refuse payment of the coupons due on that date.

As previously announced, no funds have been received to pay the interest due on Feb. 1 1932, and the coupons due on that date are still in default.
On Jan. 111932 the fiscal agents announced that a partial payment on account of interest coupons due Aug. 11931 at the rate of $\$ 10.06$ per $\$ 32.50$ coupon would be made, upon presentation of such coupons to the fiscal agents for notation of such payment thereon and return to holders. thereof. Bondholders who have not as yet done so are urged to present their Aug. 1 1931 coupons as soon as possible.

## Brazilian Federal Government Declares Sao Paulo

 Ports Closed.The Brazilian Federal Government has declared the ports of the State of Sao Paulo closed indefinitely to all shipping, according to a cable dated July 13 to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Carlton Jackson, Rio de Janeiro.

City of Cordoba (Argentine) Fails to Remit August 1 Interest on $7 \%$ External Bonds.
White, Weld \& Co., fiscal agents for the City of Cordoba (Argentine Republic) 7\% external sinking fund gold bonds of 1927, due Aug. 1 1957, issued the following notice on August 1 to the holders of the bonds:
As fiscal agents for the above loan, we regret to advise that the funds required for the payment of interest due Aug. 11932 on the above bonds ave not been received by us from the City of Cordoba. Accordingly, we are obliged to refuse payment of the interest coupons due on that date.
Our representative in the Argentine Republic, who has been keeping in lose touch with the City authorities, advises us that the present default is due primarily to the existing exchange rates which are such that the payment of service on the loan would, in the opinion of the authorities, leave he City with insufficient funds to meet its most urgent necessities. We are continuing our efforts both directly and through our representative to induce the City to comply fully with its obligations. Bondholders of whose names and addresses we are advised will be informed as and when any developments of importance occur.

Notice Regarding Dealing in "Flat" on New York Stock Exchange of $7 \%$ External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of City of Cordoba (Republic of Argentina).
Ashbel Green, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, issued the following notice regarding the dealing in "flat" of bonds of the City of Cordoba (Republic of Argentina), on August 1:

NEW YORK STOCK EXOHANGE
Committee on Securities.
City of Cordoba 7 \% External Sinking Fund Gotd Bonds of 1927, due 1957-Interest

August 11932.
Notice having been received that the interest due Aug. 11932 on City of Cordoba $7 \%$ external sinking fund gold bonds of 1927, due 1957, is not being paid.

The Committee on Securities rules that beginning Monday, Aug. 11932 and until further notice the said bonds shall be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery must carry the Aug. 11932 and subsequent coupons.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary.

Portion of $6 \%$ External Gold Bonds of Province of Buenos Aires (Argentine) Called for Redemption.
Hallgarten \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co., as fiscal agents for the $6 \%$ refunding external sinking fund gold bonds dated March 1 1928, and due March 1 1961, of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, announce that there have been called for redemption by lot on Sept. 1 1932 out of moneys deposited for that purpose with the fiscal agents, $\$ 264,000$ principal amount of these bonds. Payment will be made at the office of either of the fiscal agents or in London, Amsterdam or Zurich at the offices of the designated agents on Sept. 1 1932. Interest will cease to accrue on the bonds on that date.

Payment Aug. 1 of Coupons on Buenos Aires External Gold Bonds.
First of Boston International Corp., paying agent for the Province of Buenos Aires on its $61 / 2 \%$ external sinking fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1 1961, gave the New York Stock Exchange the usual notice (prior to the due date) that the Aug. 11932 coupon would be paid at their office at 100 Broadway, New York City.
$\$ 1,750,000$ State of Sao Paulo (Brazil) Coffee Realization
Loan Bonds Called for Redemption-Payable Oct. 1.
Speyer \& Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. as fiscal agents, announced Aug. 4 that $\$ 1,750,000$ State of Sao Paulo 7\% Coffee Realization Loan Bonds have been drawn for redemption at par (as per list published in our issue to-day), and will be paid on and after Oct. 1, either at the office of Speyer \& Co., or at the office of J. Henry Schroder Trust Co. After retirement of these bonds, there
will remain outstanding $\$ 27,989,000$ of the $\$ 35,000,000$ bonds originally issued in the United States of America.

Brazil Funds Sent to New York and London.
Associated Press accounts were reported as follows from Rio de Janeiro, July 19:
The Treasury announced to-day that $£ 250,000$ had been sent to New York and London as findings of the finarices of 1898, 1914 and 1931. The sum is equivalent to $\$ 912,500$. As a result of the shipment the 1932 amortization of these loans has been reduced to $£ 3,019,739$ (currently about $\$ 11,021,847$ ).

## Newly Appointed Chairman of the Bolivian Fiscal

 Commission Sails from New York.Roger Howard Williams, recently appointed by the Bolivian Government to the Chairmanship of the Permanent Fiscal Commission established in connection with the $8 \%$ loan of 1922, sailed for La Paz on the S. S. "Santa Barbara," on July 29. Mr. Williams was appointed by the Government upon recommendation of the bankers of the $8 \%$ loan, and it is felt that his experience will be helpful to Bolivia in connection with the country's present financial problems.

## Tenders Invited for Sale of Bonds of State of New South Wales Through Sinking Funds.

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as successor fiscal agent, invited, on Aug. 1, tenders for the sale to it at prices not exceeding par and interest of States of New South Wales, Australia, external 30 -year 5\% sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb. 1 1957, in an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $\$ 126,352$ now held in the sinking fund. Tenders which were asked to be submitted to the corporate trust department of the bank, 11 Broad Street, were opened at noon on Aug. 5.

## National Bank of Australia on Adverse Legislation in

 New South Wales for Relief of Mortgagors.The following is from the report of the National Bank of Australia presented at the ordinary general annual meeting on May 25 1932:
Adverse legislation enacted during the year in New South Wales for the relief of mortgagors contained some special and unusual features that have greatly increased the risks and anxieties of mortgagees in that State, and while the acts remain upon the Statute Book they operate as a deplorable hindrance to business in the most populous and the most important State in the Commonwealth. It is greatly to be hoped that some steps will be taken by any newly-elected Government in order to promptly and suitably amend this legislation.

## Reported Agreement for Payment of Interest on

 Salvador Bonds.Associated Press accounts from San Salvador, Aug. 1, stated:
Telegrams exchanged between the Salvadorean Government and Roberto Aguilar Trigueros, its representative in New York, said to-day an arrangement had been concluded with bondholders under which payment had been made on the interest for the first six months of 1932.

## Salvador Negotiating with Single Bondholders' Committee.

An announcement made in New York on Aug. 1 stated that negotiations were in progress between representatives of the Republic of El Salvador and the single committee, which is now functioning in place of the two committees which previously represented the bondholders, and holds deposits for more than 1,000 bondholders located in 40 States and eight foreign countries. The announcement stated:
Sr. Don Roberto Aguilar, formerly of the Department of Treasury and Public Oredit of the Republic of E1 Salvador, accompanied by W. W. Renwick, representative in the City of San Salvador of the Manufacturers with the committee which the loan, have held preliminary conferences wirangement. Such arrangement toward the possibility of an equitable Republic and require a miniment, it is said, would be feasible for the holders.
In order to make broadly effective the arrangements with the El Salvador representatives, the committee feels that all bondholders who have not deposited their bonds, should do so promptly, as representation of the largest possible number of bonds is desirable. The new committee is headed by J. Lawrence Gilson, and includes in its membership. R. W Hebard, Fred Lavis, F. J. Lisman, Rafael Rodezno and Montgomery Schuyler. Douglas Bradford is Secretary.

Bonds of Republic of Cuba Purchased For Cancellation Through Sinking Fund.
Speyer \& Co., as fiscal agents, have purchased for cancellation through the sinking fund, $\$ 1,187,000$ prineipal amount of bonds of the Republic of Cuba $5 \%$ loan of 1904. This represents the sinking fund operations for the year 1931-1932. Out of an original issue of $\$ 35,000,000$ bonds, $\$ 23,694,500$ bonds have been retired through sinking fund
operations to date, leaving $\$ 11,305,500$ of these bonds outstanding.

## Trustee For Kreuger \& Toll 5\% Debentures Receives Funds for Aug. 1 Payment From Ecuador Mortgage Bank.

A sum exceeding $\$ 46,000$ was received Aug. 1 by the trustee for the Kreuger \& Toll $5 \%$ secured debentures from the Ecuador Mortgage Bank, it was announced by Grayson M.-P. Murphy, Chairman of the protective committee. This sum represents the interest and sinking fund payment due Aug. 1 on the $\$ 922,529.51$ Ecuador Mortgage Bank $7 \%$ bonds constituting part of the approximately $\$ 59,000,000$ face amount of collateral pledged to secure the $\$ 47,596,500$ outstanding secured debentures. "Much credit for making arrangements for the prompt receipt of this money belongs to the committee's counsel," according to Mr. Murphy.
This makes more than $\$ 900,000$ in interest and sinking fund moneys received since April when revenues from the specific collateral became payable directly to the trustee. Mr. Murphy further said:

It illustrates the substantial values in the collateral, but, of course, how much may be realized thereon may depend in part on how promptly depositary, make it possible for the committee to proceed of New York, in trying to protect these values.

Costa Rica's Proposed Moratorium on Foreign Debt.
In its weekly summary (July 31) of business conditions abroad, the Department of Commerce at Washington has the following to say regarding Costa Rica:
Trade and financial activities during July have continued slow and some lines of business complain of a greater slackness than others. Local newspapers report that several small manufacturing concerns have called a meeting of creditors and that several similar concerns will offer settlement arrangements shortly. On June 30 , total circulating medium was $25,711,341$ colones as compared with $25,741.104$ colones on the last day of May. On June 301931 total circulation was $18,681,508$ colones.
Of considerable interest to the Costa Rican public at present is the proposed arrangement for a moratorium of the foreign debt now before the Congress, by which it is reported that the American and British trustees of the bonds have agreed to a cessation of payment of principal for three years, and the payment of interest in 20 -year bonds bearing $5 \%$ interest per annum.
An item regarding the above bill appeared in our issue of July 16, page 400. From the New York "Times" of July 31 we take the following special correspondence from San Jose (Costa Rica) July 27.
The government hopes to reduce its internal debt by half, and balance its budget by the negotiation of a three-year moratorium on the service and interest of the foreign loans floated in England and the United States, according to La Tribuna.
The article indicates that suspension of service on the English loan will make available $£ 60,000$ every six months, or a total of $£ 360,000$. The service and interest on the American loan amounts to $\$ 682.140$ a year, or $\$ 2,046,420$ for the three-year period of the proposed moratorium.
These sums applied to extra amortizations of the internal bonded debt of $30,000,000$ colones would reduce it by more than half in three years. The average rate of interest on this debt is $10 \%$.
It is pointed out that the advantages of the proposed moratorium would be the balancing of the budget as a result of the reduction in interest payments on the remainder of the internal debt, the balancing of international commercial payments due to the abundance of drafts that would become available, and undoubted benefits on account of the free circulation of ready money in industrial, agricultural and commercial circles.

Bonds of State of New South Wales (Australia) Dealt in "And Interest" on New York Stock Exchange.
On August 1, the New York Stock Exchange issued the following notice regarding bonds of State of New South Wales (Australia):

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Committee on Securities.
Notice having been received that the interest due Aug, 119321932. of New South Wales External 30-year 5\% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1957, is being paid:
The Committee on Securities further rules that said bonds be quoted ex-Interest $21 / 2 \%$ on Monday, Aug. 1 1932; and that beginning with contracts of Monday, Aug. 1 1932, the bonds shall be dealt in "and interest." ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary.

External Secured Sinking Fund $7 \%$ Gold Bonds of Province of Styria (Austria) Dealt in "Flat" on New York Stock Exchange.
The New York Stock Exchange issued the following notice on August 1:

NEW YORK STOOK EXOHANGE,

## Committee on Securities

Aupust 11932
Notice having been received that the interest due Aug. 1 1932, on Province of Styria Extern
The Committ
932, and until further to be a delivery must carry the Aug. 1 1932, and subsequent coupons.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary

Chile Revokes Decree Seizing Foreign Money.
Associated Press advices from Washington, July 29, said: The Chilean Embassy made public a dispatch which it received to-day from the Chilean Governmes announ in the law declaring all deposits and credits in foreign money in banks the property of the state.
Chilean Industries Expected to Benefit by Decree Authorizing Central Bank to Discount 190,000,000 Pesos of Notes of Government Credit Institutions New Income Tax Law.
From the summary, July 31, of the Department of Commorce regarding conditions in Chile, we take the following:
The larger industries continue at low production levels with nitrate exports some $52 \%$ less in value and copper shipments only approximately half the value of those of the same period of 1391. The coal output is down $31 \%$ and iron ore $50 \%$. The position of these industries is expected to be improved by the credit facilities provided by Decree Law Number 127 of July 4, which authorizes the Central Bank to discount up to $190,000,000$ pesos of the notes or various governmental crear institutions. In addition facilities extended to them which it is hoped will benefit merchandising in facilines athe the industry is ikewise wiected to increase production of ore for sale in the highly competitive European market, some of the minor manufacturing industries, however, such as knitting wome of the and paper are producing in greater volume than in 1931. The Labor Bureau has been able to place only 4 to $5 \%$ of applicants for positions. Mining workers having employment at the beginning of the second half of the year amounted to only 14,700 as compared with nearly 43,000 a year ago; discharges since the beginning of the year have totalled 1,800 . The wholesale price index has risen 44.8 points since January. A new income tax law published June 28 ralses taxes on incomes from 1 to $15 \%$, according to income. These taxes are expected to cause strong opposition from the wealthier classes.

The Department's advices as to Chile also said:
General conditions in Chile showed no appreciable betterment during July as the production and exportation of principal export products remained at low levels and the unsettled political situation continued to adversely affect business. Nevertheless, the retail turnover of foodstuffs and other necessities improved somewhat. The wholesale trade, on the other hand, continued stagnant and sales generally were low. Wage disbursements are running hardly more than $50 \%$ of those for the same period of 1931. On June 20 1932, a decree was issued declaring a moratorium for merchants and individuals indebted to the Government. This rates of interest distribution of payments over valious pe been on a cash basis. Business is felling the effects of restrcited purchasing with particular keenness at this period when retail sales would normally be seasonally more active. This year the season is passing without any definite approach to normal levels. Retail sales in Santiago are rumning under those for the first half of 1931 and 1930 by 19 and $31 \%$, respectively. Owing to the reduced volume of imports and the prospects of a further curtailment in foreign orders, many American firms which have operated for a number of years and which have been responsible in large measure for the outstanding position of American goods in the Chilean market are closing their offices and turning their accounts over to local concerns, or in some cases are seeking the representation of locally manufactured goods.

## Changes in Chilean Cabinet.

Associated Press accounts from Sanciago (Chile), Aug. 1 stated:
Eseo Pena Villalon, Premier and Minister of the Interior, resigned today along with Carlos Soto Rengifo and Ignacio Toro, Ministers of Education and Labor
Joaquin Fernandez, Governor of Santiago Province, was appointed Premier and Minister of the Interior to succeed Senor Pena Villalon, who retained the portfolio of Minister of Lands.
David Cruz was named Minister of Education and Juan Rosettl, who has been Secretary to Acting President Carlos G, Davila, received the Labor post.
The Cabinet changes had been brewing for ten days, but were delayed because of an uncertain political situation. Senor Pena Villalon's leaderIbanez caused military enmity that resulted in his giving up the Premiership

## New York Curb Exchange Suspends David Maltman, New York, From Membership.

The New York Curb Exchange announced on July 29 that David Maltman had been suspended from regular membership for failure to meet his engagements, according to the New York "Times" of July 30. Mr. Maltman, who has an office at 25 Broadway, became a member of the Exchange on March 261919.

Continental Shares, Inc., Investment Company Organized by Cyrus Eaton No Longer on Trading List of New York Stock Exchange.
Continental Shares, Inc., the holding company-investment trust once dominated by Cyrus Eaton and his associates in Cleveland, has given up its right to have its shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange by discontinuing its registrar in New York, according to the New York "Times" of Aug. 5, which noted that the company was one of the largest of its type listed on the Exchange. A Cleveland dispatch Aug. 4 to the same paper stated:
Purely as an economy measure the management of Continental Shares, Inc., investing company organized by Cyrus S. Eaton and now headed by George T. Bishop, has discontinued its New York registrar, and conseStock Exchange.

The common has been off the Exchange only a few days and in the future will be traded in the over-the-counter market, it was belleved by interests close to the company. The preferred stock is traded in on the New York Curb Exchange.

Bond Sales on New York Curb Exchange \$5,446,000 on Aug. 3-High Record is $\$ 6,028,000$.
Bond sales on the New York Curb Exchange on Aug. 3 aggregated $\$ 5,446,000$, the highest since May 211931. On the latter date the sales were $\$ 6,028,000$, the all-time high record.

## Volume of Commercial Paper Outstanding as Reported

 to New York Federal Reserve Bank $\$ 103,300,000$ on June 30 Compared with $\$ 111,100,000$ on May 31.The New York Federal Reserve Bank released the following in July 19:
Reports received by this bank from commercial paper dealers show a total of $\$ 103,300,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding on June 30, 1932.
On May 31 the volume of commercial paper outstanding was reported by the Reserve Bank at $\$ 111,100,000$. Below we furnish a record of the figures since they were first reported by the Bank on Oct. 31, 1931 :


Margins on Bond Trades Eased as Result of Rise in Prices-Action ot E. A. Pierce \& Co.
It was stated in the New York "Times" that indications of further easing of margin requirements by brokers were seen on July 22 when E. A. Pierce \& Co., members of the Stock Exchange, accepted bonds selling at 15 for margin accounts. Heretofore, the firm's minimum price was 70 for bonds to be carried on margin, said the "Times" of July 23, which also stated:
The move was said to have been stimulated by the recent improvement in the bond market, and the willingness of banks to accept the new arrangement.
Margin requirements of brokerage firms vary greatly. Some firms have carried bonds selling at 15 on a 5 -point margin. In general, a margin of market price on other lien issues. These and of one-third to one-half the than margins asked on stocks.

## Members of New York Stock Exchange Required to

 Charge Customers for Shipment of Securities.The following notice was issued to members of the New York Stock Exchange on July 30:

> NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Committee on Quotations and Commissions. July 301932
To the Members of the Exchange:
The Committee on Quotations and Commissions has ruled that members may not absorb as an expense the cost of the shipment of securities to customers and correspondents. All members therefore must charge to of direct shipment of the securities from the original point of shipment to their ultimate destination.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary
With reference to the above, the New York "Times" of Aug. 20 said:

Heretofore, the general policy has been to include these costs, including postage and registration, in operating expenses. The increase in postage rates and registration fees that went into effect on July 6 made the cost of shipping securities a rather important item for some of the large brokerage houses.

While some Stock Exchange houses were paying such shipping charges after the rates rose, other firms were not willing to do so. As a result, an avenue of competition for business of correspondent firms was opened. Houses willing to absorb shipping costs had a formidable sales argument for obtaining business, which was considered by some as a rebate of commhall not the constitution of the Stock Exchange says that commissions shall not be less than prescrbed and shall be net and free from rebate,

Outstanding Brokers' Loans on New York Stock Exchange at New Low Figure-Totai July 30, \$241,-$599,943-$ Decrease of $\$ 1,974,352$ in Month.
A new low figure for brokers' loans on the New York Stock Exchange was established on July 30, on which date the total amount outstanding is announced as $\$ 241,599,943$. This is $\$ 1,974,352$ below the June 30 figures of $\$ 243,574,295$. The latter total represented a decrease of $\$ 56,822,927$ below the May 31 figures. The latest figures (July 30) are made up of demand loans of $\$ 189,754,643$ and time loans of $\$ 51$,845,300 . The July 30 figures were announced as follows by the Exchange on August 2:
Total net loans by New York Stock Exchange members on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York as of the close of business July 30 1932 aggregated $\$ 241,599,943$.

The detailed tabulation follows:
1 Net borrowings on collateral from New York Demand Loans. Time Loans. 2 Net borrowings on collateral from Private $\$ 146,985,519$ $\$ 47,838,800$ 2 Net borrowings on collateral from Private
others in the City of New York agencies or $42,769,124$
4,006,500
$\overline{\$ 189,754,643}$
$\overline{\$ 51,845,300}$
Combined total of time and demand loans, $\$ 241,599,943$.
The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the loan report issued by the Exchange a month ago.
The compilation of the Stock Exchange since the issuance of the monthly figures by it, beginning January 1926, follows:
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## Montreal Stock Exchange Ends Ban on Short SalesMontreal Curb Exchange Likewise Removes Re-

 strictions.The ban against short sales on the Montreal Stock Ex change has been lifted by the executive of that organization, said a dispatch, July 28, from Montreal to the New York "Times," which also stated:
The prohibition became effective on Sept. 21, as a precautionary measure, immediately after Great Britain went off the gold standard.
The restriction against short sales has also been lifted on the Montreal Curb Market.

Chase National Bank and National City Bank of New York Among Bank's Which Will Issue Notes Under Glass-Borah Amendment to Federal Home Loan Act-Another Wall Street Bank Also to Take Advantage of New Circulation Privilege.
Both the Chase National Bank of New York and the National City Bank will, it is stated, take advantage of the circulation privilege conferred on National banks under the Glass-Borah amendment carried in the Federal Home

## Financial Chronicle

Loan Bank Act. The New York "Times" in its issue of July 27, indicating that the Chase National planned to avail of the privileges of the amendment which permits National banks to issue circulation against United States Treasury obligations bearing not more than $33 / 8 \%$ said:
The Chase National Bank, always an advocate of National bank notes, now has outstanding more than $\$ 15,000,000$ such notes against Treasury $2 \%$ consols and the $2 \%$ Panama Canal bonds, and under the present law could issue up to $\$ 148,000,000$ in all of such notes, representing its total
capital. There is no thought, however, that the bank will even approach the maximum in this move.
The Chase is the first large New York City National bank to let it be known that it intends to take advantage of the amendment. It is considered likely that most of the other large banks will also issue notes at least the extent of the eligible Treasiury certificates which they hold
From the New York "Journal of Commerce" of July 28 we take the following:

At the present time the Chase has over $\$ 15,000,000$ bank notes outstanding under the old currency laws permitting the issuance of notes against $2 \%$ consuls.

## Take Advantage of New Law.

Banks which in the past have not been partial to the use of National bank notes will take advantage of the new law, it was stated. The reason is that the New York city banks hold a large volume of the 3\% United States bonds on which there is still a substantial market depreciation. It is intended to deposit such bonds with the Treasury Department and
In banking quarters it was held that interior banks would be in a position to retire a substantial portion of their indebtedness to the Federal Reserve Banks by use of such notes. A moderate proportion of interior bank indebtedness represents the rediscounting of United States securities. Such securities would be taken out of the Federal Reserve Bank and deposited with the Treasury for issues of National Bank notes. To the extent to which this can be done, the interior banks will save interest payments on the rediscounts.
The movement will lead to a reduction in the circulation of Federal Reserve notes for which the National bank.notes will be substituted. It is expected that as Federal Reserve notes are retired the Government securities pledged against them in accordance with the Glass-Steagall bill will be taken out of pledge so that a larger proportion of reserve notes will be backed by gold and eligible commercial paper. Thus, there will be no actual increase on Government-secured currency, it was pointed out
Regarding the decision of the National City Bank, the "Times" of August 4 stated:
The National City Bank, after refraining for several years from issuing its own currency against United States Government bonds carrying the circulation privilege, has decided to resume this practice under the new Federal Home Loan Bank Act.
The bank will issue its new currency, backed by all Government bonds bearing $3 \frac{3}{3} \%$ or less at the rate of about $\$ 1,000,000$ a week for an indefinite period. Under the terms of the Act, the bank could issue up to $\$ 124,000,000$ The Chase Nits capital, but there is said to be little likelihood of this. vantage of the extensions of announced last week that it would take ad It has continued to use the circulation privileges attached to the $2 \%$ Consols and Panama Canal Bonds. The action of the National City, however, was not taken so much for granted inasmuch as it has discontinued the circulation of its currency several years ago.

The text of the new Federal Home Loan Bank Aet, which carries the Glass-Borah provision granting the circulation privilege to Government bonds bearing interest at $33 / 8 \%$ or less, was given in these columns July 23 , pages $545-549$.

Issuance of $\$ 1,656,420$ of National Bank Notes Under Glass-Borah Amendment to Federal Home Loan Bank Act.
The issuance of $\$ 1,656,420$ in National bank currency -the first under the Glass-Borah rider to the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, was reported on August 3 by the Treasury in its statem?nt for Augu it 1. Associated Press advices August 3 from Washington said:

This legislation, permitting use of Government bonds bearing not more than $33 / 8 \%$ interest as security for currency issues, became effective last week. It would permit National banks to issue a total of $\$ 995,000,000$ in currency on the new form of security for three years.
877423 while on 877,423, while on August 1 it had increased to $\$ 735,533,843$.
The Comptroller's office sald no statement would be made except probably a mon the new law . $t$ ad thed be made public except in the annual report of the Comptroller of the Cot rency.

This is the first change of any consequence in the amount of outstanding National bank currency in many months. It has remained stationary around $\$ 734,000,000$, with only slight shifts one way or the other, due to currency in the Treasury in process of redemption.
While the total outstanding National bank notes amounted to $\$ 735,533$,843 there was $\$ 14,492,710$ in the Treasury in process of redemption, $\$ 36,215$ in cash and $\$ 721,044,918$ actually in circulation. The day previous there was $\$ 719,213,433$ of National bank notes in circulation or held by the issufag banks.

It its August 4 issue the "United States Daily" said:
The Glass-Borah amendment allows National banks, which formerly could base their note circulation solely on $2 \%$ Government bonds, to use as collateral Federal bonds bearing not more than $33 / 8 \%$ interest.

## Circulation Increases.

National banks have deposited $\$ 3,400,000$ of these newly eligible bonds witn the Treasurer of the United States to secure note circulation, according to Treasury Department figures. Notes to this amount have not been issued because currency supplies on hand could not meet the demand and because some of the new bonds may replace
The total of National bank notes in circulation rose from $\$ 733,877,423$ on July 30 to $\$ 735,533,834$ on August 1 and this increase reflects the issuance
of the new notes, according to the oral statements. Additional oral and statistical information made available follows.
On August 1 the Treasury issued $\$ 2,289,160$ of National bank notes on the basis of all security, while on the same date a year ago only $\$ 514.320$ still remains below some of the levels which it reached early in the Spring before the new classes of bonds were made eligible collateral.

## Restrictions on Issues.

National bank note creulation has not varied materially in many years, but its recent small advance since the passage of the Home Loan Banking Act has been counter to the trend in other types of currency. Total money outstanding has been declining during the last week or two
In extending the circulation collateral privilege to all Government bonds bearing interest at $33 / 8 \%$ or less the Glass-Borah amendment added more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$ worth of bonds to the ellgible collateral. The amendment provides, however, that the total of notes outstanding shall not be more than the amount of paid-in National bank capital. Since the National banks have an aggregate capital of $\$ 1,600,000,000$ or more and since they increase in circulation was limited to $\$ 900,000,000$ or less.
Of the bonds which have been deposited with the Treasurer as note collateral under the amendment $\$ 2,500,000$ are $3 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1951-55, lateral under the amendment $\$ 2,500,000$ are $3 \%$ Treasury bonds of $1951-55$,
$\$ 500,000$ are $33 / 8 \%$ Treasury bonds of $1941-43$ and $\$ 400.000$ are $31 / 3 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1940-43 and none of the $33 / 8 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1943-47, although both eligible now as note collateral, have been placed with the Treasurer for such purposes.
State banks have not sought to become National banks since the enlarged circulation privilege was conferred upon the latter institutions, according to records kept in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency During debates in Congress on the Glass-Borah amendment speakers predicted that State banks would wish to join the National system if the currency privilege was expanded.

Comptroller of Currency Said to Have Decided to Withhold Names of National Banks Applying for Currency Against United States Bonds Under Glass Amendment in Home Loan Act.
According to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" it wa: officially stated on July 26 at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency that names of National banks applying for issues of currency against United States bonds under the Glass-Borah amendment to the Home Loan Act hereafter would not be given out. A dozen institutions were named on July 25 as having made inquiries regarding such extensions, but that concludes this publicity phase, said the correspondent of the paper indicated who also reported:

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Forms Rules,
At the Reconstruction. Finance Corp., whose directors are laboring at top speed to put into operation the ramified provisions of the $\$ 2,122,000$,000 Emergency Rellef and Construction Act, rules were being formulated as to what transactions should be made public and which should be withheld at least until monthly reports are forwarded to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, as stipulated in the legislation.
The general sentiment is that while there could be no perceptible harm in giving out details of extensions to State Governors under the title of the Act making $\$ 300,000,000$ available for relief of destitution, there is a sharp distinction in the field of extensions in Title Two, setting aside $\$ 1,500,000$, 000 for advances to aid in financing self-liquidating projects and to assist banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions.
It is possible that announcement will be made of the type of loan that would go to institutions other than those of a financlal character immediately upon the conclusion of negotiations. However, information as to loans to banks. insurance concerns, \&c., though they must be reported to Congress, will not be given out by the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

More Applications Filed.
While the lid was clamped down at the Treasury upon glving out names of banks applying for currency against bonds, it was learned that applications and requests for information continue to come from National banking associations in many sections of the country.

Office of Comptroller of Currency Flooded With Requests by National Banks for Authority to Issue Currency Under Glass-Borah Amendment to Fed eral Home Loan Bank Act.
A flood of application and inquiries, relative to employing the authority of the Glass-Borah amendment to the Home Loan Bank bill, by which National bank currency may be expanded $\$ 995,000,000$ reached the Treasury on July 25 , it was made known in a Washington dispatch on that date to the New Yock "Times" which also had the following to say:

Eight National banks already have authority to issue currency under the new bill. Their names were not made public, but they are authorized to issue about $\$ 4,000,000$.

Applications included the following banks: Halstead National of Chicago First National of Stroud, Okla.; First National of Elmonte, Cal.; First National of National of Jo Jons, Colitize Nation ver National of Dedicksburg Va. Riges National of Washington, and the National Bank of Washington.
Hundreds of letters of inquiry have been received. Officials of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency were making every effort to expedite action on the applications.
Under the Glass-Borah amendment the circulation privilege is given to $3 \%, 31 / 6 \%$, and $33 / 8 \%$. Treasury bonds.

Heretofore the $2 \%$ consols and a small block of Panama 2 s carried the circulation priviege. Bonds vearing the new priviege are outstanding in the volume of slightly more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$. However, the banks will be restricted in issuing National bank notes to their capital stock, cutting down the amount they may issue to $\$ 995,000,000$.

Further advices (July 26) to the same paper from Washington said:
Applications from banks for authority to issue new National bank notes under the Glass-Borah amendment to the Home-Loan Bank bill, by which National bank currency may be expanded $\$ 995,000,000$, continued to flood oomptroller Pole's office to-d
The Comptroller's office, after having announced yesterday that a num ber of banks had made application for the new privilege, decided to give no further publicity to such applications except in a monthly statemen to be issued showing the total amount of notes issued under the new pro vision of the law

## National City Bank of New York on "Tapering Off"

of Federal Reserve Open Market Operations
From the monthly letter, Aug. 1, of the National City Bank of New York, we take the following:

Of late, circumstances have made possible a tapering off of Federa Reserve open market operations. The stoppage of the gold outflow has removed the principal source of drain on bank reserves, and gold is now coming back to this country, approximately $\$ 40,000,000$ net excess of imports having been received since the middle of June. Moreover, the may go or supplying National bank note currency will doubtless result in the retirement of a corresponding amount of Federal Reserve notes, which will also tend to build up member bank reserves at the Reserve banks. Thus, unless new banking difficulties should cause a sharply increased domestic demand for currency it seems probable that the money market can go along on an even keel without further Federal Reserve assistance.
If this proves to be the case it will be a good thing, for large open market perations by the Reserve banks are always a subject of controversy. Un doubtedly, an increase in bank reserves due to gold inflow would be more effective psychologically than an increase caused by an expansion of Federal Reserve credit. For this reason, and because it would tend to allay fears regarding our adherence to the gold standard, an inflow of gold nto this country would be a constructive development, provided the gold comes from countries which can spare it. It is not in the interest of world recovery that the United States should again absorb most of the new gold production, or draw gold from countries which need it in order to restore their currencies to a gold basis.
"Rolling Banks" in Ohio Declared Illegal by Comptroller of Currency-No Decision As to Armored Trucks.
The following is from the "United States Daily" of Aug. 3:

Rolling Banks" as used by certain banking institutions in Ohio have been declared illegal by the Comptroller of the Currency, but the Comptroller has issued no general ruling on the legality of armored trucks which travel out from the parent bank to accept deposits and pay checks, according to oral statements made Aug. 2 at the Treasury Department.
National banks are not allowed, under the terms of the National Banking Act, to have branches outside of their home cities, and armored cars used as "rolling banks" probably would be branches under the broad meaning of the word, according to the oral statements, but individual circumstances might modify the situation. The decision in the Ohio case was made only in answer to inquiries such as make up the days' routine, it was said.

Total Subscriptions of $\$ 5,511,349,500$ to Two Series of Treasury Notes Offered to Total of $\$ 650,000,000$ Amount Allotted $\$ 710,430,600$.
Total subscriptions of $\$ 5,511,349,500$ were received to the two series of Treasury notes offered to the amount of $\$ 650$,000,000 on July 25. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of July 30, page 720. Both series of notes are dated and bear interest from Aug. 1 1932. One series, offered to the amount of $\$ 325,000,000$, or thereabouts, (series B-1934) is for two years, with interest at the rate of $21 / 8 \%$, and matures on Aug. 1 1934. The other series (series A-1936) also offered to the amount of $\$ 325,000,000$, or thereabouts, is for four years, with interest at the rate of $31 / 4 \%$, and matures on Aug. 1 1936. The Treasury announced that it would accept in payment for the new Treasury notes, at par, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series A-1932 maturing Aug. 1 1932, and subscriptions in payment of which such Treasury certificates of indebtedness were tendered being given preferred allotment of the total subscriptions of $\$ 5,511,349,500$. $\$ 1,706,626,800$ were received to the $21 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes. The subscriptions received to the $31 / 4 \%$ notes were $\$ 3,804,722,700$. The allotments for the combined issues total $\$ 710,430,600$, of which $\$ 345,292,600$ represents the allotments in the case of the $2 \frac{1}{8} \%$ notes, and $\$ 365,138,000$ the allotments in the case of the $31 / 4 \%$ notes. The total cash subscriptions were $\$ 5,334,143,000$, of which $\$ 1,668,886,800$ were for the $21 / 8 \%$ notes, and $\$ 3,665,256,200$ for the $31 / 4 \%$ notes. The exchange subscriptions in the case of the $21 / 8 \%$ were $\$ 37,740,000$, and in the case of the $31 / 4 \%$ notes $\$ 139,466,50 j$. The exchange subscriptions were allotted in full. Secretary Mills' announcoment Aug. 2 of the subscriptions and allotments follows:
Secretary Mills to-day announced the final subscription and allotment figures on the Aug. 1 offering of $21 / 3 \%$ Treasury Notes of series B-1934. maturing Aug. 11934, and 31/\% \% Treasury Notes of series A-1936, maturing Aug. 11936.
eserver Reserve Districts and the Treasury as follows:

|  | Total Subscriptions Received. | Total Exchanqe Recived. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Subscriptions } \\ & \text { Received. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Subscriptions } \\ & \text { Allotted. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ston | \$62,101,500 | \$458,000 | \$62,559,500 | \$17,911,700 |
| New York--- | $65,812,200$ $92,020,000$ | 27,722,000 | $893,534,200$ $92.020,000$ | 189.141 .400 |
| Oleveland.--- | 79,455,500 | 270.000 | 79,725,50 | ,214,90 |
| Richmond...- | 柘,657.500 | 125,000 | ${ }^{36,782}$ | 12,824 |
| Chicago-- | $71.560,700$ | 7,528.000 | 79,088,700 | 23,051,000 |
| Mitheapolis-:- | 527.500 | 24,000 | 8.551. | ${ }_{2}^{2}, 320,300$ |
| Kansas City-:- | 5.564,000 | 1,000 | 15,565, 000 | 3.634,400 |
| San Francisco- | 25,022,100 $351,376,000$ | 1,600,000 | 352,976,000 | 26,927,600 |
| Treasury-.-- |  |  |  |  |

Total_..... $\overline{\$ 1,668,886,800} \overline{\$ 37,740,000} \overline{\$ 1,706,626,800} \overline{* 345,292,600}$

* Includes $\$ 37,740,000$ exchange subscriptions, which were aliotted in full.

|  | Total Subscriptions Received, | Total Exchange Subscriptions Received. Recerved | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Subscriptions } \\ & \text { Received. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Subscriptions } \\ & \text { Allotted. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | \$191,419,000 | \$15,933,500 | \$207,352,500 | \$32. |
| Philadelphia-: | 1,859,216,400 | 101,251,500 | 1,946,467, | ,920 |
| Oleveland- | 195.431.900 | 854.500 | 196.286.40 | 14.8 |
| Richmond...- | 71.984,200 | 275 | 722.777.100 | 12,30 |
| Chicago- | $298.782,200$ | 11,807.500 | 310.589.700 | 30.718 |
| Minneapolis.-- | 46,941,500 | 186,000 | 18.259,400 | 1,883 |
| Kansas City.-- | 33,1288,200 | 593.000 | 33.721.200 | 3,405 |
| San Francisco- | 416,893.200 | 5,118,000 | 422,011 200 | 19,175.000 |
| Treasury ---- | 19,700 | 90,000 | 109.700 | 700 |

*Includes $\$ 139,466,500$ exchange subscriptions, which were allotted in ful
New Offering of 91-Day Treasury Bills to Amount of $\$ 75,000,000$ or Thereabouts.
On Aug. 3 Secretary of the Treasury Mills announced a new offering of 91 -day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 75$,000,000 or thereabouts. Tenders for the new bills will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and their branches up to 2 p. m. Eastern standard time, Monday, Aug. 8. The new bills will replace a maturing issue of a similar amount. In announcing the new offering Secretary Mills said:

The Treasury bills will be dated Aug 101932 and will mature on Nov. 9 1932. and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denomInations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples 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 bank or trust cod by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company
The bills are sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder.
"Pocket Veto" Given by President Hoover to Measure to Extend Farm Credit-Loans Already Provided for Under Emergency Relief Act, It Is Stated, in Explaining Withholding of Approval.
President Hoover has killed by "pocket veto" the bill (S. 4780 ) passed by Congress just before its adjournment providing for loans under the Reconstruction Finance Act to livestock producers, poultrymen and dairymen and for financing crop planting, summer fallowing, and similar farm activities, it was announced orally, July 29, at the White House. The "United States Daily" of July 30, in noting this, added:
The "pocket veto" of the agricultural loan bill, it was stated orally at the White House, was based on the passage of the measure in the confusion of the closing hours of Congress apparently without realization that the same purposes would be accomplisied under provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Act.

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Amends Emergency Act.
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The measure, according to the report of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, is an amendment to the provision of the Reconstruction Finance Act which sets aside $\$ 50,000,000$ of the original capital of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, together with the expansion of this amount to a total of $\$ 200,000,000$ by security issues, for loans to farmers for crop production. The loans are handled by the Department of Agriculture.
The bill amending this provision would have made the money available for loans to finance livestock production, dairying, crop sowing and cultivation, and summer fallowing, in addition to "crop production."
About $\$ 125,000,000$ of the maximum amount usable under the law for direct loans to farmers to finance crop production has not yet been used, according to information made available at the Department of Agriculture. The remainder has been loaned to farmers.

Farm Credit Provisions Cited.
The Secretary of Agriculture considers that the purpose for which the ivestock loan measure was designed will be accompliehed better under the section in the Amergency Reliel Act whicu authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to set up 12 Agricultural Credit Corporations through-
out the country, it was stated at his office July 29 .

## Financial Chronicle

These Corporations to be set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will have rediscounting facilities of something over $\$ 250,000,000$ and the money will be available to serve the same purposes as the money for livestock loans would have had, it was stated. be put up under the sectio
believed by the Secretary.

The bill originally passed the Senate June 2 ; in amended form it passed the House on June 18. A conference report on the bill, submitted to the House on July 13, was agreed to by the House on July 15 ; the Senate also adopted the conference report on July 15. The Speaker of the House signed the bill on July 15, and on July 16 it was presented to the President for his signature.

## "Pocket Veto" of Measure Providing for Farm Loans Under Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act Criticized by Senator Black.

The President's "pocket veto" of the bill (S. 4780), designed to make clear the intent of Congress to include livestock, dairy farming, poultry raising and summer fallowing in 1932 in the agricultural loan allocation in the Reconstruction Finance Act is a disappointment to millions of farmers, Senator Black (Dem.), of Alabama, said in a statement made public on Aug. 1. According to Senator Black the pocket veto shuts the door to the farmers in the Reconstruction Act while billions of dollars are being loaned for relief of railroads and business enterprises. From the "United States Daily" of Aug. 2 we quote, as follows, the statement of the Senator :
President Hoover has disappointed millions of farmers by selecting for his only veto Senate Bill 4780 . This farm relief bill has the unqualified approval of the National Farm Bureau Federation, the National Dairy Union, the National Grange, the Holstein-Friesian Association, and various other agricultural and livestock associations.
This bill directed the Secretary of Agriculture to grant loans out of the remaining portion of the original appropriation made for agriculture by mendme to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.
Mr. Hyde by strained interpretations and unduly restrictive regulations had excluded from the benefits of this measure all livestock growers, poultry farmers who prepare, fertilize and cultivate their crops in 1932 for harvest ing in the early months of 1933 President Hoover by his veto approves the bin the shats the doors of the Recostruction Finance Corporation in the face of these farmers.
Billions of dollars have been provided to lend needy railroads and busi ness enterprises and Mr. Hoover vetoes a few millions for needy farmers This is Mr. Hoover's idea of relief to agriculture. No other bill will afford this relief to farmers. The chief benefits of the measure would have Hoover is not willing to include them in a relief program.

Back-to-Farm Bill Killed in Congress with Refusal of House to Recall Senate Measure from Committee.
On July 16 Associated Press advices from Washington stated:
A Senate bill designed to encourage the unemployed in a back-to-the-farm movement was killed to-day by the House.
On Thursday [July 14] the House voted to return this measure, called by Chairman Connery, to the Labor Committee. Under it the Departments of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce and the Farm Board would encourage unemployed to return to farms.
To-day Representative Johnson, Democrat of Texas, moved to reconsider the vote returning the bill to committee.
Representative Adkins, Republican of Illinois, countered with a motion table Mr. Johnson's request.
The Adkins motion was adopted, 147 to 29
President Hoover's Nine-Point Program Looking Toward Economic Recovery-Conferences With Cabinet Members, Reconstruction Finance Corporation Heads and Federal Reserve Board to Stimulate Business and Employment-Also Farm Aid and Embodies Plans in Behalf of Railroads.
Supplementing the summary (given in our issue of July 30, page 722) of the nine-point program of President Hoover designed to effect economic recovery we give herewith the complete statement issued on July 29 by President Hoover detailing his program:
Some erroneous speculation has taken place with regard to conferences which have been held during the past two weeks in respect to organizing concerted action along the front of economic recovery.
Such conferences have been held by myself, the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce, the heads of the Reconstruction Corporation, Federal Reserve Board and other Government officials, together with representative groups in the country.
The activities comprise:

1. The organization of the new powers granted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in respect to self-liquidating works, for which \$1,$500.000,000$ is available, are being co-ordinated with other government agencies. An engineer of standing will be delegated by the army engineer corps as Chairman of the Board of Outstanding Engineers to advise the corporation in respect to these works with a view to the most expeditious action in stimulating employment by starting of the work and the placing of orders for material.
2. Stimulation of a movement for slum clearance and replacement under the reconstruction act is being given immediate examination with a view 3. In order to effectively make adequate provision for live stock and
feeder loans, I have requested Commissioner Bestor of the Farm Loan Board, which has administration of the Intermediate Credit Banks; the Secretary of Agriculture, who has some special powers from Congress, and the Federal Farm Board, which has already entered largely into this field, to place themselves at the disposal of the Reconstruction Corporation so as to develop a co-ordinated program to solve these and other agricultural questions under the leadership of the corporation.
3. The Reconstruction Corporation is devoting particular attention under its new powers to the possibilities of financing the movement of agricultural commodities into consumption with a view to stimulating demands through restoration of orderly marketing. We are discussing the possible supplement of such efforts of private agencies.
wider We have also taken up the subject of organized co-ordination of the wider expansion of credit facilities to business and industry through business, the banks and the Federal Reserve Banks, particlarly for the purpose of supplying full credit for production where consumption of goods is assured and thus materially expand employment which has been hampered by dislocation of the credit machinery.
4. Preliminary conferences have taken place with some of the railway leaders with a view to their developing programs for increased repair and maintenance in co-operation with the agencies of the government for the purpose of expanding railway employment and for expansion in orders for railway supplies and equipment which would also be immediately reflected in increased employment in the supply and steel industries.
5. I am proceeding as rapidly as possible with the selection of the directors of the Home Loan Bank board and have already under discussion methods of Corporation and other agencies of the governa effect in assistance to home owners under mortgage duress and
6. I have under discussion with various agencies the question of a movement to further spread existing employment through reduction of work hours.

## work hours.

private and pubics of co-operation between the Government in aid to private and public agencies are under preliminary consideration. business and industrial committees created in each Federal Reserve district and other groups in the country that are primarily interested with a view to establishing united and concerted action on a broad front throughout the country.
Direct Loans to Be Made By Federal Reserve Banks to Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations Under Amendment to Federal Reserve Act in Emergency Relief Act-Applications to New York Federal Reserve Bank.
Under another head we give the text of the order, issued July 31 by the Federal Reserve Board, under which the procedure is outlined for the making of loans by Federal Reserve Banks to individuals, partnerships and corporations. An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act providing for such loans is carried in the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, the Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" on July 31 said:

> Large Sum May Be Loaned.

Reserve Board experts said that an "indefinitely large sum" of money may be loaned under the new provisions of the law. However, no estimate as to the volume of the discounts timpossible.
pared, The Fedr that may be discounted. Paper of this character includes tural paper and bills of exchange based on current transactions.
Loans to any one individual, partnership or corporation are limited to Lo the conital stock paid in and surplus of the various Reserve Banks. this would fix the limitation on loans in the various Reserve Districts as follows:

| District- | Capital and Surplus. | Loans Limit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$134,259.000 | \$1,342.590 |
| Boston. | 30,951,000 | 309,510 |
| Philadelphia | 42,703.000 | 427.030 |
| Oleveland. | 41,903.000 | 419.030 |
| Richmond | 16,683,000 | 166,830 |
| anta | 15,325,000 | 153,250 |
| Chicago- | 55.603.000 | 556.030 |
| st. Louis. | 14,496,000 | 144,960 |
| Minneapolis. | 9,278,000 | 92,780 |
| Kansas City | 12,196.000 | 121.960 |
| Dallas. | 11,542,000 | 115,420 |
| San Francis | 28,263,000 | 282,630 | following:

## Single Advances Limited.

A maximum limitation of approximately $\$ 1,340,000$ on any individual loan under the new law was laid down by the Board when it prescribed that no Reserve Bank shall loan to one borrower more than $1 \%$ of the total of the bank's paid-in capital and surplus. The pald-in capital and surplus totals for the other 11 banks range from $\$ 55,603,000$ to $\$ 9,278,000$, according to information made avilable.
In authorizing the Reserve Banks to make direct loans to corporations partnerships, and individuals, the Reserve Board took cognizance of the situation existing in the country and acted under the terms of the relief act which enables the Board by a vote of five of its members to declare the existence of emergency conditions, and the need for loans of this character, according to oral statements made on behalf of the Board.

> Paper Eligible for Discount.

Loans will be made only to corporations, partnerships and individuals who can not find credit accommodations elsewhere, and banks are excluded, the Board declares in its circular, adding that only the notes, drafts and bills of exchange which are eligible for discount under the Federal Reserve Act are eligible as a basis for the new direct loans. Commercial and industrial drafts, notes and bills of exchange maturing in 90 days and similar agricultural paper
the Reserve Act.
On Aug. 2 the "United States Daily" said:
Many applications for the new direct loans, which they are now authorized
Many applications for the new direct loans, which they are now authorized
oral statements made at the offices of the Federal Reserve Board Aug. 1. The Board, invoking the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, on Aug. 1 empowered the Reserve banks, which are designed as central banks for member institutions, to make for the first time in their history advances direct to corporations, partnerships and individuals, according to the statements.
Persons and companies had been applying to the Reserve banks and even to the Board itself for loans long before the Board by a vote of at least five of its members declared an emergency existing and the direct loans necessary, it was pointed out orally. Additional information made avail-
able follows:
A part of the applications are from persons who are not deserving and who have been refused advances by commercial banks. The new loans, however, may be made only to persons and companies which can offer adequate security and which can give for discount notes, drafts or bills of exchange which the Reserve banks would ordinarily accept from the member banks. The prospective borower must, worever, prove to Reserve Bank that no commercial institution to which he has applied ould advance him the loan on this adequate security
In the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 2 it was stated:
In conflict with the frequently repeated assertions that business seeks but fails to receive proper credit accommodations from the commercial banks, the applicants appearing at Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday to borrow under the new law numbered about 40 .
It was said that all represented small business and that probably less than five would be able to offer the kind of security required under the amendment to the Reserve Act and the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.
It was believed, however, that banks in the interior districts would be much more active in issuing direct loans to business concerns. It was pointed out that there are large sections throughout the country which are carrying on their affairs almost without any banking facilities at all as a result of the great number of suspensions during the past year. In such territories, it was thought, the Federal Reserve banks might be able acively to assist business by granting credit accommodations.
The New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 3 said:
Interest of prospective borrowers in the new direct loan service of the Federal Reserve showed no diminution yesterday and again about 50 persons showed up at the local bank of issue to see whether they could qualify for the loan assistance. As was the case on the previous day, when the service was first made available, virtually all of the loans sought did not match up to Federal Reserve eligibility requirements.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Announces Issue of $\$ 250,000,000$ of Notes- $\$ 725,000,000$ To Be Refinanced Oct. 27.
The Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on July 29 announced that it had authorized the issuance of a series of notes up to an aggregate amount of $\$ 250,000,000$ maturing Oct. 27 1932, and bearing interest at the rate of $31 / 2 \%$ per annum. It was stated that the notes would be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury as the funds are required by the Corporation.

In its issue of Aug. 1 the "United States Daily" said:
Refinancing of $\$ 725,000,000$ of the funds which it has borrowed and on which it has operated thus far must be arranged by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation before Oct. 27, the date on which all of its three debenture issues mature, according to information made available July 30 at the Treasury Department.

The sum which comes due for refinancing on Oct. 27 represents threefifths of all the funds now at the disposal of the Corporation and is made up of all borrowings floated by the Corporation except the sale of $\$ 500$, 000,000 of

The Corporation is empowered by the Act creating it to sell its deben tures in the open market, and, if it should elect to do so when the maturity date arrives, it would be able to return all the cash which it has withdrawn on its notes to the Treasury, according to the information.

Thus far the Corporation has elected to sell its obligations to the Treasury as the law permits, each time that it needed funds, and it has not ventured into the open market, which until very recently has been unsettled. Re cently the hearty reception of a new Treasury four-year note led the Treas ury to believe the market had become more stable. Reconstruction Finance debentures, although not sold to the Treasury, are guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Government.
In selling it notes to the Treasury the Corporation has had to accept an interest differential which has been favorable to the Treasury. The last issue of Corporation notes to the Treasury, $\$ 250,000,000$ announced on July 28, for instance, bore an interest rate of $3 \% / 2 \%$, while the Treasury was simuitaneously borowing money with which to buy these and ethery no
through two
risins of the Fmergency Pelief and Construction act may agcrerate provisions of 750,00000 . The Corportion still has $\$ 750,000,000$ of its orizal $\$ 2,000,000,000$ borrowing power left, and the Emergency Act added more than another $\$ 2$. 000 ,000,000

In arranging all of its debenture maturities for Oct. 27 the Corporation has had to have the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is an ex-officio member of its board and whose consent to note issues is specifically required by the act. Interest as well as the sales price
If the Corporation itself does not wish to sell its debentures directly in the market, the Treasury may purchase them and then on its own initiative sell them in the open market.

## Co-operation of States Asked In Applying for Advances Under Emergency Relief Act.

Co-operation of the Governors of the States and Territories in an orderly procedure for making funds available in response to applications for loans under the newly enacted Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, was asked by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, July 23, in a
telegram which was sent to each of them. The telegram, sent by the Secretary of the Corporation, George R. Cooksey, is taken as follows from the "United States Daily" of July 25: The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is receiving applications for advances under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 for funds for relief purposes and for advances to aid in financing self-liquidating projects. The law has just been enacted and naturally the necessary procedure for making advances under it has not yet been established. The Board desires to consider applications as expeditiously as possible but the Act must be construed and administered in an orderly manner and with due regard for all sections or tho country. Nairaly hy take a little time to formalate policies, make sur for making such advances
This will be done as promptly as possible and appropriate announcement made of the procedure to be followed. The Board feels sure that you will understand the problem that confronts it and earnestly solicits your all the states and Territories.

Loans of $\$ 171,500,000$ Reported as Sought By 13 States From Reconstruction Finance Corporation Under Emergency Relief Act-First Loan Extended to Illinois.
A dispatch from Washington, July 28, to the New York "Times" stated that from 13 States alone applications have been received by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans aggregating $\$ 171,550,000$ under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Act, the text of which appeared in these columns July 23, pages 539-543. The relief bill creates a fund of $\$ 300,000,000$ to be lent to the States and Territories for direct relief of destitution. No one State may obtain more than $\$ 45,000,000$ for this purpose. It also provides for loans to States and municipalities to aid in financing public works and for construction of toll bridges and for loans to corporations formed for eading money for building homes and to corporations constructing certain types of projects. In its account from Washington, July 28, the "Times" said:
The Corporation is now expected to begin action immediately on applications by States for relief loans from the special $\$ 300,000,000$ fund set up by the recently enacted relief program. The first credit from this fund was advanced yesterday to Illinois, $\$ 3,000,000$, as the first portion of an application for an immediate loan of $\$ 10,000,000$.
Loans to individual States, under the law, are limited to $15 \%$ of the total fund, or not more than $\$ 45,000,000$ to any one State.
Later the Board agencies from a $\$ 1,500,000,000$ fund set aside for self-líquidating public works and slum clearance by limited dividend hous

$$
\$ 171,550,000 \text { in Loans Sought }
$$

Mr. Pomerene is to bear the chief responsibility in action on pending applications for loans, in which 13 States alone, according to unofficial counts, have indicated that they will seek $\$ 171,550,000$
A score of other States also are expected to apply soon, and if applications continue at the present rate the Corporation will have to use discretion to prevent the exhaustion of the relief fund before all states are provided for.
An unofficial tabulation of pending applications for immediate loans follows:

| Slate- | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pennsylva | \$45,000,000 |
| Louisiana | 45,000,000 |
| Arizona | 45,000,000 |
| Idaho. | 1,500,000 |
| Illinois (8 | 10,000,000 |
| Indiana. | 8,000,000 |
| Kentucky | 6,000.000 |
| Michigan | 1,800,000 |
| Missou | 2,000,000 |
| West Virg | 2,000,000 |
| Arkansas | 500,000 $2,750,000$ |
| Texas. | 2,000,000 |

171,550,000
The following from Washington, July 27, is from the New York "Journal of Commerce":
The board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made its first loan for aiding the destitute under title 1 of the Omnibus Relief bill tis first loan for aiding the destitute under title 1 or the Omnibus Relief bil ized.

In certifying the loan, the board laid down an important principle that will guide it in all similar advances from the $\$ 300,000,000$ fund provided by Congress.
"The Corporation in all cases will insist that the States and local communities furnish a substantial part of the relief needed," a statement set forth. "The board desires to say that the Corporation will expect all States to meet their needs to the greatest extent possible from their public and private sources and call upon the Corporation only as a last resort to supplement thelr own efforts. Otherwise the $\$ 300,000,000$ made avallable by the law will not be sufficient to meet the purposes desired of all requirements for such purposes."

## Act Approved By Gov. Conley Enables West Virginia <br> Banks to Apply for Funds of Reconstruction

## Finance Corporation.

The following from Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 2, is from the "United States Daily" of Aug. 3:
Governor Conley has signed an enabling act passed during the present relier session of the Legislature authorizing both closed and solvent banks to borrow funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Recelvers of closed banks will take immediate opportunity to borrow from the Corporation, according to an oral statement by L. R. Carter Jr..

State Banking Commissioner. He said that the enabling act would permit the institutions to realize on their frozen assets at once and start a flow of credit back into communities that needed it badly.

Loans by Federal Reserve Banks to Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations Under Emergency Relief Act-Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Provisions of New Legislation-Types of Paper Eligible for Discount.
In its "Monthly Review", dated Aug. 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has the following to say regarding the provision in the new Emergency Relief Act, authorizing the Federal Reserve banks to extend loans to individuals, partnerships and corporations:
Section 210 of the "Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932" amends Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act to permit the Federal Reserve Board to authorize Federal Reserve banks 'in unusual and exigent circumstances" and under important limiting conditions to discount paper for any individual, partnership, or corporation. The Board has now authorized the Reserve banks to discount paper under these conditions during
the six months beginning Aug. 1. The principal conditions are as follows: the six months beginning Aug. 1. The principal conditions are as follows:

1. The paper discounted must be "of the kinds and maturities made 1. The paper discounted must be "of the kinds and maturities made
eligible for discount for member banks" under other provisions of the ellgible for discount
Federal Reserve Act.
2. The paper must not only be of a type that is eligible, but must be "indorsed and otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve Bank.,
3. Before discounting such paper the Federal Reserve Bank must obtain evidence that the borrower is unable to secure adequate credit accommodaons from other banking institutions.
These provisions of the law thus limit closely the cases in which it will be possible for the Reserve banks to make direct loans to borrowers.
In general, one types of paper that are eligible for discount at the Reserve agriculture, industry or trade, and are of definite maturity at the time of discount not exceeding 90 days in the case of industrial and commercial paper, or nine months in the case of agricultural paper. Paper is not eligible if the proceeds have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as land, buildings, or machinery, or for any other capital purpose.
The text of the amendment is as follows:
In unusual and exigent circumstances, the Federal Reserve Board,
by the affirmative vote of not less than five members, may authorize any by the affirmative vote of not less than five members, may authorize any
Federal Reserve bank, during such periods as the said Board may determine, rederal established in accordance with the provisions of Section 14, sub-
at rates estan (d), of this Act, to discount for any individual, partnership, or
division (d), corporation, notes, drafts and bills of exchang individual, partnership, or the kinds and maturities
made eligible for discount for member banks under other provisions of this made ellgiole for discount for member banks under other provisions of this
Act when such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange are indorsed and other-
wise secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve bank: Provided Act whecured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve bank: Provided,
wise se before discounting any such note, draft, or bill of exchange for an
That ber That before discounting any such note, draft, or bill of exchange for an
individual or a partnership or corporation, the Federal Reserve bank shall
obtain evidence that such individual partnership or corporation is individual or a partnership or corporation, the Federal Reserve bank shall
obtain evident such individual, partnership, or corporation is unable
to secure adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions. to secure adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions.
All such discounts for individuals, partnerships, or corporations shall be subject to such limitations, re
Reserve Board may prescribe.

## Additional Issues of National Bank Notes Under Provision in Federal Home Loan Bank Act Extending Circulation Privilege-Comment by Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Stating that a new influence upon the money market and upon the position of the banks is under development in the recently authorized increase in National bank note circulation, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its Aug. 1 "Monthly Review," went on to say:

Under Section 29 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the security for for National bank notes, which had been limited to the less than $\$ 700$,000,000 of $2 \%$ issues of Consols and Panama Canal bonds now outstanding, ment bonds bearing interest period or three years ar unted states Governthe maximum amount of National bank notes is not the which now fixes bonds, but the amount of the pald in capital of National banks. The total paid in capital of all National banks at the end of 1931 was $\$ 1.621$.000,000 , and the amount of their notes outstanding was $\$ 627,000,000-$ leaving a maximum possible addition to their note issues at that time of slightly less than $\$ 1,000,000,000$. This maximum at the present time is estimated to be nearer $\$ 900,000,000$.
Under this extended circulation privilege, any National bank which has additional notes against the Government bonds to the extent that to has not already issued notes up to the limit of its paid-in capital. The additional notes may then be put into circulation. Since this extension of the National bank note circulation will in no way affect the demand for currency, however, it is to be expected that the total amount of currency in circulation
will not be increased, but rather that the demand will not be increased, but rather that the demand will be supplied to a larger extent with National bank notes, and to a reduced extent with
Federal Reserve notes. The Federal Reserve notes that are replaced will Federal Reserve notes. The Federal Reserve notes that are replaced will
be returned to the Reserve banks for credit, and the proceeds will be used by the National banks to pay off borrowings or to increase their reserve

The text of the Federal Home Loan Bank bill was given in our issue of July 23, pages 545-549.

Move to Aid Agricultural Commodities Through Group Plan-Use of Funds of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Planned-Meeting in New York Attended by Eugene Meyer of Federal Reserve Board-Report of Wheat Pool with A. W. Cutten

## As Manager.

In the New York "Journal of Commerce" of August 5 it was stated that plans under way to employ the credit resources of the large Wall Street banks and of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation into the support of the commodities markets and at the same time to move these com-
modities into consumption are proceeding toward development. The paper from which we quote said:
While a number of proposals to accomplish this purpose have been studied, it was held that the one most likely to take shape would be the formation of a $\$ 50,000,000$ corporation whose debentures would be sold to the banks. Like he National Credit Corporation formed in October and the American Securities Investing Corporation formed in June to buy
bonds, it would call for payment on these debentures as funds were needed.

## Interests Industrialists.

Not only the leading commercial bankers and Reserve Bank authorities are interested in the plan, but also the heads of major industrial companies. Yesterday afternoon the Young Committee met at the Reserve Bank and
was reported to have discussed carefully the various plans to support commodities under consideration by one of the subcommittees. The meeting was attended by Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Reserve Board, Walter C . Teagle, President of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Niagara Hudson Power Corp.
Although the plan to suppor commodities has been given close study
by the Young Committee, this group will not announce its formation when by the Young Committee, this group will not announce its formation when
the movement for announcement comes. This will be done by those directly active in putting the plan into effect.
The Young Committee is also working on various projects in the housing field and in the field of public works construction. As plans by this group are worked out, they are suggested to others, it was said, the intimation being that announcements in these fields might come along after a time from those actively interested.

No "Pool" Purchases.
The corporation to support commodities will not purchase directly for its own account. Instead, it will supply credit in order to move basic mate-
rials into manufacture. This might be done, for example, through the issuance of credit to customers of industrial corporations engaged in supplying raw materials.
Bankers held conflicting views as to the volume of credit which might be extended by the proposed corporation. Some held that those whose credit is sound and who wish to purchase raw materials can already do so by calling upon their own banks.
The possibility of large corporations which use basic materials to agree upon making purchases, each in its own field, was pointed out but it was indicated that an agreement of this kind does not exist at present.
Efforts to use Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to stimulate the purchase of rail equipment are being worked out along these lines.
Fom the New York "Times"' of Aug. 5 we take the following:

Wheat Pool Reported Formed.
The formation of a powerful pool to operate in wheat is reported have been virtually accomplished. This pool, which will have about $\$ 30,000,000$ to carry on its operation, in all probability will be managed by Arthur W. Cutten of Chicago, a prominent operator in the grain markets of this country and Canada for many years.
Conditions in wheat are believed such that a substantial betterment in price can be brought about, especially after hedging operations are
over, which usually is around Sept. 1. The Farm Board's holdings of wheat over, which usually is around Sept. 1. The Farm Board's holdings of wheat have been reduced to around $50,000,000$ bushels, including both spot and futures, from the high of around $250,000,000$ bushels a little more than a
year ago. Part of the plan, it is said, calls for the purchase of remaining year ago. Part of the plan, it is said, calls for the purchase of remaining supply, which for more than a year has been keeping it in a semi-demoralized state because the Farm Board has been a heavy seller of wheat on all bulges.

Small Crop In Prospect.
With the Farm Board out of the wheat market, together with prospects is that wheat prices could be stablized at a reasonably higher level. Recent estimates place the winter wheat crop in this country around $440,000,000$ bushels, $789,000,000$ bushels ast year, a decline of about $350,000,000$ bushels. However, the spring wheat crop is estimated at more than double the $105,000,000$ bushels harvested last year. While Canada is expected to market a much larger wheat crop than in 1931, reports from Europe are to the effect that the wheat haryest there probably will be considerably less than last year.
The consensus in the cotton trade is that if a pool could be organized and an agreement reached with the Farm Board not to market some 3,500,000 bales it holds, either directly or indirectly, it would be of material benefit to the entire trade. In this way it is believed that the cotton industry would be spared the unsettlement that the wheat trade had to go through because of the marketing policy of the Farm Board.
Carl Williams of Federal Farm Board Says Board Will Dispose of $1,150,000$ Bales of Cotton in Coming Fiscal Year-650-000 Bales to Go to American Red Cross-Wheat Holdings Reported at Less than 25,000,000 Bushels.
Carl Williams of the Federal Farm Board was reported as stating at Durham, N. H. on Aug. 4 that the Board engaged in the stabilization of the cotton market, expected to dispose of $1,150,000$ bales of cotton in the coming fiscal year with the same absence of price disturbance that marked its sale of wheat.
From the Associated Press accounts from Durham we quote:
"So far as the Board is concerned," he asserted, addressing the American Institute of Co-operation, "its stabilization activities are fairly on the way to a satisfactory conclusion."
He said the Board reduced its holdings of wheat from $257,000,000$ bushels to less than $25,000,000$ bushels "without a ripple" in the markets of the world.
Declaring procedure," he said, "will come into being with cotton. $1,310,000$ bales the hen said cotton holdings of the Farm Board aggregated sell 650,000 bales and, as already provided by Congressional action, give 500,000 bales to the Red Cross.
Mr. Williams appealed to the members of the co-operatives attending the meeting for understanding of the Farm Board's problems. One of the Board's greatest difficulties, he said, was to obtain public understanding of what it had tried to do and why it did the things it had done.
lominate co-operatives, but he said the Board had not at any timpting to
dominate the activities of any co-operative anywhere except when it was necessary to protect Federal money which had been loaned.
He made this defense of the Board after two agricultural leaders had criticized its policies.
E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of Washington, accused the Board of sacrificing unity of effort for unity of organization. He maintained that the Board's policy of big national co-operatives was unwise and recommended instead independent regional selling agencies Dr. W. E. Grimes of the Kansas State Agricultural College expressed doubt in a speech that the experimental price-stabilization activities of the Farm Board would be repeated in the near future

## Delay Urged by Senator Gore in Sale of Federal Farm Board's Holdings of Cotton.

Adoption of a permanent policy of no more sales of Federal holdings of cotton until Aug. 1 1933, and thereafter a limitation of marketing of the Government stocks to 2,000 bales a day unless the price rises to approximately 12 cents a pound was suggested to the Federal Farm Board by Senator Gore (Dem.), of Oklahoma, member of the Senate Committee on Finance, in a letter he made public July 30. The "United States Daily" of Aug. 1 reports this and adds:
Senator Gore said such a limiting policy would tend to advance prices of cotton. His letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, James C Stone, under date of July 30, follows in full text

The fact that cotton is selling below the cost of production is more than an economic and social loss. Whatever the cause, it is a double tragedy It is ruining our cotton farmers and it is injuring the American people as a
whole. Stocks and bonds have advanced. Grians and livestock have advanced. Cotton stands still. The opinion prevails in different quarters that the failure of cotton to keep step with the advance of commodities and securities is due to the fact that some 10,000 bales of cotton owned or controlled by the Farm Board are being thrown on the market day by day and is believed that if these distress sales continue they will continue to depress the price of the entire crop now on the eve of coming to market.
I share the belief that the price of cotton would materially advance if the Farm Board owuld adopt and announce the policy that no further sales of cotton woned or controlled or financed by the Board would be made prior to Aug. 1 1933, and that subsequent to that date only 2,000 bales a day would be marketed unless the price should rise, say to 12 cents a pound This policy would invlve pretty heavy carrying charges. This would indeed be a bone-breaking policy but it would break fewer bneso and cause ess losses on the whole than our farmers will suffer upon the current crop alone if dumping or distressed selling be pursued as a continuing policy Permit me to suggest that in behalf of the cotton farmer and in behalf of the general welfare you and your associates on the Board give most serious consideration to the adoption of the pollcy outlined above for and regulation of

On Aug. 4 Associated Press dispatches from Washington said:

The statement made in Durham by Carl Williams that the Farm Board cotton marketing program would be carried through is tantamount to an answer to Senator Gore (Dem.), of Oklahoma, that all cotton be withheld from the market until next August.

The Board hopes that much of the 650,000 bales of cotton to be marketed tion Finance Corporation, as provided in the relief bill..

## Inter-State Commerce Commission Sets Limitation on

 Salaries as Requisite to Loan by Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR.In approving a relatively small loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern Railroad, the Inter-State Commerce Commission set a limitation on the salaries which the road could pay officials, the first time that it has imposed such a requirement. Associated Press advices from Washington July 28, from which we quote, went on to say :

The loan of $\$ 57,250$ which the Commission approved for the road was contingent upon the agreement triat the pay of the company's executives, officers and staff assistants should not be greater in relation to the total pay roll than the like salaries paid in 1931.
Although the Commission recently ordered the steam carriers to submit a list of all officers and executives receiving more than $\$ 10,000$ a year, this is the first occasion in which the Commission has taken steps to limit, definitely, the incomes of railroad officials as a prerequisite for financial assistance from the Governmental credit agency.
In addition to setting a precedent, the action of the Commission is regarded as a significant indication that the Commission is scrutinizing the amount of railroad gross income paid out in official salaries, possibly with the intention of ordering retrenchment along this line.

Revised Valuation for St. Louis \& O'Fallon Ry. Recommended in Tentative Report to Inter-State Commerce Commission-Recapture Income Placed at $\$ 295,000$-Suggestion That Former Finding be Sustained That O'Fallon and Manufacturers Rys. Are Not Single System.
In a tentative report submitted July 28 to the Inter-State Commerce Commission a valuation of $\$ 1,200,000$ as of $\mathrm{De}-$ cember 21 1920, was recommended for the St. Louis \& O'Fallon Railway by the Commission's examiner P. A. Conway, who also recommended that the much-litigated valuation case be settled with the finding that the road had an income in excess of fair return for the period 1920 to 1927,
inclusive. The Washington Correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" reporting this July 28, continued
In February 1927, the Commission placed a valuation of $\$ 997,236$ on the property of the St. Louis \& O'Fallon and the Manufacturers Railwaytwo jointly owned roads. On the basis of this valuation the Commission for the four years from 1920 to 1923, inclusive, under the provisions of the Transportation Act.
The railroad, protesting the methods of the Commission in arriving at this valuation, contended that proper consideration had not been given to reproduction costs and that recapture under such a valuation was confiscatory. The case was finally carried to the United States Supreme Court, which in a decision regarded as of extreme importance to all hold ers of rail securities reversed the decision of the lower court and held that the Commission must give real consideration to reproduction costs in determining railroads' valuation.
The Commission accordingly re-opened the case in March 1930, and to-day's recommendation of the examiner represents the Commission's attempt to fix a new valuation in line with the ruling of the Supreme Court.
In the report submitted by P. A. Conway, examiner, which must be passed upon by the Commission, the road would have to turn over $\$ 295,275$ to the Government under the recapture clause of the Transportation Act. He recommended that the Commission find that the Manufacturers Railway, a subsidiary of the $0^{\prime}$ Fallon, be held to have no recapturable income In commenting on the report, the commission said that it was not in full accord widg entrolling weight should be given to the cost of reproduction factor
The cost of reproduction, however, was given reconsideration, along with other items of value, but the amount
termined mathematically, it was said.
In the new valuation, however, the reproduction cost appears to have been given slightly greater weight than the original cost, but its weight is by no means predominant, it was indicated.
Because the 0 'Fallon was regarded as the outstanding test case in connection with valuation for recapture and rate-making purposes, more interest probably centers on the value of the road as determined under the revised order of the court, than in any other instances, even though the road is in itself of minor importance. The real victory was in the ruling of the
course.
It has not been learned whether the company will accept the new valuation or whether new litigation will be instituted contending that insufficient consideration was given to reproduction costs.

The following further account of the report is taken from the "United States Daily" of July 29:
The proposed report determines values for rate-making purposes of the St. Louis \& O'Fallon and the Manufacturers Railway during the period March 1 to Dec. 31 1920, and the calendar years 1921 to 1927, inclusive, as well as the net railway operating income for those periods. $\$ 590,549$ held that the O'Fallon road has excess net operating income No excess was found to have been received by the Manufacturers Railway.

## Previous Order Annulled.

In 1927 the Commission filed a report and order finding that excess earnings had been received by the O'Fallon during the 1920 period and the calendar years 1921, 1922 and 1923, and that none had been received by the Manufacturers.
After the Commission had entered its report and order a suit was instituted by the respondents in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri to enjoin the order as illegal. The District Court sustained the order with only a slight modification of the Commission's finding with regard to interest in the recapturable excess earnings.
An appeal and cross-appeal from this decree was taken to the Supreme Court of United States, resulting in a reversal of the judgment of the lower court and the annulment of the Commission's order. (St. Louis $\& O^{\prime}$ Fallon R. Co. V. United States, 279 U. S. 461.) Thereafter, on
Feb. 10 1930, the Commission issued an order reopening the case for Feb. 10 1930, the Commission issued an order reopening the case for further hearing and extending the scope of the proceeding to include

## Proposed Valuation Basis.

The proposed report by Examiner Conway recommends that the Coxamission approve the Bureau of Valuation's estimates or original cost, which he explains has been determined by adding to known acinal cost, which he explains has been determined by adding to known actual costs esti-
mates of the original cost of other road property, except land, based on mates of the original cost of other road property, except land, based on
its estimated cost of reproduction new at the 1910-1914 level of prices its estimated cost of reproduction new at the 1910-1914 level of prices 1914, and the primary valuation date over the costs of reproduction of such property at 1914 prices.
In determining the cost of reproduction new, the report recommends the use of "period prices" and rejects the contention of counsel for the O'Fallon that "spot prices" should be used in arriving at the 1920 valuation.

## Former Finding Recommended.

The report states that evidence presented by respondents does not warrant a reversal of the Commission's previous finding that the O'Fallon and lanuacturers do not constitute a single system within the meaning of paragraph (6) of section 15a, and it is recommended that the Commission affirm its former conclusion.
"The Commission stated in its reports in Saint Louis \& O'Fallon Ry. Ct., and Manufacturers Ry. Co., supra, that it was unable to determine Ct., and Manufacturers Ry. Co., supra, tammon-carrier property of the
the original cost to date of the entire commor respondents as the necessary records were not obtainable. This condition still exists.
"For the purposes of this proceeding, however, the Bureau of Valuation has endeavored to determine the probable cost to date of respondents' properties and submitted through a witness statements, which, in his opinion, represent close approximations of original cost of the respective properties.
"The actual cost of all common-carrier property added since the respective valuation dates, as well as the original cost of all the equipment used by the respondents, is definitely known. To these known costs mave been added estimates of the original cost of the other road propert except land, based on its estimated cost of reproduction new at the 1910 . 1914 level of prices used in the primary valuations plus the excess costs of additions and betterments installed between July 1 1914, and primary valuation date over the costs of reproduction new of such property at 1914 prices.

Financial Chronicle
"The original cost of land as reported by respondents was used, excep that for certain lands of the Manufacturers, classified as partly common carrier and partly non-carrier in the primary valuation, the cost of the comm
"The Bureau of Valuation's estimate of the original cost of the property of the O'Fallon as of the day prior to the first recapture period is composed of $45 \%$ estimated and $55 \%$ verified and recorded costs. For the Manufacturers the corresponding percentages are 80.4 and 19.6 Throughout the recapture periods the percentage of verified and recorded costs was gradually increasing and in the estimates of Dec. 31 1926, it represents $63 \%$ and $24.8 \%$ of the totals for the respective respond ents.

As hereinbefore stated, the original cost to date of the entir "mmon-carrier property of each respondent is not ascertainable. In of may circumstances the Commission held that reasonable estim
It is, therefore, recommended that the Commission approve the Bureau of Valuation's estimates of original cost for use in this case.

## Estimated Costs Of Reproduction Shown.

"The Bureau of Valuation submitted exhibits showing estimated costs reproduction new of the physical properties of the respondents, othe than land and working capital, prior to the first and at the end of each erty used in the primary valuation cases were adopted as the propand appropriately revised for each recapture period to take property changes occasioned by additions and betterments and retir ments.
"Prices as of 1914 were then applied to the quantities in each primary ccount in the inventories thus prepared and provision was made fo the necessary engineering and overhead costs. These costs estimates were then brought up to the various recapture dates by applying to the primary counts factors reflecting the increases over 1914 in prices prevailing during the periods under consideration.

## Cost Data Fall Into Two Groups,

The general method of pricing employed by the Bureau of Valuation in estimating cost of reproduction new of carrier properties for recaptur purposes was exhaustively explained by a witness at the hearing in Finance Docket No, 3765 , Excess Income of Illinois Terminal Railroad Company This testimony and accompanying exhibits have been physically incorpo ated in the record in this case. From this source it appears that the anderlying cost data fall into two groups, viz., that covering the period 1900 to 194 proceedings, and that subsequent to "From these data unit prices recapture years herein involved.
converted into multipliers for convenient and converted into multipliers for convenient use to apply against esti "Following the above method, the
'Following the above method, the unit prices underlying the estimated costs of reproduction of respondents' properties were derived from a study of railroad construction and maintenance costs during a period of years carriers, final estimates and carriers' returns to various valuation orders f the Commission

## Findings Are Given Name of "Period Prices."

Additional cost data consisted of quotations from recognized trade journals and from manufacturers of equipment and materials used in railroad construction and were used mainly to test the reasonableness of nit costs determined primarily from carriers' contracts and records of costs. The average unit prices eventually determined in the above manner are denominated 'period prices' because their ascertainment involves the consideration of prices current prior to and subsequent thereto as well as during the recapture years in question.
same period of years was prices' for application in the instant case, the same period of property. Price trends for different units of property have varied, some declining gradually and others rapidly from the peak prices of 1920 Consideration was given to this fact by the Bureau in arriving at norma particular
"The estimated costs of reproduction new years.
cordance with the methods for the ascertainment thereof rules and principles adopted and approved cases. The respondents do not question the existence of this depreciation accounting therefor, however, is in issue and will be discussed her inafter.

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Explanation Made of "Spot Prices."
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As distinguished from 'period prices,' what are known as 'spot "rices' are ascertained by a consideration only of cost data within eflecting their Prices of this character, converted in minier of Valuation and submitted for the record in exhibited form by Bureau dents' counsel as part of the cross-examination of a witness for the respon Valuation. On brief, the respondents contend that the estimated cos of reproduction new for the year 1920 should be arrived at by the cos 'spot prices.' As to the other years involved no issue is the use of their brief is appended a table showing a comparison of the estimated osts of reproduction less depreciation of the property of the O'Fallo using both spot and period-price multipliers.
"Beginning with the year 1916 prices of railroad construction advanced rapidly and reached their maximum in 1920. A period of depression ex tending about two years followed. In 1921 prices for railroad construc tion took a decided drop and were followed by an advance in 1923 Throughout the subsequent recapture periods here involved the fluctua tions or changes in costs of materials were less noticable.

## 1920 Spot Prices Said Not to Be Given Regard.

"The respondents state that the period prices used by the Bureau in its estimates were determined without any regard for the actual 1920 spot prices, except that slight effect was given thereto in the estimated costs erge the full ffect should bive to the prices prequlipment. They that that the period prices used

Property values do not instantaneously respond to fluctuations in the cost to reproduce. Prices advanced sharply in 1920 and were abnormally high and of brief duration. On the other hand, prices in 1921 and 1922 of prices is obviated and the Commission is fortified with knowlereceast events, It is, therefore, able, from a consideration of prices over a period of vears, to determine with substantial accuracy normal pericd a period giving to the prices obtaining in 1920 only such consideration as will not impair their usefulness in determining a reproduction cost that could be
accepted as some measure of the value of the property. By the same token the value of the property should not be depressed
with the decided and temporary recession of prices in 1922 .

Upon the record in this Asked Of Estimated Costs.
Upon the record in this case and in view of the finding in the case osts of reproduction new and less depreciation approve the estimated Bureau of Valuation on the period-price basis.
"While not deeming it expedient to argue extensively the point in iew of the firmly established position of the Commission on the question the respondents nevertheless contend for the inclusion in value of mount to cover interest on lands during the construction period. The Commission does not attempt to show the cost of reproducing the operat ing lands of a carrier but reports their present value on the basis of the air market value of adjacent and adjoining similar lands. Obviously, herefore, interest during construction is not an element of the present alue of lands appraised in this manner. Similar contentions have bee considered and overruled by the Commission in numerous valuation case already decided and no different conclusion is warranted in this case.
"The facts of record do not sustain the O'Fallon's contention for the inclusion of a specific sum for going value. In determining the fina values hereinafter stated the fact that the railroad is a going concern in peration has been given due consideration.

## Cost of Reproduction Set at $\$ 1,748,109$.

The report states that the cost of reproduction new of the property except land, he succeed ow the㲘 The investment in road ond equipment on the last day of the 1020 capture period, after having given effect to suggested adjustments by the Bureau of Accounts, was stated to be $\$ 1,024,640$, or $\$ 3,653$ in excess the investment recorded on the company's books.
It was recommended that the Commission find the value of the O'Fallon property for rate-making p
Values were assigned to each of the succeeding years, the amounts vary ing from $\$ 1,200,000$ in 1921 to $\$ 1,090,000$ in 1927
The Manufacturers Railway was likewise valued at $\$ 2,180,000$ in 1920 and $\$ 2,160,000$ in 1927.

## Additional Loans Aggregating $\$ 17,233,824$ to Fourteen Roads from Reconstruction Finance Corporation Approved-Three Additional Roads Denied Loans-

 Additional Applications Filed.Additional loans aggregating $\$ 17,233,824$ to 14 railroads from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This brings the total loans approved to 57 roads to approximately $\$ 253,515,709$. The loans now approved are as follows:


The Commission has denied the applications of the Alabama \& Western Florida RR., the Arkansas RR. and the Silverton Northern RR. for loans of $\$ 212,025, \$ 22,400$ and $\$ 12,945$, respectively, on the same general principles it has denied loans to other small roads, viz.: that the prospective earning power and security offered do not afford reasonable assurance of repayment.

The Commission, upon further consideration has cancelled a previous order approving a loan of $\$ 600,000$ to the Meridian \& Bigbee River Ry. from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and has rejected an amended request for a loan of $\$ 864,654$. The denial of funds followed the road's inability to obtain the guarantee of its loan by the Illinois Central, the Louisville \& Nashville and the Western Railroad of Alabama. The funds were to be used to build 21-mile extension between Cromwell and Myrtlewood, Ala., which would benefit, principally, the trunk lines men tioned. The Commission was of the opinion that the first mortgage bonds and capital stock of the applicant were inadequate without such endorsements.
© The loan of \$40,750 to the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR, was approved by the Commission, providing the road agrees with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that throughout the period during which the loan remains unpaid, the amount of salaries of executives, officials and staff assistants shall not be greater in relation to the total payment than like salaries paid during 1931.

Applications for loans have been filed by eight additional roads for loans aggregating $\$ 7,547,997$, bringing the total amount sought by the railroads to date to approximately $\$ 396,000,000$, allowing for amended applications and withdrawals.

Details regarding the additional loans approved are as follows

## Central of Georgia Ry

On Feb. 19, 1932, the application of the Central of Georgia was submitted to us requesting a loan of $\$ 2,583,322$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and on Feb. 25, 1932, we approved a loan hereon of $\$ 1,418,700$ for certain purpo
On April 23 items of the appication, application was submitted by which the amount of loan previously sought was increased from $\$ 2,583,322$ to $\$ 3,899,727$, to which was credited the amount of $\$ 1,418$,700 approved by our certificate of Feb. 25, 1932, leaving an additional amount requested of $\$ 2,481,027$. Pursuant to this supplemental appilcation by our certificate of April 28, 1932, we approved a further loan of $\$ 711,750$, without prejudice to consideration of additional loans upon the application.
On June 20, 1932, the applicant submitted to us a second supplemental application, whereby the total amount of loan requested was increased to the amount of $\$ 4,910,766$, to which was credited the previous advances aggregating $\$ 2,130,450$. The effect of this second supplemental application is to request an additional loan of $\$ 2,780,316$.
The loan of $\$ 1,418,700$ aproved by our order of February 25, 1932, was secured in part by the applicant's irrevocable order on the Railroad Credit Corporation authorizing and directing that corporation to pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the account of the applicant, the sum of $\$ 206,687.50$. This latler anrst-mortgage sented inde est, cue in teb. 1902, upos the appin a demand noto ex bonds and equipment trust crint cuted by the applicant and held by Bank of Savannah, Ga.
The applicant further represents that it is unable to obtain financlal ald from any other source, although it has endeavored to do so. It is our view that the question of the applicant's abint th procure public is committed thection 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act primarily to the corporation.

Necessities of the Applicant
The two previous loans approved by us were for the purpose of meeting the applicant's requirements to and including July 1, 1932. We deferred consideration of requirements for any period subsequent thereto. In approving these loans, we considered forecasts of cash receipts and disbursements as submitted to us by the applicant. These forecasts were based upon prospective income statements prepared by the
applicant in the light of conditions existing as of the dates of the applicant in application.
It now appears that by reason of an unexpected further decrease in the earnings of the applicant during the months of April and May of this year, and by reason of a decided shortage in the peach crop in the territory served by the applicant, a further revision of estimates of its prospective income for the year 1932 indicates that the cash deficiency for June and the remainder of the year wiA bo substantially greater than shown by the previous estiates. the loans orecast submitted to us sho aggregating $\$ 2,130,450$ heretaine corporation here wis the aclency of $\$ 2,700,316$, the amount of the addilional loan now requested. A1 a hayment of interest folling due in the period ending Dec. 31, 1932,颠 mount has ben fled by the poration. We understand that that corporation has approved a loan poration. We understand that that corporation has approved a loan charges payable July 1, 1932. The remainder of the $\$ 1,661,447$ interest charges payable July 1,1932 . The remainder of the $\$ 1,661,447$ interest tute a proper basis for a further loan or loans to the applicant by the Railload Credit Corporation.
The remainder of $\$ 1,118,869$ of loan now sought from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be used to meet the principal of maturing obligations, and for payment of taxes, rent for leased road, and overdue vouchers, so far as cash receipts for the remainder of the year will be insuffcient to meet these requirements.
Since filing its amended application, the applicant represents that the item of $\$ 150,000$ included in the forecast of cash disbursements for 1932 and representing the principal amount of a note to the Citizens \& Southern National Bank, need not be paid in its entirety during the present calendar year, provided half thereof is paid in the near future. The total amount of further loan now sought from the corporation and necessary to meet the applicant's requirements for the cemainder of the year will be reduced, therefore, by the amounts of $\$ 1,661,447$ for interest requirements as aforesaid and $\$ 75,000$ for onehalf of the unpaid principal of the above mentioned note, leaving a net amount of $\$ 1,043,869$ of loan to be considered. The purposes for which this reduced loan, if approved, will be used as follows: Cash requirements for July 1, 1932:
Payment of $\$ 200,000$ note to Illinois Central R. R.-------- $\$$
Part payment of $\$ 700,000$ note to the Pullman Car Manufacturing Co.

200,000 200,000
Part payment of $\$ 150,000$ demand note to the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Savannah, Georgla
Rent of leased lines
Taxes
Unpaid vouchers
75,000

Cash requirements for October, 1932:
Part payment of $\$ 256,000$, principal of equipment trust
obligations, series ' $Q$ "166,385
45,255 45,255
250,000

Security
$\overline{\$ 1,043,869}$
As security for the two previous loans to the applicant, aggregating $\$ 2,130,450$, there has been pledged with the corporation a principal amount of $\$ 10,500,000$ of the applicant's refunding and general mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series "C", due April 1, 1959. These bonds are listed and traded in upon the New York Stock Exchange and are currently
selling at about 15, as compared with a price of 22 at the date of our
supplemental report of April 28, 1932, and 32 at the date of our original report herein. As security for any further loan which we $\$ 470,000$ of these bonds now held in its treasury. $\$ 470,000$ of these
The applicant further offers to pledge as security a number of shares owned by it of an issue of stock of the Fruit Growers Express co. and of issues of various subsidiary and affliated railroad and terminal
corporations in the par value of $\$ 959,625$. Certain notes, certificates of indebtedness, and open accounts in favor of the carrier, as well as securities and real estate owned by the Empire Land Co., a subsecurities and real estate owned by the Empire Land Co., a sub-
sidiary noncarrier land-holding corporation, are also offered for pledge. As previously stated, the loan of $\$ 1,418,700$, approved by us on February 25, 1932, was partially secured by the deposit of the applicant's irrevocable order on the Railroad Credit Corporation authorizing and directing that corporation to pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the account of the applicant, the sum of $\$ 206,-$ 687.50. The Railroad Credit Corporation is now prepared to assume that amount of the loan. When this assumption is consummated the amount of loans then outstanding with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be $\$ 1,923,762.50$, exclusive of any further loan which we may approve herein.
If a further loan of $\$ 1,043,869$ is approved by us, there will then be outstanding under the original and two amended applications a total of $\$ 2,967,631.50$, which, with the additional $\$ 470,000$ of bonds now offered for pledge, will be secured by $\$ 10,970,000$ of the applicant's refunding and general mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, serles $C$ of 1959; 2,334 shares of the common stock of the Frut Growers Express Co., $8850,337.50$, principal amount, of notes of the Alabama Fuel \& Iron Co.; and 1,000 shares of common stock of the Empire Land Co.

## Conclusions

Upon consideration of the application, as supplemented and amended, and after investigation thereof, we conclude:

1. That we should approve a further loan of $\$ 1,043,869$ to the Central of Georgia Railway by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for a period of not exceeding three years from the date of the several parts thereof, the proceeds to be used for the purposes herein specified; and that said loan and the loan previously approved ky us should be secured by the pledge with the corporation of the followits described secrities, which shall apply pari passu and witlout preference to all of said loans:
(a) $\$ 10,970,000$, principal amount, of the applicant's ro. funding and general mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series " C " of 1959; Express Co.;
(c) 14 notes made by the Alabama Fuel \& Iron Co. to the serially on Oct. 1 of principal amount of \$oriod Oct 1, 1932, o Oct. 1, 1945, inclusive, duly endorsed and assigned by the Empire Land Co, to the applicant and by the applicant to the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and
(d) 1,000 shares of the common stock of the Empire Land Company;
2. That the applicant and the Empire Land Co. should agree with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that during the term of the loan, no mortgage or other encumbrance shall be placed upon any of the real estate now owned by the Empire Land Co. or hereafter acquired by it during the term of the 10an, nor any of such real estate disposed of, unless and until the consent of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation first shall have been obtained:
3. That no advance upon the loan herein approved, except for rent of leased lines, should be made until the Railroad Credit Corporation shall have first reimbursed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the sum of $\$ 206,687.50$ for the account of the applicant; 4. That an advance may be made of not exceeding $\$ 166,385$ of the entire loan herein approved, the proceeds of such advance to be used by the applicant for payment of rent of leased roads as set forth herein, prior to the reimbursement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the Railroad Credit Corporation of the amount of $\$ 206,687.50$ as provided in paragraph 3 thereof upon the pledge with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as collateral security for funding and peneral morta $5 \%$ bats sticant's refunding and general mortgage $\%$ bonds, serles C of 1959, provided, not be made unless and until the ener security $\$ 1,043,069$ should paragraph 1 first shall be pledged by theculicantered to in said paragraph 1 frst shall be pledge by the aponforth in this certificate first shall be complied with : forth in this certificate first shall be complied with

## Central of Georgia Ry

The supplemental report of the Commission, dated Aug. 1, says:
By our supplemental report and certificate of June 301932 in this proceeding, we approved a further loan of $\$ 1,043,869$ to the Central of Georgia Ry. from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Our approval of this further loan was conditioned upon the pledge by the applicant with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the following securities to apply passu and without preference to that and previous loans:
(a) $\$ 10,970,000$, principal amount, of the applicant's refunding and
general morttage $5 \%$ bonds, series C of 1959 . (b) 2,334 shares of the common stock of the Fruit Growers Express Co Co. of a principal amount of $\$ 855,337.50$, maturing. serially on Oct. I of
each year during the period Oct. 11932 to Oct. 111945 , incl., duly endorsed and assigned by the Empire Land Co, to the applicant and by the applicant
to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
(d) 1,000 shares of the common stock of the Empire Land Co.
In our report of June 301932 we stated that it was our undertsanding that the Railroad Credit Corporation had approved a loan in the amount of $\$ 81,328$ necessary to enable the applicant to meet its interest requirements due July 11932 and that the remainder of the applicant's interest requirements for 1932 aggregating $\$ 1,661,447$ less the amount already approved by the Railroad Credit Corporation, also constituted a proper Corporation. Accordingly, the further loan approved by our certificate of June 301932 did not include any amount for interest requirements.
A previous loan of $\$ 206,687.50$ already had been approved by the Railroad Credit Corporation to the applicant to enable the latter to meet interest requirements earlier in the year. At that time, however, the Railroad Credit Corporation was unable to make the loan and the Reconstrucion Finance Corporation holds the applicant's irrevocable order on the Railroad Credir Corporation authorizing and directing that Corporation to pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the account of the applicant this sum of $\$ 206,68750$. Our certificate herein of June 301932
contained a condition that the additional loan therein approved should not be made until the Railroad Credit Corporation had reimbursed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the sum of $\$ 206,687.50$.
It now appears that the Railroad Credit Corporation will require as security for the loans already made and proposed to be made by it to the applicant to enable it to meet its interest requirements, including the aforesaid loan of $\$ 206,687.50$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the following securities which we required to be pledged with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as security for loans from that corporation. (a) 14 notes made by the Alabama Fuel \& Iron Co. to the Empire Land each year during the period Oct. 11932 to Oct. 11945 , incl., duly endorsed
and assigned by the Empire Land Co. to the applicant and by the applicant to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
(b) 1,000 shares of the common stock of the Empire Land Co
Upon reconsideration of the application with these facts particularly In mind, we conclude that our supplemental report and certificate of June 30 1932 should be amended so as to omit the above notes and stock from the collateral required by said report and certificate to be pledged with the Reconstruction inance Corporation secuirty for the loan therein approved.

Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.
By the original application a total loan of $\$ 7,196,436$ was requested from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be advanced in the amounts and at the dates therein specified. On May 201932 the applicant fi'ed a supplemental application for a temporary loan of $\$ 600,000$ with which to pay overdue vouchers, thereby increasing the total loans requested to $\$ 7,796,436$.
Under dates of Feb. 25, March 15, April 29, and June 10 1932, we approved loans to the applicant of $\$ 3,629,500, \$ 82,080$, $\$ 595,500$, and
$\$ 600,000$, respectively, and deferred action with respect to the remaining $\$ 600,000$, respectively, and deferred action with respect to the remaining
items of the application, The loans were secured by the p'edge of items of the application, The loans were secured by the p'edge of $\$ 3,590,200$ of its prior lien mortgage $51 / 2 \%$ bonds, series B, both issues maturing in 1961 .

## Vecessities of the Applicant.

The original application was restricted to items of taxes, interest and maturities of fixed obligations, whereas the supp'emental application filed May 23 1932, as previously indicated, was for payment of vouchers for overdue or current expenses of maintenance and operation. Request is now made for a further loan of $\$ 767,000$, which the applicant proposes to use in meeting the following obligations:
Aug. 11932 State of Illinois, second installment of taxes for
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Aug. } 11932 & \begin{array}{c}\text { Series A equipment trust obligations, interest } \\ \text { Sept. } 1 \\ \text { Cook Co... Il., first instalment of taxes for the } \\ \text { year 1931 (est.) }\end{array}\end{array}$
$\$ 577,000$
13,500
176,500
The portion of the loan required for interest due Aug. 11932 on series A equipment trust obligations, amounting to $\$ 13,500$, is for a purpose for Which loans from the Railroad Credit Corporation may be made under its "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931," and application has been loan obtained from that Corporation will reduce the necessity of the applicant for borrowing from other sources, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Railroad Credit Corporation adopted July 21 1932, an immediate advance to the applicant for a period of two years in the amount of $\$ 13,500$ was approved, thereby reducing the loan required from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to $\$ 753,500$.

Upon consideration of the application and after investigation thereof, we conclude:

1. That we should approve a loan of not to exceed $\$ 753,500$ to the Ohicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry. by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a period not to exceed three years from the date of the making of the loan, to be secured by the further p'edge with said Corporation of prior lien mortgage $6 \%$ series A bonds of 1961 and prior lien mortgage $51 / 2 \%$ series B, 1961, in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 8,852,700$ now p edged as security for the loans heretofore approved by us as aforesaid.
2. That the Corporation will be adequate y secured; and

Finance Corenstruction Finance Corporation and this Commission, in writing, within 30 days from the making of such loan, of the expenditure or the proceeds thereof, for the purposes for which the loan is authorized.

In view of the earnings, of thenting, says:
In view of the earnings of the appicant in 1930, 1931, and in the first for the additional loan approved by the the security available is adequate

## Chicago Great Western RR.

On July 141932 Chicago Great Western RR. submitted an application for a loan under the provisions of Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

## The Application

The applicant requests a loan of $\$ 2,000,000$ to be used to pay 1932 maturities of equipment obligations, taxes and interest on its bonds. In order that the funds may be used to meet the obligations for which they are needed, they are requested to be made aval'ab'e in the following


Total.................................................................... $\$ 2,000,000$
The applicant requests the loan for a term of three years from the dates upon which the funds are recelved, to bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the Corporation.
The applicant represents that it is unable to secure the funds necessary to meet these obligations upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public. It is our vierv that the question of the applicant's ability to obtain these funds through banking channels or from the general public is committed by Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act primarily to the Corporation.

> Necessities of the Applicant.
follows:
(a) Rentals payable to the Pullman Car \& Manufacturing
Corp. in June, September and December, in respect of 300 steel hopper cars--................................................... (b) Rentals payable to the same company in May, August and
November, in respect of 2,800 box and automobile cars.-
(c) Retirement of equipment trust certificates dre Oct. 11932 , etirement of equipment trust certificates due Oct. 11932 ,
relating to the purchase of 30 locomotives .................
(d) Retirement of note due Dec. 26 1932, held by Lima Loco(e) For payment of advalorem county taxes, due in the States of For payment of advalorem county taxes, due in the States of
Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota in July, September and
October 1932, and Minnesota State earnings taxes due
in August 1932. 153,850

Total 710,880

The applicant has become a party to the "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931" of the Railroad Credit Corporation. Sums paid or payable to the Railroad Credit Corporation for the first five months of 1932, representing revenues received by the applicant from increases in freight rates permitted by the above decision, amount to $\$ 133,138$. The applicant estimates that sums to be similarly received and payable during the last seven months of the year will approximate $\$ 209,000$, making a total of $\$ 342,138$ for the year.
The applicant has applied to the Railroad Credit Corporation for a loan of funds for the term of three years, to pay the interest on its bonds due in September 1932 in the amount of $\$ 710.880$, also covered by the application to the Corporation. We are advised that the Rallioad Credit Corporation anticipates that it will have funds a valabie for this 'oan when needed, and in mis ront needs are provided fore, will be li
to $\$ 1,289,120$.
In addition to the necessities for which the loan from the Corporation is asted the applicant will be called upon of the following short-term obligations during the life of the loan
Bearer note for two years maturing Oct. 7 1933.................. $\$ 3,175,200$ Bearer note for two years maturing oct.
90 day note held by the First Nationai Bank of Chicago, due
July 51932 .
$150,175,200$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { July } 5 \text { 1932 } \\ \text { 90-day note held by the Central Repubic Bank \& Trust Co. of } & 150,000 \\ \text { Chica } 0 \text { due duly } 51932\end{array}$

The bearer note for two years is non-interest bearing prior to maturity. After maturity it bears interest at $6 \%$ per annum. The applicant states that it anticipates no difficulty ib ontaining renewal of any of these obligations.

## 19322

to meet equipment obligations as follows:

These sums include interest charges under equipment leases varying from $\$ 202,180$ in 1932 to approximately $\$ 100,000$ in 1935 . During the period from 1920 to 1929 inclusive maturities of equipment obligations amounted to only $\$ 43,400$ annually.
On June 301932 the applicant had unpaid overdue vouchers in the hands of its Treasurer aggregating $\$ 580,000$, representing purchases of coal, ties, other materials and supplies, and rentals, taxes, and joint-facility maintenance and operating expenses. These it expects to be able to pay out of income during the latter part of the year
The appicant estumates t7s rixed charges at $\$ 1,867,790$ for 1932, $\$ 1$, 821,546 for 1933 , and $\$ 1,778,692$ for 1934, including interest on funded and unfunded debt (exclusive of interest included in payments under income charges and rent for leased roads. The corresponding fixed charges for 1931 amounted to $\$ 1,853,860$

Security.
As security for the loan applied for, the applicant offers to pledge its first mortgage $4 \%$ gold bonds, due in 1959, in the ratio of $300 \%$ of the amount of the loan sought. These bonds are secured by a direct first lien upon the 1,034 miles of road and all equipment owned by the applicant, subject to a s700,00 minal, and st,ias, secured by securities of
$\$ 25,421,652$.

Conclusions.
Upon consideration of the application and after investigation thereof, we conclude:

1. That we should approve a loan of not exceeding $\$ 1,289,000$ to the Chicago Great Western RR. by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for a period not to exceed three years from the date thereof, to be used for the payment of taxes and maturities of equipment obligations
2. That the applicant should pledge with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as collateral security for the loan, $\$ 5,000,000$ of its first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, due in 1959, issued prior to the Transportation Act, 1920;
3. That the applicant should be required to report to the Reconstruction Corporation and to us, in writing, within 30 days of the making of each advance upon the loan, the expenditure of the proceeds thereof for the purposes for which it is authorized.

## Eureka-Nevada Ry

Under date of April 21, 1932, the Eureka-Nevada Railway filed with us andion for a loan under the provisions of section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

## The Application

The amount of the loan applied for is $\$ 10,000$, to be repaid within three years from date, the proceeds to be used for the following purposes:

To repay loan to Bank of California, San
Francisco, California 2,500

To complete third motor car 300

The applicant represents that the necessary funds cannot be secured from other sources at the present time. It is our view that the ability of the applicant to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public with which to meet its obligations is a question committed by section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act primarily to the corporation.
At the date of application, the applicant was holding conferences with connecting trunk lines covering joint rates in order to comply with the "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931," of the Railroad Credit Corporation. No final rates between the applicant and its connecting trunk line have as yot applied for or received any loan from the Railroad Credit has not app

Necessities of the Applicant
Due to an unusually severe winter in Nevada the applicant's line of railroad was snow-bound for 55 days, resulting in exceptional
expenditures to open the line to traffic. These efforts were successiul in part, and the applicant found it possible to transport feed to the farming section served by the rallway, saving thereby many thousands of dollars worth of cattle. The melting of the heavy snows in March caused severe floods which carried away two bridges and undermined the track at two points, necessitating the laying of a new roadbed. Service is being maintained at present by transporting mall and freight across temporary structures and loading them upon motor cars at the other side of the bridges, while efforts are being made to construct temporary bridges which will sustain the weight of light motor equipment. The application states that the amount of $\$ 5,750$ requested for repair of roadway included $\$ 1,000$ for new piling; $\$ 500$ for bridge timbers, $\$ 500$ for new ties, $\$ 250$ for other materials, and the balance for labor. The $\$ 1,000$ is requested to replace burned flues on one engine. This damage occurred while the engine was in use supplying motive power to a snow plow.
The service rendered at present is largely carried on by motor cars and the applicant states that the installation of a third motor car which is now on hand, but which will require the amount of $\$ 300$ to complete, will provide sufficient motive power for its service. The oan of $\$ 2,500$ from the Bank of California will fall due July 10, 1932. entailed by snow removal in January and February. The applicant entailes by snow removal in January and February. The applicant states that at the time of the making of the loan it was distinctly understood that the loan was to be paid when due. The applicant urther states that the Bank of California has been the depositary of the rallway funds, and has always responded to emergency requests of this nature. It is desired by the applicant's offlcers to preserve in the future. Since filing its application, the applicant has reduced by $\$ 1,000$ the amount owning on this bank loan. The amount of $\$ 450$ required for working capital as stated in the application, is the minimum necessary to take care of payrolls and expenses pending collection of intercompany accounts.
Subsequent to the filing of the application herein, the applicant has informed us that, if our approval is given to the application for a $\$ 10,000$ loan, only such amount of the proceeds thereof will be used as is necessary for rehabilitation of road and equipment, which the applicant estimates will be not more than $\$ 6,000$. We shall consider herein the approval of a loan in that amount and for that purpose.

## Security

As security for any loan the applicant agrees to execute and deliver to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a mortgage which will constitute a first lien upon all of its physical property including equipment. It has issued no bonds and none of its property is mortgaged. Its authorized capital stock is $\$ 500,000$, all of which is outstanding and owned by Nevada Associates Incorporated, a Massachusetts corporation organized as a security-holding company. The only debt outstanding other than current liabilities consists of the loan for $\$ 2,500$ to the Bank of California, due July 10, 1932, to the discharge of which a part of the proceeds of the loan will be used. There are no equipment obligations outstanding.

## Conctustons

Upon consideration of the application, and after investigation thereof, we conclude:

1. That we should approve a loan to the Eureka-Nevada Rallway from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the amount of $\$ 6,000$, for a period of not exceeding three years, the proceeds thereof to be used solely for repair and rehabilitation of the applicant's road and equipment, to be secured by the pledge of a like principal amount of bonds to be issued under a first mortgage in form satisfactory to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation;
2. That the corporation will be adequately secured.

## Greene County RR.

On March 251932 the Greene County RR. filed an application for a loan under the provisions of section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. Supplementary representations were filed on May 23 1932.

The Application.
The applicant requests a loan of $\$ 40,000$ for a term of three years, for the following purposes:
To pay audited vouchers for wages, taxes, locomotive rent, coal
 To repay Forest Greene on account of advances in the amount of
\$42,477


Total
 The applicant states that it has been unable to secure needed funds elsewhere than from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It has and principal stockholder, on his personal credit. He is now unable and principal stockholder, on his personal credit. He is now unable the question of the ability of the applicant to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public is one committed by section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act primarily to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
The applicant has become a party to the "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931" of the Railroad Credit Corporation. Under this plan the applicant has paid $\$ 36$ to the Railroad Oredit Corporation for the account of January and estimates average receipts of $\$ 30$ a month from the increase in freight rates permitted in our decision. The applicant has not applied for a loan from the Railroad Credit Corporation.

## Necessities of the Applicant.

The above recited purposes for which the loan is sought indicate the character and extent of the current financial requirements of the applicant as stated by it. The balance in "audited accounts and wages payable" was not materially greater on Dec. 311931 than it was on Dec. 311929 or 1930 and "loans and bills payable" were no greater on Dec. 311931 than they were on Dec. 31 1928, 1929 or 1930. The major increase has been in "miscellaneous accounts payable," which increased $\$ 10,962$ from Dec. 311928 to Dec. 31 1931. Funds with which to purchase a locomotive are sought in order to avoid future rentals of $\$ 2,400$ a year which the applicant has been paying since 1927. The funds advanced the applicant by Forest Greene which the applicant seeks to repay in part were borpressing personal this purs. The bance of sci000 on the Government loan was due July 15 1931, but has been extended to July 151932.

The applicant's cash balance was $\$ 819$ on March 31 1932. It was originally estimated by the applicant that it would have $\$ 6,675$ on hand on Dec. 311932 if it received a loan of $\$ 40,000$. With the increase in be somewhat better than as thus estimated.

## Security.

As security for the loan of $\$ 40,000$ requested, the applicant offers $\$ 75,000$ of its first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, maturing 1950. These bonds are now pledged to the United States as security for the loan under section 210 but it is the applicant's intention to use a part of the proceeds of the proposed loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to discharge The loan under section 210 and release the security now pledged therefor. The bonds in question constitute part of the applicant's only issue, author-
zed by the mortgage in the amount of $\$ 100,000$ and by us in the amount zed by the mortgage in the amount of $\$ 100,000$ and by us in the amount He is willing to pledge the latter bonds also for the loan and to endorse He is willing to pledge the latter bonds also for the loan and to endorse
it personally, meanwhile waiving interest on his holdings. The mortgage is closed. The loan under section 210 for which the applicant's bonds were accepted as collateral was endorsed and unconditionally guaranteed by Forest Greene.

## Conclusions.

If the loan herein applied for were approved, that action would necessarily be-based upon anticipated improvement in the applicant's earnings for the future, Its past record of earnings does not warrant the entire loan sought. If earnings estimated for the future are realized, an increase in the advances to the applicant may be justified. Such increase should, however, in our opinion, await the demonstration of improved earnings capacity of the applicant. A trial period will test the soundness of the service of this railroad to increase their efforts in its support.
Upon consideration of the application and after investigation thereof. we conclude:

1. That consideration of the application for loans for purposes other than repayment of the loan to the applicant under section 210 for payment of vouchers and for purchase of a locomotive should be deferred pending a further showing that such loans can be adequately secured.
2. That an immediate loan of $\$ 17,165$ for three years for the latter purposes should be approved.
3. That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be adequately secured for the latter loan by the deposit of $\$ 94,000$ of the applicant's first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, maturing 1950, and its note evidencing the said loan endorsed and guaranteed as to both principal and interest by Forest Greene.
4. That Forest Greene should execute a waiver of interest payments on the pledged bonds for the life of the loan.
5. That the applicant should be required to agree to use the proceeds of the loan solely for the purposes for which it is authorized.

## Hoosac Tunnel \& Wilmington RR.

[J On June 141932 the Hoosac Tunnel \& Wilmington RR. filed an application for a loan under the provisions of Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

The Application.
The loan applied for is $\$ 60,000$ for a term of three years, and is requested or the following purposes:

## To meet the following long-standing obligations to the Boston \& Maine RR.

 Freight balances Feb. 151929 to June 301930 with interest. Rental of Hoosac Tunnel Station facilities for 17 months...

Total
Less ticket balance credit, March 11932


To Pay-m bank loans.
Short-term
Short-term individual loans $6,600.00$
$10,000.00$
Audited vouchers for materi
For purchase and installation of new ties For maintenance and improvement of brid................................
For roadbed repairs and other line changes in the nature of
Total.
$\$ 66,731.79$ omount of the desired these obligations can be settled for $\$ 60,000$ to the Boston \& Maine RR, will bring about an agreement with deb company in the matters of car hire and station service charges which will reduce its operating expenses $\$ 3,500$ annually, under present business conditions.
The short-term bank loans are held by two banks, one for $\$ 5,000$ by the Franklin County Trust Co.. Greenfield, Mass., and the other by the Brattleboro Trust Co., Brattleboro, Vt., in the amuont of $\$ 1,600$. Both loans are evidenced by usnecured notes for three months. There are 14 of the short-term individual loans ranging in amount from $\$ 2,600$ to $\$ 100$ These are all held by stockholders of the company, excepting two aggregating $\$ 300$. The three largest loans amount to $\$ 2,600$ each, and are held by the three largest stockholders of the company, whose holding amount to $63.5 \%$ of the total stock outstanding. One of these creditors is also President of the company and is connected with one of the largest industries served by it. Two other creditors are officers of the comgny.
The applicant represents that it is unable elsewhere to secure the funds necessary to meet these obligations upon any terms. It is our view that the question of the applicants ability to procure the necessary funds through banking channels or from the general public is committed by Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act primarily to the Corporation
The applicant is not a party to the "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931" of the Railroad Credit Corporation

## Security.

As security for the loan the applicant offers $90 \%$ of its first mortgage $6 \%$ coupon bonds, due in 1948, authorized in the principal amount of $\$ 75,000$ and outstanding in the amount of $\$ 47,600$. Holders of bonds in the amount of $\$ 40,100$ have agreed to deposit them as security for the loan, and in addition $\$ 27,400$ of the bonds are held by the trustees, never having been sold. The total of the bonds available as sceurity thus is $\$ 67,500$ The bonds are secured by a closed mortgage carrying a first lien on al of the company's property. Issue and sale of the bonds at not less than par was authorized by us in October 1928. The bonds are not listed on any exchange, and there is, therefore, no established market value.

Conclusions.
Upon consideration of the application and after investigation thereof re conclude:

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1. That we should approve a loan of not exceeding $\$ 23,600$ to the Hoosac Tunnel \& Wilmington RR. by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for a period not to exceed
for the following purposes: Payment ot Boston \& Maine RR. Co. on account of freight
balances owed and Hoosac Tumnel station rentals.......... Payment of outstanding bank loans.
Payment of unpaid vouchers for pur

## chase of ties

## Total

2. That the applicant should pledge with the Reconstruction Finance gage $6 \%$ coupon bonds of 1948 .

Minneapolis St Paul \& Sault Ste Marie Railway
On Feb. 91932 the Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. filed application for loans of $\$ 15,329,608.84$ from the Reconstruction Finance from the Railroad Credit Corporation under its "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931," in part for the purposes covered by the application here under consideration. There also was filed a copy of an application by the Wisconsin Central Ry., a subsidiary of the applicant, to the Railroad Credit Corporation for a loan of $\$ 696,660$. On Feb. 251932 we certified our approval of a loan of $\$ 2,300,000$ to the applicant, for specified purposes, without prejudice to consideration of additional loans covered by the application. We deferred consideration of the application of the Wisconsin Central. The loan of $\$ 2,300,000$ was secured by (a) the pledga of $\$ 2,000$,-
000 capital stock of the Central Terminal Ry. (b) assignment of rentals 000 capital stock of the Central Terminal Ry. (b) assignment of rentals received by the Central Terminal Ry. from sub-leases of portions of its
property (c) pledge of $\$ 1,750,000$ first mortgage gold bonds of the C.arkproperty (c) pledge of $\$ 1,750,000$ first mortgage gold bonds of the C.arktion all sums received by the applicant for retirement of bonds under tion all sums received by the applicant for retirement of bonds under
operations of the sinking fund provision of the mortgage securing the Clarkoperations of the sinking fund provision of the mortga
son Coal Mining Co. first mortgage bonds aforesaid.
On June 71932 the applicant filed copies of an amendment to its application, reducing the total amount of the of an amendment to its applisecurity offered therefor. The original application as amended will be hereinafter referred to as the application.

## The Application

As stated in our previous report, the necessities of the applicant for which the loan was originally requested consist of taxes and maturities of notes, equipment obligations, and interest. The loan applied for by the Wisconsin Central is for interest only.
The loan of $\$ 2,300,000$ provided for the applicant's necessities for taxes and maturing equipment obligations through the month of July 1932 and the interest requirements of the applicant and of the Wisconsin Central for the months of March and April, 1932. We are advised that the Railroad Oredit Corporation has provided for the interest requirements of both carriers for the months of Mya and June, 1932, and expects to provide through direct loans for the similar requirements of both companies for the months of July, August and September, 1932.
Necessities of the applicant not previously provided for are as follows: Principal of Equipment Obligations-
Due in August 1932 .
Due in August 1932 September 1932
Due
$\$ 12,769.77$
$155,859.30$
Taxes-

Due in August 1932
$150,000.00$
Due, date not determin
.i.i.iw
Total.
$\$ 10,525,629.07$
The applicant asserts that it has secured from the holders of the oneyear secured notes agreements to accept one-half of the face amount of the notes in cash at maturity and one-half in the applicant's new two-year $6 \%$ notes, secured by $\$ 6,250,000$ of its first refunding mortgage $51 / 2 \%$ by is of 1978, bearing the unconditional guaranty of the Canadian Pacific Ry, as to interest. The applicant now requests a loan of $\$ 5,000,000$ for wo years to make the cash payments required by this financing, and waives expects to expects to be able to obtain them from other sources.

## Security.

As security for the loan the applicant offers, in addition to the security pledged for the loan heretofore approved, $\$ 6,250,000$ of its first refunding in August, 1931, in the amount of $\$ 12,500,000$ to this issue were pledged of one-year notes maturing Aug. 1 1932. The bonds offered $\$ 10,000,000$ for the loan from the Corporation will be released from pledge under the one-year notes through payment of $50 \%$ of the notes in cash at maturity. The applicant represents that the holders of the present notes have agreed to accept the same terms and the same security for the $\$ 5,000,000$ of new notes to be issued as proposed for the loan from the Corporation.
The loan to the applicant of $\$ 2,300,000$, approved by us on Feb. 251932 ,
ncluded $\$ 486,000$ to meet the interest obligations of the applical Included $\$ 486,000$ to meet the interest obligations of the applicant and the Wisconsin Central Ry., due in March and April, 1932. We required that the loan be secured in part by the applicant's irrevocable order on the Railroad Credit Corporation, authorizing and directing it to pay this sum to the Corporation. Pursuant to this requirement, the Railroad Credit the applicant for the purpose of meeting its March interest requirements The Railroad Credit Corporation later loaned the applicant directly $\$ 352,000$ to meet its April interest payments, thus relieving the Cirectly $\$ 352,000$ necessity of advancing this part of the loan. The applicant has repaid $\$ 163,053$ of the sums loaned to it by the Corporation pursuant to approval in our previous certificates in this proceeding. If we approve the loan herein requested, the total loans approved for the applicant, including the remainder of the loan under our previous certificate, will, including $\$ 6,650,947$. The total of loans applied for from the Pallroad Crount to poration by the applicant and by the Wisconsin Central Ry . Credit Corit is anticipated will be granted by that body, amounts to $\$ 3,570,514$.

Conclusions.
Upon consideration of the application and after investigation thereof, we conclude:

1. That we should approve a further loan of $\$ 5,000,000$ by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the applicant for the term of two years to be used in part payment at maturity of the applicant's one-year secured notes due Aug. 11932.
2. That the applicant should pledge with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as collateral security for the loan, $\$ 6,250,000$ of its first refunding mortgage $51 / 2 \%$ series B bonds of 1978, payment of interest on which is guaranteed by the Canadian Pacific Ry.
3. That the applicant should agree with the Reconstruction Finance Oorporation that all stocks and bonds required as collateral security under the terms prescribed in our certificate of approval of the loan of $\$ 2,300,000$, all related assignments and agreements constituting part security for the
said loan, and the bonds which the said railway company is required to pledge as security for the loan herein conditionally approved, shall apply pari passu and without preference to any unpaid portion of the loan of
$\$ 2,300,000$ and to the loan of $\$ 5,000,000$ herein conditionally approved, $\$ 2,300,000$ and to the loan of $\$ 5,000,000$ herein conditionally approved. Corporation binding commitments of the holders thereof, or other evidence in form satisfactory to that corporation, that $\$ 5,000,000$ principal amount of the applicant's one-year secured notes now outstanding and maturing Aug. 1932 min be rerinanced to a maturity date not earlier than the maturiby date of the loan the remainder of the notes at maturity, without assistance from the Ee-
construction Finance Corporation other than the said loan.

## New York Chicago \& St Louis RR

The application of The New York, Chicago \& St. Louis RR originally submitted to us on Feb. 11, 1932, and requested a loan in
an amount not exceeding $\$ 33,000,000$. On Feb. 24, 1932, we certified our approval of a loan of $\$ 9,300,000$ to the applicant by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Our approval, which was without prejudice to an additional loan, extended to an advance of $\$ 9,300,000$ to pay $\$ 700,000$ of overdue vouchers, $\$ 1,300,000$ of fixed charges due March 1, 1932, $\$ 1,300,000$ of fixed charges due April 1, 1932, and a bank loan of $\$ 6,000,000$ due March 7,1932 . We deferred consideration of the applicant's request for a loan to provide funds oct. 1, 1932, and the maturity of the applicant's on Sept. 1, and Oct. 1, 1932, and the maturity of the applicant's 3-year, $6 \%$, gold
notes on Oct. 1 1932. As a condition of our approval, we required notes on Oct. 1 1932. As a condition of our approval, we required the applicant to pledge with the corporation certificates of deposit representing a total of 297,993 shares of the capital stocks of the Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry., together with $\$ 10,500,000$ of the applicant's
refunding mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series C. maturing Sept. 11978. These securities were released by the Guaranty Trust Co. upon 11978. of the $\$ 6,000,000$ note on March 7, 1932. The applicant has duly reported the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan heretofore made On Feb. 6, 1932, the applicant filed with the Railroad Credit Co poration an application for a loan of $\$ 4,900,000$ to be advanced in four installments, for the payment of fixed interest obligations. It was intended that the first two installments, of $\$ 1,300,000$ each, desired on Feb. 27 and March 29, 1932, would provide for a reassignment of the advance of like amounts by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. As a condition of the loan, in addition to the conditions prescribed by us, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation required the applicant to file with it an irrevocable order on the Rallroad Credit Corporation to pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the sum of $\$ 2,600,000$, when and as the credit corporation should be in funds which would enable it to do so. A loan to the applicant of that amount was authorized by the Railroad Credit Corporation on February 24, 1932, but was not made.

## Supplemental Request of Applicant

On May 24, 1932, the applicant filed with us a supplemental request for approval of an additional loan of $\$ 3,000,000$ for a term not exceeding three years. The dates on which the additional funds were requested and the general purposes of the further loan were:
July 1, 1932; to pay for additions and betterments $\qquad$ 700,000 August 29, 1932; to pay fixed charges $1,200,000$
$1,100,000$ September 28, 1932; to pay fixed charges $1,100,000$
$\$ 3,000,000$
Total
The remaining items in the original application were requirements to meet the maturity of $\$ 20,000,000$ of $6 \%$ gold notes, due Oct. 1 , 1932 , and to finance $\$ 700,000$ of additions and betterments on Jan. 1, 1933. The application for a loan for these two items remalns
of record but is not urged upon us for consideration at this time, to defer consideration of the items of fixed charges, amounting to $\$ 2,300,00$, cover consideration cost In the cost of the request- for in immedite lon of $\$ 700,000$
In support additions and bor the is shown below. It is stated that the proposal is confined to actual necessities.


## Cleveland, Ohfo: Elimination of

tlonal facilitiles ade crossings; add1

Toledo, Ohlo: Change of alignment $\$ 1,003,000 \$ 1,003,000 \quad \$ 390,000 \$ 267,500$ | Toledo, ohio: Change or angoment, $\begin{array}{l}\text { etc, in connecton with new boulevard } \\ \text { Chicago, Ill.: Change in yard at 103d }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Clo }\end{array}$ | St., in connection With yard at 103d


Ango
R Ra
Syster
Systen
Syster all and track material...
System: N
System: w
27 items,
7 items, Widening roadway shoulders. slgnals, assessments fridge renewals,
provements, wile 1 m provements, water stations, improve
ments to equipments to equipment as described in schedule Q of applicatlon and statement No. 5 supplemental
request $\begin{array}{llll}620,000 & 607,671 & 100,000 & 49,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}49,777 & 35,344 & \\ 1,927,205 & 387,992 & 387 \\ 471,356 & 160,40 & \\ & 60,\end{array}$
 Subject to final adjustment at $\$ 75,000$ upon payment or $\$ 125,000$ held in escrew
In the case of the first four items listed, the expenditures are for completion of projects under contract and being prosecuted under State or city authority. Nearly all of the other work has been begun and may be considered necessary in the operation of the railroad, rather than as the initiation of new enterprises. We are of the opinion that a loan for these purposes may properly be made under the provisions of section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act and that the allocation of loan funds to the individual items of the improvement program may be in the approximate amounts Indicated in the applicant's supplemental statement. This applles o the loan of $\$ 700,000$ for additions and betterments which the applicant desires on July 1, 1932, and the expenditure of such sum is proposed to cover the period February 11 to July 31, 1932. Expenditures for additions and betterments subsequent to the latter date will fall within the scope of the further advance to be considered
later. later.

Conctusions
Upon further consideration of the application and supporting data, and after investigation thereof, we conclude: 1. That we should approve a further loan to The New York,
Chicago \& St. Louis RR by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Chicago \& St. Louis RR by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for a term not exceeding three years, for the purpose of providing funds to pay a portion of the additions and betterment
in the application, in an amount not exceeding $\$ 700,000$; 2. That the loan herein approved should be secured by the pledge pari passu, for this and other loans approved by us, of the collateral
now held by the corporation, together with 15,000 shares of the (he Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR

The second supplemental report of the Commission says in part :
On July 131932 we approved a further loan of $\$ 700,000$ to the applican subject to the condition that such loan be secured by pledge, pari passu for this and other loans, of the collateral then held by the Reconstructio Finance Corporation, together with 15,000 shares of the common capital stock of the Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR. We stated in our report that the applicant had this stock available for pledge with the Corporation We also stated that, on Feb. 24 1932, the Railroad Credit Corporatio authorized a loan of $\$ 2,600,000$ to the applicant, but that such loan had not been made. Among the securities tendered to the Credit Corporation stock. In accordance with our order of March 29 1932, in Detroit \& T. S. L. R. Co. Securities, 184 I. C. C. 29, that carrier has issued 15,720 share of its common stock, and the holdings of the Nickel Plate have thereby of its common stock, and the holdings of the Nickel Plate have thereby the Grand Trunk Western RR.

We have been advised that the Credit Corporation will now make the loan of $\$ 2,600,000$ to the applicant, such loan to be in reimbursement of a like amount advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with our approval of a loan of $\$ 9,300,000$. New York C. \& St. L. RR. Co. Reconstruction Loan, 180 I. C. O. 525. The loan of $\$ 9,300,000$ included $\$ 2,600,000$ to pay fixed charges due to March 1 and April 1 1932. In exercising this reimbursement the Railroad Credit Corporation requires the pledge of all Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line stock owned by the applicant. We find that the further loan of $\$ 700,000$, togethe with the previous loan of $\$ 9,300,000$, when reduced to $\$ 6,700,000$ as afore said, will be adequately secured by the pledge, pari passu, for both of said loans, of the collateral now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, viz., certificates of deposit representing 297,993 shares of the capital stock of the Wheeling amount of the applicant's refunding mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds of 1978.

## Pere Marquette Ry

On May 19, 1932, the Pere Marquette Rallway flled with us coples of an application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan under the provisions of section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

## The Application

The applicant requests a loan of $\$ 3,000,000$ to be made available to It on or about July 15, 1932, for a term of three years, with the right to repay the same in whole at any time, or in part from time to time. It is requested for the purpose of paying, on or before maturity on August 1, 1932, $\$ 3,000,000$, principal amount, of Lake Erie Detrossor the Pre Marquette R, R. These bonds were assumed by the decessor, the Pere Marquette R . R. These bonds were assumed by the the reorganization of 1917.
The applicant represents that it is unable to secure the funds nec essary to meet this obligation upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public. It is our view that this question is committed by Act primarily to the corporation.
The applicant asserts that no unsatisfled loans have been made to It by the Railroad Administration, by the United States under section 210 of the transportation act, 1920, or under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. It has no claims upon the Government under sections 204 or 209 of the transportation act, 1920
No payments have been made by the applicant on account of excess net rallway operating income under section $15 \%$ of the interstate commerce act, nor any securities pledged for any indebtedness unde that section. On July 3, 1931, we issued a tentative recapture order finding the excess net rallway operating income of the applicant for the period March 1, 1820, to December 31, 1925, inclusive, to be $\$ 1,641,025.31$, and ordering it to pay one-half of this sum to us in accordance with the provisions of section 15a. The appicant protested the tentative finding and proceedings for determination of the issue raised in the protest are now pending before us.

## Necessities of the Applicant

Aside from the collateral-trust bonds maturing on August 1, 1932 in the amount of $\$ 3,000,000$, the applicant's only other obligation maturing during the life of the loan are equipment trusts, payment upon which will be due in the amount of $\$ 1,182,000$ annually up to Dec. 31, 1935. Bonds issued by the Lake Erie \& Detroit River Ry., a Canadian subsidiary of the applicant, mature on August 1 bills payable as of De 31, 1931. It asserts that as of the date of the application the amount of unpaid vouchers held by the treasurer application the amount
The applicant has become a party to the "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931," of the Rallroad Credit Corporation. It states tributing Plan, 1931," of the Railroad Credit Corporation. It state that it has neither applied for nor received any loans from that loan.

## Security

The applicant offers as security for the loan its first-mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series C, due 1980, in such amount as may be needed to constitute adequate security for the loan

As of Dec. 31, 1931, the par value of the applicant's outstanding capital stock was $\$ 68,675,000$. It consisted of $\$ 11,200,000$ of priorpreference, $\$ 12,429,000$ of preferred, and $\$ 45,046,000$ of common stock in shares of par value of $\$ 100$ each. The prior-preference stock and the preferred stock are both entitled to $5 \%$ cumulative dividends, and to preference in liquidation or dissolution of the company.
The applicant's total funded debt outstanding in the hands of the public, as of Dec. 31, 1931, amounted to $\$ 77,273,000$, consisting of $\$ 64,955,000$ of first-mortgage bonds, $\$ 3,000,000$ of collateral-trust bonds holds in its treasury first-mortgage bonds in the amount of $\$ 6,386,000$

The total funded obligations issued by it thus amounted to $\$ 83,659,000$ The Lake Erie \& Detroit River division first collateral trust $41 / 2$ per cent bonds, maturing on August 1, 1932, are outstanding in the解 the Lake Erie \& Detroit River Ry., which company is controlled by collateral trust bonds ownership of all of its capital stock. The $\$ 3,000,000$, principal amount, of first-morteposit with the trustee of Lake Erie \& Detroit River Ry., constituting the entire funded debt of that company, all of which is owned by the applicant.
The collateral-trust.bonds were issued by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, predecessor of the applicant. Under the provisions of the applicant's first mortgage, $\$ 3,000,000$ of first-mortgage bonds may be issued upon retirement of the collateral-trust bonds at maturity. On May 19, 1932, the applicant filed with us an application for authority under section 20 a of the interstate commerce act to issue , among other securities, $\$ 3,000,000$ of its first-mortgage $41 / 2 \%$, series C, gold bonds due 1980, to pledge as security for the loan obtained to refund the collateral-trust bonds. In the event of the issuance these bonds, there will be available as security for the loan of $\$ 3,000,000$ the applicant's first-mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds in a total principal amount of $\$ 9,386,000$, valued by the applicant at par. The applicant's first-mortgage bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. During the period from 1923 to 1930, inclusive, the series A $5 \%$ bonds sold for prices ranging from a low of $903 / 4$ in
1923 to a high of 107 in 1927 . Since Jan. 1 , 1932, they have sold 1923 to a high of 107 in 1927. Since Jan. 1, 1932, they have sold
from 69 to 33 . During the period 1923 to 1930 , inclusive, the prices from 69 to 33. During the period 1923 to 1930, inclusive, the prices of the series B $4 \%$ bonds ranged from a low of $757 / 8$ in 1923 to a high of $961 / 2$ in 1928. Since Jan. 1, 1932, the range has been from 19 35. The seres $41 / 2 \%$ bonds were not issued until March, 1930. During 1930 they (June 24).
As of Dec. 31, 1931, the applicant owned stocks and bonds of aff liated companies of a par value of $\$ 7,554,600$, all of which were pledged under its first mortgage or under the collateral-trust agree pledged under ary in treasury securities of othe companies of a par value of $\$ 939$
The applicant guarantees jointly and severally with the Bessemer \& Lake Erie R. R., in case of a default, principal and interest of $\$ 266,000$ of first-mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds and $\$ 80,000$ of gold deben ture $5 \%$ bonds of the Marquette \& Bessemer Dock \& Navigation Co As security against such contingency the applicant holds one-half of the capital stock of the navigation company.
As of March 31, 1932, the applicant's balance sheet showed investment in road and equipment of $\$ 157,804,828$, including approximately 3 miles of wholly owned and jointly owned tracks in Canada. As of the same date, accrued depreciation amounted to $\$ 16,854,615$. Deducting this from the investment account would leave $\$ 140,950,213$. Tota investments amounted to $\$ 174,068,290$, including investment of $\$ 10$, 729,238 in stocks and bonds, and $\$ 3,695,169$ advances to affiliated companies.
Pursuant to section 19a of the interstate commerce act, we found the value for rate-making purposes of the property owned and used by the applicant for common-carrier purposes as of June 30, 1915, located in the United States, to be $\$ 62,705,398$, including $\$ 2,455,398$ fo working capital. Net additions and betterments up to Dec. 31, 1931 amounted to $\$ 63,634,585$. The applicant now uses property previousl classified by us as owned but not used and valued as of valuation dat at $\$ 352,200$. If there be added to the value found for owned and used property as of valuation date, the net additions and betterments and $\$ 352,200$ for property the use of which was taken over by the applicant, the total becomes $\$ 126,692,183$. If from the value found for owned but not used property as of valuation date, there be deducted the value found for property subsequently abandoned or now operated by the applicant, and if net additions and betterments subsequent to valuation date be added, the total would be $\$ 189,940$. The value found for noncarrier property as of valuation date, less subsequen retirements of $\$ 63,154$, amounts to $\$ 346,617$.
The value for rate-making purposes as of valuation date of property used but not owned by the applicant we found to be $\$ 3,428,305$. If there be deducted irom this value the net retirements of property up to December 31, 1931, the remainder will be $\$ 2,246,717$

## Conclusions

Upon consideration of the application and after investigation thereof, we conclude

1. That we should approve a loan of $\$ 3,000,000$ to the Pere Marquette Ry. by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a period ments collateral-trust $41 / 2 \%$ bonds due August 1, 1932 ;
2. Chat the applicant should pledge with the Reconstruction F1its first-mortgage, series C, $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds of 1980 .

## Savannah \& Atlanta Ry

On June 201932 Charles E. Gay, Jr., receiver of the Savannah \& Atlants Ry., filed an application for a loan under the provisions of Section 5 of the The Application.

## The Application.

The recelver requests a loan of $\$ 828.761 .10$ payable three years after the date thereof, to bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the Corporation. State, county and school district taxes be used for the following purposes State, county and school district taxes $\qquad$
Unpaid youchers due Georgia RR, for maintenanee and opera-
tion of joint terminals at Camak, Ga., for period February


Total
\$828,761.10
The properties of the railway were placed in receivership on March 4 1921 in a creditor's suit in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia, Savannah Division. By a decree of foreclosutre and sale entered March 171930 in the receivership and certain
foreclosure proceedings filed subsequent thereto, the properties were ordered foreclosure proceedings filed subsequent thereto, the properties were ordered sold either in separate parcels, or as a whole. In the event of sale as an entirety, an upset price of $\$ 1,000,000$ was fixed. Authority was also granted to reorganize the railway under a plan contemplating the issue and sale of stock and bonds to provide the requisite funds to pay taxes, priority claims, recelver's certificates, and other indebtedness. By reason of the dethe reorganizan of the securities market, it has not been possible to make tion committees have been successful in securing funds with which to

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discharge the outstanding claims against the property. It is our view that the question of the ability of the applicant to procure funds through banking channels or the general public is committed by the statute primarily to the Corporation.
Due to the receivership the applicant is ineligible to become a party to the "Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931," of the Railroad Credit Corporation. However, during the first four months of the current year
revenues of $\$ 10,938$ were received by the applicant from increased rates revenues of $\$ 10,938$ were received by the applicant from increased rates und a minimum of $\$ 16.498$ will be received that a maximum from this source.

## Necessities of the Applicant:

Taxes.-As of May 311932 the amount of $\$ 185.655 .78$ was due the State of Georgia and the counties and school districts of that State, representing taxes in the amount of $\$ 128,081.36$ and interest of $\$ 57,574.42$, which interest was applicable to the years 1921 to 1931 , inclusive. During the early years of the receivership taxes could not be paid by reason of the
loss in operations. Subsequently the accruals for taxes were used by the loss in operations. Subsequently the accruals for taxes were used by the receiver for repairs and improvements of the property in order that he could operate on a more economical basis. This practice continued until 1931, when all back taxes prior to 1925, exclusive of interest, were paid, and the State taxes for 1925 . In the petition to the Court requesting authority to apply for the loan herein, the receiver states that the taxing authoritles are vigorously insisting upon payment of these taxes and that Interest is accruing thereon at the rate of $7 \%$ per annum.

Priority Claims. $\rightarrow$ It appears from the ap plication that a special master was appointed under an appropriate order of Court to hear evidence and to report on all claims, both secured and unsecured. His report, approved by the Court, allowed priority over the mortgages to certain claims for wages, supplies and damages due before recelvership, which claims were also given priority under Federal equity court rules. These priority claims plus accrued interest aggregate $\$ 52,541.85$, and attorneys for the holders are insisting upon immediate payment without awaiting a sale of the property.

Receiver's Certificates.-By court order dated June 9 1926, the receiver was authorized to issue and dispose of $\$ 500,000$ in principal amount of $7 \%$ two-year recel ver's certificates. These certificates were issued in amounts ranging from $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 150,000$ between July 11926 and June 11928 , all bearing a maturity date of July 1 1928. They remain unpaid and are now held in the amount of $\$ 250,000$ each by the Citizens \& Southern Na-
tional Bank of Savannah, Georgia, and Chase National Bank of the Oity tional Bank of Savannah, Georgia, and Chase National Bank of the Oity of New York. The receiver has been unable to discharge thi
although interest has been regularly paid to May 311932 .
Indebtedness to Georgia RR.-As of April 301932 the amount of $\$ 22,828.18$ was owing to the Georgia RR. for the maintenance and operation of joint terminals at Camak, Ga., covering the months of February, 1931, to March, 1932, inclusive. Substantially the same amount has been owing for several years and that the original indebtedness accumulated during the earlier years of the receivership when there were little or no net earnings.
Car Service and Traffic Balances.-The amount of $\$ 67,735.29$ represents balances for current obligations payable to other lines by the receiver as of April 30 1932. While these balances fluctuate monthly, the amount of $\$ 67,735.29$ is representative of the balances payable monthly to other lines, The receiver asserts he is unable to pay such balances without practically exhausting his available cash.
In support of his requirement of cash, the applicant submits a cash forecast for the year 1932. Based upon estimates for the period subsequent to May, he shows that on July 1 there was anticipated to be available in the cash account $\$ 110,320$. Thereafter a decline in the amount of a vailable at $\$ 45,172$.

Security
As security for the loan requested the applicant proposes to execute and deliver recelver's certificates in a principal amount equal to the amount of the loan, maturing three years after date, payable to and bearing interest at a rate to be fixed by the Corporation. Upon satisfaction of the claims proposed to be paid with the proceeds of the proposed loan, the receiver's certificates to be delivered to the Corporation will constitute and be secured by a first and paramount lien upon all property of the railway in the custody of, or subsequently acquired by, the receiver with the exception of court costs, recelvership expenses and certain items of taxes. By order entered on Jun 151932 by the District Court of the United States, Southern Dis for the loan to bear

## Conclusions

Upon consideration of the application and investigation thereof, we conclude:

1. That we should approve a loan of $\$ 276,200$ for a period not exceeding three years to the receiver of the Savannah \& Atlanta Ry, for the purpose of paying taxes and accrued interest thereon unpaid vouchers and car service and traffic balances due other lines as set further in the application.
2. That prior to any advance upon the loan, the receiver should deposit with the Corporation an agreement of the holders of the overdue receiver's certificates, or other evidence satisfactory to the Corporation, that such cot earlier than oot earier than the maturity date of the loan hereln conditionally approved. . That the receiver, under appropriate authority of the court of juriscurity for the lon reciver's Certificates of indebtedness in nount equal to the amount of the 'len of equal rank with that of the receiver's certificates presenstly oute stunding.
3. That the Corporation will be adequately secured under such conditions.

Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR.
Oo April 291932 the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR. submitted as application for a loan under the provislons of Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

## The Application.

The amiount of the loan applied for is $\$ 65,000$, to be repald three years from date and to bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the Corporation The purposes for which the proceeds of the loan will be used are as follows; 1. To pay aivances made by the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern


The applicant represents that it has been unable to secure further funds through its holding company, the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR. That compan borrowed money from individuals and banks for use of the extend the present loans. The matter of issuing first mortgans or to was discussed with investment bankers and they informed the applicant
that no market for such bonds exists at this time. It is our view that the question of the applicant's ability to procure the necessary funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public is committed by Section 5 o

## ecessities of the Applicant.

The applicant is indebted to the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR. in the sum of $\$ 48,500$. This amount was advanced to the applicant from a total of $\$ 53,000$ borrowed for the purpose, as follows;

## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Stockton Saving \& Loan Bank, note due Sept. } 23 \text { 1932.......... } & \$ 5,000 \\ \text { Stockton Saving \& Loan Bank, note due Nov. } 141932 . . . . . . . & 6,000 \\ \text { Rosalind W. Kahn, note due Feb }\end{array}$

 Estate of George W. Leistner (deceased), note due March 301932 14, 14000 The difference between the total of the amounts borrowed and the sum advanced to the applicant, $\$ 4,500$, was used chiefly to acquire land and buildings to lease to the applicant untii it could purchase the property This property was leased to the applicant for $\$ 180$ per annum. The immediate requirement of the applicant for the purpose of meeting these advances is, therefore, $\$ 37,500$.The applicant requests $\$ 16,500$ to apply to its excess of current liabilities over current assets. As of Jan. 311932 the applicant had traffic and car service balances payable in the amount of $\$ 3.684 .37$ and miscellaneous accounts payable in the amount of $\$ 27,467.05$. As offsets against these amounts the applicant had $\$ 4,365.34$ in cash, $\$ 100$ in miscellaneous ac counts r ceivable, and $\$ 750.92$ in material and supplies on hand. This produces an excess of current liabilies over current assets of $\$ 25,935.16$ On March 231932 the loan of $\$ 5,000$ shown above as due Sept. 231932 was obtained from the Stockton Savings \& Loan Bank by the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR. and advanced to the applicant. Subsequent to the filing of the application the lean of $\$ 6,000$ from the same banl
was extended six months, to Nov. 141932 . The other loans are past due and unpaid.

Security.
As security for the loan the applicant will execute a first mortgage on all of its property, and pledges itself to apply any surplus cash, after paying operating expenses, interest charges, taxes, and capital charges, Reconstruction Finance Corporation such repayments should be made.

Conclusions.
Upon consideration of the application and after investigation thereof we conclude;

1. That we should approve a loan of not exceeding $\$ 40,750$ for a term of not exceeding three years from the date thereof to the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR. by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the g purposes
(a) To pay $50 \%$ of advances made by the Stockton Terminal \&
(b) To aptern in reduction of excess of current liabilities over
$\$ 24,250$

That throughout the period during which the loan remain 2. That the remains unpaid that the amount of salaries waid to executives, officials and staff assistants shall not be greater in relation to the total payroll than like salarles during 1931:
3. That the Corporation will be adequately secured by pledge of $\$ 54,000$ principal amount, of bonds secured by a first mortgage upon the property of the Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR., to be drawn in such form as wil be satisfactory to the Corporation.

## Texas Oklahoma \& Eastern RR.

The application of the Texas Oklahoma \& Eastern RR, for a loan of $\$ 217,477$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was filed on May 2 1932. Under date of May 261932 we entered an order denying approva and reconsideration of its application, submitting additional evidence and and reconsideration of its application, submitting a

The applicant disagrees with our finding that the loan would not be adequately secured. It alleges that the reasomable value of the applite be property, estimated at $\$ 885,788$, is more than sufficient to adequately property, estimated at $\$ 885,788$, is more than sufficient to adequately the 11-year period 1921-1931, depreciation charged on way and structure and interest accrued on the unfunded debt for which the loan was requested shluld not be given consideration in the determination of net income. It contends that its roadway property has been adequately maintained out of earnings in the past and that the elimination of depreciation charges on road during the term of the proposed loan would not jeopardize the security offered. The applicant reiterates confidence in its ability to repay the foan. These matters were all considered in the original report
The applicant now offers additional security in the form of a guaranty of payment of the loan, with interest, by the De Queen \& Eastern RR.
The applicant further states that it is indebted to the De Queen \& Eastern in the sum of $\$ 158,515$, and that if we accept the guaranty of the loan by the latter company an agreement will be submitted whereby the pay ment of principal and interest on this debt will be subordinated to the pay ment of principal and interest on the proposed loan from the Reconstruc tion Finance Corporation. The applicant further shows that the owner ship of its capital stock and that of the De Queen \& Eastern is vested in the same parties.
As stated in our original report, the loan here requested is for the sole purpose of discharging the indebtedness of the applicant to the Choctaw Lumber Co., a subsidiary of the Dierks Lumber \& Coal Co., which control the applicant.
The security for the loan applled for, as originally offered by the applicant, consisted of a first mortgage lien upon all of its real and personal property, upon which there are no liens at present

## Conclusions.

Upon further consideration and investigation of the original application and motion for reconsideration, we conclude

1. That we should approve a loan of $\$ 108,740$ to the Texas Oklahoma \& Eastern RR, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a period not to exceed three years from the date thereof, the proceeds to be applied toward the discharge of the indebtedness of the applicant to the Ohoctaw Lumber Co.
2. That the Texas Oklahoma \& Eastern RR, should pledge with the Corporation, as collateral security for the loan, not less than $\$ 110,000$ principal amount of bonds to be issued under a first mortgage upon the property of said railroad company.
.incipal amount of bonds endern RR, should issue not less than $\$ 110,000$ principal amount of bonds under a first mortgage upon all of the property \& Eastern RR to be pledged by the latter with the Corporation as add $\&$ Eastern RR, to be pledged by the latter with the Corporation as addi-
tional security for the loan.
3. That the loan should be further secured, as to payment of both principal and interest, by the
Dierks Lumber \& Coal Co.

## secured under these conditions.

Wichita Falls \& Southern RR
The Wichita Falls \& Southern RR. on March 281932 filed an application for a loan of $\$ 800,000$, which we denied on May 12 1932. On May 251932 it filed a petition to reopen and reconsider the application. Our denial of the loan was based, among other things, upon the ground that the applicant had failed to issue its capital stock and was therefore without authority to pledge its bonds as collateral secu.
had been decreasing and earnings falling off.
Subsequent to our denial, conditions have changed. The Supreme Court Subsequent to our denial, conditions have changed. The Supreme Court
of the United States in Ed. Sproles vs. T. Binford, decision May 231932 , has upheld the Texas laws limiting the size and capacity of highway trucks in a way that will tend to restrict truck competition. This should result in increased tonnage and earnings for the applicant. Capital stock in the amount of $\$ 1,174,000$ will be issued to subscribers for applicant's stock and a like amount of indebtedness will be canceled. In the course of our reconsideration of the application we were given assurance that Frank Kell ould, if required, personally endorse and guarantee payment of the loan, both as to principal and interest. We are satisfied, moreover, that payedness evidenced by the notes to the bank and to Frank Kell will enable the applicant to secure an extension of the time for payment of the remainder of these notes. These are sources of credit which we think the applicant should employ, and when availed of constitute a desirable indication of confidence in the applicant and of its capability for self-help.
Upon further consideration of the application and subsequent re sentations made in support thereof, we find and conclude, therefore:

1. That a loan in the amount of $\$ 400,000$ should be approved for the purpose of paying ne hall of the principal of a matured loan of $\$ 250,000$ to the First National Bank in Dallas, Texas, and one-half of loan of $\$ 550,000$ rom Frank Kell, for a period not exceeding taree years, provided the sald Hor Natial Bank and Frank Koll agreo win the Corporation, 2 perlod the wade. Finane Ceconstrucion Finalion . 1957
2. That the loan should be further secured by the personal endorsement 4. That the of Frank Kell as to the payment of soth principal and interest. order of July 231932 before approval of the loan of $\$ 400,000$ shall become effective. 5. Titions.
the Corporation

## Wabash Railway Co

The application here considered was originally filed by Walter S. Franklin and Frank C. Nicodemus Jr., receivers of the Wabash Railway Co., on Jan. 23 1932. On March 141932 they filed an amended application for the same amount and purposes, and on May 6, 12, and 31, and June 15 request was for a total loan of $\$ 18,500,000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purposes of; (a) Retiring bank loans of $\$ 9.750,000$; (b) paying interest on underlying bonds, interest and principal of equipment trust obligations, and the cost of necessary property improvements, in a total amount of $\$ 3,000,000$; (c) paying preferential claims for materials and supplies outstanding on Dec. 31 1931, $\$ 5,000,000$; and (d) providing for contingencies, $\$ 750,000$. On Feb. 101932 we approved a loan to the applicants in the amount of $\$ 7,173,800$, to provide funds for the payment of $\$ 5,000,000$ of preference claims and $\$ 2,173,800$ of equipment trust maturities prior to June 1 1932. The applicants have reported the expenditure of these sums for the purposes stated. On May 171932 we approved a further loan of $\$ 1,576,200$ to enable the applicants to meet all interest charges, all equipment trust maturities, and certain taxes accruing up to and inciuding Aug. 1 1932. The tax accruals, aggregating $\$ 333,201.50$ for State taxes, were substituted for a like amount of other requirements set out in the original application
Among the items in the original application as to which we deferred consideration was a request for a loan of $\$ 9,750,000$ from the Corporation to discharge bank loans. We reached the conclusion that consideration of the application for an advance of funds for this purpose should be deferred pending early understanding or agreement with the banks as hese obligations which they could and would forebear upon or extend hese obligations.

## Second Supplemental Request of Applicants.

By supplemental request, filed May 31 1932, the app icants sought a further loan of $\$ 4,875,000$ for a term not exceeding three years, repreof these banks, exe total of short-term oans owing to nine banks. Al their indebtedness, all of which is due Alr willingness to extend term if the further oan from the Corporation be granted. Such loan was requested subject to the acceptance by all the banks of the condition that they agree to extend $50 \%$ of their existing indebtedness for three years, at an interest rate not exceeding $6 \%$. The bank obligations remain the same as were stated in our first report in this proceeding, viz:

-
mecurites pledged for these banks loans were among those originally ofred for pledge with the Corporation, but since the Corporation has not advanced funds to refund these bank loans and thus release this col lateral, we provided that the loans of $\$ 7,173,800$ and $\$ 1,576,200$ should be secured by receivers' certificates of like principal amounts.

The bank loans were made during 1931, all at an interest rate of $41 / 2 \%$. They are obligations of the Wabash Ry. Co. Under authority of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri the reccivers have paid the interest when due on these obligations, except in Lbe case of tho Louls bans, the Commorce Bank \& The pany. Under the terms of the plade agreement any one of the banks pary thereto eoppointment of the receivers the First National Bank of St. Louis impounded $\$ 714,607$ of company funds on deposit, consigting of St. Louis
similarly impounded $\$ 57,741$. The larger amount having since been re-
duced to $\$ 549,607$, the total funds impounded by these two banks now amount to $\$ 607,348$. The question of whether these funds should be paid to the receivers or applied in reduction of the loans is involved in litigation, pending the outcome of which an injunction was granted by the court restraining the First National Bank of St. Louis from disposing of its pro rata share of the pledged collateral
The applicant's supplemental request of May 31 indicated that the controversy might be settled through a compromise payment in cash of $50 \%$ of the face amount of the loan to the First National Bank of St. Louis and allowing that bank to retain $\$ 200,000$ of the $\$ 549,607$ of impounded funds now held by it. This would have realed $\$ 349,607$ to the receivers, which sum, it was shown, would cover the interest on the proposed reconstruction loan for the first year. A similar arrangement with the Mer-cantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. was thought by the applicants to be leasible. As has been stated, no interest has been paid on thes two loang since the beginning of the receivership. The interest accrued on them as well as the interest on the impounded funds, would be a factor in fina settlement of these cases. The exact sums needed to effect such final The applicants point out that the
The applicants point out that the loans were made by the banks at a been when moned for a shorter urgently needed by other interests and could have been loaned for a shorter term. It is contended that the banks which thus came to the assistance of the carrier before the Reconstruction Finance It is further urged that the collateral now pledged, in view of its intrinsic value and importance to the receivers, should be in view of its intrinsic appears that the leniency of the banks as to their total loans will not be extended beyond the maturity of the notes now outstanding.
Following a discussion of the foregoing financial plan with ours taff, the applicants have conferred with the banks and have filed a revised request under date of June 15 1932. By such request, the further loan desired is fixed at $\$ 4,575,000$, and the nine banks are expected to carry, in the aggregate, a like amount in loans for a term or three years at $5 \%$ interest. Under this plan, the gross indebtedness will be reduced by $\$ 600,000$, which is the approximate amount of the impounded funds, and all litigation in respect thereof will be terminated. Of the funds released, $\$ 300,000$ will be applied pro rata, along with the proceeds of the loan, to reduce the presenc obligations by $50 \%$ in each case. The remaining $\$ 300,000$ will be used to further reduce the indebtedness to certain banks, in consideration of the special conditions affecting their relations with the recelvers. Under the plan, $\$ 200,000$ will be paid to the First National Bank of St. Louis, $\$ 50,000$ to the Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. and $\$ 50,000$ to the Union debtelne of Pitsburgh. Whe these involving the loan which we will approve, the bank obligations will be reduced to approximately the following amounts;



$\$ 500,000$
$1,450.000$
1.550 .000

Total.
Security.
The applicants offer to pledge as collateral security for such loar a like principal amount of secured special series receivers' certificates. It is proposed to issue $\$ 9,150,000$ of certificates constituting a first and paramount lien on the securities now pledged with the banks, viz

## shares of Lehigh Valley RR. common capital stock.

shares of the capital stock of the American Refrizerator Transit Co.
shares of the capital stock of the New Jersey Indiana \& or first RRe. 50 -year $4 \%$ terminal gold bonds of the Wabash RR.
due Jan. 1 1 1954 .
The proposed receivers' certificates, which would mature not more than three years from the making of the loan, would be divided equally to secure the banks and the Corporation. The stocks and bonds above listed are proposed to be pledged with a trustee, to be nominated by the Corporation and approved by the banks. In addition to this collateral, the new ecchises overed by becured by a direct lien upon all the properthe the applicants roposed the Wabash refunding and genoral lien of that mortgage and to the lien of all prior mortgages of the Wabash ky. We are unwiling to approve the pledge of receivers' certificate representing a inen junior to that of the refunding and general mortgage, and our certificate will provide that the certificates evidencing the further loan shall be of equal rank with the certificates heretofore pledged.

## Conclusions.

Upon further consideration of the application and supportng data, and after investigation thereof, we conclude:

1. That we should approve a further loan of not to exceed $\$ 4,575,000$
 urpose of providing funds to pay $50 \%$ of the net amount of outstanding bank loans, as described in the application.
2. That the Corporation will be adequately secured by the pledge of an equal face amount of receivers' certificates duly authorized by the courts of jurisdiction, or by the acceptance of such receivers' certificates as direct evidence of the receivers' indebtedness to the Corporation; such receivers' certificates to constitute a direct lien upon (a) all the property and asset now or hereafter held by the receivers, equal in rank to the certificates heretofore issued and now held by the Corporation, and (b) 258,929 shares of the common stock of the Lehigh Valley RR., 1.217 shares of capital stock of the American Refrigerator Transit Co., 8,250 shares of capital stock of the New Jersey, Indiana \& Illinois RR..and $\$ 508,000$ of Wabash RR. first lien, 50 -year $4 \%$ terminal bonds, due Jan. 1 1954; provided, that, as to (p). such Hen be effected through a trust agreement in terms satisfactory to the Corporation, providing that the trustee shall hold such securities subject to the first and exclusive lien of an issue of not to exceed $\$ 9,150,000$ of receivers' certificates and with the right of possession pro rata on the part of the holders of such recelvers certificates of the securities so held al certificates pledred and to be pledged to secure the further corincates. Al certicates pledged and to be pledged eo secure the further loan herem to all loans made to the applicants by the Corporation.
. That he to dophina the loan be made tho
3. That before any advance upon the loan be made, the applicants should deposit with the Corporation binding commitments of the then holders of showing that not less than $\$ 4.575,000$ of outstanding bank loans, being $50 \%$ of the net amount thereof, will be extended to maturity dates not earlier than the maturity date of the loan herein conditionally approved.

## Financial Chronicle

Alton Railroad
The Inter-State Commerce Commission has authorized a change in the Collateral securing the $\$ 2,500,000$ loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The supplemental report of the Commission follows:

It is ordered, That paragraph 2 of the conclusions contained in the report be and it is hereby modifled and amended to read as follows:
"I. That the applicant should pledge with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as collateral for the loan, its agreement to place no mortgage on its property without the consent of Reconstruction Finance Corporation as long as any indebtedness the the Reconstruction is outstanding, plus an agreement by the Baltimore \& Ochio R. R. to subordinate to the
indebtedness to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation any indebtedness which may at any time be owing to it from the indebtedness which may at any time be owing to it from the Alton R. R.; 6,494 shares of the guaranteed $7 \%$ stock of
Joliet \& Chicago R. R.; 3,072 shares of the guaranteed $6 \%$ preferred stock of the Kansas City, St. Louls \& Chicago R. R. 1,250 shares of the guaranteed $7 \%$ preferred stock of the Loulsiana \& Missouri River R. R. and stock of the Mon the

Additional loans have been applied for by the following roads viz:


Ashley Drew \& Northern Ry
The company has asked the Commission for approval of a loan of $\$ 400,000$ for a 3 -year term. The road offers its first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds as security. Funds which would be used to liquidate amounts due the Crossette Lumber Co.

## Carlton \& Coast RR

The company has asked the Commission to reduce its application for a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from $\$ 981.000$ to $\$ 555,000$.

## Copper Range RR

The Copper Range RR. asks approval for a $\$ 114,000$ three-year loan to pay interest charges on funded debt and offers its first mortgage $5 \%$

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.
The Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR. has applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $\$ 4,000,000$ for financing the Dotsero cut-off.

## Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR

The Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR, has renewed its request for approval of a $\$ 170,387$ loan for three years to pay taxes, notes and interest, and purchase new equipment. The road previously withdrew a request for a loan of $\$ 179,250$ when it was unable to furnish satisfactory
security.

## Fort Smith Subiaco \& Rock Island RR

An application for a three-year $\$ 75,000$ loan has been filed by the Fort Smith Subiaco \& Rock Island RR. The proceeds of the loan for which the railroad's bonds are offered as security, will be used to pay notes and taxes.

## Georgia Southwestern \& Gulf RR.

This company has filed an amended application for a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reducing the amount asked from $\$ 60,000$ to $\$ 25,000$. The Commission had denied approval of the larger

Mobile \& Ohio RR.
The receiver of the Moblle \& Ohio RR. has asked approval for a loan of $\$ 1,070,599$ for three years. The funds would be used to pay taxes, equipment trusts and operating deficit. Receivers' certificates carrying In June thon the roads properties would be given as security.
$\$ 1,000,000$. The withdrawal was precipitated by the decision loan of Southern Ry, to make no further commitments in its behalf, such of the have been entailed in its pledging of Southern Ry. bonds in the amount of $\$ 3,000,000$ to secure the Mobile \& Ohio advance. The withdraunt was made after the Commission had decided to approve the loan, but before the report was served formally upon the applicant. The Mobile \& Ohio in February recelved a loan of $\$ 785,000$ out of $\$ 1,500,000$ requested.

## Ohio \& Kentucky RR.

Appllication has been made by the Ohio \& Kentucky RR. for a loan of $\$ 65,066$. The money is requested by the receiver for paying wages, accounts and outstanding receiver's certificates. Receiver's certificates are tendered as security.

## Tennessee Central RR.

The company has asked the Commission to reduce its proposed loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to $\$ 250,000$ from $\$ 300,000$.

## Uvalde \& Northern Ry.

The company has applled to the Reconstruction Corporation loan of $\$ 50,000$ against which the company offers a first lien on all of its physical assets. The road needs the money to repair damage to its tracks by 2 rood.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York Enunciates Democratic Policies to Effect Betterment of Economic Conditions-Contends Lower Tariffs Will Make Possible Payment of War Debts-Charges Inflation By Republican Administration.
A radio address from Albany, N. Y., on July 30 was broadcast by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, in which he enlarged upon the policies of the Democratic Party as embodied in its platform adopted in Chicago. Gov. Roosevelt also criticized the present administration,
which he said "became sponsor for deficits which at the end of this. year will have added $\$ 5,000,000,000$ to the National debt." "To meet this staggering deficit" he added "the administration has resorted to the type of inflation which has weakened public confidence in our Government credit both at home and abroad."
Declaring that "trade barriers of all kinds ought to be lowered-not by rule of thumb, but with due regard to safety and justice-lowered, nevertheless, as quickly and as definitely as possible." Gov. Roosevelt further said:
The debts [foreign] will not be a problem-we shall not have to
cancel them-if we are realistic about providing ways in which payment cancel them-if we are realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible through the profits arising from the rehabilitation of trade.
The Republican platform said nothing at all The Republican platform said nothing at all about this; but their position has been the absurd one of demanding payment and at the same time making payment impossible. This policy finally forced a mora-
torium, as it was bound to do. Our policy declares for payment, but torium, as it was bound to do. Our policy declares for payment, but
at the same time for lowered tariffs and resumption of trade vhich open at the same time for
the way for payment.

The following is Gov. Roosevelt's address in full:
I hope during this campaign to use the radio frequently to speak to you about important things that concern us all.
In the olden days campaigns were conducted amid surroundings of emotions and sometimes to the passions. It an appeal primarily to the emotions and sometimes to the passions. It always has been my feeling and especially with the advent of the radio wider reading of newspapers tion are having less to do with the determination of public mere emostions under our representative system of government. To-day common constions plays the greater part and final opinions are arrived at in the quiet of the home.
In this quiet of common sense and friendliness, I want you to hear me
to-night as I sit here in my own home, away from the to-night as I sit here in my own home, away from the excitement of the campaign. I am weighing all the things which I have learned in all my years in public service-first in Albany twenty-one years ago, then during eight busy years in Washington interspersed with visits into all the States of the union and, during and after the war, to the nations of Europe; then in these latter years in my taske as Governor of Ner York.
In order that the way may be clear for the more detailed discussion and debate which will come as the campaign proceeds, I propose to-night to state the broad policies of my party-to sketch the first outline of the
final picture. final picture.
Where do we look for this? In the platiorm of course. A platform is a proposal and at the same time a promise binding on the party and
its candidates. its candidates.
Now even the partisan opposition press has und it hard to eritlolse the Democratis platiorm this year. It is br $f$, only one-fifth of the length of the Republican platform, and easily understood. Eighty per it is forthright and genuine-honest to the core. Democratic Platform.
The entire platform needs to be read in the light of its short preamble. This indicates that our present economic condition, how it came, what it is, and how it can be remedied-is the main issue of this campaign. I can do no better than to read it exactly as it stands.
"In this time of unprecedented economic and soclal distress, the Democratic party
declares Its conviction that the chiet causes of this condition were the dicsatrous polleces pursued by our Government since the World War of econome disastrous postering the merser of competitive businesses into monopolies and encoura Indefensible expansion and contraction of credits for private protit at the expense
of the pubilie
Which the war wase won and thrown away the fruits of victory then the feals on Whech the war was won and thrown away the fruits of victory, thus rejecting the
greatest owportunity th history to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our
people and to the world
 our people of thelr IIfe savings and thrown millons more out, of work, producced
widespread poverty and brousht the Government to a state of tinancial distress unprecedented in times of peace
The only hope for improving present conditlons, restoring employment. attording permanent reliee to the people and bringing the nation back to its tormer proud
position of domestic happlness and of tinanclai, Industrial. agricultural and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drestic change in economic and governmental policles.
party when entrusted arty platform is a covenant with the people to be sept by the words the terms of with power. and that the peoplo are entitled to know in plain declare this to be the plattorm of the Democratic party The Democratic party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into policies, methods and practlces and reforms hereln ad
Immediately after this statement of principle, there follow three important declarations:
"An immediate and drastlc reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing iseless commissions and ottlices, consolldating dopartments and bureaus and ellminatng extravagance, to accompllish a saving of not less than $25 \%$ In the cost of Federal effort to achlive a proportionate result. "Maintenance of the national credit by a Federal budget annually balanced on "A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards, and an international monetary conterence called on the invitation of our Government to consider the rebabilitation
of silver and related questions."

Declares Against Republican Fiscal Policy.
With these declarations-for a balanced budget and for a sound currency-the Democratic party sets its face against the time-serving and disastrous fiscal policy of recent years.
What did that policy do?

1. In highly prosperous times when taxes were easy to obtain, it repealed taxes on abnormal profits and incomes with the result that the war debt was not drastically reduced.
2. When the depression began, the administration, instead of reducing annual expenses to meet decreasing revenues, became sponsor for deficits which at the end of this fiscal year will have added $\$ 5,000,000,000$ to the national debt.
. To meet this staggering deficit, the administration has resorted to the type of inflation which has weakened public confidence in our government credit both at home and abroad.
High sounding, newly invented phrases
Let us have the newly invented phrases cannot sugar-coat the pill.
Stop the deficits. Let us have equal cowing to meet continuing deficits. Stop the deficits. Let us have equal courage to reverse the policy of the Our party says clearly that not
pospective expenditures, but this incol musernment income meet
of ability to pay. This is a declaration in favor of graduated income, inheritance and profits taxes, and against taxes on food and clothing of life on a per capita basis rather than on the basis of the relative size

## of personal incomes. <br> of personal incomes.

Something more is needed than a domestic balanced budget and a just revenue system. Muddled government finance creates a general uncertainty concerning the the value of national currencies ; this uncertainty has a way of spreading
from country to country. The world is tormented with it now. The United States could well afford to take the lead in asking for a general conference to establish less changeable fiscal relationships and to determine what can be done to restore the purchasing power of that half of mine what can be done to restore the purchasing power of to exchange views regarding governmental finance.

## Sound Money an International Necessity.

It is obvious that sound money is an international necessity, not a domestic consideration for one nation alone. Nothing is more needed than such an exchange of opinion; nothing could do more to create stable conditions in which trade could once more be resumed.
We face a condition which at first seems to involve either an unbalanced budget and an unsound currency or else failure of the government to assume its just duties-the relief of distress and protection against loss of savings built up through many years by numberless emall investors. This concerns you, my friends, who managed to lay aside a few dollars for a rainy day.
This dilemma can be met by saving in one place what we would spend in others; or, by acquiring the necessary revenue through taxation. Revenues must cover expenditures by one means or another. Any government, like any family, can for a year, spend a little more than it
earns. But you and I know that a continuation of that habit means earns. But yo
the poorhouse.

## Democratic Platform on Relief for Unemployed and Agrioulture.

At best, the Federal Government will necessarily bear a heavy burden. It has been the theory of Republican leaders that relief is a local responsibility, a theory stated repeatedly and modified only with the greatest reluctance. The Democratic platform was framed with an eye to actual human needs. What could be finer than that bold and humanitarian ing the Federal Government) for human welfare, especially for the protection of children."
In view of this statement, the plank concerning relief for the unemployed becomes significant:
.We advocate extenslon of Federal credit to the States to provide unemployment to provide for the needy: expanslon of the Federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a pubilic cinterest, suruh as flood control and waterwayb, ny a substantlai reductlon to the havers of tabor, the encouragement of the shorter $\underset{\substack{\text { weeek by applying that princlple in Government eervice; advance planning of pu } \\ \text { works." }}}{\text { a }}$
Following this there is the party declaration concerning agriculture. "We advocate for the restoration of agrlculture. the nation's baste Industry. rates of titerest, on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redempton of farms and homes sold under foreclosure: extension and development of the tarmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

 restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestio markets." Tariff and Foreign Policy.
The platform contains admirable statements about a group of subjects which logically go together-the tariff and foreign policy. The tariff plank reads as follows:
"We advocate:
"A competitive taritf for revenue, with a fact-rinding taritt commlisslon free from executive interterence, rectprocal taritt agreements with other nations and an inter-
national economic conterence designed to restore international trade and faciltate exchange.
"We condemn:
"The Hawley-Smoot tarltt taw, the probbitive rates of which have resulted tn
"taliatory actlon by more than 40 countries, created internatlonal economic hostliletailatory action by more than 40 countries, created international economic hostilltles, destroyed tnternatlonal trade, driven ou factories into forelgn countries,
robbed the American farmer of his forelgn markets and increased hls cost of prorobbed the
A tariff is a tax laid on certain goods passing from the producer to the consumer. It is laid on these goods rather than other similar ones because they originate abroad. This is obviously protection for the producers of competing goods at home. Peasants who live at lower levels determin farmers; workers who are sweated to reduce costs oudars which we desire to set for ourselves. Tariffs should be high enough to maintain living standards which we set for ourselves. But if they are higher, they become a particularly vicious kind of direct tax which is laid doubly on the consumer. Not only are the prices of foreign goods raised, but those of domestic goods also.
It is a difficult and highly technical matter to determine standards and costs of production abroad and at home. A commission of experts can be trusted to find such facts; but not to dictate policies. The facts should be left to speak for themselves, free from Presidential interference.
One of the great needs of the world is to set international trade flowing again. The proper procedure is to ascertain all the pertinent facts, to publish them widely and then to negotiate with each country affected. Trade barriers of all kinds ought to be lowered, not by rule of thumb, but with due regard to safety and justice-lowered, nevertheless, as
quickly and definitely as possible. Policy needs to be dominated by quickly and definitely as possible. Policy needs to be do
the realities we discover and by the national purposes we seek.

War Debts.
This tariff policy, however, cannot be separated from our other relations with foreign countries: the whole thing ties in together. The platform is explicit here also:
"We advocate:
"A firm torelgn pollicy, Including peace with all the world and the settlement of International disputes by arbitration; no interference in the Internal affars of other nattons: the sanettity of treaties and the malntenance of good fath and of good will
in tinanelal obilgatlons: alherence to the World Court with the pending reservations: the pact of Paris, abolshing war as an trstrument of natlonal policy, to be made
 Doetrine. We oppose cancellation of due dobts owing to the United States by

This problem of the debts is complex. Its solution has, however, been brought measurably nearer by the recent results at Lausanne. Great

Britain, France and Germany have at last agreed among themselves concerning reparations. The danger now is that they may turn a united front against us. they owe us, as from our barriers against their trade, which make debts problem so difficult.
The debts will not be a problem-we shall not have to cancel themif we are realistic about providing ways in which payment is possible through the profits arising from the rehabilitation of trade. has been the absurd one of demanding payment and at the same time making payment impossible. This policy finally forced a moratorium as it was bound to do. Our policy declares for payment, but at the as it was bound to do. Our policy declares for payment, but at the
same time for lowered tariffs and resumption of trade which open the way for payment.
Up to this point, you and I have been considering both the immediate relief for the present emergency and also the immediate initiating of plans to bring us back to a more normal economic condition. At the same time it is equally our duty to guard against repetition of the evils and errors which have cost us so much. It is not enough to say that when prosperity is restored we shall then consider how to avoid repeating all the old errors. To-day we recognize these errors. To-day they should be outlawed for all time to come. It must be made more difficult for a depression to happen in the future; it must be made impossible for its indefensible features to show themselves again. Concerning the necessary revision of some of our institutions for this purpose, I shall have more to say later. At present I read you the party's stand: It advocates:
Strict and Impartlal enforcement of ant1-trust laws to prevent monopoly and the small pre practices, and reviston thereor for the better protection of labor and water power in the publle finterest.
 of sellers. Regulation to the full extent of Federal power of:
"Holding companies which sell securities in Interstate commerce:
Rates of utility companies operating across State lines;
. Quicker methods of realizing on assets for the rellet of depostors of suspended
 Danks the prevention of the use of their moneys in speculation to the dotrlment of
local credits.
schemes from commerclal banks: and further restrictlon ot Federal Reserve Banks in permitting the use of Federal Reserve facliltles for epeculative purposes.
It condemns: prices.
"The
ces. The usurpation of power by the State Department in assuming to pass upon
forelgn securltes offered by internatlonal bankers, as a result of which billions of dollars in questosambe hond $\qquad$
Prohibition.
Now we come to the famous repeal plank. It is simple and it has meaning:
"To eavor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.
"To ent such reveal we deman that the Congress immediately propose a
constitutlonal nimendment to truly representative conventions in the states calied to act soiely on that proposal. promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the iquor trattic into the open under complete suppristons and control by the States. the states to protect themselves agalnst importation of intoxicating llquors in volation of their laws
"Pending repeal, we tavor Immedtate moditreation or the Volstead Act to legallize the manutactire and salo of beer and other beverages of such alcohollc content as
is permisssble under the Constitutlon and to provide therefrom a proper and needed evenue.
Nothing need to be added to that, except that if the present Congress takes no action, I shall urge the new Congress to carry out these provisions.

Other Planks.
There are a number of other planks of importance, but less in need of elaboration, which, because my time is so short, I shall only read to you.
They are as follows :
We advocate a navy and an army adequate for national detense, based on a survey of ain racts affectlng the existing estabilishments, that the people in time of
peace may not be burdened by an expenditure tast approachlng one billon dollars "The fullest measure of juettie and generosity for all war veterans who have
suttered disabtilty or distress caused by or resulting from actual service in time of
war and for thetr dependents. war. Unemployment and old age Insurance under State taws.
-Independence for the Phimpines: ulumate statechood for Puerto Rlco; the employment of A merican eltizens in the operation of the Panama Canal. make the attainment of justice speedy. certatin and at less cost. of the corrupt practices act and severe penalties for misappropriation of campalgn tunds.

We condemn:
TPald lobbles of speclal interests to influenco members of Congress and other public servants by personal contacts.
"The open and covert resistance of administrative offictals to every effort made ment, and to revoke improvident subsidies granted to favored interesta," And no my frlends, I close my talk with you to-night with this concluding declaratlon:
int
nomin nominees of this convention, and the best effort of a great party we pledge the amnounced the doctrine which guldes us now, In the hour of our country's need
equal rights to all, special privilege to none."

## Principles Written by Joseph Pulitzer Intended to

 Serve as Platform Held No "Trademark"-Patent Office Rejects Application of St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" to Register His Phrases.Under date of July 28 a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" said:
The declaration of principles written by Joseph Pulitzer on his retirement as publisher of The St. Louis Dispatch on April 10 1907, to serve as a "platiorm" for that paper, is not a trade-
The application for the trade-mark was filed in March by The St
Thistered as such, acording the Patent oifice Louis Post-Dispatch, rejected and appealed, and the original decision was upheld following a hearing held July 19.
Registration was refused on the ground that the "platform" is "wholly lacking in trade-mark significance," and that the protection sought is available to the newspaper through the provisions of the copyright law and also in the comnon law.

When Mr. Pulitzer decided to retire, he penned the following under When Mr. Pulitzer decided to retire, he
the heading of "The Post-Dispatch Platform" "I knove of "The Post-Dispatch Platform": II know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; injustice or corruption; always fight demagogues of all parties;
erate erate
never belong to any party; always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; never lack sympathy with the poor; always remain devoted to the public welare; never always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."
The Patent Office decision pointed out that "other newspapers governed by the same principles would have an equal right to announce to the world that they 'will always fight for progress and reform; never tolerate injustice or corruption; always fight demagogues of all parties.',
The platform, the Patent Office stated, might be entitled to pr as a "literary production," but "certainly it does not function protection mark."

## Three Montana Newspapers Suspend as Result

 Printers' Wage Demands.Associated Press ádvices from Butte, Mont., Aug. 1, stated: A wage disagreement between newspaper publishers and proprietors of
b printing shops on the one hand and printers on the other, resulted job printing shops on the one hand and printers on the other, resulted conda, as well as half a dozen job printing shops.
The basic wage scale for printers was $\$ 8.50$ for night shifts of $71 / 2$ hours and $\$ 8$ for day shifts of the same number of hours. The printers insisted on maintaining the scale, and proposed a shorter working day. The publishers and job shop proprietors called for a reduction of $\$ 1$ a shift in the basic wage.
Negotiations had been in progress for several weeks, but they had
ceased to-day, and no further conferences were sched ceased to-day, and no further conferences were scheduled. The newspapers, suspending publication were The Montana "Standard," The Butte Only the Typographical Union was involved in the disagreement.

Nationwide Move to Develop Use of Trade Acceptances -Representatives of All Federal Reserve Districts on Committee of American Acceptance Council-Another Committee Represents New York Federal Reserve District-Mr. Bean In Answer to Critics of the Plan.
A move for the development, on a nationwide scale, of the use of trade acceptances as a substitute for open book accounts, was announced on July 12 by Robert H. Bean, Executive Manager of the American Acceptance CouncilThis move follows the endorsement by the Banking and Industrial Committee of Twelve of the New York Federal Reserve District, of which Owen D. Young is chairman, of a wider use of acceptances. The statement of Mr . Young's committee was given in our issue of July 2, page 62. In announcing the nationwide campaign, Mr. Bean, in the June 30 number of the Bulletin issued by the American Acceptance Council said:
Significant developments pointing to the prompt solution of the problem of credit distribution have taken place in the last few weeks. Events have moved swiftly in the important field of industrial credit. Within a comparatively short time after its appointment, the committee of prominent bankers and industrialists headed by Mr. Owen D. Young has placed the stamp of approval upon a nationwide plan for the extension of bank credit through the instrumentality of a medium that has been somewhat in disuse since the beginning of the World War.
Because of the fifteen years efforts to pave the way for the more general use of trade acceptances, the American Acceptance Council is particularly gratified that the recommendations of the Committee should revolve chiefly around the use of the trade acceptance as a substitute for open book accounts in the financing of a large volume of domestic trade. Preparatory to the effective Nationwide organization of banking and industrial credit agencles as a means of carrying its poicies into effect, the Banking and Industrial committee of the Second endorsing the extension of the use of trade acceptance.
From the Bulletin we also take the following:
American Acceptance Council's Committee

Co-ordinating the activities of the Trade Acceptance Committees in the twelve Reserve Districts will be a special Trade Acceptance Committee of the American Acceptance Councli. These men have been selected because of their long and intimate assoclation with the Councli in educational campaign it has conducted in behalf of the bankers in American finance.
As at present constituted, this committee consists of fourteen bankers and the treasurer of the largest electrical appliance distributing company in the world.

The Trade Acceptance Committee of the American Acceptance Council is under the chairmanship of E. W. Shepard, Treasurer of the Graybar Electric Company, Inc. of New York. This Committee which is made up of representatives of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts Consists of the following:

Fed. Res. Dis.
Boston-Geor
New York-Robert H. Treman, Chairman, TompkIns County Na tlonal Bank, Ithaca.
3. Philadelphia-Charles P. Blinn, Jr., Vice-President, Philadelphia National Bank, Phila.
4. Cleveland-John G. Geddes, Viee-President, Unton Trust Company, Cleveland.
5. Richmond-John M. Miller, Jr., President, First And Merchant National Bank, Richmond.
. Atlanta-H. Lane Young, Vice-President, Citizens \& Southern National Bank, Atlanta.

Rudolph S. Hecht, President, Hibernia Bank \& Trust Co., New Orleans.
Chicago-Craig B. Hazlewood, Vice-President, First National Bank, Chicago.
St. Louis-W. F. Gephart, Vice-President, First National Bank in St. Louis, St. Louis.
Kansas City-Carl W. Allendoefer, Vice-President, First National Bank, Kansas City.
. Minneapolis-E. W. Decker, President, Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.
12. Dallas-W. H. Patrick, President First National Bank, Clarendon.
12. San Francisco-F. L. Lipman, President, Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co., San Francisco.
George M. Wallace, Vice-President, Security First National Bank, Los Angeles.
The Trade Acceptance Committee of the Second, or New York, Federal Reserve District comprises men identified with banking, finance and industry, as well as the credit organizations working in harmony with them. This committee, it is reported, was appointed by Charles S . McCain, Chairman of the Board of Chase National Bank, who is President of the American Acceptance Council. The American Acceptance Council is the channel through which a large part of the committees' official statements and educational pamphlets will be issued.

The complete personnel of the committee of the New York Federal Reserve District follows:
J. Stewart Baker, Chairman, Bank of Manhattan Trust Company.

Robert H. Bean, Executive Manager, American Acceptance Council.
E. J. Cornish, President, National Lead Company.

Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager, National Association of Oredit Men.
G. F. Johnson, President, Endicott Johnson Corporation.

Percy H. Johnston, President Chemical Bank and Trust Company. Charles S. McCain, Chairman of the Board, Chase National Bank.
W. W. Orr, Secretary and Manager, New York Credit Men's Assoclation.
Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board, Irving Trust Company.
William C. Potter, President, Guaranty Trust Company.
A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board, Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co.
Gerard Swope, President, General Electric Company.
A. A. Tilney, Chairman, Bankers Trust Company.
T. J. Watson, President and General Manager, International Business Machine Corp.
Clarence M. Wooley, Chairman of the Board, American Radiator Company.
The first meeting of the Trade Acceptance Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District was held on July 15. Charles S. McCain, was elected Chairman, Robert H. Bean, Executive Manager of the American Acceptance Council, was elected Secretary. An announcement regarding the meeting said:
Extensive plans were discussed for a nation-wide development for the use of trade acceptances. A special committee was appointed to consider all matters relating to the marketing of trade acceptances. This Trade Acceptance Market Committee is composed of:
F. Abbot Goodhue, President of the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company, Chairman
E. C. Wagner, President, Discount Corporation of New York;

Howard J. Sachs, Goldman, Sachs \& Company and Abraham Eller, Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler.
There was also appointed a committee to consider and advise on all technical questions relating to proper methods in the operation of the Trade Acceptance system. The members of this Committee are:
E. W. Shepard, Treasurer, Graybar Electric Company, Chairman;
W. W. Orr, Secretary-Manager, New York Credit Men's Association;
W. H. Pouch, President, Concrete steel Company.

The American Acceptance Council was designated as the central point for the distribution of all plans and publicity connected with the Trade Acceptance campaign.

The meeting was largely attended by banking and industry members.
Reporting Mr. Bean as replying to critics of the trade note plans the New York "Times" in its July 17 issue had the following to say:
Admitting that opposition to the project has been voiced in some quarters, notably the wholesale grocery fleld, whcre executives are taking a firm stand against its introduction, Mr. Bean said that no or less than thirty days basis to utilize the trade acceptance.
Sees Limits to Use of Paper
"We admit that to an industry where transactions are carried through on a prompt payment basis the trade acceptance has limited value," Mr. Bean said yesterday. "The system is of greatest benefit in industries where terms of thirty, sixty or ninety days are common." Answering objections raised by many buyers that the trade acceptance would deprive them of cash discounts they now obtain, Mr. Bean pointed out that the extra time granted the buyer through a trade acceptance should more than compensate for the loss of the discount.
"As a matter of fact," he added, "many companies are so convinced of the merits of trade acceptances that they are willing to give the usual discount to buyers in order to promote the use of acceptances. While I do not claim this to be elther a good business practice or a common one, it is true that many organizations are offering such an inducement.'

Mr. Bean took occasion to stress the fact that trade acceptances are not a preferred claim in the event of the bankruptey of a buyer, but said a ciey provid misunderstanding excellent proor of the alim against in event of bankruptcy, he satd has led many executives to believe that manks holding aceptances of a banks creditors in collecting Features of the trade accep
turers are the subject of critical Mr. Bean admilted, contending, however, that the oblections can overcome in most cases.

Replying to the statement that once a buyer signs a trade acceptance he is in no position to press a claim that merchandise delivered was unsatisfactory, Mr. Bean admitted the justice of such a contention, but added that where complaints are well founded the seller would find it advisable to make
the customer's business.
and ind hower, will put a definite halt to and unjustified complaints," he said

## Retailers Offer Objections

Retail dry goods merchants object to the new system on the ground that its introduction will mean an end to the elasticity now permitted in the payment of obligations. They contend that the seller appreciates the difficulties which his customers now face and accepts tardy payments along with explanations for the delay. If the merchandise is purchased through a trade acceptance, one retail executive explained, the acceptance will je in the hands of a third or fourth party at its maturity date and will be protested if the obligation is not met promptly. Two or three such protests, he added, would spell the end of the buyer's credit standing.
'This so-called 'objection' is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the acceptance plan," Mr. Bean said. "It will put a definite end to the slipshod method of meeting obligations a day or a week after they fall due. Realizing that the purchase must be paid for on a definite date, the retailer or jobber will buy more carefully and purchase only such quantities as he is sure he can pay for."
Two previous attempts to introduce the trade acceptance system into American commercial transactions met with indifferent success, Mr. Bean added, because the major business interests could not see any direct advantage from the plan and were lukewarm in their support. The first in 1922.

Under current business conditions, the virtue of the trade acceptance in releasing credit not otherwise available is realized by thinking business men, and the

## New York Federal Reserve Creates Special Market for Trade Acceptances-Formal Buying Rate

 Fixed at $2 \%$The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which in the past has purchased trade acceptances in the open market at the rediscount rate of $21 / 2 \%$, has created a special market for this class of paper, similar (it was noted in the "WorldTelegram" of last night, Aug. 5) to that for call money, time money and bankers' acceptances. The "Sun" of last night (Aug. 5) had the following to say regarding the action of the Reserve Bank:
The Federal Reserve Bank to-day gave the signal which initiated a regular market in trade acceptances, fixing a formal buying rate of $2 \%$ for such documents, following conferences between Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, local bankers and trade acceptance experts, who under the authority of a number of large National industries, the local banks, the Young Committee and the American Acceptance Council have been working upon details of the trade bill campaign for several weeks.
In fixing a $2 \%$ rate the Reserve Bank made it an active rate and arranged to buy at once the first block of trade bills, this consisting of a large amount of prime paper sold through the open market to a large local trust company, indorsed by the trust company and resold to the Reserve Bank. Heretofore, the Reserve Bank has had a nominal buying rate of $21 / 2 \%$, which was of academic significance only.
Trade and bankers' acceptance circles were jubilant at the action of the Reserve Bank, not only in fixing a $2 \%$ rate, which compares with a buying rate of $1 \%$ for bankers' acceptances up to 90 days, but in preparing to buy trade bills actively. There was much conjer a separate caption on Federal would report its trace acceptally expected that sooner or later its weekly statement. It was generally expected that sooner or later
the Bank would show its trade bills segregated from "bills bought in the the Bank wo
opea market.'
The previous nominal rate of $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ at which the Reserve Bank theoretically would buy trade acceptances applied to all maturities; the new rate applies to 90 -day documents. The fact that a large local trust company rate applies to 90-day documents. The fact that a largelocalisusi co custom
had signified its willingess to indorse such paper re-establised
which has not been in effect for several years. It was learned that several of the other large local banks also had agreed to indorse trade paper, of the other large local banks also had agreed to indmest. In bankers' acceptance circles considerable activity was reported in trade acceptances. Unofficial estimates place the amount now outstanding at between $\$ 5,000$,000 and $\$ 6,000,000$, mostly bearing the names of great industries such as Standard Oil of New Jersey, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours \& Co., General Motors and General Electric. The movement to replace open accounts with trade acceptances, with a view to extending the credit of big industries through banks to the smaller manufacturers and industries which trade with them is making rapid strides, according to trade authorities, and new converts are being made daily, not only from the ranks of industrial cor porations but from banks which have not heretofore been accustomed to buying trade bills or of accepting them for discount.

## Trade Acceptances As Defined by Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

In a supplement to its Business Review dated Aug. 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, presents a description, as follows, of trade acceptances, prepared by its Department of Research and Statistics:

A renewal of interest in the use of trade acceptances in this country is resulting in inquiries concerning the nature and advantages of trade ac ceptances as means of settling accounts between buyers and sollers of goods. At the suggestion of the local Committee on Banking and Industry, recently appointed by the Governor or this Bank, a brier

> What Is a Trade Acceptance?

A trade acceptance is defined as a draft or blll of exchange drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold, and unconditionally accepted in writing upon its face by the purchaser. It is an unqualified acknowledgment of a debt by the buyer in favor of the seller. When the buyer accepts such a
bill, he expresses a binding promise to pay for the goods purchased a specified amount on a definite date, generally 60 or 90 days in the future
A trade acceptance, to be in good faith, should arise out of current transactions only, representing actually existing values in the form of goods transferred from the ownership of the seller to that of the buyer. It differs from a draft such as may be drawn in mercantile transactions to settle an account which is past due, and it is not an ordinary note which may cover almost any kind of obligation, not involving the sale of merchandise. A trade acceptance is a negotiable bill. It is a convenient and practicable type of commercial credit instrument which can be used to advantage in financing business. The use of trade acceptances is designed as a subcash basis.

## How Trade Acceptances Are Used.

When a sale of goods is made, the seller may draw a draft on the buyer, using a trade acceptance form such as that shown by the accompanying sample, and send it to the buyer together with the invoice for the goods sold. This invoice may cover a single large purchase or several small purchases during the month, depending on the trade custom. Other documents, such as the bill of lading and delivery order, may accompany the invoice and the trade acceptance.
The buyer may either pay cash, taking advantage of the customary discount, or he may sign the trade acceptance by writing his name, the date and the place of payment across the face of the draft, thereby assuming the obligation to pay the amount specified in the acceptance at maturity. The acceptance so executed is then sent back to the seller and becomes a definite asset among his "trade acceptances receivable."
The seller may hold this acceptance until maturity when he may ask his bank to collect it in the same manner as in the case of any other maturing commercial paper handied by banks as collecting agents.
If on the other hand, the seller finds himelf in
If on the other hand, the seller finds himself in need of funds to be used In the further production or distribution of goods, he may arrange to have the acceptance negotiated; for example, he may discount it along with other acceptances at his bank, or sell it in the open market through brokers or dealers in commercial paper. In this way he may readily convert the acceptance into actual cash required for his business operations. The funds available to the seller for his avalla on the the seller for his current use, whereas the money represented especially when account may ropain tied up hore or less until maturity especially when business conditions are unsettled.
the legal restriction under which Naper, are exempt from the legal restriction under which National banks as well as banks and trust more than $10 \%$ of the bank's capital and surplus.
In discounting trade acceptances, a bank naturally must have sufficient evidence that the credit standing of the names which appear on these bills is satisfactory. The bank, having accuired a trade acceptance, may hold it until it is due, or, if it needs funds for business requirements, it may rediscount the bill with the Federal Reserve bank.
In order to be eligible for rediscount, a trade acceptance must bear on its face evidence that it is drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold, and must have a maturity at the time of rediscounting of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace, excepting that if drawn for agricultural purposes or against the sale of live stock it may have a maturity at the time of rediscounting of not more than six months, exclusive of days of grace. A trade acceptance offered for rediscount must be endorsed by a member bank and supported, if required, by a recent financial statement of one or more parties to the bill.
Federal Reserve banks also may purchase trade acceptances in the open market. As in the case of rediscounting, acceptances purchasable by the Reserve bank must conform in all respects to the requirements which govern
eligible paper. eligible paper.
Trade Acceptances Regarded by W. S. Cousins As Simplifying Current Credit Problems-Views Expressed in Journal of American Bankers' Association.
The trade acceptance at this time strikes at the heart of the depression by providing a way for extending credit to hundreds of small business and industrial concerns whose financial statements would not entitle them to further consideration at the local banks, says W. S. Cousins in an article appearing in the August number of the American Bankers' Association Journal. According to Mr. Cousins, it bids fair to regain the permanent position which it held prior to the boom-and-crash, and "from the purely banking standpoint, the great advantage is its eligibility to rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks or to purchase in the open market by the Federal Reserve. He contends that any extended use would in time provide a supply of choice trade bills which would pass 'through the market' in a manner similar to that of the bankers' acceptance which has become the mainstay of the American discount market.'

A great deal of the criticism levelled at the banker in recent months arises directly from a misunderstanding of the function of commercial banking, according to Mr . Cousins in this article. "Had the banker unlimited resources, and were he able to disregard entirely the question of the repayment of funds loaned, he would be in a position to lend a more receptive ear to many more of the requests for credit extension than those which at present come to his attention. The banker is merely the custodian of the funds of his depositors, and he is charged with the responsibility of keeping these funds in such liquid condition that large drafts can be made upon the credits-deposits-by the depositors." Mr. Cousins adds:
Obvisously, any financing process of any credit instrument which tends to liquify or increase the turnover of bank funds at a time like the present is of inestimable value to the banks. There is no legitimate comparison between notes which freeze at the time they should be responding to the banker's call for liquidation, and the automatically liquidating trade paper which bears on its face the evidence of a completed transaction that offers a basis for reasonable profit for the seller, the buyer, the railroad which
transports the goods, and the banker who discounts the paper. The trade acceptance meets these requirements admirably, and is best adapted for the services of American banks.
Mr. Cousins points out that th
pends upon two essential factors: First, strict observance of the
ing of the trade acceptance; absolute regulations underlying the drawhandicapped the acceptance in the pasticedom from abuses which have acceptances at their due dates.
Second, co-operation of the banks in extending credit advances freely to merchants and manufacturers on trade acceptances measuring up to these rigid requirements.
There is nothing complicated about the trade acceptance system. No new financial mechanism is needed to re-establish its active use in important trade channels; and no new legisiation is required to legalize the instrument as a credit document of the best type. Briefly, a trade acceptance is a time draft dre purchase price of hate and at a certain place designated on its face.
its junction. It should never fo used in semissory note both in its form and When accepted it constituss a due obligations. is a negotiable instrument as binding upon the accepter as his date, and is a negotiable instrument as binding upon the accepter as his promissory To be eligible for discount or purchase that of the note
trade acceptance should present prima facie vidence that it is bank, a the seller on the purchaser of goods sold, and must have a it is drawn by time of purchase or discount of not more than 00 days. a maturity at the for agricultural purposes, or against the sale of live stock, it may drawn maturity at time of discount of not more than six months exclusive of days of grace. The longer maturities of agricultural paper offer evidence of Uncle Sam's solicitation for the welfare of the farmer.

Accounts in United States Savings Banks Reach AllTime Record Number-Deposits in Six Months' Period of 1932 Fluctuate-Ratio of Surplus to Deposits Increases-Deposits June 30 1932, \$9,984,243,517.
Despite unemployment and decreased earning power, mutual savings banks of the United States had a gain in new accounts for the first six months of 1932, says the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which under date of Aug. 1, through John W. Sandstedt, Executive Secretary, reports:
Proof that a large section of the public is intensively "savings munded" Was shown by the increase of 72,468 accounts between Jan. 1 and June 30 , bringing the total of all accounts in mutual savings banks to $13,432,139$ a high point for all time. The average of this great number of accounts amounted to $\$ 743.31$ on June 30 , a slight decrease from the average six months ago of $\$ 750.77$. Savings bankers pointed out to-day that the best possible measure of savings activity is number of accounts rather than amounts involved.
While accounts were growing the banks likewise increased their ratio of surplus to deposits. Six months ago the figure stood at $11.2 \%$ for the whole group of mutual savings banks, operating in 18 States. On June 30 It was $11.5 \%$, or $1.111 / /$ for each $\$ 1$ on deposit in mutual institutions. Such a gain under current conditions is looked upon as a somewhat remarkable increase or a very large sum of money
senting a rise of $\$ 20,555,787$ for senting a rise
for all time.
In the six months' perlod assets of the mutual savings banks declined by $\$ 18,195,611$ to a grand total of $\$ 11,188,680,126$, just below the pealk figure on Jan. 1 and higher than the figure of a year ago by $\$ 53,318,887$. Deposits, in the same period, showed a tendency to fluctuate York had a net gain of $\$ 24,584,207$, the best record in the 18 states. Twelve of these reported small decreases against gains in Delaware, Malne, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Oregon. Balancing gains against losses the decrease for the country was $\$ 45,770,868$, the total deposits being $\$ 9$.$984,243,517$. It is an Interesting sidelight that deposits for the whol year, June 301931 to June 30 1932, were increased by $\$ 7,275,536$
The average interest rate on June 30 was $4.09 \%$ in the 18 States, compared to $4.32 \%$ six months ago. At this rate, the banks will pay about \$409,000,000 during the year in the form of dividends. Every active mutual savings bank has pald its dividends, not only this year, but throughout the period since mid-summer 1929. The only effect of business conditions on depositors has been a lowering of rates, thereby adding to surplus, increasing the margin of protection.
Wilson G. Wing. Prestdent of the Providence Institution for Savings, Providence, R. I., and head of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, said the reduction of deposits in the first six months of the year was a normal condition. He added that the reason the reduction had not appeared earier probably was due to transposition of funds from other
types of banks into mutual institutions, which replenith types of banks into mutual institutions, which replenished the withdrawale
of typical savings bank depositors. In many instances, the mutual savings banks has been far more than they could money tendered With this movement of non-typical savings stopped or would accept. diminished-the natural withdrawal tendency, owing to present conditity has been more significant, and undoubtedly will continue until indutia actlvity is re-established.

Mr. Wing is also quoted as saying: "Present indications are that deposits are being carefully husbanded, drawn upon only in small installments for living purposes, as actual necessity demands. What better use could be made of such capital?"
This movement is a splendid illustration of the place held by avio s banks as reservoirs of capital for the citizen of modest meal a a c . vincing demonstration of the practicability of the in
Growth in deposits does no
savings institutions. They perform conclusive evidence as to the value when a shrinkage of deposits takes place. It would appear that deposits may be expected to show a tendency to decrease while present conditions prevall, but over the long term there is no question gradual accumulation will continue. In fact, it is natural to believe that the movement wil receive a stimulus when normal conditions agaln prevall because of the
object lesson learned by those same individuals whose frugality and foresightedness have created these accumulations of capital, as well as the influence upon those who have not provided for themselves.
Although we have far too many unemployed, we sometimes are prone to look at this side of the situation rather than appreciate that the overWhelming majority of our people continue at work. While in many instances reductions of wages leave less margin for saving, the urge to set aside somethin is even greater in such times as these.
On the 301929 marked the high point of commodity and security prices. On that date mutual savings banks held deposits of $\$ 8,954,835,127$, their depositors numbering $11,979,273$. In the three eventful years since then involving world-wide disturbances upon a scale never anticipated, savings It is a source of tremendous satisfaction that all active $\$ 9,984,243,517$. banks paid dividends regularly throughout the all active mutual savings and are in excellent condition to meet any calls for pear period just past, positors. Never in their history have mutual savings batk prover mo conclusively the merit and soundness of mutuality in banting

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c
Arrangements were made Aug. 5 for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $\$ 120,000$, up $\$ 30,000$ from the last previous sale, July 29.

Arrangements were made for the sale of two New York Curb Exchange memberships; one, Aug. 4 at $\$ 20,000$, an increase of $\$ 2,000$ over the last previous sale, and the other, Aug. 5, at $\$ 28,500$, up $\$ 8,500$.

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of Ernest W. French was sold Aug. 5 to Harold L. Bache for another for $\$ 10,000$, up $\$ 500$ from the last previous sale, July 28.

Approval was given by the New York State Banking Department on July 22 to the Continental Savings and Loan Association, 2485 Creston Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., to change the location of its place of business about August 15, from 2485 Creston Avenue to 24 West 40th Street, Manhattan.

It is announced that dividend action on the stock of The Continental Bank \& Trust Company of New York is not due until September. This is in accordance with the decision of the directors last June that dividends on the stock would hereafter be payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, these dates conforming to the dividend payment dates of the majority of other New York banks and trust companies. Action on dividends is taken up by the board at their regular monthly meeting to be held in the month preceding the date of the payment of the dividend.

Merger negotiations between the Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York, and the Fordham Savings Bank were completed on July 29. The merger, uniting the two Bronx banks was announced jointly by William H. Steinkamp, President of the Fordham, and Howell T. Manson, President of the Dollar. The merged institution is to be known as the Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York, and the Fordham Savings Bank will be operated as the Fordham office of the Dollar. The entire staff of both banks is being retained. Mr: Manson will continue as President, and Mr. Steinkamp will remain as a Trustee. John Meyer and George W. Fennell of the Board of Trustees of the Fordham Savings Bank will also continue as Trustees of the merged institution. The amouncement also said:
The Fordham Savings Bank has been located at 2480 Grand Concourse since it was organized in 1923. The Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York has been located within a block of its present site at 147 th Street and Third Avenue since it was started in 1890. The building it now occupies was completed in 1919 and enlarged in 1928.
Mr. Manson has been President of the Dollar Savings Bank since 1926.
He was elected to the Board of He was clected to the Board of Trustees in 1911, was made Treasurer in 1920 and Comptroller in 1922.
Total deposits of the combined institutions, as of July 1, are $\$ 92$, 513,224, representing the savings of 125,788 depositors. Combined assets
are $\$ 104,580,923$. are $\$ 104,580,923$.
The Trustees of the merged institution are: William M. Kern, Howell T. Manson, Frederick A. Wurzbach, Joseph B. Hare, Robert Gerbracht, Jr. Fred Berry, James Hopkins, Eugene J. Busher, H. T. W. Huntting, BerWard H. Weikker, Lloyd I. Phyfe, Roderick Stephens, Horace C. Flanigan, According to Mr. Manson it is the intention
Accoram the Dollar Savings Bank to begin in the near future the erection of a bank building in the vicinity of the present Fordham office.

Charles M. Ramsdell, Vice-President of the Manufacturers' \& Traders' Trust Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., died on July 31 at the age of 47, following an operation in General Hospital. After his graduation from Yale in 1909, Mr. Ramsdell became
a messenger for the trust company, of which his father was President. When the United States entered the World War he enlisted in the Navy Auxiliary Reserve. After the war he became a director and the Treasurer of the Charities Organization Society, a member of the Executive Committee of the Lorenzo Burrows Post, American Legion, and Treasurer of the Urban League of Buffalo. He served on the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and was a member of the New York State Bankers' Association and a director of the Reserve City Bankers' Association.
On July 28 the New York State Banking Department authorized the Italian Credit Union, No. 120 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y., to change its place of business on or after July 281932 to No. 172 Madison Avenue in the same city.
The New York State Banking Department on July 28 approved a proposed increase in the number of shares of stock of the Mamaroneck First National Safe Deposit Co., Mamaroneck, N. Y., from 100 to 200, par value $\$ 100$ a share, and an increase in the capital of the company from $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 20,000$. On the same date the State Banking Department also approved an agreement for the merger of the Mamaroneck Safe Deposit Co. into the Mamaroneck First National Safe Deposit Co. under the title of the latter.
Three new directors have been added to the Board of the Greenwich Trust Co. of Greenwich, Conn., according to the Hartford "Courant" of July 23. They are Clarence H. Young, senior partner of the firm of Joseph Walker \& Sons, New York Stock Exchange members, of 61 Broadway, New York; John M. Lyon, a realtor, and William Edwin Hall, a well known attorney of the firm of Hall, Cunningham, Jackson \& Haywood, and a financier. Mr. Hall is President of the Trojan Power Co., Middle Atlantic Securities Corp., and is connected with many others. Mr. Hall was Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's Cabinet.

Effective July 20 1932, the Merchant's National Bank of New Haven, Conn., with capital of $\$ 500,000$, was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution was absorbed by the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of New Haven. The merger was noted in our July 2 issue, page 72 .

Announcement was made on July 28 by William H. Kemp, President of the Maplewood Bank \& Trust Co., of Maplewood, N. J., that his institution had acquired stock control of the Prospect Trust Co. of Maplewood. Advices from Maplewood to the New York "Times," reporting this, went on to say:
Seventy-five per cent. of the stockholders of the Prospect Trust Co. agreed to accept the terms set of six shares of their stock for one share of Maplewood stock. Mr. Kemp said the Prospect Trust Co., which is in a new subdivision of Maplewood, would be continued as a branch of the purchasing institution.

Prospect Trust Co. was capitalized at $\$ 100,000$ and had approximately $\$ 600,000$ in deposits. Maplewood Bank is capitalized at $\$ 200,000$, has $\$ 240,000$ surplus and undivided profits, and has approximately $\$ 2,300,000$ deposits.

Concerning the affairs of the closed Citizen's National Bank of Long Branch, N. J., Long Branch advices, printed in the Newark "News" of Aug. 3, contained the following:

Forty stockholders of the Citizens' National Bank, closed since Dec. 23 Forty stockholders of the citizens National Bank, closed since Dec. last to conserve its assets, discussed yesterday afternoon a move toward
early reopening. It will be necessary to subscribe $\$ 150,000$ in stock, part early reopening. It will
The stockholders will meet in another week to receive a report from the committee on stock subscriptions. The question of dealing with depositors will be considered then. The plan is to get the depositors to depositors will be considered then. The planis only a certain percentage consent to have their deposit.
monthly over a given period.
monthly over a given period.
The Comptroller of the Currency is working with the committee.
The bank at one time had assets of $\$ 2,800,000$.
The First National Bank of Cassandra, Pa., capitalized at $\$ 50,000$, was placed in voluntary liquidation on June 10 last. This institution was taken over by the First National Bank of Lilly, Pa.

Two Stroudsburg, Pa., banks, the Stroudsburg National Bank and the First National Bank, the oldest banking institutions in Stroudsburg, with combined resources of approximately $\$ 5,000,000$, have merged under the title of the First-Stroudsburg National Bank, the union going into effect on Aug. 4. Associated Press advices from Stroudsburg on Aug. 3, reporting the merger, furthermore said:
All present employes and directors are to be retained, officials sald, with W. K. Labar, President of the consolidated banks, and Stewart Flagler, Chairman of the Board. A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General of the United States in the Wilson Administration, is a member of the Board.

Depositors of the Ickesburg State Bank, Ickesburg, Pa., on Aug. 11 next will receive a dividend of $10 \%$ according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 30.
Further referring to the affairs of the Northwestern Trust Co. of Philadelphia, which was taken over by the Pennsylvania State Banking Department on July 17 of last year, an appraisal of the institution filed on Aug. 1, as reported in the Philadelphia "Finance Journal" of that date, shows net a vailable assets of $\$ 809,448$ compared with total net deposit liability of $\$ 5,824,684$. Out of these assets must be paid the liquidating expenses, which will be very heavy, owing to the cost of preparing Court cases and special accounting cases. The bank had approximately 8,000 checking accounts and 17,000 savings accounts. The inventory and appraisal of the assets filed by the Department, as given in the paper mentioned, follows:


Commenting on the report on the trust company, the Philadelphia "Record" of Aug. 2 had the following to say: The accounts of 15,000 depositors of the wrecked Northwestern Trust Co. have been virtually "wiped out."
The report on the trust company, which Secretary of Banking william D. Gordon has alleged was systematically looted for nearly 10 years, shows assets on which $\$ 809,448$ may be realized, to meet deposit liabilities of $\$ 5,824,684$.

The smaller figure represents the maximum amount of cash which may be resurrected if the assets on hand can be disposed of at present market values.

The heavy costs of investigating the muddled records of the bank and tracing illegal transactions which have caused the arrest of more than 30 persons must be paid from these assets.
A few cents on the dollar, if anything, is all the depositors may expect.
In revealing in detail the condition of the Northwestern Trust, officials of the Banking Department called it "the most mismanaged bank in the State."
The heaviest item of loss in the long list of shrunken assets was in unsecured time loans.

A total of $\$ 4,638,062.03$ was loaned by officers of the institution without collateral. The appraisers put a value of $\$ 913,025,37$ on the notes held for these loans. The depreciation was $\$ 3,725,036.66$.
The shrinkage in value of mortgages in which the institution invested was from $\$ 3,479,200$ to $\$ 1,443,750$ a loss of more than $\$ 2,000,000$
William Freihofer, who was President of the Northwestern Trust Co. died recently in Atlantic Oity, physicians attributing his death to shock and worry over the condition of the institution.
Alexander D. Robinson, Executive Vice-President, who was for years the actual directing head of the bank, is under heavy bail on a score of warrants, charging embezzlement and fraudulent conversion. He also is accused of making false statements as to the condition of the institution. Robinson stands accused of operating a land development "racket" through use of the bank's funds. It has been alleged he handed out the bank's cash in generous lumps to finance builders and real estate dealers promoting land which he sold them.
First mortgages on these properties were invested in by the bank, and Robinson then aided the promoters to obtain second mortgages-many of them in excess of the values of the properties-from a group of four building and loan associations which were controlled by the bank through interlocking directorates

Our last previous reference to the affairs of this bank appeared in our July 2 issue, page 135.

The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia, Pa., opened its new Central City Branch Office at 12 th and Market Streets, on Monday of this week, Aug. 1. The principal officers of the Society are as follows: James M. Wilcox, President; Stacy B. Lloyd, James E. Gowen, Isaac W. Roberts and Samuel Woodward (and Treasurer), VicePresidents, and David N. Patterson, Secretary.

It is learned from the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 30 that the closed Haverford Township Title \& Trust Co. of Brookline, Pa. (near Philadelphia) will pay its depositors a dividend of $71 / 2 \%$, amounting to $\$ 19,599$, on Aug. 10. A first payment of $20 \%$, totaling $\$ 52,176$, it was stated, was made on Nov. 20 of last year.

The defunct Brownsville Trust Co., Brownsville, Pa., on Aug. 12 will pay a dividend of $71 / 2 \%$, amounting to $\$ 29,929$, to 2,800 depositors, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 30 .

According to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 23, the MoKean County Trust Co. of Bradford, Pa., which closed its doors on Oct. 23 1931, will make a second payment, $10 \%$, to its depositors on or before Aug. 31 next. A first payment of $10 \%$ was made March 14 last, it was stated.

It is learned from the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 23 that announcement was made the previous day by Dr. William D. Gordon, State Secretary of Banking for Pennsylvania, that the following closed banks located in Philadelphia and vicinity propose to make additional payments to their depositors on or before Aug. 31 next:
Olney Bank \& Trust Co., second payment, $10 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 370,000$, to be paid to 28,000 depositors. A first payment of $10 \%$ was made March 17 .
made
Columbus Title \& Trust Co., second payment, $71 / 2 \%$, amounting to bout $\$ 55,393$, to be paid to 6,400 depositors. A first payment of $20 \%$ was made May 4.
Mortgage Security Trust Co., first payment, $5 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 25,000$, to be paid to 5,000 depositors.
Darby Bank \& Trust Co., Darby, second payment, $5 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 55,000$, to be paid to 6,500 depositors. A first payment of $20 \%$ was made Oct. 26 last year.

That six Pittsburgh, Pa., banks (all of which failed the early part of last October) will make dividend payments to their depositors on or before Aug. 311932 was indicated in the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 23. The institutions, as given in the paper mentioned, are as follows:
Pennsylvania Bank \& Trust Co., second payment, $15 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 398,800$, to be paid to 7,500 depositors. A first payment of $10 \%$ about $\$ 398,800$, to
was made April 4.
Pittsburgh-American Bank \& Trust Co., first payment, $10 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 189,000$, to be paid to 10,000 depositors.
McGillick Savings \& Trust Co., second payment, $5 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 13,000$, to be paid to 2,750 depositors. A first payment of $5 \%$ was made Dec. 14 last year.
Bloomfield Trust Co., first payment, $121 / 2 \%$, amounting to about 159,168 , to be paid to 8,000 depositors.
Garfield Bank, Pittsburgh, second payment, $15 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 56,500$, to be paid to 3,400 depositors. A first payment of $25 \%$ was made March 21.
Merchants' Savings \& Trust Co., second payment, $8 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 56,000$, to be paid to 3,400 depositors. A first payment of $20 \%$ was made March 10
That the People's State Bank of East Pittsburgh, Pa., will pay a first dividend of $10 \%$ on or before Aug. 311932 to its 3,400 depositors, calling for about $\$ 25,500$, was indicated in the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 23 last.

The Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 23 reported that on or before Aug. 311932 the Washington Trust Co., at Wash ington, Pa. (which closed Oct. 5 last), would pay its 22,000 depositors an initial dividend of $10 \%$, amounting to approximately $\$ 486,800$.

The People's Bank of Greensboro, Pa., on Aug. 12 next will pay an initial dividend to its depositors amounting to $\$ 24,793$, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 30.

Baltimore, Md, advices on July 29 to the "Wall Street Journal" stated that John M. Franklyn, Vice-President of the Roosevelt Steamship Co. and Vice-President of the Baltimore Mail Steamship Co., has been elected a director of the Baltimore Trust Co., Baltimore.

Robert Dun resigned on July 22 last as a Vice-President of the Winters National Bank \& Trust Co. of Dayton, Ohio, after having been connected with the institution for two months. Jay M. Leach, Vice-President and Trust Officer of the institution, succeeds Mr. Dun.

That the Clio State Bank, Clio, Mich., which closed Aug. 28 1931, had been reorganized and was expected to reopen Aug. 1 was reported in the "Michigan Investor" of July 30. Officers of the reorganized bank were named as follows: President, M. C. Doyle; Vice-President, F. M. Houghton, and Cashier, R. Orin Shelley, former receiver.

The probable reopening within a month of the Monroe State Savings Bank at Monroe, Mich., which has been closed since August last year, is indicated in the following taken from the Detroit "Free Press" of July 30:
J. D. Cook, receiver of the Monroe State Savings Bank at Monroe,
nnounced Thursday, July 28 , that sufficient assessments had announced Thursday, July 28 , that sufficient assessments had been collected, together with new stock subscriptions, to create the $\$ 200,000$ capital necessary for reopening of the institution. A financial check will be made by the State Banking Department, probably in the fore part of next week, after which a stockholders' meeting will be called to elect a new Board of Directors. The date of formal reopening will be announced soon, but it is expected to be not later than Sept. 1. The Circuit Court approved of reopening plans on June 22 . At that hearing $91.6 \%$ of deposit liabilities signed moratorium agreements consenting to the reorganization and no objections were raised among remaining deposits. The Court's approval of plans made it unanimous.

We learn from the "Commercial West" of July 30 that on July 21 was the 45 th anniversary of the entry of W. B. Banks, Sr., of Superior, Wis., into the banking business. On July 211887 he established the first financial savings institution in Superior which later grew into the First National Bank, of which he was President until 1927, and is now Chairman of the Board. His son, J. L. Banks, is President.

Joseph Kraus has been appointed Vice-President and a director of the State Bank of Morgan, Morgan, Minn., to succeed the late G. W. Nelson, according to the "Commercial West" of July 30.

Andrew N. Kylander, Secretary of the Aaron Carlson Co., Inc., was named President of the Fidelity State Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., at a meeting of the directors on July 30, according to the Minneapolis "Journal" of Aug. 1. At the same time Emil Gustafson was re-appointed Vice-President of the institution and Vernon E. Mikkelson, Cashier. Mr. Kylander succeeds as President T. K. Kelly, who had held the office for 15 years. Announcement of the acquisition of Mr. Kelly's interest in the bank was made by the directors, it was stated.

That depositors of the closed First Trust \& Savings Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, were to receive a dividend of $20 \%$ immediately was reported in the "Commercial West" of July 30.

Exeter National Bank, Exeter, Neb., was placed in voluntary liquidation on July 22. This bank, which was capitalized at $\$ 25,000$, was absorbed by the Wallace National Bank of Exeter.

The First National Bank of Bentonville, Ark., went into voluntary liquidation on July 18 1932. The institution, which was capitalized at $\$ 50,000$, was taken over by the Benton County National Bank of Bentonville.

As of July 20 last, the First-Mercer National Bank of Harrodsburg, Ky., with capital of $\$ 150,000$, was placed in voluntary liquidation. It was succeeded by the Mercer County National Bank of Harrodsburg.

The Liberty Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Memphis, Tenn. (which closed its doors on June 28 1928), will pay a $5 \%$ liquidating dividend prior to Aug. 30 next, according to R. W. Hall, liquidating agent for the institution, who said that cash on hand is now only $\$ 8,000$ short of the required amount. Memphis advices to the "Wall Street Journal," from which the above information is obtained, continuing, said:
Although the Fraternal \& Solvent Savings Bank, negro institution, has $\$ 62,000$ in cash, about $\$ 66,000$ additional is required for payment of a $5 \%$ dividend, Mr. Hall said. The Liberty Savings Bank, which had $\$ 3,700,000$ in deposits at the time of its failure, has paid $65 \%$ on all general claims.

The Nicholson Bank \& Trust Co. of Union, S. C., which closed its doors on July 5 1932, is to reopen shortly. Stockholders and depositors held a meeting at Union on Aug. 3 and adopted a plan for the reopening of the institution which has the approval of the State Bank Examiner. A dispatch from Spartanburg, S. C. on Aug. 3, from which the foregoing is learned, continued as follows:
A judge's order to give the action legal status will be sought at once it is announced. The plan for reopening guarantees that depositors will be paid $15 \%$ the first year, $20 \%$ the second, third and fourth years and $25 \%$ the fifth. Emslie Nicholson is to continue as President of the in litution, with an adisory board of how, rep an dire lected to colit Dr. J. Jeter

Canton, Miss., advices on July 29, printed in the New Orleans "Times-Picayune," stated that F. T. Parker, President of the Canton Exchange Bank, had tendered his resignation to accept the active Vice-Presidency of the Deposit Guaranty Bank \& Trust Co. of Jackson, Miss., and that Frank E. Allen, of Canton, had been appointed his successor in the Canton bank. The dispatch added:
The retiring President, Mr. Parker, has been with the bank for 32 yeare. The Canton Exchange was started 52 years ago by his father, the late A. N. Parker.

That a new bank will probably be organized in the near future at Gulfport, Miss., is indicated in the following dispatch from that city on July 28 to the New Orleans "TimesPicayune":

At a meeting here to-day plans were adopted for organization of a new bank. At least $\$ 40,000$ is to be raised locally to apply on a capitalization and surplus of $\$ 60,000$. The remaining $\$ 20,000$ will be subscribed by posed of C. H. Ashton, Dr. R. G. Cox, Joseph Habens, R. H. Hardtner and posed of C. H. Ashton, Dr. R. G. Cox, Joseph Habens, R. H. Hardtner and . E. Cottrell will solicit stock subscriptions. Cocero Ferrell, assoc Manager of the proposed bank.

On July 22 last the First State Bank of Hartman, Colo., closed its doors, according to Denver advices by the Associated Press on July 23.

A dispatch by the Associated Press from Denver, Colo., on July 23 stated that the directors of two Colorado banksthe Platte Valley State Bank at Fort Lupton and the First State Bank at Meeker-had decided not to open their respective institutions on that day. The dispatch added:
The Platte Valley Bank showed resources of $\$ 127,768.31$ and the Meeker Bank showed resources of $\$ 184,761.20$.

The First National Bank of Alhambra, Calif., capitalized at $\$ 150,000$, was placed in voluntary liquidation on July 25 last. The institution was absorbed by the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association (head office San Francisco).

Effective July 30, three Nevada banking institutions, the Tonopah Banking Corp. of Tonopah; the Nevada First National Bank of Tonopah, and the John S. Cook \& Co. Bank of Goldfield were merged. Associated Press advices from Reno, Nev., from which the foregoing is learned, continuing, said:
The Tonopah Banking Corp., which is controlled by George Wingfield, President of the several Nevada banks, purchased the assets of the other two institutions and will maintain a bank at Tonopah. There will be no bank at Goldfield, scene at one time, 25 years ago, of one of the West's greatest mining booms.
Combined deposits of the three banks will amount to $\$ 780,000$, Wing. field said.

## THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock market, this week, has been active, buoyant and higher. Public utilities and industrial shares have attracted considerable speculative interest and metal stocks have been in good demand at higher prices, and with the exception of a brief setback on Tuesday, the trend of the market has been uniformly higher. Some profit taking has cropped out from time to time, but this, as a rule, was quickly absorbed as many active speculative stocks forged ahead to new tops for the current movement. On Thursday, Amer. Tel. \& Tel. was the feature of the trading as it moved briskly forward and crossed par, though it dipped to 98 at the close. As the week progressed, the market gradually expanded and on Thursday the sales exceeded $31 / 2$ million shares, the largest turnover in many months. Call money renewed at $2 \%$ on Monday and remained unchanged at that rate on each and every day of the week.

The market opened irregularly higher on Saturday, but dropped off fractionally as the day progressed. Toward the close of the session prices again moved upward and a number of the popular speculative issues showed gains ranging from 1 to 2 or more points. Railroad stocks were slightly off on the day, but industrial issues were stronger, United States Steel leading the upswing with a substantial gain. The turnover was large for Saturday as many traders decided to forego the usual week-end to participate in the rising market. The principal changes were on the upside and included among others such prominent stocks as American Sugar pref. (7) which advanced 3 points to 78 , American Type and Foundry which moved upward $23 / 8$ points to 20 , Bethlehem Steel pref. which gained $31 / 2$ points and closed at $315 / 8$, General Railway Signal which rose $21 / 4$ points to 16 and Midland Steel pref. which showed a gain of $33 / 4$ points at $333 / 4$. One of the features of the early trading was the large number of 1,000 share lots that appeared on the tape during the early part of the day. Among those turned over in large sized blocks were Pennsylvania Railroad, National Dairy Company, Union Carbide and Carbon, New York Central and Northern Pacific.

Prices moved briskly forward as a sharp rally developed around the noon hour on Monday. In the early trading the market was somewhat unsteady due to profit taking, but this was gradually absorbed as the market turned upward under the leadership of United States Steel and American Tel. \& Tel., both of which broke through to new highs for the current movement. Pivotal issues registered gains ranging from 1 to 2 or more points as practically all sections of the list participated in the advance. The prin-
cipal changes on the up-side were American Tobacco B, $21 / 4$ points to 69 ; American Woolen pref., $31 / 8$ points to $25 \frac{1}{4}$; Atchison, $21 / 8$ points to $321 / 2$; Columbia Gas \& Electric pref., 5 points to 58 ; Detroit Edison, 2 points to 79; Eastman Kodak, $13 / 8$ points to $453 / 8$; International Business Machines, $41 / 4$ points to 79 ; Loews pref., $31 / 2$ points to $611 / 2$; New York \& Harlem pref., $45 / 8$ points to $1047 / 8$; Pacific Tel. \& Tel., 3 points to $70 \frac{1}{2}$; Pere Marquette, 3 points to $7 \frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific pref., 2 points to 55; United Gas Improvement pref., $53 / 8$ points to 67 ; Ward Baking pref., 2 points to $211 / 2$; American Smelting pref., 2 points to 42 ; Anchor Cap pref., $41 / 2$ points to $491 / 2$; National Lead pref. A, $31 / 4$ points to $983 / 4$, and Brooklyn-Manhattan-Transit pref., 2 points to 56.
Except for the metal shares, the market closed lower on Tuesday, the recessions ranging from fractions to 2 or more points Trading was quiet on the decline and the turnover was approximately $1,440,000$ shares, which was very much lower than the dealings of the preceding day. The changes on the downside included Allied Chemical \& Dye, $15 / 8$ points to $575 / 8$; American Can, $11 / 4$ points to $373 / 4$; American Tobacco, $21 / 2$ points to $65 \frac{1}{2}$; Amer. Tel. \& Tel., 2 points to $893 / 4$; Atlas Powder, $21 / 8$ points to $101 / 4$; Brooklyn Union Gas, $31 / 2$ points to $631 / 2$; J. I. Case Co., $21 / 8$ points to 291/2; Delaware \& Hudson, 43/4 points to 49; Detroit Edison, 3 points to 76 ; International Business Machines, 4 points to 75 ; Norfolk \& Western, $51 / 4$ points to $781 / 4$; United States Steel pref., $2 \frac{1}{4}$ points to $655 / 8$, and Woolworth, $13 / 4$ points to $301 / 4$. Trading was dull during the morning dealings on Wednesday, but shortly after the noon hour stocks moved briskly forward, many prominent issues reaching new tops for the current movement, wiping out most of the recessions of the preceding day. United States Steel, Amer. Tel. \& Tel. and J. I. Case were the leaders of the upswing and there was a brisk demand for railroad stocks, particularly Atchison and Union Pacific, both of which registered substantial gains. Auburn Auto also was a star performer as it moved sharply ahead. The outstanding gains for the day were Air Reduction, $51 / 2$ points to $451 / 4$; Allied Chemical \& Dye, $63 / 8$ points to $63 \frac{1}{2}$; Amer. Tel. \& Tel., 7 points to $96 \frac{1}{2}$; Amer. Tobacco, $61 / 2$ points to 72 ; Atchison, $41 / 2$ points to $351 / 8$; Auburn Auto, $57 / 8$ points to 66; Brooklyn Union Gas, $53 / 4$ points to $691 / 4$; J. I. Case, $51 / 2$ points to 35 ; Consolidated Gas, $37 / 8$ points to 49 ; Detroit Edison, 4 points to 80 ; du Pont, $31 / 8$ points to $303 / 4$; Eastman Kodak, $45 / 8$ points to $491 / 8$; General Railway Signal pref., $95 / 8$ points to $741 / 2$; International Business Machines, $51 / 2$ points to $801 / 2$; Norfolk \& Western, $33 / 4$ points to 82 ; Union Pacific, 6 points to $491 / 2$; United States Steel pref., $51 / 8$ points to 71 , and Woolworth, $21 / 4$ points to $321 / 2$.
For the first time in months dealings on the New York Stock Exchange e ceeded the $3,000,000$ mark on Thursday, and while prices fluctuated back and forth to some extent, the market held a goodly part of its gains to the close. In the early trading, prices rose sharply as large blocks of stocks were picked up and many prominent issues registered new tops for the current movement. Amer. Tel. \& Tel., for instance, crossed par several times during the session and closed at 98 , with a net gain of $13 / 4$ points. As the day progressed, some of the gains were cancelled, but a sizable number of the market leaders closed with substantial advances. Among the outstanding gains were Allied Chemical \& Dye, $21 / 2$ points to 66 ; American Can pref., $43 / 4$ points to 109; Central RR. of New Jersey, $31 / 2$ points to $501 / 2$; CocaCola, $211 / 4$ points to 92 ; Crucible Steel, $21 / 2$ points to 14 ; Norfolk \& Western, 2 points to 84 ; Union Pacific, $11 / 8$ points to $505 / 8$; United Biscuit pref., 18 points to 93 ; Westinghouse, $11 / 2$ points to $273 / 4$, and Western Union Telegraph, $23 / 4$ points to $271 / 8$.

On Friday stocks moved briskly forward during the early trading and many new highs for the current movement were established all along the line. As the day progressed, profit taking appeared in many of the active issues and for a brief period prices wavered and the volume of trading slowed down while prices moved upward and downward during the rest of the day. A goodly part of the trading was in the preferred stocks, American Car \& Foundry providing the feature as it jumped from $331 / 2$ to $391 / 2$ and finally closed at $361 / 2$ with a gain of $41 / 2$ points. Prominent stocks closing on the side of the advance included Air Reduction, 4 points to 49; Allied Chemical \& Dye, 3 points to 69; Bethlehem Steel pref., $31 / 2$ points to 40 ; J. I. Case, $81 / 8$ points to $431 / 2$; New York \& Harlem, 41/2 points to $1091 / 2$; Union Pacific, $23 / 4$ points to $533 / 4$; United States Steel pref., 3 points to $743 / 4$; and Woolworth, $11 / 8$ points to $337 / 8$. The market was strong at the close with prices near their tops for the day.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOOK EXCHANGE

| Week Ended Aug. 51932. $\text { 4ug. } 51932 .$ | Stocks, Number of Shares. | Rallroad and Miscell. Bonds. | State <br> Munictpal \& For'n Bonds. |  | United States Bonds. |  | Total Bond sales. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| urd | $\begin{array}{r} 910,850 \\ 2,106,756 \\ 1,439,270 \\ 2,398,614 \\ 3,521,030 \\ 2,684,060 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,781,000 \\ 7,727,000 \\ 7,198,000 \\ 8,516,000 \\ 9,348,000 \\ 7,564,000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 1,418,000$ <br> $2,392,000$ <br> $2,200,000$ <br> $2,711,000$ <br> $2,523,000$ <br> $2,804,000$ |  | $\$ 243,000$934,000835,000440,000391,000424,000 |  | \$5,442,000 |
| Monday |  |  |  |  | 11,053,000 |
| Tuesday |  |  |  |  | 10,241,000 |
| Wednesday |  |  |  |  | 11,667,000 |
| Thursday |  |  |  |  | $12,262,000$ $10,792,000$ |
| Tota | 13,060,580 | \$44,134,000 | \$14,056,000 |  |  |  | \$3,267,000 |  |  |
| Sates at Nero York Stock Exchange. | Week Ended Aug. 5. |  |  | Jan 1 to Aug. 5. |  |  |  |
|  | 193 |  |  | 932. |  |  | 1931. |
| Stocks-No. of shares_ Bonds. |  | 3,060,580 | 4,464,394 | 211,836,936 |  |  | 370,003,504 |
| Government bonds State \& forelgn bonds |  | $3,267,000$ | 1,578,500 | \$448,813,050 |  |  | 0 |
|  |  | 4,134,000 | 2,384,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 47,93,100 \\ & 914,468,500 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4990,393,600 \\ & .088,315,700 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DAMY TRANSACTION'S AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week Ended Aug. 51932. | Boston. |  | Phrladelphta. |  |  |  | Ballimore. |
|  | Shates. 1Bond Sales. |  | Shares. Bond Sales |  |  |  | Shares. | Bond Sale |
| Saturday | 14,235 | $\$ 1,000$ 2,000 | 15,806 | \$4,000 |  | 9661,520 |  | \$17,000 |
|  | 36,983 29,409 | 2.000 | 28,332 | 1006,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesday | 33,984 | 6.000 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,433 1,540 | 5,001 |  |
| Thursday | 50,113 | 8,000 | 35,436 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,882 \\ & 1,8,31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,000 \\ 6,000 \end{array}$ |
| Friday <br> Total $\qquad$ <br> Prev, wk, revised. | 7,973 |  | 5,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 172,697 | \$20,000 | 133,889 |  |  | 8,642 | \$83,000 |  |  |
|  | 159,957 | \$40,050 | 146,270 | \$39, | 500 | 10,079 | \$18,900 |  |  |

## THE CURB EXCHANGE.

Under the impetus of a strong demand for public utilities, the curb market has gradually moved ahead during the present week and some impressive advances have been recorded all along the line. Oil shares have been in demand at improving prices and industrial stocks have shown moderate advances. Occasional bursts of profit taking have been in evidence and prices have, from time to time, shown considerable irregularity, but with the possible exception of the late trading on Tuesday the trend of the market has generally been toward higher levels. On Thursday the dealings were particularly heavy and the turnover was the largest recorded in many months. On Saturday intèrest was directed largely to the public utilities, which were featured by Georgia Power pref., with its gain of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ points to $551 / 4$. The outstanding strong stocks on Monday were Electric Bond \& Share $5 \%$ and $6 \%$ pref. and Pennsylvania Power \& Light pref. Thess were the center of interest during a large part of the session, the latter recording a gain of $95 / 8$ points at 87. Strength in Electric Bond \& Share and affiliated stocks was the outstanding feature of the trading on Wednesday, the common surging forward $31 / 2$ points to $121 / 2$ and establishing a new top for the current movement, while the cumulative preferred shares moved up $75 / 8$ points to 37 . Profit taking during the late trading cancelled part of the early gains on Thursday; nevertheless, advances in some of the more popular of the speculative favorites carried their prices up to the highest peak of the current movement. The strong stock of the day was Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co., which rushed upward with a gain of $121 / 2$ points to $1481 / 2$. Preferred stocks were also in demand, particularly those of the public utility group, which seored sharp gains all along the line. Singer Mfg. Co. with a gain of $73 / 4$ points to 104 , and Aluminum, Ltd., which closed with an advance of $51 / 2$ points at 20 , were also features of the trading.
Dealings slowed up toward the end of the session on Friday due to profit taking, but most of the active stocks held their advances to the end. The outstanding features of the early trading was the continued strength of Aluminum Co., Ltd. pref. which had added $51 / 2$ points to its previous gain as it closed at $241 / 2$ and Singer Manufacturing Co. which closed with a net gain of 2 points. The principal changes of the week were on the side of the advance and included many prominent stocks such as Aluminum Co. of America which forged ahead from $391 / 2$ to $461 / 2$ and Singer Manfufacturing Co. which surged forward from $943 / 4$ to 106 . Other gains for the week were American Beverage, $61 / 8$ to $61 / 4$; American Gas \& Electric, 221/8 to 251/4; American Light \& Traction, $151 / 2$ to $153 / 4$; American Superpower, $21 / 2$ to $33 / 8$; American Gas \& Electric A, $15 / 8$ to 2 ; Atlas Utilities, $51 / 2$ to $5^{33}$; Brazil Traction \& Light, $83 / 8$ to $95 / 8$ Cities Service, $37 / 8$ to 4 ; Commonwealth Edison, 64 to $701 / 2 ;$ Deere $\&$ Company, $71 / 8$ to 11; Duke Power, $411 / 2$ to $471 / 2 ;$ Electric Bond \& Share, $97 / 8$ to 14; Gulf Oil of Penna, $311 / 4$ to $351 / 2 ;$ Hudson Bay Mining, $17 / 8$ to $21 / 4$; Humble Oil, $451 / 2$ to 48 ; International Petroleum, 978 to 1014 , New York Tel. pref., $1091 / 2$ to $1101 / 2 ;$ Niagara Hudson Power, $113 / 4$ to 13 ; A. O. Smith, $161 / 1 /$ to $183 / 4$; United Gas Corp., $13 / 8$ to $15 / 8$, and United Light \& Power, $33 / 8$ to $33 / 4$.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE.

| Week Ended Aug. 51932. | Stocks(Numberof Shares). | Bonds (Par Value). |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic. $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Foreign } \\ \text { Government. }\end{array}\right\| \begin{gathered}\text { Fore1, } n \\ \text { Corporate. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Total. |
| Saturday <br> Monday <br> Tuesday <br> Wednesday <br> Thursday <br> Friday. | $\begin{array}{r} 95,875 \\ 159,245 \\ 125,020 \\ 225,145 \\ 318,150 \\ 281,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,826,000 \\ 3,419,000 \\ 4,023,000 \\ 4,869,000 \\ 4,915,000 \\ 4,344,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 52,000 \\ 283,000 \\ 218,000 \\ 442,000 \\ 144,000 \\ 58,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 75,000$151,000142,000135,000125,000130,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,953,000 \\ 3,853,000 \\ 4,383,000 \\ 5,446,000 \\ 5,184,000 \\ 4,532,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$23 | \$23,396,000 \$1,197,000 |  | \$758,000 $\frac{825,351,000}{}$ |  |  |
| Sales at New York Curb Exchange. | Week Ended Aug. 5 |  | Jan. 1 to Aug. 5. |  |  |  |
|  | 1932 | 1931 |  |  |  | 1931. |
| Stocks-No. of shares_ <br> Bonds. <br> Domestic | $\begin{array}{r} 1,204,910 \\ \$ 23,396,000 \\ 1,197,000 \\ 758,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline 0 & 1,073,602 \\ \hline 0 & \$ 14,318,000 \\ 0 & 554,000 \\ 0 & 442,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,755,035 \\ \$ 449,832,100 \\ \% \quad 19,129,00 \\ 41,877,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 72,241,218 \\ \$ 554,442,000 \\ 18,163,000 \\ 24,763,000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign Government-Forelgn Corporate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$25,351,000 | \$14,314,000 | \$510,838,100 |  |  | 97,368,000 |

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE.
The daily closing quotations for securities, \&e., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat.. } \\ & \text { July } 30 . \end{aligned}$ | Mon., | Tues., Aug. 2 | Wed. | Thurs., Aug. 4. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fri.: } \\ \text { Aug. } 5 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sllver, p. oz_...... |  | 17\%d. | 17 3-16d. | 17 3-16d. | 17 7-16d. |
| Gold, p. fine oz.117s. 5 d . | Holi- | 117s. 5 d . | 117s. 2d. | 117s. 5d. | 118 s .6 d . |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$ - $723 / 8$ | DAY | 725 | 723/6 | $721 / 3$ |  |
| British 5\% |  | 1013/8 | 1013/ | $1013 / 4$ | 1013 |
| British $415 \%$--102 $1 / 2$ |  | 10214 | 10214 | 1021/4 | 102\% |
| French Rentes |  |  |  |  |  |
| (in Paris) - | 81.30 | ع0.90 | 81.50 | 82.00 | 82.10 |
| French War Lin |  |  |  |  |  |
| (In Paris) - |  |  |  |  |  |

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been: silver in N. Y.,
per ounce...
$26 \% \mathrm{c}$. $\qquad$ $267 / 8 \mathrm{c}$

[^2]
## 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. 6), bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $25.2 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,427$,989,062 , against $\$ 7,255,909,985$ for the same week in 1931. At this center there is a loss for the five days ended Friday of $8.2 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns oy Telegraph. Week Ending Aug. 6. | 1932. | 1931. | Per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ne | \$2,981,285,867 | \$3,248,049,017 | -8.2 |
| Chicaso | 180,290,050 | , $243,170,232$ | $-25.9$ |
| Phil | 218,000,000 | 297,000,000 | -26.6 |
| Boston | 225,000,000 | 300,000,000 |  |
| Kansas City | $\begin{aligned} & 48,993,258 \\ & 42,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | 82,000,000 | -31.5 |
| San Franclsc | 78,025,000 | 106,335,000 | -26.6 |
| Los Angele | No longer will re | port clearings. |  |
| Pittsburgh | 76,100,533 | 94,696,191 | $-19.6$ |
| Detrolt | 54,673,356 | 89,061,722 |  |
| Clevel | 49,798,270 | $76,013,932$ $56,574,862$ | $\begin{aligned} & -34.5 \\ & -20.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balt | $68,043,746$ $21,599,198$ | $56,574,862$ $31,568,747$ | +20.3 -31.6 |
| New | 21,599,198 | 31,568,747 | $\underline{-31.6}$ |
| Twelve cities, flve da | \$4,044,309,298 | \$4,684,573,221 | $-13.7$ |
| Other elties, five days. | 479,014,920 | 648,569,830 | -26 |
| Total all elties, five | .523,324,218 |  |  |
| All cities, one da | 904,664,844 | $1,922,766,934$ | -52.9 |
| Total all cities for week | \$5,427,989,062 | \$7,255,909,985 | -25.2 |
| Estimated |  |  |  |

## Estimated.

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them to-day, inasmuch as the week ends to-day (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon to-day. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week has 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 July 30. For that week there is a decrease of $39.3 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country being $\$ 4,063,494,049$, against $\$ 6,698,301,298$ in the same week in 1931 . Outside of this city there is a decrease of $35.1 \%$, the bank clearings at this center recording a loss of $41.9 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District, including this city, the totals show a contraction of $41.6 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $52.1 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $35.1 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are smaller by $32.4 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $31.7 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $34.7 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District suffers a decrease of $43.4 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District of $34.0 \%$, and the Minneapolis

Reserve District of $27.3 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the loss is $32.0 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District 23.1\%, and in the San Francisco Reserve District $38.8 \%$. summary of bank clearings.

| Week Ended July 301932. | 1932. | 1931. | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Inc.ar } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 1930. | 1929. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | , |  | \% |  |  |
| 1st Boston | $198,195,358$ $2,533,379,791$ | $413,875,542$ | -52.1 -1.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 659,854,142 \\ 6,891,679,217 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 698,595,782 \\ 9,944,092,296 \end{array}$ |
| 2nd New York ${ }^{\text {ard }}$ - 12 \#. | 2,533,379,791 | 4,337,298,725 | - -35.1 | ${ }_{496,841,729}$ | 9,941,053,773 |
| 4 ard Philaceipia ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 184,204,437 | 272,662,250 | -32.4 | 383,117,944 | 478,389,231 |
| 5 th Richmond - 6 | 89,353,276 | 130,797,437 | -31.7 | 162,819,598 | 195,542,407 |
| 6th Atlanta_.-. 11 | 63,296,625 | 96,908,013 | -34.7 | 124,364,646 | 167,634,036 |
| 7th Chicago ---20 | 269,843,704 | 476,994,541 | -43.4 | 880,589,141 | 1,103,373,187 |
| 8th St. Louis... 5 | 68,332,738 | 103,475,089 | -34.0 | 156,433,538 | 184,964,719 |
| 9th Minneapolis 7 | 56,681,756 | $78,010,608$ $129,991,828$ | -27.3 -32.0 | 102,489,446 | 140,322, 218,179 |
| 10th KansasCity 10 | 88,443,791 29,288,457 |  | -32.0 -23.1 | 51, 1804,231 | 74,012,464 |
| 12th San Fran--14 - | $29,288,462$ $139,37,694$ | 227,761,777 | -38.8 | 296,519,574 | 341,710,392 |
| Total_-.--- 118 cltles |  | 6,698,301,298 | -39.3 | 10,288,762, | 14,074,919,072 |
| Outside N. Y. Clty .-. | 1,610,954,010 | 2,480,524,593 | -35.1 | 3,561,987,658 | 4,347,446,891 |
| Canada --. -- - 32 citie | 224,553,678 | 260,684,666 | -13.9 | 313,408,006 | 434,877,301 |

We also furnish to-day a summary of Federal Reserve districts of the clearings for the month of June. For that month there is a decrease for the entire body of clearing houses of $44.4 \%$, the 1932 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 19,318,502,525$, and the 1931 aggregate $\$ 34,771,900,251$. In the New York Reserve District the totals show a decline of $46.4 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $52.7 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $35.9 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the falling off is $38.6 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District $31.0 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District $35.8 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals show a diminution of $48.8 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $36.2 \%$, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $25.1 \%$. The Kansas City Reserve District has suffered a decrease of $33.3 \%$, the Dallas Reserve District of $34.7 \%$, and the San Francisco Reserve District $36.7 \%$.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { suly } \\ 1930 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1929 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve | 5 | ${ }^{8}$ |  | , 206,521 |  |
| 1st Boston ...-14 citles | 917,357,949 | 1,939,110,537 | $-52.7$ | 2,385,206,521 |  |
| 2nd Now York. 13 | 12,087,606,012 | 22,541,690,801 | -46.4 | 30,471, 567,665 | 41,128,281,975 |
| 3rd Philadelp'la 14 | 1,228,214,227 | 1,917,262,614 | -35.9 | 2,361,867,048 | ${ }_{2}^{2,158,385,672}$ |
| 4th Cleveland--13 | 850,926,238 | 1,385,896,632 | -38.6 | 1,875,543,918 | 2,158,385,672 |
| 5th Richmond . 9 | 436,237,580 | 631,980,947 | -31.0 | 781,065,885 | 834,540,500 |
| 6th Atlanta_-.-16 | 332,607,616 | 518,088,916 | -36.8 | 625,101,417 | 801,562,704 |
| 7th Chicago ---27 | 1,319,093,869 | 2,577,598,436 | -48.8 | 4,100,408,436 | 4,785,809,768 |
| 8th St. Louls...-7 | 341,331,718 | 534,777,301 | -36.2 | 755,564,271 | 860,853,136 |
| 9 9th Minneapolis 13 | 314,889,124 | 420,314,706 | -25.1 | 510,107,254 | 649,907,578 |
| 10th KansasClty 14 | 621,525,890 | 781,804,765 | -33.3 | 1,067,106,577 | 1,342,343, 254 |
| 11th Dallas ...-- 10 | 224,591,241 | 344,001,213 | -34.7 | 416,128,133 | 550,376,257 |
| 12th San Frañ - 23 | 744,071,061 | 1,175,375,383 | -36.7 | 1,490,378,577 | 1,711,615,824 |
| Total_.-.-. 173 cities | 19,318,502,525 | 34,771,900,251 | -44.4 | 46,840,045,672 | 60,333,785,195 |
| Outside N, Y. Clty | 7,643,239,237 | 12,846,267,605 | -40.5 | 17,071,821,303 | 20,126,036,236 |
| Canada_-...--- 32 citles | 1,104,468,366 | 1,325,479,166 | -16.7 | 1,681,030,650 | 2,197,393,119 |

We append another table showing the clearings by Federal Reserve districts for the seven months for each year back to 1929:

|  | 7 Months | 7 Months 1931. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { Months } \\ & 1930 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { Months } \\ & 1929 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  | $\%$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 17,073,083,666 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1st Boston ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ New York_13 14 citles | $\begin{array}{r} 7,541,309,111 \\ 100,909,535,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,061,982,585 \\ 17, .231 .774,425 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline-42.3 \\ -42.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,90,356,531 \\ 2224,778,091,478 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,073,083,666 \\ & 274,349,073,077 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{3}$ 2nd New York_-13 ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | ${ }_{100,909,655,152}^{8,956,378,396}$ | 13,112,006,932 | - -32.7 | 17,446, 740,154 | 19,346,221,568 |
| 4 th Cleveland. 13 | 6,285,030,816 | 13,871,250,614 | -36.3 | 12,455,972,861 | 13,928,442,658 |
| 5th Richmond .-9 | 3,286,373,189 | 4,433,835,896 | -25.9 | 5,365,811,776 | 6,590,673,308 |
| 6 th Atlanta_-.-16 | 2,790,379,052 | 3,915,335,891 | -28.7 | 4,988,813,053 | 6,751,619,062 |
| 7th Chicago ---27 | 11,094,710,121 | 19,929,980,892 | -44.3 | 27,362,918,570 | 32,592,042,454 |
| 8 th St. Louls..-7 | 2,789,093,844 | 3,993,701,647 | -30.2 | 5,696,943,436 | 6,185,229,951 |
| 9 th Minneapolis 13 | 2,158,922,329 | 2,965,987,934 | -27.0 | 3,537,815,151 | 3,963,800,674 |
| 10th KansasCity 14 | 3,792,242,244 | 5,351,052,818 | -29.1 | 7,184,634,655 | 8,084,890,033 |
| 11th Dallas .-.- 10 | 1,843,725,297 | 2,606,063,757 | -29.3 | 3,149,236,835 | 3,850,259,763 |
| 12th San Fran _-23 | 5,744,955,093 | 8,212,212,688 | -30.0 | 10,708,801,988 | 11,604,486,382 |
| Total_-----173 citles | 157,122,704,644 | 283, 675,195,079 | -40.4 | 338,615,18 | 402,299,822, 565 |
| Outside N. Y. Clity | 69,396,179,366 | 91,672,815,513 | -35.2 | 118,949,181,545 | ,594 |
| Canada......... 32 cttles | 7,397,678,433 | 10,105,572,547 | $-26.8$ | 11,810,175,6 | 14,254,826,673 |

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for July and the seven months of 1932 and 1931 are given below:

| Descriotion. | Month of July. |  | Seven Months: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1932. | 1931. | 1932. | 1931. |
| Stocks, number | 23,057,334 | 33,545,650 | 176,775,312 | 365,539,110 |
| Rallroad 8 milisc. bonds. | 123,803,000 | \$132,257,000 | \$763,249,300 | \$1,058,464,700 |
| State, forelgn, \&c., bonds U. S. Govt. bonds-.--- | $73,886,600$ $45,947,950$ | $78,284,500$ $8,33,700$ | $379,682,100$ <br> $379,494,450$ | $\begin{array}{r} 478,009,600 \\ 96,547,900 \end{array}$ |
| Tota | ,3,637, |  | 0 | ,33,022,200 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange each month since Jan. 1 for the years 1929 to 1932 is indicated in the following:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1932 . \\ & \text { No. Shares. } \end{aligned}$ | $1931 .$ <br> No. Shares. | $\begin{gathered} 1930 . \\ \text { No. Shares. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1029 . \\ & \text { No. Shares. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 34,362,383 | 42,503,382 | 62,308,290 | 110,805,940 |
|  | 31,716,267 | 64,181,836 | 67,834,100 | $77,968,730$ $105,661,570$ |
|  | 33,031,499 | 65,658,034 | 96,552,040 | 105,661,570 |
|  | 99,110,149 | 172,343,252 | 226,694,430 | 294,436,240 |
| Month of April | 31,470,916 | 54,346,836 | 111,041,000 | 82,600,470 |
|  | $23,136,913$ $23,000,594$ | 46,659,525 $58,643,847$ | $78,340,030$ $76,593,250$ | $91,283,550$ $69,546,040$ |
| Second quarter. <br> Six months. | 77,608, | 159,650,208 | 265,974,280 | 243,430,060 |
|  | 176,718,572 | 331,993,460 | 492,668,710 | 537,866,310 |
| Month of July | 23,057,334 | 33,545,650 | 47,746,090 | 93,378,690 |

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 11932 and 1931:
monthly clearings.

| Month. | Cleartnos, Total Aul. |  |  | Clearings Outstde New York. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1932. | 1931. | \% | 1932. | 1931. | \% |
|  |  | 39,676.379,908 |  | ${ }_{9,799,279,675}^{8}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\square_{-35.1}^{33.2}$ | 8,146,220,677 | 14,719,161,974 |  |
| March. | 24,517,396,666 | 39,301,344,645 | -37.6 | 8,907,952,306 | 13,132,959,663 |  |
| 1st qu. | 72,365,756,875 | 111920160,119 | -35.3 | 26,853,452,658 | 39,228,041,368 | -31.5 |
|  | 22,861,717,985 | 39,852,451,460 | -42.6 | 8,892,895,892 | 13,471,643,296 | -34.0 |
| May- | 20,697,796,463 | 37,884,078,968 | -45.4 | 7,958,527,684 | (12.940,400,085 |  |
| June- | 21,948,930,796 | 39,246,604,281 | -44.1 | 8,047,063,895 | 13,186,393,159 | -39 |
| 2d qu. | 65,508,445,244 | 116983134.709 | -44.0 | 24,898,487,471 | 39,598,506,540 | -37.1 |
| 6 mos . | 137874 202,119 | 228903 294,828 | -39.0 | 51,751,940,129 | 78,826,547,908 | $\underline{-34.3}$ |
| July | 19,318,502,525 | 34,771,900,251 | $\overline{4.4}$ | 7,643,239,237 | 12,846,267,605 | -40.5 |

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of July and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statements:



We now add out detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for July and since Jan. 1 for two years and for the week ended July 30 for four years:

CLEARINGS FOR JULY, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

| earinss at | Month of July. |  |  | 7 Months Ended July 31. |  |  | Week Ended July 30. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1932. | 1931. | Inc.or ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}$ | 1932. | 1931. | Inc. 07 Dec. | ${ }_{1032}$ | 1931. | Inc. ${ }_{\text {der }}^{\text {Dec. }}$ <br> , | 1930. | 1929. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 355,177 \\ 17,60,73 \\ 172,67,725 \\ 483,961 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} s \\ 519.531 \\ 2,87,779 \\ 377,000,000 \\ 731,109 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ -35.5 \\ -42.7 \\ =54.2 \\ -33.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} s \\ 606,973 \\ 2,314,800 \\ 515,000,00 \\ 045,409 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 644,034 \\ 6,37,804 \\ 531,000,000 \\ 1,113,885 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mirst Pederal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mass.- ${ }^{\text {Postandon }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fail River- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holyoke |  |  |  |  |  |  | 262,819 | 431,128 | -39.0 | 505.569 | 1,181.419 |
| New Bediord |  |  |  |  |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}464,870 \\ \hline, 481190\end{array}$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}663,726 \\ \hline .781,066 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -30.0 | 4.6050.025 | 1,042,050 |
| Springrield. Worcester |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }_{1}^{2,4883,382}$ | 2,419,957 | -35.4 | - ${ }^{4,610.122}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5,756,220}$ |
| Conn.-Hartiord |  |  |  |  |  |  | S | $10,714.081$ <br> $5,522,446$ | -19.9 -39.1 | $13,581,294$ <br> $6,503,488$ | 21,346,131 |
| New Haven |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,365,832 |  |  |  | 8,780,155 |
| R. ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {N. }}$ I. H . - Providence.--: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,038,900 | 8,758,300 | -31.0 -28.1 | 11,018,000 | 16.973,700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. | 917,357, | 1,939,110,837 | -52.7 | 7,541,309,111 | 13,061,982,585 | -42.3 | 198,195,358 | ,875,542 |  | 4,142 | 598,595,782 |




CANADIAN OLEARINGS FOR JULY, SINOE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 28.

| Clearings at- | Month of July. |  |  | 7 Months Ended July 31. |  |  | Week Ended July 28. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1932. | 1931. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 1932. | 1931. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1932. | 1931. | Inc. or | 1930. | 1929. |
| Canada- <br> Montreal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto-- | $336,817,664$ $357,637,032$ | $\begin{aligned} & 431,863,758 \\ & 392,277,146 \end{aligned}$ | -22.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,311,282,026 \\ & 2,350,464,695 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,584,671,606 \\ & 3,229,106,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -35.5 \\ & -27.2 \end{aligned}$ | 65,796,404 | 82,297,169 | -20.1 | 109,384,834 | $\underset{143,275,862}{\mathbf{S}}$ |
| Winnipe | 176,510,470 | 187,009,312 | $-5.6$ | 1,033,231,606 | 1,124,175,134 | -8.1 | - $40,672,877$ | 77,057,404 |  | 85,901,945 | 115,475,427 |
| Ottawa | 52,480,233 | 72,175,003 | -27.3 | 371,998,157 | 476,995,303 | -22.0 | 11,519,099 | 15,288,181 | -24.6 | 16,078,195 | 75,156,190 |
| Quebec- | 18,235,905 | 30,874,230 | -40.9 | 124,872,242 | 171,005,041 | -24.7 | 3,380,210 | 4,413,009 | -23.4 | 6,130,947 | $22,251,187$ 6,640 |
| Halifax. | 10,041,519 | 13,192,099 | -23.9 | 70,346,064 | 90,538,589 | -22.3 | 1,849,364 | 5,589,319 |  | 5,741,337 | 7,527,969 |
| Calgary | 15,823,950 | 21,125,899 | -25.1 | 114,785,813 | 149,541,337 | -23.2 | 3,049,530 | 3,865,492 | -21.1 | 2,741,853 | 3,565,821 |
| St. John | - $71,1928,902$ | $23,054,780$ $9,149,389$ | -25.4 | 142,139,934 | 189,957,518 | $\square_{-25.2}$ | 3,352,714 | 4,191,457 | -20.0 | 6,064,196 | $6,382,656$ $10,415,464$ |
| Victoria | 6,183,378. | 8,827,843 | -30.0 | 42,535,221 | 57,370,255 | - 25.6 | 1,321,008 | 1.686 .259 | $-21.5$ | 2,246,956 | $10,415,464$ $3,363,748$ |
| London | 11,052,109 | 12,114,195 | -8.8 | 77,858,547 | 86,949,166 | -10.5 | 2,278,184 | 1,883,251 | - 36.9 | 2,030,962 | 2,375,079 |
| Regina | 15,708,391 | 19,278,846 | -18.5 | 114,688,089 | 133,733,783 | -14.2 | 3,353,531 | 3,580,396 | -6.6 | 2,765,018 | 3,010,492 |
| Brandon | $11,840,718$ $1,594,666$ | 13,754,523 | -38.6 | 94,558,914 | 98,463,427 | - ${ }^{-1.0}$ | 2,345,542 | 2,511,652 | $-6.6$ | 3,223,545 | 6,068,413 |
| Lethbridge | 1,341,046 | 1,806,205 | -25.8 | 9 9,320,971 | $11,944,941$ | -16.7 -22.0 | 310,926 | 355,879 | -12.6 | 483,999 | 7,437,013 |
| Saskatoon | 5,575,877 | 7,209,390 | -22.7 | 40,684,301 | 50,869,140 | -20.0 | 1,169,076 | 1,469,311 | -28.7 | 496,233 | 646,699 |
| Mrase ${ }^{\text {Mrantror }}$ | 2,259,658 | 3,208,904 | -29.6 | 16,512,731 | 23,566,182 | -29.5 | 422,371 | 1,504,229 | - 16.4 | 2,083,915 | 2,939,856 |
| Fort WIIIa | ${ }_{3}^{3,508,820}$ | 4,250,693 | -17.5 | 23,608,076 | 29,667,357 | -20.4 | 617,700 | 729,660 | $-15.2$ | 1,016,876 | 1,312,028 |
| New Westmins | 1,999,399 | 2,610,337 | 二23.4 | 16,7461,327 | 19,933,673 | - 11.6 | 640.664 | 513.473 | -24.8 | 647,344 | 1,076.646 |
| Medicine Hat | 766,358 | 1,046,639 | -23.8 | 13,917,818 | 18,284,212 | -23.7 | 145,880 | 527,386 | -18.7 | 909,473 | 939,294 |
| Peterboroug | 2,704,560 | 3,386,528 | -20.1 | 17,620,908 | 22,433,771 | -21.5 | 491.991 | 351,941 600,603 | -58.8 -18.1 | 222,610 | 333,232 |
| Sherbrooke | 2,485,318 | 3,111,706 | -20.1 | 17,219,326 | 22,338,668 | $-22.9$ | 472,567 | 591,053 | - 20.0 | 756.566 | 963,027 |
| Windsor. | - ${ }^{3,751,949,291}$ | 4,224,671 | - 11.2 | 26,054,597 | 32,402,230 | -19.8 | 790.224 | 807,600 | $-2.1$ | 947,529 | 857,864 |
| Prince Aib | 1,138,855 | 13,458,571 $1,573,895$ | - 27.6 | 70,873,441 | 95.686,154 | - 25.9 | 2,288,099 | 2,241,339 | +2.1 | 2,994,338 | 5,859,366 |
| Moncton | 2,834,187 | 3,255,481 | -12.9 | 21,803,379 | 22,654,010 | -26.9 | 229,568 | 302,739 | $-24.2$ | 393,212 | 498,015 |
| Kingston | 2,735,654 | 3,225,473 | -15.2 | 16,773,495 | 20,175,618 | -16.9 | 718,872 500.505 | 650,612 547207 | 710.5 | 800.670 | 879,606 |
| Chathar | 1,600,824 | 2,087,340 | $-23.3$ | 13,026,781 | 16,424,292 | $-20.7$ | 304,028 |  | -14.8 | 956,573 | 702.466 |
| Sarnia | 1,862,808 | 1,920,949 | $-3.0$ | 12,102,636 | 15,708,326 | $-23.0$ |  |  |  |  | 677,921 |
| 硣 | 1,977,455 | 3,329,077 | -40.6 | 14,450,012 | 22,349,445 | $-35.3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 346,130 \\ & 424,815 \end{aligned}$ | $719,058$ | $\begin{array}{r} +17.2 \\ -40.9 \end{array}$ | $515,603$ | 975,004 |
| Total (32 citles) | 1,104,468,356 | 1,325,479,166 | -16.7 | 7,397,678,433 | 10,105,572,547 | -26.8 | 4,553. | 260,684,RR6 | $-13.0$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 313,408, 006 | 434,877,301 |

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of July 20 1932:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 136$, 395,565 on the 13 th inst., as compared with $£ 136,144,152$ on the previous
Wednesday. To-day the Bank of England announced the purchase of Wednesday. To-day the Bank of England announced the purchase of
$£ 188,084$ in bar gold. Substantial amounts of bar gold have been avail £188,084 in bar gold. Substantial amounts of bar gold have been avail-
able in the open market; some was taken for the Continent, but most of the offerings were secured for as Quotations during the weel

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th inst. to mid-day on the 18th inst.:
Exports.

British South Amports.
British India

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Straits Setlem } \\
& \text { New Zealand } \\
& \text { Brazil_- }
\end{aligned}
$$

Erazyt------- - -
British West AfricaKenya
Other countries $\qquad$
£3,271,403
Details are given below of the United Kingdom gold move $£ 2,344,485$ month of June last. As was the case for the two preceding months, imports解 £9,100,000 more than the latter. For the first six months of the year
mpold amounted to $£ 85,099,911$ and exports to $£ 70,454,340$.
Netherlands
France.....
France-.
Germany
Belgium
Switzerland
West Africa-....................
 Rhodesia-British India
Australia--
New Zealand
New Zealand
Salvage from Ss. Egypt
Other countries.............


$\begin{array}{llll}\text { July } 30 & \text { Aug. } 1 & \text { Aug. 2. Aug. } 3 \\ \text { 1932. } & 1932 . & 1932 . & 1932 .\end{array}$ Eaux Lyonnals.-...............
Energie Electricitie du Nord.
Energle Electricitle du Littoral French Line..... Gales Lataye
Gas Le Bon.
Kuhlman KuhlmannLiAr Liquide----
Lyon (P.
Mines de Mines de Courrieres
Mines des Lens... Nord Ry --ilw Orieans Rall
Parts, France
Pathe
 Unton d'Electr
Onton des Mir
Wagon-LIts_

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
The Berlin Stock Exchange resumed trading on Friday, April 291932 after having been closed by Government decree since Sept. 18. Prices suffered heavy declines. Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 30 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } \\ 1 . \end{gathered}$ | $A u g$ | Aug. | ${ }_{4}^{4} 4$. | Aug 5. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relohsbank (12 |  | 126 | 126 |  | 126 |  |
| Berliner Handels-Geseillschast (4\%)*-J. |  | ${ }_{53}$ | 53 | 5 | 89 53 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Deutsehe Bank und Disconto-Ges. $10 \%$ |  | 75 | ${ }_{75}$ | ${ }_{75}$ |  |  |
| Dreadner Bank (0\%) |  | 18 | 18 | 18 | x62 | $\times 62$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{60}^{29}$ | ${ }_{61}^{28}$ | ${ }_{60}^{27}$ | ${ }_{61}^{29}$ | ${ }_{61}^{28}$ |
| Slemens \& Halske |  | 124 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 124 |
| Salzdethrurt (9) |  | ${ }_{163}$ | 160 | +159 | ${ }_{169}^{89}$ | 162 |
| Rheinische Braunkohie |  | 175 | 175 | 174 | *167 | 168 |
| Mannesmann Roehren (0) |  | 40 | 39 | 71 | 79 | ${ }_{40}$ |
| apag (0\% |  |  | ${ }_{12}$ | 37 | 39 <br> 13 |  |
| North Gern |  | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |

In the following we also give New York quotations for German and other foreign unlisted dollar bonds as of Aug. 5: $17 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. Was reached prices bathanced rather sharply and on the buying. The demand. however, was not mand from China and some special America was also disposed to to re-sell, the improvement was not held. becoming rather dull in the absence of further support. The tone appears rairy steady at the present level.
The following wer
registered from midd-day on United tithingdom imports and exports of silver
Ilth instant to mid-day on the 18 th instant:
Imports. French Indo-Chinarts.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period
from the 14 th instant to the 20 th instant was $\$ 3.56 / 4$ and the lowest $\$ 3.54$. INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.
(In Lacs of Rupees) -
Notes incirculation
July 15.
-17244
-11305
Sliver coin and bullion in India-
Gold coin and bullion in India-
Securities (Indian Government)- $\qquad$ 1078
4861

ounces in sycee Shanghai on the 16 th instant consisted of about 87,000 . 00 with about $83,000,000$ ounces in in sycee, $237,500,000$ dollars and 4,560 silver
bars on the 9 ith instant. bars on the $9 t h$ instant. $\qquad$
PRICES ON PARIS BOURSE. 1 गयल
Quotations of representative stocks on the Paris Bourse as received by cable each day of the past week have been as follows:

## Government Receipts and Expenditures.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for July 1932 and 1931.


## Int

 Recetpts-Internal revenue-
Income tax $\qquad$

$$
\text { 1932. Yonth of Julv } 1931 \text {. }
$$

Miscellan
Total.
Custorns $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 16,703,252 & \$ 23,209,291 \\ -\quad 42,426,583 & 51,335,671\end{array}$ Miscellaneous recelpts-



Total......... $\qquad$ -885,995,893 General $\$ 198,773,772$ \$246,546,351 Interest-.... 12,769,641 10,526,225
 Postal deflclency Panama Canal
Agricultural marketing fund (net)
Advited service certificate fund
Civil service retirement fund Foregn service retirement fund
District of Columbia (see note 1)
Total.............
Excess of receipts...
Excess of expenditures

## Special Funds-

## Recelpts-

| Recelpts- <br> Applicable to pubile debt retirements- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicable to pubilc debt retirements-Princlpal-forelgn obllgations |  |
| Interest-forelgn o |  |
|  |  |
| From franchlse tax recelpts (Federal Reserve banks and Federal Intermediate Credit banks) <br> From forfeitures, gitts, \&c |  |
|  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total.-.....-
Expendturres-

| Publie debt | \$1,360,311 | \$2,344,058 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 选 Total | \$1,360,311 | \$2,344,058 |
| Excess of recelpts | \$408,004 | \$311,119 |
| Excess of expenditures |  |  |
| $p$ Summary of General and S |  |  |
| Total general fund recelpts..... | \$85,995,892 | \$117,895,559 |
| Total spectal fund recelpts | 1,768,315 | 2,655,177 |
| Total. | \$87,764,207 | \$120.550,736 |
| Total general fund expenditures | -\$349,694,517 | \$319,221,485 |
| Total special fund expenditures. | 1,360,311 | 2.344,058 |
| Total | \$351, 054,328 | \$321,565,543 |
| Excess of recelpts. |  |  |
| Excess of expenditures | . $3203,290,621$ | \$201,014,807 |
| Trust Funds- |  |  |
| Distriet of Columbls. | \$256.532 | \$1,024,265 |
| Government life insurance fund | 9,025,163 | 9,307.597 |
| Other.- | 3,606,026 | 823.488 |
| Total. | \$12,887,721 | \$11,155,350 |
| Expenditures- |  |  |
| District of Columbia (see note 1) |  |  |
| Policy losses, \&c.............- | 2,037,185 | 2,956,461 |
| Investments | 5635,930 $* 10,838,941$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,653,764 \\ \hline 485,546 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | * $\$ 3,165,926$ | 89,095.771 |
| Excess of recetpts or credits | \$16,053.647 | \$2,059,579 |

Excess of recelpts or cred $\qquad$
$1,768,315$

| $\$ 1,768,315$ |
| :---: |

* Excess of credits (deduc ${ }^{+}$

Note 1.-Expenditures for the District of Columbla representing the share of the United States arr charged against the amount to be advanced trom the gene-al fund
untll the authorized ammunt is expended the revenues of the District under trust funds. For total expenditures the items she revenues of the District under trust funds. For total expenditures
for District of Columbia under general fund and under trust funds should be added.

## Preliminary Debt Statement of the United States

 July 301932.The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States July 30 1932, as made upon the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:

## ตัตిక్ర

$2 \%$ Consols of 1930 Panamas's of 1910
Panamas of 1918 $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 599,724,050.00 \\ 48,954,180.00 \\ 25,947,400.00 \\ 49,800.000 .00 \\ 28,994,500.00 \\ 43,453,360.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Convertible bonds 1946-47..................... . Convertible bonds 1946-47................... | $28, .994,500.00$ |
| :--- |
| $43,453,360.00$ | Irst Liberty Loan of 1932-47$31 \%$ bonds.......... $\$ 1,392,228,350.00$

| 4\% bonds (converted) |
| :--- |$\quad 53.002,450.00$

$4 \%$ bonds (converted)
$41 \% \%$ bonds (converted)

$$
535,983,300.00
$$

$\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{6} \% \text { Fourth Liberty Loan of } 1933-38 \ldots \ldots & \left.\begin{array}{c}\$ 1,933,214,100.00 \\ 6,268,100\end{array}\right)\end{array}$


Total bonds

Treasury Notes-
$31 / \%$ Serles 1932 , maturing Deo. 151932
$3 \%$ Series A-1934, maturing May 1934 .

$\$ 600,446,200.00$ $244,234,600.00$
$416,602,800.00$ \$1,261,283.600.00 221,300,000.00 2,189,000.00 2,084,000.00
$1,486,856,600.00$
4\% Clvil Service retirement fund, Series 1933 $4 \%$ Foretgn Service retirement fund, Serles


|  |
| :---: |

4\% Adjusted Service Certiffeate Fund Serles,
maturing Jan. 1 1933 $\$ 227,631,000.00$
$314,279,500.00$
$398,225.000 .00$ $314,229,500.00$
$398,225.000 .00$
333.492 .500 .00 $144,372.000 .00$
$660.715,500.00$
$33,787,500.00$ $239,197,500.00$
$373,856,500.00$ $\overline{\$ 2,725,556,500.00}$ $181,300,000.002,906,856,500.00$

$1,036,226$
$28,899,684$

## 20. $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{8 5 0} 0.000$

${ }^{2.671,000}$ $\overline{821922,484}$ 5201.325 .925
876.744.000.00 75.000 .000 .00
60.050 .000000 60.050 .000 .00
$100.022,000.00$ $100.022,000.00$
100.466 .000 .00
$75,278,000.00$ $75,923,000.00$
$83,317,000.00$

646,800,000.00 $\overline{\$ 19,297,377,240.00}$
\$1,606,960.26 3,026,650.00 $4,982,300.00$
19.200 .00 $1.030,050.00$
$6.939,500.00$
$21,193,000.00$ $21,193,00000$
$10,677,00000$
740,02500 \$346.681.016.00 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 156.039,088.03 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 190.641,927.97$ $68,079,402.50$
$2,040,940.07$

3,362,643.08
50,263,685.26
$-\frac{284,124,913.62}{\$ 19,611,765,838.88}$
Total gross debt.
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT [On the Basts of Dally Treasury Statements.]

March 31 1917. Whe 311919
Pre-War Debt. War Debt July 311931
Was at Its Peak. A Year Ago.
Gross debt Pre-War Debt. Was at Its Peak.
$-\$ 1,282,044,346.28$
$74,216,460.05$
$\$ 26.596,751,648.01$ July $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yer Ago. } \\ & \text { A }\end{aligned}$. $801,624,349.9$ Net balance in gen. fund. $\qquad$



Gross debt less net bal-
ance in general fund- $\$ 1,207,827,886,23$
$\$ 25,478,592,113.25$
$\$ 16,528,292,735.90$ June 301932
Last Month.
Gross debt-
Net balance
9.487,002,444.1 July 311932.
$19.611,765,838.88$
$\qquad$ $\$ 19$ sio 838.88

Gross debt less net balance in general fund $\overline{\$ 19,069,805,265.96} \overline{\$ 19,466,813,975.95}$

## Public Debt of the United States-Complete Return

 Showing Net Debt as of May 311932.The"statement of the public debt and Treasury cash holdings of the United States, as officially issued May 31 1932, delayed in publication, has now been received, and as interest attaches to the details of available cash and the gross and net debt on that date, we append a summary thereof, making comparison with the same date in 1931:
cash available to pay maturing obligations

$$
\text { May } 3 \mathrm{~s} 1932 \text {. Ma }
$$


$\$ 796,773.490 .00$

Financial Chronicle

May 31 1932. May 311931. $\begin{array}{r}\text { c76.744,000 } \\ \text { c7 } \\ \hline\end{array}$

 $\qquad$
c50. 427.000
$c 50.428 .000$ c50. 5028.000
c50. $c 60,100.000$
$c 50,000,000$ . $\qquad$ c50.000.000

Aggregate of interest-bearlng debt Bearing no interest $\qquad$ Ing debt
$\qquad$
 Net debt ...............-.............................. $18,752,888,4 0 8 \longdiv { 1 6 , 6 2 3 . 4 9 1 . 0 3 0 }$ $\$ 19.036 .916 .646 .23$, and the net amount of public debt redemptions and recelpts
in transit. \&c., was $\$ 40.50$. in transit. de., was $\$ 40.50$.
b No reduction is made on account of obligations of Forelgn Governments or
other investments. c Maturity value.

## Treasury Money Holdings.

The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of May, June, July and August 1932:


## Treasury Cash and Current Liabilities

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood July 301932 are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury as of July 301932.

> CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Gessets- $\qquad$

 011,574,694.73 | Total |
| :--- |
| Note. | Gold certitica-tes outst'g_1,480,841,879.00

Gold fund Fed. Rea ve
Board (Act of Dee Board (Act of Dec. 23
1913, as amended
June $21 \quad 1917$ ).......


 Note.-Reserve against $\$ 346,681,016$ of U. S. notes and $\$ 1,221,350$ of Treasury
notes of 1890 outatanding. Treasury notes of 1890 are alsosecured by sllver dollars
in the Treasury.

Assets-
Silver dollar
silver
ars- $\qquad$ BILVER DOLLARS.

## Total

 Assets-Gold (see above)
Bilver dollars (see a
United States Bilver dollars (see abo
United States notes Federal Reserve notes... National bank notes Subsidlary silver coln....
Minor coln............ Silver bullion. tlons, do Deposits in F. R. . Danks-
Deposits in in special deposltarles account of
eales of Treas. bonds,
Treas, noteg and ctfs, Treas. notes and ctfs.
of todebtedness Deposits in forelgo dep.:-
To credtt Treas. U. S. To credtt Treas. U., S.
To cred of other GovDeposits in Nat. banki: To ered. Treas, 0,8 .
To cred. of other GovDeposits in Philtppline Treasury:
To cred. Treas, U. S_-

Total
\$ LAablities-
501,289 501,289,284.00 Total
GENERAL FUND. §
97.080 .5
 17,920. 17,920,

Silver etfes outstanding.
Treasury notes of 1890
outstanding
Sllver dolls. In gen. fund
$\stackrel{8}{487,359,121.00}$ $1,221,350.00$
$12,708,813.00$ $\frac{12,708,81 \mathrm{~s} .00}{501,289,284.00}$
 Note, The am
$\$ 426,679,927.81$.

Under the Acts of July 141890 and Dec. 23 1913, deposits of lawful money for pald into the Trisury outstanding National bank and Federal Reserve bank notes are under the Acts mentioned. a part of the public debt. The amount of such obilige. tions to-day was $\$ 68,079,402.50$.
$\$ 779.090$ in Feder
$\$ 779,090$ in Federal Reserve notes and $\$ 14,630,580$ in National bank notes are
in the Treasury in process of redemption and are charges against the deposit for
the respective $5 \%$ redemption funds.
San Francisco Stock Exchange.-Record of transac tions at San Francisco Stock Exchange, July 30 to Aug. 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. High | Sales <br> Week. <br> Shares | Range Slnce Jan. 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low. | Ht | bh. |
| Alaska Juneau | 11 | 107/6 113/6 | 440 | pr |  |  |
| Anglo Calif Nat1 Bk of S F | 19 | 15\% 19 | 589 | 15\%/4 Aug | 19 | Aan |
| Asslac Ins Fund |  | ${ }_{4}^{11 / 4} 1013$ | 528 | 11. Apr |  | Feb |
| Bank of Calit. |  | $1313 / 214148$ | 115 | ${ }_{99} 11 / 2$ June | $41 / 4$ | Aus |
| Bond Share Lt |  | 13178178 | 110 | 99 1 |  | Jan |
| Byron Jackson |  | 13/2 18 | 655 | 1 June |  |  |
| Calamba Sugar |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 9\end{array}$ | 25 | 6 June | 93 | Mar |
| California Copper |  | 3/4 13 | 200 | 1/8 Jan | 98/8 | $\stackrel{\text { Man }}{\text { Mar }}$ |
| Callf Package | $101 / 8$ | $8 \quad 101 / 8$ | 5,048 | 41/4 June |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Calif Wat Serv |  | 6565 | 10 | 55 June | 65 | Jan |
| Calif west Sts Caterpillar. | $32$ | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 33 \\ 7116\end{array}$ | ${ }^{13} 130$ | 30 July | 33 | July |
| Coast Cos G E 6 |  | 85 | 18,563 12 | $7{ }^{43 / 2}$ May | 15 | Jan |
| Cons Chem Indu | 12 | $111 / 4$ | 600 | 83/8 May |  |  |
| Crown Zeller vot | 2 | 114214 | 8.897 | 1 83/8 May | 173 | Feb |
| Preferred A | 18 | $1436.181 / 2$ | 730 | 81/8 May |  |  |
| Preterred B | 173/4 | 141/8 $181 / 2$ | 524 | 8 June | 18 |  |
| Firemans Fund | 1714 | 171/4 171 | 19 | 10 June | 20 |  |
| Firemans Fund I | 421/2 | 35.431 | 1,362 | 18 June | 481 | Mar |
| Food Mach Cor |  | 61/4 61/4 | 300 | May |  | Feb |
| Foster Klelser |  | 1.114 | 580 | $1 / 5$ June |  | June |
| Golden State Lto | 7 | 6\% $71 / 8$ | 3,107 | 31/8 June |  | Feb |
| Hawailan Pineap | 6 |  | 1,766 | $313 / 2$ July | 91 | Jan |
| Honolulu Oil Lt |  | 21 | 110 | 13 May | 21 | Mar |
| Hunt Bros A |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 10,860 | 43/ May | 10 | Jan |
| Inventory Asso |  | 2 | 112 |  |  |  |
| Langendor |  | $1 / 6$ |  | 11.4 Feb |  | Feb |
| B |  | 1 | 100 | Apr |  |  |
| Leslle Cali |  | $9^{11} / 2095$ | 325 | 138 May |  | Apr |
| Ga |  | 8914. 90 | 75 | 65 May |  | Aug |
| Lyons Magnu | $41 / 4$ | 41 | 395 |  |  |  |
| Magnav |  |  | . 793 |  |  | Au |
| Magnin. |  | $3{ }^{3}$ | 600 | $21 / 4$ June |  | Fed |
| Marchant Calif Mach com |  | 22 | 125 | 11/4 June |  |  |
| No Amer Investme |  | 2 | 15 | ${ }_{2}$ July |  | Feb |
| 6\% preterr |  | 6146 | 30 | 5 June | 151 |  |
| 51/2\% prefert |  | 51/2 51 |  | June |  | Feb |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { No Amer Oil } \\ & \text { Oceidental In } \end{aligned}$ | 41/4 | $3^{33 / 8} \quad 41 / 4$ | 2,815 | $23 /$ June |  | Feb |
| Pacific Gas. | 26 |  |  |  |  | Aug |
| 6\% 1st pr | $233 / 4$ | $22.237 / 8$ | 6.705 | 16\% June | 363 |  |
| 51/2\% preferred |  | 197/8 211 | 1.049 | 173\% June | 2615 | Jan |
| Pacifle Lighting | 35 | 32\% $351 /$ | 4,762 | 211. May |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred | 87 | $831 / 287$ | 934 | 631 May |  |  |
| Pacific Pub Serv |  | $11 / 8 \quad 13 / 8$ | 3,258 | $33^{\text {May }}$ |  | Mar |
| Preferred. | 101/5 | 9\%/8 $101 / 8$ | 6,162 |  | 1434 | Mar |
| Pacific Tele | 74 | $68 \quad 74$ |  | $581 / 2$ June |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferr | 97 | $913 / 897$ | 644 | 85 May | 112 | Man |
| Paratfine Co. | 123/2 | 12 123/2 | 849 | 5 May | 2515 | Jan |
| Ry Equip \& F | 4 | 4 | 404 | 31/8 July |  | Jan |
| Series 2 |  | 11 |  | July |  | Jan |
| Rainler Pulp |  | $6 \quad 6$ | 120 | 5\% June | $91 / 2$ | Jan |
| RIchifield commo |  | 3 | 2,248 | 38 May |  | July |
| 7\% preferre |  |  | 430 | 4 Jan | 1 | July |
| Roos Bros pret |  | $331 / 2331 / 2$ | 10 | 26\% July | 50 | Jan |
| S J L \& Pow | 84 | 8484 | 40. | 58 June | 96 | Jan |
| 7\% pref | 96 | 8896 | 160 | 63 June | 107 | n |
| Shell Unlon | 6 | 47/8 61/8 | 4,585 | $21 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | $61 / 8$ | Aug |
| Preferred. |  | 423/2 43 |  | 19 June |  | July |
| Sherman Clay |  | $471 / 2471 / 2$ | 35 | 40 Apr |  | Mar |
| Socony Vac- | $10^{3}$ | $10 \% 1034$ | 206 | 534 May | 10\% 4 | Aug |
| Southern Pacti | 131/2 | $111 / 8131 /$ | 2,679 | 6\% June | 37\% | Jan |
| So Pacific Gol |  | 57/8 63/8 | 315 | 57/8 Aug | 112/8 | Mar |
| B. |  | 31/8 31 | 450 | May | 104 | Mar |
| Stand Ofl Callt | $271 / 2$ | $241 / 427 / 2$ | 11,739 | 151/4 June |  | Aug |
| Tlide Water | 41/8 | 4.41 | 1,536 | Ap | 41/4 | Aug |
| 6\% pref | 45 | $423 / 46$ | 457 | 20 Feb | 46 | Aug |
| Transamer | 48/8 | $3 \% 48$ | 71,203 | $21 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 6 | Feb |
| Union O | 10\% | $93 / 2107 / 8$ | 5.386 | July | $12 \mathrm{~s} / 8$ | Jan |
| Union Oll Ca | 1294 | 10\% 12\% | 7,104 | 73/4 July | 14 | Jan |
| United Sugar | 13/8 | 11/4 $131 /$ | 400 | May | 2 | Feb |
| Welll \& Co Raphael 8\% pt | 94 | 94.94 | - | 94 Aug | 98 | Mar |
| Wells Fargo Bank \& U T -- | 180 | 180185 | 15 | 139 May | 200 | Mar |
| West Amer Fin Co 1\% |  | 1.1 | 115 | 7/8 June | 2 | Jan |
| Western Pipe \& Steel Co | 10 | 93/8 1041 | 3,330 | 7 July | 20 | Feb |

Los Angeles Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, July 30 to Aug. 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:


| Stocks (Concluded) Par. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Rangeof Pricos. of Prices.Low. High. |  |  | Ranje Stnce Jan. 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low. |  | to |
| Security First Nat Bank of | 491/5 |  |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Shell Unlon oil Co com- |  | 51/8 |  |  | $21 / 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| So Calli Edison com-.. ${ }^{\text {Original }}$ | 24/3/8 | ${ }_{38}^{221 / 8}$ | ${ }_{38}^{25}$ | 2.600 100 | ${ }_{31}^{16 / 3}$ June |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| $7 \%$ preferred...- | 25\% |  | ${ }^{253}$ | 200 | $211 / \mathrm{May}^{2}$ |  | //3 Jan |
| 6\% preferred. |  | $221 / 2$ |  | 1,000 |  | ${ }_{23}^{25}$ |  |
| Southern Pacrific Co...- 100 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{21 / 2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{600}$ | ${ }^{173 \%}$ June | ${ }_{37}^{23}$ |  |
| Standard Oil or Calif.....* | 27\% | 2415 |  | 16,600 | ${ }^{15} 5$ | 27 |  |
| Titie Ins \& Trust Co-.--25 |  | $217 /$ |  |  | $213 / 3$ July | 55 |  |
| Trans-America Corp-.--- ${ }^{*}$ | 40/2 | 33 |  | ${ }^{23,700}$ | ${ }_{7}^{2 / 8}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Unton Oll of Calli- ${ }^{2}$ | 10\% | 9\%\% |  | 8,000 10,400 | ${ }_{7} 7$ \% July |  |  |
| Weber Showease \& FIx pr * |  |  |  |  | $21 / \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |  |
| Western Air Express---10 |  | 73 |  | 100 | ${ }_{5}$ June |  | 4 July |
| *No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 

National Banks.-The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

> VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

> July 25 Efirst-Mercer National Bank of Harrodsburg. Ky ${ }_{\text {Effective July }}$-inty Nfrective July 20 of Harrodsbirgg Ky. Succeeded by
National Bank of Cuanty National Bank of Harrodsburg, Ky.,
Morcer 13612. No. 13612.

July 25-The First National Bank of Cassandra, Pa_-...-.-.- 50,000 Effective June 101932 . Liq. Agent, The First Na-
tional Bank of Lilly, Pa. Absorbed by The First Na-
tional Bank of Lill, Pa. Charter No. 8450 . Tha First N of Lily, Pa., Charter No. 8450
 care of the liquidating bank. Absorbed by The Benton
County National Bank of Bentonville. No. 8135, on July 11930 .
 Exeter, Neb. Absorbed by
Bank of Exeter, No. 13189.
July 30-The Merchants National Bank of New Haven, Conn ..- 500,000 Erfective July 20 1932. Liq. Committee: F. D. Grave,
James T. Moran James T. Moran and J. F. Baker care of the liqui-
dating bank. Absorbed by The First National Bank
\& Trust Co. of New Haven, Charter No. 2.
 and Gage Shannon, care of the liquidating bank. Ab-
sorbed by Bank of America National Trust $\&$ Savings sorbed by Bank of America, Nationa hrust $\begin{aligned} & \text { savings } \\ & \text { Association, San Francisco. Calif., Charter No. 13044. }\end{aligned}$ Association, San Francisco, Calif, Chat

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:

 10 New York, par 850 -.......-1 ${ }^{10}$ 10 Chase National Bank of the
City of New York, par $\$ 20.27$
50 State-Planters Bank \& Trust Co. (Richmond, Va.). Dar \$25 Cor- 15 common. no par Avilue....s. ${ }^{2} 11$ lo common, par 100. sic. 135.73 loan payable by Lakedale Hold-
Ing Coy. nc.
Membershin seat of Real Estate
 recelver for Roland steel Co.:
Inc.: All right, title and Interest of the recetver in and to the fol-

 S per Sh.
300 Bronxville
Shate Commodore, nic. St By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston
Shares. Stocks.
Ludiow MIg.
 \$1.000 Southern United Gns Co.
$6 \%$ serles A, due Apr. 1937, with W\% series A, due Apr. 1937, with
Warrant as collateral. sin lot
s1.000 promisory note Iouls C . Gess, dated Dee. 8 . 1330 due
Dec. 8 1931; mnt. $6 \%$ no part of which has been patd: no part or S1,000 prom1ssory note or Rudoir
Bergman dated Dec 9 1930, due
De. 9 1931;
 10718 Lexngton Avenue Corp.,
common, no par: $\$ 49,212.66 \mathrm{ctis}$. of madebtedness of 718 Lexington




## on:

 par sioo
13 Ladiow Mit


 par $\$ 100$ Erovidence Road Co. 125
38 Boston Elevated Rh. Co., Dar 5 Northern Road of New Hamp-



 Power Co... lst prof. see. A. par
$\$ 100$ : 15 Key West Electre Co. pret. ser. A, par $8100: 20$ Rhode
Tsland Pub.
Iserv. Co.. pret. $\$ 3,340$ 15 Draper Corporation........... 20\%/8
15 Kadder Prarticlpatos. Inc.,

## By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares. Stocks.
60 Central-Penn National Banks.
 21 Philadelphia Nattonal Bank, Do Nar sionalink ot olney, par sio
30 Norn Exchange National Bank 20 Corn Exchange Natlonall Bank
\& Trust Co., par $\$ 20 \ldots$
ci. A: 3 Commonweath \&o South-
ern Corp., temp. ctts.; com. warern Corp., temp. ctis. , com. War-
rants to purchase
I5 Commonrants to purchase 15 . Common-
weath \& Southern Corp. com.:
North Amerlon Co. 1 North American Co., com.: 10 Pennroad Corp. Com. v. t. c..;
10 Unite LIght Power Coo., com A:2 United Founders Corp.;
com.; 18 Electric Bond \& Share com.: 18 Eleotrlo Bond \& Share
Co., com. old stock; 5500 Ch1.
 and sub. on.-............... 6885 lot




 Power Shares, Inc., tri. ctte ser. A 13
56 Amertcan Telephone \& Telesraph


 $31 / 4$
40

By A. J. Wright \& Co., Buffalo:


## 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:

| Name of Company. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| u.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 31 Holders of rec. Aug. 31 Holders of rec. Aug. 10 Holders of rec. Aug. 20 Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{20}$Holders of rec. July 20 Holders of ree. Aug. 1 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Wayn |  |  |  |
| thern RR |  |  |  |
| CHint |  |  |  |
| Clin |  |  |  |
| Public Utilities. Baton Rouge Elec., S6 pret. (quar.) | $\begin{gathered} \$ 13 / 4 \\ 13,5 \\ 1,4 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Sept. } 1 \\ \text { Sept. } 15 \\ \text { Sept. } 15 \end{array}\right\|$ | Holders of rec. Aug. 15 Holders of rec. Sept. 1Hoiders of rec. Sept. 1 |
| Butler Water Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) Canadlan Hydro-Elec. Corp., Ltd.$6 \%$ 1st preferred (quar.). $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sept. 1 | rs of rec, Aug. $1 a$ |
| Central Mass. LIght \& Power com....-- <br> Preterred (quar |  |  | Holders of rec. July 21 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cent. Miss. Val. El. Prop. $6 \%$ pt. (qu.). |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut Power Co. (quar.) Dayton Power \& Light pret (monthly) | 6250 | , |  |
| Dayton Power \& Light pret. (monthly)-.E. St. L. \& Inter'ban W.Co. $7 \%$ pt. (qu.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 15 Holders of rec. Aug. 20 |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 20 <br> 20 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huntington Water Corp. $7 \%$ pref. (qu.)- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Kan}^{\mathrm{K}}$ K. Clity Pr. \& Lt. CO | 11. |  | Holders of rec. |
|  |  |  |  |
| Key West |  |  | Hoiders of rec. Aug. 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sept.Sept. 1515 | Ho |
|  |  |  | Holders |
| North American Eldson Co.ipret (au.) |  |  |  |
|  |  | ept. 1 |  |
| Philla. Suburban Water Co.,. pref. (qu.).- |  |  |  |
| Potomac Eleo. Power Co. $6 \%$ Dr. (qu.) $51 / 3 \%$ preterred (quar.) |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pub. Serv. Co, of Colo pret. (quar.) |  |  | 兂 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (monthily)$5 \%$ preferred (monthly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Rochester Gas \& Elec., $7 \%$ pret. B (qu.)$6 \%$ preferred C (quar.) 6\% preferred D (quar) |  | Sept. | Holders of rec. Juy 29 Holders of rec. July 29 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 / 2 \\ & 63 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Southeast. Mass. Power \& Light (quari.)- |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred series A (quar.) $6 \%$ preferred serles B (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Susquehanna Utilitles Co. 1st pt. (qu.)-- |  |  |  |
| Toledo Edison Co. $7 \%$ pret. (mthly.) -$6 \%$ preferred (monthly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| United Llyht \& Reys. (Del.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (monthly) $6.36 \%$ preferred (monthly) $6 \%$ preferred (monthly) <br> U. S. Elec. Lt. \& Power Shares B reg Washington Ry. \& E1. Co. $5 \%$ pref. (qu.) Preferred (quar.) <br> Weymouth Ligit \& Power. <br> Winchendon El. Lt. \& Power | 581.3053050050.11141341375 c.. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. July 21 |
| Central Fire Insurance Co. of Balto.-DI Georgia Home Ins, Co.- Common divide Northern Insurance (semi-ann.) Republic Insurance of Texas-D <br> exas-Dividend |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Midend } \\ & \text { nd nas } \\ & \text { no } \\ & \text { omite } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { passed. } \\ & \text { sed } \\ & \text { July } 28 \\ & \text { a. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. July 28 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. July |
| Al |  |  |  |
| Amer. Steel Foundries, pret. (quar.)---̈ | reti- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aug. 20 | Holders of rec. July 15 Holders of rec. July |
| pref. (monthly) - Dividend omit $t$ ed. Baumann (Ludwie) \& Co. 1st pref-Div idend |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Beaton \& Caldwell (monthly). <br> Monthly- |  |  | H0 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | diders of rec. July 28 |
|  |  | deferr |  |
| Bohn Retrigerator, $8 \%$ pret.-DIvidend | 14 |  | Ho |
| Brill Corp., pret. |  |  |  |
| Brown suoe Co. |  |  |  |
| bunas | 1/80 | Aus. 20 |  |
| Calumet Gold Mining Co. ( (intial div.) |  |  |  |
| Canada Wire \& Cable Co., Ltd., el. A \& Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 150.75 c.83 | Aus. ${ }^{\text {Anept. }}$ | (eaters or rec. A |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cinclnnatl Wholesale Grocery Co. (s-a):- | ${ }_{83} 75$. | Sept. 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colltns \& Alkman Corp., pref. (quar.)-.. Colontal Invest. Shares, class A...... |  |  | ders of rec. July ${ }^{15}$ |
| Columbla Plitures Corp, pret. (quar.) |  | Aus, 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \$14 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \$1/4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |




Financial Chronicle



+ The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex$\ddagger$ The New York Curb Exchange Assoclation bas ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not untll further notlce.
$a$ Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
a Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
$d$ Correction. e Payable in stock.
${ }_{f}^{\text {d }}$ Correction. e Payable in stock.
divldends. \& Payable in preferred stock. in scrip. $h$ On account of accumulated $l$ Blue Rldge Corp. WII pay a dividend of 1-32nd of one share of common stock,
or at the option of the holder, if written notice is recelved by the Corp. on or before Aug. 15, 1032, 75c. per share in cash.
sHolders of share warrants of Rand MInes, Ltd., are Informed that 2 s . od. per
share (South African currency) has been declared and will be pald share (South African currency) has been declared and will be pald on or after Aug. 17 1932, at the rate of 2 s . 8.107 d . Der share (English currency) agalnst surrender of London, E.C. 2, England. Coupons must be deposited four clear days before be-
ing pald. $t$ Payable in Canadian funds
${ }^{4}$ Payable in United States funds.
$u$ Payable in United States funds.
w Less deduction for expenses of depositary.
$x$ Less tax.
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 make only the barest kind of a report. The new returns show nothing but the deposits, along with the capital and surplus. The Public National Bank \& Trust Co. and Manufacturers Trust Co. are now members of the New York Clearing House Association, having been admitted on Dec. 11 1930. See "Financial Chronicle" of Dec. 31 1930, pages $3812-13$. We give the statement below in full:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK OLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JULY 301932.

| Clearing House Members. | * Captal. | *Surplus and Undiodded Profits. | Net Demand Deposits, Average. | Tlme Depostts, Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 6,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { . } 970.700$ | 79.307.000 | 11141000 |
| ank of Manhat. Tr. Co. | 22.250,000 | 34.447.900 | 208,702,000 | $11,141,000$ $40,766.000$ |
| Natlonal City Bank. | 124,000,000 | 81,444,500 | a908,136.000 | 177,111.000 |
| Chemteal Bk. \& Tr. | 21.000 .000 | 45.260,600 | 207.62s,000 | 25.868.000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | 90.000 .000 | 180.495.700 | b753,066,000 | 58.448.000 |
| Manutseturers Tr | 32,935.000 | ${ }_{7}^{22,125.700}$ | 236.344.000 | 83.061 .000 |
| Cen. Hanover Bk, \& Tr.Co | $21,000.000$ $15,000.000$ | 70.119 .500 $22,698,500$ | 416,557,000 | 52.376 .000 22.615 |
| First National Ban | 10,000.000 | 110.273 .300 | 271.093.000 | 28.851.000 |
| Irving Trust Co | 50,000.000 | 75,137.200 | 279,101,000 | 42,124,000 |
| Continental Bkr. \& Tr. Co. | 4.000 .000 | 8,752,800 | 18.880,000 | 2.616,000 |
| Chase Natlonal Ban | 148,000.000 | 117.382.000 | c1,003,484.000 | 117.465.000 |
| Fifth A venue Ban | 500.000 | 3,573,500 | 34,060.000 | 2,920.000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25.000.000 | 76.847 .800 | d430.574.000 | 42,784,000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust | 10,000.000 | $21.266,900$ | 28,896,000 | 1.104.000 |
| Martne Mldiand Tr. |  |  | $39.450,000$ 10.900000 | 5.219 .000 |
| Lawyers Trust | 12,500,000 | 21.837 .500 | 10.900 .000 165.450 .000 | 1,077.000 |
| New Yors Trust | 7.000 .000 | 8,490.300 | 165.450 .00 42.473 .00 | 22,049,000 |
| Comm TN. BK. | 2.000 .000 | 2.209,800 | 23.905.000 | 5.729.000 |
| Pnblic N. B. \& Tr. Co | 8.250,000 | 4.274 .300 | 32,729.000 | 27,401,000 |
|  | 622.435.000 | 923.186.000 | 5,354,762.000 | 773,707,000 |

[^3]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. The following are the figures for the week ending July 29:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, JULY 291932.

|  | Loans, DIsc. and Investments. | Gold. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other Cash } \\ & \text { Including } \\ & \text { Bank Notes } \end{aligned}$ | Res. Dep., <br> N. Y. and Elsewhere. | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | Gross Deposits. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Grace National. | 15,488,386 | 2,000 | 78.000 | 1,347,340 | 646,527 | 12,731,390 |
| BrooklynPeoples Nat'1. | 5,905,000 | 5,000 | 75,000 | 366,000 | 28,000 | 5,225,000 |


|  | Loans. Disc'ts and Investm'ts. | Cash. | Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere. | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- | 510 | \$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 5 | ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |
| Empire.. | 51,049.400 | *2,735,700 | 12.447,400 | 1,863,400 | 56.037.600 |
| Fulton | 15.997.500 | *2,250,600 | 1,630.300 | 1,174,400 | 16.442,300 |
| United States Brooklyn- | 62,985,399 | 7,500,000 | 17,312,995 |  | 60,630,328 |
| Brooklyn.... | 89,851.000 | 2.566,000 | 30.978.000 | 321,000 | 102,710,000 |
| Kings County | 23,704,614 | 1,537,257 | 6,684,451 |  | 25,263,582 |

* Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: Emplre, $\$ 1,554,900$; Fulton, .

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.

|  | Week Endea At $2 \mathrm{l}, 3$. 1932. | Changes from Previous Week. | Wrek Ended July 27 1932. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { July } 20 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capltal | $79,900.000$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ \text { Unchanged } \end{gathered}$ | $79$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S} \\ 79.900 .000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Surplus and proftts --.-.- | 66.666.000 | Unchanged | 66.666 .000 |  |
| Loans, disc'ts \& invest'ts | 821,932.000 | +13.344.000 | 808.588 .000 | 807.522 .000 |
| Individual deposits.......- | 550.060 .000 134.268 .000 | +2.144.000 | 547.916 .000 135.899 .000 | 552.606 .000 139.243 .000 |
| Tlme deposits. | 211,821.000 | +2.822.000 | 208,999.000 | 189.352 .000 |
| United States deposits | 8,523.000 | 5.653.000 | 2,872.000 | 4.266000 |
| Exchanges for Clg. House | 12.193 .000 | $+2.743 .000$ | 9.584.000 | 10.088.000 |
| Due from other banks...- | 117.381.000 | +3.906.000 | 114.077 .000 | 115.426.000 |
| Res've in legal deposit'les | 88.001 .000 | -8,690.000 | 96.691 .000 | 83,516.000 |
| Cash in bsank ..........i- | $8.011 .000$ | - 100.000 | $8,120.000$ | 8.163 .000 |
| Res. In excess in F. R. Bk.I | 26.761,000 | -8,992,000 | 31,820,000 | 18.883.000 |

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. In addition, the companies recently admitted to membership in the Association are included. One other change has been made. Instead of showing "Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank" and "Cash in Vault" as separate items, the two are combined under designation "Legal Reserve and Cash."

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. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve System the reserve required is $10 \%$ on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with Legal Depositaries" and "Cash in Vaults."

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.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Jutu } 30 \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | Changes from Preditus Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Juty } 23 \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Enced } \\ & \text { July } 16 . \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pltal | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 77.011 .000 \\ 202.090 .000 \\ 1,122.024 .000 \\ 15.596 .000 \\ 96.235 .000 \\ 160.576 .000 \\ 573.045 .000 \\ 262.661 .000 \\ 996.282 .0000 \\ 88,247,000 \end{array}$ | Unchanged.Unchanzed. Unchanged,$-1,205,000$ | $\$ 7$ <br> $\$ 7.011,000$ <br> 202.090 .000 <br> $1,123.220 .000$ <br> 14.530 .000 <br> 103.728 .000 <br> 162.198 .000 <br> 580.557 .000 <br> 281.891 .000 <br> 1.004 .646 .000 <br> $88,060,000$ |  |
| urplus and proflts.....-: |  |  |  |  |
| Exch. for Clearing House |  |  |  |  |
| 1e from banks. |  | -7.491.000 |  |  |
| dividual depo |  | 12.000 |  |  |
| Time deposits |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, Aug. 4, and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks ac the close of business cn 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 correspondino week last year 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 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 891, being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions. COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABBLTTIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 3 1932.
$\qquad$
Gold hold excluybly yast F . R . notes.
Teotala sold reerres


Total deposits Deferred avaposits
Capltal pald $\ln 11 t y$
Items. Surplus

Total liabilitles.
Ratio of gold reserve to deposit,

F. R. note Habilites combined. F, R. note Habilitles comblned. F. R. note llabilltles combined. and | for foretgn correspondents.-........... |
| :--- |
| Matirity Dtstributton of |



Federal Reserve Notes
Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent....
Held by Federal Reserve Bank
In actual circulation.

## Collateral Held by Agent as Securtty for Notes Issued to Bank-

By gold and gold certifleate
Gold fund-Federal Reserve Board....-
By eligible paper-
U. B. Government




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 2,845,358,000 \\ 70,714,000 \end{array}$ | $2,826,356,000$ $77,666,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,809,176,000 \\ 74,980,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,787,802,000 \\ 76,907,000 \end{array}$ | 2,767,809,000 | 2,781,941,000 | $2,766,033,000$ | 2,766.475,000 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 182.088,000 \\ & 305,095,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202,161,000 \\ & 323,219,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213,130,000 \\ & 324,435,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201,921,000 \\ & 313,649,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190,828,000 \\ & 308,998,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182,693,000 \\ & 287,135,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196,563,000 \\ & 291,643,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202,225,000 \\ & 294,014,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,901,000 \\ 118,674,000 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 487,183,000 \\ 40,693,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 525,380.000 \\ 39,700,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 537,565,000 \\ 51,902,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 499,826.000 \\ 77,353,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 469,828,000 \\ 63,519,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 488,206,000 \\ 53,718,000 \end{array}$ | $496,239,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188,575,000 \\ 66,074,000 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 420,934,000 \\ & 323,078,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421.021 .000 \\ & 268,474,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420890,000 \\ & 268,551,000 \end{aligned}$ | $41$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429.004 .000 \\ & 274.746,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 434,532,000 \\ & 267,983,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429,185,000 \\ & 224,676,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429,056,000 \\ & 194,997,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216,878,000 \\ 43,242,000 \end{array}$ |
| 1,102,123,000 | 1,151,696,000 | 1,146,734,000 | 1,140,728,000 | 1,097,315,000 | 1,098,456,000 | 1,075,840,000 | 1,068,154,000 | 420,511,000 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,846,135,000 \\ 6,028,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,841,191,000 \\ 5,961,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,836,175.000 \\ 5,787,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,821,132,000 \\ 5,935,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 1,801,065.000 \\ 5,993,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 1,800,971,000 \\ 5,944,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mid 1,729,701,000 \\ 5,716,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,692,207,000 \\ 5,611,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,674,000 \\ 6,302,000 \end{array}$ |


| Hew |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| com |  |


 $\overline{2,857,805,000} \xlongequal{2,834,157,000} \xlongequal{2,861,948,000} \xlongequal{2,835,750,000} \xlongequal{2,868,163,000} \xlongequal{2,755,864,000} \xlongequal{2,515,932,000} \xlongequal{2,790,72,672,000}$
 WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EAGH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 3 1932.

| Two Ciphers (00) omitted. Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total. | Boston. | New York. | Phila. | Cteveland. | Rtchmond | Allama. | Chicajo. | St. Louts. | Minneap. | Kan.Clty. | Dallas. | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ch Federal Peser |  |  | ${ }^{\text {\$ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S00 |  |  |
| Gold with Federal Reserve Agents Gold red'n fund with U.S. Treas.- | $1,987,282,0$ $62,986,0$ | $164,127.0$ $3,358,0$ | $451,217.0$ $13,568,0$ | $146,000,0$ $6,670,0$ | $184,970,0$ $6,578,0$ | $50,200,0$ $2,749,0$ | $54,000,0$ $3,951,0$ | $624,945,0$ $9,461,0$ | $61,910,0$ $2,146,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,535,0 \\ 2,237,0 \end{array}$ | $52,880,0$ $2,838,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,435,0 \\ 1,315,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,263,0 \\ 8,115,0 \end{array}$ |
| Gold held exel. agst. F. R. notes | 2,050,268,0 | 167,485,0 | 464,785,0 | 152,670,0 | 191,548.0 | 52,949,0 | 57,951,0 | 634.406,0 | 64,056.0 | 39,772,0 |  |  |  |
| Gold settle't fund with F.R.Board | 245,805,0 | 14,162.0 | 62,487.0 | 5,229,0 | 25,467,0 | 9,502.0 | 7.646,0 | 55,718,0 | 8,189,0 | 8,840,0 | 16,670.0 | 6.536,0 | 145,378,0 |
| Gold and gold ctfs. held by banks | 347,780,0 | 15,730,0 | 216,898,0 | 9,426.0 | 17,940,0 | 6,993,0 | 8,163,0 | 26,180,0 | $5,456,0$ | 3,215,0 | 10,652,0 | $3,914,0$ | 23,213,0 |
| Reserves ot | $\begin{array}{r} 2,643.853 .0 \\ 201,505,0 \end{array}$ | $197,377,0$ $19,190,0$ | $744,170,0$ $53,682,0$ | $167,325,0$ $33,579,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 234,955,0 \\ 19,086,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,444,0 \\ 9,397,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73.760,0 \\ 5.718,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 716,304,0 \\ 26,145,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,701,0 \\ 8,529,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,827,0 \\ 3,577,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,840,0 \\ 5,274,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,200,0 \\ 8,156,0 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total res | 2,845,358,0 | 216.567.0 | 797,852,0 | 200,904,0 | 254,021,0 | 78,841,0 | 79,478,0 | 742,449,0 | 87,230,0 | 55,404,0 | 88,114,0 | 42,356,0 |  |
| Non-reserve | 70,714,0 | 19,0 | 18,681,0 | 3,215,0 | 3,714,0 | 3,649,0 | 4,949,0 | 14,558,0 | 3,584,0 | 2,114,0 | 2,170,0 | 3,514,0 | $5,667,0$ |
| Bills discounted: Seo. bd U. S. Govt. ob | 1825,088, | 9,934,0 | 59,161,0 | 24,947,0 | 12,906,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other bills discounted. | 305,095,0 | 10,954,0 | 39,474,0 | 44,869,0 | 25,486.0 | 21,594,0 | 28,089.0 | 23,058,0 | 5,794,0 | 11,973,0 | 21.090,0 | 15,119,0 | $56,695,0$ |
| Total bills discount | 487,183,0 | 20,888,0 | 98,635,0 | 69,816,0 | 38,392,0 | 27,970,0 | 35,783,0 | 35,811,0 | 13,678,0 | 13,944,0 | 23,635,0 | 18,511,0 | 90,120,0 |
| Blla bought in open market | 40,693,0 | 2,343,0 | 15,452,0 | 3,180,0 | 3,102,0 | 3,105,0 | 1,451,0 | 4,973,0 | 1,043,0 | 631,0 | 946,0 | 913,0 | 3,554,0 |



## Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. Definitions of the different items in the statement were given in the statement of Dec. 14 1917, published in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523. The comment of the Reserve Board upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," on page 891, immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.




 nin
PRINCIPAL RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EAGH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRIGT AS AT CLOSR OF


Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
The following shows the condition of the Fedc al Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Aug. 3 1932, in comparison with the previous week and the correspording date last year:

| Resoucres- | 4ug. 31932. | uly 271932. | Aug. 51931. | Resources (Concluded) - <br> Due from forelgn banks (see note) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold with Federal Reserve Agent-....- | $451,217,000$ | 468,942.000 | 453,059,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Gold redemp. fund with U. S. Treasury - | 13,568,000 | 13,794,000 | 12,723,000 | Federal Reserve notes of other banks.-- | 3,803,000 | 3,797.000 | 5,375,000 |
| Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes | 464,785,000 | 482,736,000 | 465,782,000 | Uncollected item | $88,535,000$ 14.817 .000 | $\begin{aligned} & 90,041,000 \\ & 14,817,000 \end{aligned}$ | $116,462,000$ $15,240,000$ |
| Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board. | 62,487.000 | 94,176.000 | 113,190,000 | All other reso | 27,903,000 | 28,488,000 | 13,432,000 |
| Gold and gold etfs. held | 216,898,000 | 212,356.000 | 570,271,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total gold reser | 744,170,000 | 789,268,00 | 1,1 |  | 1,779,503,000 | 1,830,071,000 | 1,616,337,000 |
| Reserves other tha | 53,682,000 | 55,066,000 | 49,384,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total rese | 797,8 | 844,3 | 1,198,627,000 | Labolities |  |  |  |
| Non-reserve cast | 18,661,000 | 20,9 | 22,810,000 | Fed. Reserve notes in actual clrculation | 603,681.000 | 593,492,000 | 322,194,000 |
| Blils discounted: |  |  |  | Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't-- | 892,056,000 | 949,620.000 | 979,556,000 |
| Secured by U. S. Govt | 59.161,000 | 63,613.000 | 23,843,000 | Government...-.-.-.-.-..-- | 25.080,000 | 23.266 .000 | 2,115,000 |
| Other bills discount | 39,474,000 | 40,039,000 | 12,262,000 | Foreign | 3.528.000 | 3,770.000 | 41,943,000 |
| Total bills discounted | 98,635,000 | 103,652,000 | 36,105,000 |  | 25,773,000 | 24,835,000 | 11,470,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | 15,452,000 | 13,567,000 | 25,973,000 | Total depos |  |  | , 035 |
| J. S. Government securltie |  |  |  | Deferred avalla | 81,951.000 | 87,797.000 | 109,3 |
| Bonds. | 190,050,000 | 189,761,000 | 62,232,000 | Capital pald | 59,175,000 | 59,182.000 | 64,351,000 |
| Treasury note | 123,679,000 | 102,934,000 | 5,017,000 | Surplus. | 75,077.000 | 75,077.000 | 80,575,000 |
| Special Treasury |  |  |  | A | 13,182,000 | 13,032.000 | 4,827,000 |
| Certificates | 394,563, |  | ,00 |  |  |  |  |
| tal U. S. Governmen |  |  | 169,535,000 |  | 779,503,000 | 1,830,071,000 | , |
| Other securities (see note) | 4,369,000 | 4,239,000 | 2,540,000 | Ratio of total reserves to deposit and |  |  |  |
| Forelgn loans on go |  |  |  | Fed. Reserve note llabilities combined. | $51.5 \%$ | 52.9\% | 88.3 |
| Total bills and securitles (see note)..- | 826,748.000 | 826,450,000 | 234,153,000 | for forelgn correspondents. | 19,394,000 | 16.367,000 | 74,159,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## Wall Street, Friday Night, Aug. 51932.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.-The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 924.
The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Quotations for United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, \&c.

| aturtiy. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Rnt. }}$ Rate. | Btd. | Asked. | ty. | Int. Rate. | Btd. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 151932 | 11 | 10043, | 100932 | June 15 1935... |  |  |  |
| Mar. 15193 |  | 1001432 |  | Oet. ${ }^{\text {Oect }}$ 15 1519332. | 31/\% |  | 1001812 |
| May. ${ }^{\text {May }} 193$ |  | 10053 | 10041, | Aug. 119 |  |  |  |
| Sept. 151932 | 3\%\% |  |  | Feb. ${ }_{\text {Mar, }} 15193$ |  | $101 x^{3}$ | 101233 |
| May 21934 | 3\% | 1012 ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ | 101 | Mar. 15193 | 33\% | 101 | $1023^{31}$ |

United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. -


Note.-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: ${ }_{i}^{16} 10$ Ist $44 / \mathrm{s}$

| Foreign Exchange.- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| for checks and $3.461 / \mathrm{G} .3 .47$ for cables. Commercial on banks. 3.453 . ${ }^{3}$ <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| and 88.53 francs low The week's range for exchange rates follows:Sterling. Actual |  |
| Low for the week |  |
|  |  |
| Paris Bankers' Frañs |  |
| Germany Bankers Marks- |  |
|  |  |
| Low for the weel |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

The Curb Exchange.-The review of the Curb Exchange is given this week on page 925

A complete record of Curb Exchange transactions for the week will be found on page 955 .

## CURRENT NOTICES

[^4]
# Report of Stock Sales-New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly and yearly <br> Occupying Altogether Eight Pages-Page One 

ar FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE PAGE PRECEDING.



ar for sales during the week of stocks not recorded in this list, see fifth page preceding.




|  |
| :---: |




New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 3



New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 5



Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Stock Exchange. Record of transactions at
the Boston Stock Exchange, July 30 to Aug. 5, both inthe Boston Stock Exchange, July

| Stocks- Par. $\left.\right\|^{\text {Pr }}$ |  | Week's Range of Prices. <br> Low. High. | Sales for Week. Shares | Range Since Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hio |  |
| Railroad |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston \& Albany |  | $80 \quad 851 / 3$ | 71 | 503/2 J | July 1 |  |  |
| Boston Elevated.-.-.-- 100 | 1 | 0 | 984 |  |  |  |  |
| Boston \& MainePreferred stamped | 93/2 | 10 | 72 |  |  |  |  |
| 1st pref el A stpd | 83/4 | $71 / 283 / 4$ | 166 |  | July | 26 | Jan |
| (ext |  | 11.15 | 156 | J | June | 24 | Jan |
|  |  | 14.14 | 10 | 3 J | June | 32 | Jan |
| 1st pref el C stpd...-100 |  | 15 151/3 | 16 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{~J}$ | June | 50 | Jan |
| Prior pref stpd. | 26 | $25 \quad 27$ | 192 |  |  | 62 | Jan |
|  | 20 | $120 \quad 125$ | 10 | 100 | July | 135 |  |
| Boston \& Providence.-100 Chi Jet \& Un Stkyds pf. 100 |  | 74.74 |  |  | June | 92 | Mar |
| Eastern Mass St Ry com.- | 5 c | 55 c 55c | 27 |  | May |  | Jan |
| Eastern Mass St Ry com.- Maine Central......--- | 93/ | $931 / 210$ | 130 | $91 / 2 \mathrm{~J}$ | July | 10 | Aus |
| M Y N H \& Hartford.- 100 |  | $101 / 127$ | 1,650 |  | June | 315/3 | Jan |
| Norwich \& Wore pret. 100 old Colony $\qquad$ |  | 771/4 771/ | 85 | 60 J | July | 100 | Feb |
|  |  | 65.65 |  |  | June | 100 | Jan |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oennsylvanta RR-.... } 50 \\ & \text { Pens. } \end{aligned}$ | 121/4 | 107/8 133 | 1,539 | $63 / 8$ | Ju | 233/8 |  |
|  |  |  | 20 |  | July |  | Aug |
| MiscellaneousAmer Continental Corp |  | 21/2 $21 / 8$ | 100 |  | Apr |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Pneumatic Serv.-. 25 |  | $11 / 611 / 4$ | 25 | $85 \mathrm{c}^{\text {d }}$ | May | 3 | Jan |
| 1st preferred $\qquad$ <br> 2d preferred | 11 | 11.11 | 265 |  | May | 14 | Feb |
|  |  | $23 / 23$ | 160 | 13/6 | June | 3 | Aug |
| Amer Tel \& Tel_....... 100 | 1011/4 | 85\% 1013/3 | 13,912 | 701/3 |  | 135\% | Feb |
|  |  | 234 | 1,845 | $13 / 2$ | May |  | Aug |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Amoskeay Mfg Co Migelow Sanford Carpet-- } \\ \text { Bigelo } \end{array}\right\|$ | 11 | $7 \% \quad 11$ | 874 |  | June | 22 |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Bigelow Sanford Carpet-- } \\ & \text { Preferred.-.-.-.--- }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 58.60 | 36 |  | Aug |  |  |
| Boston Personal Prop Brown Co pref. |  | $71 / 28$ | 115 |  | July |  |  |
|  |  | 45 | 165 |  | June |  | Jan |
| East Gas \& Fuel Assn- |  | 51/2 7 | 749 |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | 561/4 60 |  |  | June | 64 |  |
|  | --51 | 451/8 51 | 654 |  | June | 70 | Jan |
| Eastern S S Lines comInc* Preferred |  | 67/8 71/4 | 270 |  | May | 10 | Feb |
|  |  |  | 665 |  | June | 363 | Jan |
| Edson Elee Illum....-100 |  | 153163 | 361 | 119 | June | 205 |  |
|  |  | $43 / 4{ }^{51}$ | 875 |  | June |  | Jan |
| Employers Group Assn Georglan Corp pref. |  |  | 515 |  |  |  |  |
| Gillette Safety Razor..... ${ }^{\text {G }}$ |  | 153/8 17\% | 1,704 | 101/8 | Jan | 24.15 |  |
|  |  | $1314131 /$ |  |  | June | 2412 |  |
|  |  | $5 \%$ | 175 |  | June | 103/2 |  |
|  |  | 71 | 70 |  | June | 81. | May |
|  |  | $21 / 8$ | 808 |  | June |  |  |
| Mergenthaler Linotype 100 National Service Co |  | $231 / 227$ | 83 |  | July | 53 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| New England Equity-....- |  | 101/2 $101 / 2$ | 15 |  | June | 18 | Jan |
|  |  |  | 312 |  | Apr |  | Jan |
| New Eng Tel \& Tel .... 100 | 85 | 79 86\%/8 | 581 |  | July | 116 | Jan |
| Pacifte Mills.-....... 100 |  |  | 537 |  | May | 11 | Jan |
| Shawmut Assn tr ctrs. Stone \& Webster | - | $53 / 463$ | 445 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 93 | 1,560 |  | July | 151/4 | Mar |
| Swift \& Co new Torrington Co- | 113/4 | $113 / 312$ | 645 |  | June | 20 |  |
|  | 293/ | 27 293 | 625 |  | June | 32 | Jan |
| Union Twlst Drill......--* |  | 10 * 10 | 100 |  | May | 13 | Jan |
|  |  | $11 / 813$ | 1,149 |  | July |  | Jan |
| U S Shoe Mach Corp-:-25 | 321/4 | $301 / 3331 / 2$ | 2,757 | $221 / 8$ | June | 40\% | Mar |
|  |  | 293631 | 367 | 231/2 |  |  |  |
| Venezuela Mexican Oil. 100 Waltham Watch pref Warren Bros Co new. | 0 | $25 \mathrm{c} \quad 25 \mathrm{c}$ | 700 |  | July |  | July |
|  |  | $10 \times 10$ | 100 |  | June |  |  |
|  | - |  | 685 |  | May |  | Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 29/8 | $8 \quad 1348$ | 2,865 |  | Apr |  |  |
|  |  | 123/2 123 |  | $101 /$ |  |  |  |
| Isle Royale Copper-..... 25Keewweenah Copper.-.-. 25La Sall |  | $11 / 4$ | 150 |  | July |  | Jan |
|  |  | 50 c 50 c | 100 | 50 c | Apr | 50 c | Apr |
|  |  | 36 c 36 c | 400 | 30 c | Apr |  | Jan |
| La Salle-- Mining.-.-.-.--- 25 |  | $10 \quad 10$ | 10 | 9 | May | 183/4 | Feb |
| New River Co pref ........-North Butte.......... |  | $15 \mathrm{c} \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$ |  | 150 | May | 15 c | May |
|  | 30c | 25 c 35 c | 5,220 | 15 c | June |  | Jan |
| Pond Creek Pocahontas <br> Quiney MInIng <br> Utah Metal \& Tunnel.... 1 |  |  | 615 |  |  |  | Jan |
|  |  |  | 2,631 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 135 c | $25 \mathrm{c} \quad 35 \mathrm{c}$ | 100 |  | June | 45 c | Feb |
| Bonds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amoskeag Mrg Co 6s. 1948 |  | $45 \quad 46$ | \$2,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8080 | 2,000 | 75 | Jun |  |  |
| Es-1.-1 |  | 88.88 | 4,000 | 81 | Jun |  |  |
|  |  | 181/8 181/8 | 2,000 |  | /2 Ja |  | ( Mar |
| Metropolitan Edison Co New Eng Tel \& Tel 5s_ 1932 Pennsylvania Elec Co |  | 8514851 | 2,000 | 851 | Au | 8514 | Aug |
|  | Pennsylvania Elec Co- | 1001/4 100\% | 6,000 | 993 |  | 100\% |  |
|  |  | 8383 | 2,000 | 83 | Au |  |  |

Chicago Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange, July 30 to Aug. 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- Par. $\left.\right\|^{R}$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. Hioh. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { fere. } \\ & \text { Shares. } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Low. | Hioh. |  |
| Abbott Laboratories c |  |  |  |  |  |
| (eater | $\begin{aligned} & 233 / 2312 \\ & 14 \\ & 1414 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 150 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 171 / 2 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |
| A Answorth Mrs om-- | $31 / 231 / 2$ | 50 | 3 3 July |  | Feb |
| Allied Motor Ind com | ${ }_{4}^{41 \%} 4$ | 1,300 | 31/4. June |  | Jan |
| Amer Fur Mart pret.-_100 | $4{ }^{4 / 3} 4$ | 20 | 4\% June |  | Man |
| Amer Mid Sary (ia oret lut | $9{ }^{4}$ | 20 | 44.4 |  |  |
| Art Metal Wks |  | 100 | $11 / 3$ July |  |  |
| Assoc Tel Utilco | 11/6 $11 / 2$ | 350 | 1 June | 121/8 | Jan |
| (eackstay Weit Coco |  | 50 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}^{1} \quad \stackrel{\mathrm{Feb}}{\mathrm{May}}$ | 4 | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Bendils A vistion com.... 7 \% | 61/2 74 | 5,150 | 436 May |  |  |
| Bork-Warner Cord com. 10 |  | 19,800 | $3 \%$ May | 124 | Mnt |
| Brach \& Sons com | $43 / 2$ |  | 41. July |  |  |
| Brown Fence | 5 |  | $51 / 8 \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |  |
|  | 14 |  | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Juu |  |  |
|  |  | 1,150 |  | ${ }_{1}^{14} 78$ |  |
| Castle $\& \mathrm{Co}(\mathrm{AM})$ com. 10 |  |  | July |  |  |
|  | $35^{1 / 2} 48^{3 / 2}$ | 100 500 | $15^{1 / 4}$ June | 113 |  |
| Central ${ }^{\text {Cent }}$ (ub Serv or A. |  | ${ }_{700}$ |  | 69\% |  |
|  |  | 2,800 |  |  |  |
| Preferred | 111/2 | 140 | May |  |  |
| Prior Hen Pref | $19 \times 14{ }^{20} 1 \%$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ Jun Jun |  |  |
| Convertible preferr | 11\% $151 / 2$ | , 500 | $95 \%$ | $17 / 3$ |  |
| cago Yellow C |  |  | 613 July |  |  |
| (tee Service Co com...-:* |  |  | $11 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
| Commonwesth mation ino 70 | 62 \%/2 70 | 6.250 | 182/4/ | $12 ?$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |



- No par value, $x \mathrm{Ex}$-dividend. $y \mathrm{Ex}$-rights.

Toronto Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at the Toronto Stock Exchange, July 30 to Aug. 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- Par. $\left.\right\|^{\text {P }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fridary } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { oow. Pricas. } \\ & \text { Low. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek. } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low. |  | High. |
| Abitibl Pow \& Pap com_..* $6 \%$ preferred....... | 1 |  | ${ }_{34}^{1}$ |  | 120 55 | ${ }^{\text {3/ }}$ Juyy |  | 1/4 Mar |
|  | 89\% | 6318 |  | 110 | June |  | 5 |
| Bell Telephone- 100 | 89\% | 188 |  | 212 55 | ${ }^{75}$ June | ${ }_{25} 119$ | ab |
|  |  | 18 | ${ }_{18}^{104}$ | 120 | ${ }_{17} 81.4$ July |  | ${ }_{\text {Man }}$ |
| Brazilian T L \& Pow com | 113/3 |  | 11 | 1,258 | 73/8 May | $143 /$ | \% Jan |
|  |  | ${ }_{21 / 6}$ |  |  | ${ }_{151 / 2}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Juny | $243 / 5$ |  |
| B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bullding Products | 33 | 13 |  |  | 10 July |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Burt F N Co com }}$ |  | $251 / 4$ |  | ${ }^{35}$ | $17{ }^{17}$ May |  |  |
| Canada Bread B prer...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred | 39 |  |  |  | 20.2 June |  |  |
| n Steamsh |  |  | ${ }_{30}^{4}$ | 25 |  |  | 1/4 Mar |



Toronto Curb．－Record of transactions at the Toronto Curb，July 30 to Aug．5，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists：

| Stocks－ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sole } \\ \text { Prrce. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． Low．High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Sor } \\ \text { Were. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jon．1． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low． |  | ioh． |
| Brewing Cor |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Canada Bud Brew |  |  | 380 | $63 / 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| Canada Malting Come | ${ }_{13}^{1136}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}113 / 2 & 12 \\ 13\end{array}$ | 420 | 9\％3uly |  |  |
| Can Wire Bound Bo |  | ${ }_{5}^{13 / 4}$ | 35 <br> 35 | 4\％3／4 July |  |  |
| Consolidated |  | 5 | 10 | Aug |  | Jan |
| Cossrave Export Brew－－ 10 |  |  | 50 | $31 / 2$ July |  | Mar |
| （istilers Corp Seagrams－＊ | ${ }^{53 / 3}$ |  | 305 |  |  | an |
| Dom Motors of Cana |  |  |  |  |  | 迷 |
| Dom Power \＆Trans |  |  | 5 | ${ }_{4}^{1 / 2}$ Mar |  |  |
| Goodyear T \＆Rub | 701／8 | $66 \quad 701 / 8$ | 195 | 38 Juir | 82 | Mar |
| Humberstone Shoe |  |  |  | 15 |  | Jan |
| Imperial Tobacco |  | 7 | 145 |  |  |  |
| Montreal L H \＆P | 331／2 | $33 \quad 34$ |  |  |  | an |
| National steel Car |  |  | 175 |  |  |  |
| wer Corp |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| crvice stat |  | ${ }^{4} \quad 43$ | 410 |  | 7 |  |
| Shawinigan Water \＆Pow＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stand Pav \＆Mater com．－＊ | 17／6 |  | 25 | $12 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| United Fuel Invest pret 100 |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Waterloo Mfg A |  | 2 | 100 | 1 July | 34 |  |
| $1-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British American Oil |  | ${ }_{10}^{10} 11{ }_{10}$ | － 4,351 | 81／3 June | 111／8 | Mar |
| Cational Petro |  | $11.111 / 5$ |  | 91／8 June |  |  |
| MeColl Frontenac | 104 |  | 148 |  | 10 | July |
| Supertest Petroleum ord＊ | 16 | $\begin{array}{lll}60 / 2 & 60 \\ 16\end{array}$ | 210 | ${ }_{98}^{58}$ Juny |  |  |
| 边 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Baltimore Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange，July 30 to Aug．5，both in－ clusive，compiled from official sales lists：

| Stocks－ | Friday Sale Price | Week＇s Range of Prices． Low．High． | Saies <br> Week． <br> Shares． | Range Since Jan． 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low． |  | High． |  |
| rundel Cor | 19 | 181／4 20 | 925 |  |  | 26 |  |
| Black \＆Decker | 3 | 2\％ 3 | 87 | 1 | Mar | 43 | Jan |
| Ches \＆Pot Tel of Blt pf 100 | 111 | $1101 / 2111$ | 77 | 1091／2 | July | 1161／4 |  |
| Commercial Credit pf B－25 | 15 | 15.1514 |  |  | June |  |  |
| $61 / 2 \%$ First Preferred． 100 |  | 571／2 $571 / 2$ | 20 |  | May |  | Jan |
| 7\％Preferred |  | 151／2 151／2 | 10 | 121／2 | July | 151／2 |  |
| Consol Gas E L \＆ | 54 | $52 \%$ 55 | 769 |  | June | 68 | Mar |
| $6 \%$ preferred series D 100 |  | $1031 / 31043 / 4$ | 37 | 103 | June | 1111／8 |  |
| $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ pret w i ser E－100 |  | 981／4 99． | 15 |  | May | 107 |  |
| $5 \%$ Preferred ．．．．． 100 |  | 93.93 | 5 | $921 / 2$ | June | 100 | Jan |
| Emerson Br Seltz A w |  | $23 \quad 23$ | 25 |  | Jan | 291 | Feb |
| Fidel \＆Guar Fire Corp－10 |  | $81 / 2838$ | 110 |  | June |  |  |
| Fidelity \＆Deposit． |  | $35 \quad 35$ |  | $281 / 2$ | May | 85 | Jan |
| Houston Oil preferre | 4 | $41 /$ | 320 |  | June |  |  |
| Mfrs Finance 2d pref |  | $61 / 261 / 2$ |  |  | Feb |  |  |
| Maryland Cas Co． | $41 / 2$ | $41 / 2 \quad 47 / 8$ | 1，486 | 21 | June | 81／8 |  |
| Merch \＆Miners Transp－－＊ | 20 | $19^{1 / 2} \quad 20^{\text {a }}$ | 1， 27 |  | July |  | Feb |
| Monon W Penn P S pret． 25 |  | 1617 | 79 | 13 | July | 20 | Mar |
| New Amsterdam Cas Ins．－ | 14 | 131／4 143／4 | 638 | 12 | Apr | $213 / 2$ | Jan |
| Penna Water \＆Power ．－．＊ |  |  | 1，144 | 34 | June |  |  |
| U S Fidellty \＆Guar new＿ 10 | $51 / 2$ | $51 / 46$ | 2，642 | $21 / 2$ | May |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Sparrows Point \＆ Chesapeake 41／6s．．． 1953 |  | $121 / 2$ 121／2 | \＄1，000 |  | Aug |  |  |
| Lexington Ry 1st 5s．．．．．．． |  | 98.98 | 1，000 |  | Aus | 98 | Aug |
| Maryland Elec Ry 61／5＇57 |  | $10 \quad 10$ | 2，000 |  | Aus | 13 | Aly |
| Wash Balt \＆Annapolis Maryland Trust ctis 5s．． |  |  | 7.000 |  |  |  |  |
| United Ry \＆El fund 58 ＇36 |  | $41 / 2 \quad 43 / 2$ | 1，000 |  | June |  | Jan |
| 1st 4s．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ 1949 | 3／2 | $131 / 4$ | 54，000 |  | June |  | May |
| Income f |  | $11 / 211 / 2$ | 17，000 | $13 / 2$ | June | 2 | May |

Philadelphia Stock Exchange．－Record of transaction at Philadelphia Stock Exchange，July 30
inclusive，compiled from official sales lists：

| Stocks－ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price. } \end{aligned}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． Low．High． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek. } \\ & \text { Shares. } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan． 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | ow． | High． |  |
| American Stores．．．．．．．．－ | 321／2 |  | 1／2 |  | 1，500 |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers Securities Corp 50 |  |  |  | 100 |  | Apr |  | Aug |
| Be． 1 Tel Co of Pa pref． 100 Budd（E G）Mfg Co | 107 | 107 | $108 \frac{1}{4}$ | 350 |  | May |  | Mar |
| Budd Wheel Co．． | $11 / 2$ |  | ${ }_{1} 116$ | 400 100 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Jan |
| Cambria Iron | $1 / 2$ | $321 / 2$ | 3315 | 100 90 |  | June |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Camden Fire Insurance－ 50 |  | 11. | $12{ }^{3 / 2}$ | 200 |  |  | $141 / 4$ | Jan |
| Consol Traction of N J． 100 |  | 19 | 193／2 | 70 | 18 | June | 22 | Feb |
| Fire Association． |  |  | ${ }^{2431 / 8}$ | 85 | $121 / 2$ | June | 3358 | Feb |
| New－ |  | 161／4 | ${ }_{167 / 6}^{6}$ | 200 |  |  | 91／2 |  |
| Horn \＆Hard（Phila）com＿＊ |  | 82 | 82 | 10 | 74 | June | 150 | Apr |
| Horn \＆Hard（N Y Com |  | 22 | 22 | 100 | 15 | June | 34 | Apr |
| Lehigh Coal \＆Navig | $83 / 5$ | 28 8 | 28 | 100 | 19 | June | 40 | Apr |
| Lehigh Valley－．．．．．．．．－． 50 | 8）／8 |  | $91 / 2$ $91 / 8$ | 1,900 50 |  | June | 1414 | Jan |
| Mitten Bank Sec Corp－． 25 | 7 |  |  | 100 |  | June | 3 | Feb |
| Pennroad Corp V | 23／8 | 21／8 | $23 / 5$ | 4，500 |  | June | 37／8 | Jan |
| Pemnsylvania |  | ${ }_{31}^{11 / 8}$ | ${ }_{31}^{127 / 8}$ | 5，000 | $61 / 2$ | June | $227 / 8$ | Jan |
| Phila Dairy Prod pret．－． 25 |  |  | 691／4 | 125 | ${ }_{55}^{19 / 8}$ | June |  | Jan |
| Phila Elec of Pa 85 pref | 95 | 913／8 |  | 370 |  | June | $981 / 2$ |  |
| Phila Elec Pow pret－－－－25 | 28 | 2734 | 281／8 | 800 | 223 年 | June | $38 \%$ | Feb |
| 7ila Rapid Transit．．．． 50 |  | $21 / 2$ | 23／2 | 100 | $17 / 8$ | Apr | 67／8 | Jan |
| Phil \＆Rd Coal \＆Iron．．．＊ |  | 3143 | 3 | 150 120 | 4788 | June |  | Jan |
| Philadelphia Traction．－． 50 | 221／8 | 2134 | 22\％ | 300 |  | June |  | Feb |
| Seaboard Utilities Corp－－ |  |  |  | 100 |  | July | $3{ }^{3 / 3}$ | Jan |
| Shreve ElDorado Pipe L 25 | 11／2 | $131 / 2$ |  | 200 |  | Apr |  | Jan |
| Tono－Belmont Devel |  |  | 301／ | 180 |  | June | 3514 | Apr |
| Union Traction＿．．．．．．－． 50 | 1118 | $9 \%$ | $11 \frac{18}{4}$ | 1，300 |  |  |  | Feb |
| United Gas Impt com new＊ | 161／4 | 151／2 | 163 | 17，100 |  | June | 2178 | July |
|  |  | $11 / 2$ | 11／2 | 200 |  | June | 53 | Mar |
| Bonds－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peana Pow \＆Lt 41／2s．1981 |  | 863 | $863 / 4$ | \＄2，000 |  | June | $871 / 2$ | Mar |
| Peoples Pass tr ctis 4s．1943 |  | 231／4 | 2314 | 1，000 | 221／8 | July | 35 | Feb |
| Phila Elec Pow Co $51 / 281972$ |  |  | 104 | 6,100 3,000 | 100 98 | Feb | 104 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}{ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Safe Hbr W Pow 41／2s． 1979 |  | 9214 | 921／4 | ${ }_{3,000}$ | $8931 / 2$ | June | 104 $92 \%$ | Apr |

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange．－Record of transwetions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange，July 30 to Aug．5，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists：

| Stock s－ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Pale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices．Loto．Hiah． Loro．High． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{gathered}$ | ange Since Jan． 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $w$ ． | High． |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { rkanse } \\ & \text { rmstr } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 300 845 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ July |  |  |
| Blaw－Knox Co | $73 / 2$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 845 \\ 9.484 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Clark（D L）Cand | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coumbia G \＆El | 1034 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,971 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{53 / 3}$ June | ${ }_{16}^{16} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| Independent Brewing．．． 50 |  |  |  | （1） | ${ }^{14} 1 /$ July ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |  |
| Koppers G\＆Coke pt． 100 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 100 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{31 / 2}^{30}$ June | 61 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Firepr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phoenix Oil con Pittsburgh Brew | c | 2.2 |  |  |  | 112 |  |  |  |
| dtssurgh B |  |  |  | ${ }_{31 / 8} \mathrm{~A}$ Jay |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Forgin |  |  |  | 751.006 |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate | 161／2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw Plymouth Oll Co |  |  |  |  | 12\％June | $\begin{array}{cc}20 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ { }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {a }} \text {（ }\end{array}$ |  |
| Shamrock oil \＆ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 804 | ${ }_{93 / 8}^{1} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{16 \%}$ F |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Unlisted－}}^{\text {U }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| neral |  |  |  | 9681.200 | 75\％July | 133 Aug |  |
| Leonard Oil Develop．－．－25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lone Star Gas 6\％pt．－ 100 |  |  |  | 1,000 82 | ${ }_{42}$ | 7506060Aus |  |
| Pennsylvania RR |  |  |  | 1,000 <br> 465 <br> 15 |  |  |  |
| Pennroad Corp y |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 29 \% \\ & 29 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 6\％\％June |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1.512 <br> 370 |  |  |  |
| estern Pub Serv v t |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Cleveland Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange，July 30 to Aug．5，both in－
clusive，compiled from official sales lists．

| Stocks－ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week＇s Range of Prices．Low．High． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Soles } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stince Jan． 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | High． |  |
| Aetna Rubber com Alien Industries Cleve Electric III $6 \%$ pt 100 Ctis deposit． Cleve Union Stkyds com．．． Cleve Worsted Mills com． Cleve \＆Sand Br Dow Chemical com |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}120 \\ 100 \\ 411 \\ 204 \\ 10 \\ 64 \\ 26 \\ 310 \\ 40 \\ 59 \\ 150 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 50 \\ 25 \\ 701 \\ 110 \\ 10 \\ 125 \\ 10 \\ 20 \\ 110 \\ 100 \\ 18 \\ 200 \\ 50 \\ 10 \\ 306 \\ 770 \\ 795 \\ 10 \\ 215 \\ 28 \\ 20 \\ 107 \\ 52.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firestone T\＆Rub com＿ 10 $6 \%$ preferred＿．．．．． 100 | 113／4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General T \＆Rul |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （idden pric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oderich， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hanna，M A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preterred }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interlake Ste |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kaynee com |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kelley Lamson |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| onal Re |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ational Tule |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| noteentur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lbering Ru |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| eriff St Marl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| erwi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R Inv Corp 5s．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －par value． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Cincinnati Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions clusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. High. | $\begin{gathered} \text { sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Seek. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{gathered}$ | nce Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hio |  |
| Aluminum Industries....-** |  |  | 225 |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Laund Mac | ${ }^{15}$ | 1/2 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Thermos Bo |  | 12 | 10 |  |  |  | eb |
| Gas | 76 | $763 / 2771$ | ${ }_{553}^{377}$ | 4 |  |  |  |
| Sub Tel | 603 | ${ }_{57}^{67 / 8} 62$ | ${ }_{216}$ | $4{ }_{4}^{4}$ | Jun |  |  |
| Ice \& Fuel |  | $14 \%$ 14\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crosley Radio A.-........ |  | 位 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  | 410 |  |  |  |  |
| art Mrg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 564 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Oil $6 \%$ pref |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Playing Card |  | 11/8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| U S Printing \& Lith com...* |  | $2{ }_{2}$ | 12 |  |  |  |  |

## No par value.

Milwaukee Grain \& Stock Exchange. Following is Exchange July 30 to Aus. 5 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- Par. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fridary } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sacl } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range <br> of Prices. Low. High. |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week. } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low. |  | Hig |  |
| lirigs Straton | $51 / 2$ | $53 / 2$ | ${ }_{3}^{51 / 2}$ |  | 30 100 | ${ }^{51 / 2}$ | Aug | 1013 |  |
| Bucyrus Erie- | 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harnischtezer | 6\% | $41 / 2$ |  | 30 | 3\% |  |  |  |
| Hecla Mining--..-...-. 25 |  | $31 /$ |  | 200 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Insurance Securities_..-10 | 1 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Outboard Motors B.. |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Waukesha Motor- | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconstn Pankshare.- 10 | $21 / 2$ |  |  | 1.925 |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin Investment A-* | 1\%/3 | $11 / 4$ |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| B.-.......... |  | \% |  | 50 |  | July |  |  |
| *No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Los Angeles Stock Exchange.-See page 931
San Francisco Stock Exchange.-See page 931.

St. Louis Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange, July 30 to Aug. 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

| Stocks- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Range of Prices. Low. High. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week. } \\ & \text { Shares. } \end{aligned}$ | Ranpe Since Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Brown Sh | $331 / 2$ | $271 / 2$ | $331 / 2$ |  | 215 | 24 | July | 361/6 |  |
| Coca-Cola Bottling Co |  |  |  | 20 |  | July |  |  |
| Corno Mills Co- | $121 / 2$ | 11 | ${ }_{6}^{121 / 2}$ | 76 |  | Aug | ${ }_{9}^{163 / 4}$ |  |
| International Shoe pref_ 100 | $1011 / 2$ | 101 | 1013/2 | 18 | $991 / 2$ | July | 105 | Mar |
|  |  | 24 | $241 / 4$ | 75 | 201/2 | July | 43322 | Jan |
| Johnson-S S Shoe | 15 |  | 15 | 175 | 121/2 | July |  | Aug |
| Key Boiler Equipmen |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 5 |  |  |  | Jan |
|  |  | 2114 | $211 / 4$ | 20 | $21 / 4$ |  |  | Feb |
| Nat1 Bearing Metals com-* |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| National Candy co Rice-Stix D Gds co |  | 414 | 43 | ${ }_{225}^{155}$ |  |  | 9 | Mar |
| Rice-Stix D Gds co Scullin Steel pret | 21/8 | 21/8 | 21/8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1043/8 |  |  | 106 | 100 |  |  | Mar |
| St Louis Pub Serv com.-* |  | 50c | 50 c | 200 |  | Aug |  |  |
| Wasner Electric com...-100 | 71/4 | , | 7114 | 330 | $41 /$ | July |  | Feb |

New. York Produce Exchange Securities Market. Following is the record of transactions at the New York both inclusive, compiled from sales lists:

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices. <br> Low. High. |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low. | High |  |
| Bancamerica |  | 17/8 | 23/80 |  | 800 | 31 June |  |  |
| Eldorado Gold |  | 1.30 | 1.30 | 100 | 1.00 Apr | 1.46 | b |
| Fuel Oil Motors | 126 | 13 | 5/8 | 6,000 | 1/2 June |  |  |
| Golden Cycle --.----- 10 | 83/4 |  | $3 / 4$ | 600 | ${ }^{7}$ June |  |  |
| Group No Two |  | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 100 | 7/8 Mar |  | $\mathrm{Aug}_{\mathrm{Mar}}$ |
| Hendrick Ranch Roy |  |  |  | 100 1,000 | 3/2 May |  | $\mathrm{Mar}_{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Huron Holding C-D....-1 |  |  | $18 \mathrm{c}^{3 / 4}$ | 1,000 5,500 | 15 c ( May |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Kildun Mining --..... | 2.00 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 600 | 1.30 July | 3.00 | Apr |
| Macassa Mines_ | 18 c | 18 c | 20 c | 14,000 | ${ }_{1}^{12 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{C}$ May | 37 c | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| No Amer Trust Shares 1956 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 200 | 1.55 May |  |  |
| Petroleum Conversion.--- ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | $51 / 2$ | 51/6 | 55/8 | 800 | 2 June | 85/8 |  |
| Rhodesian Selec Trust 5 sh |  |  | 1 | 100 | 3 May |  | Feb |
| Sherritt Gordon Min...-1 |  | 35 c | 35 c | 500 | 25 c Apr | 35 c |  |
| Shortwave \& Television. |  |  |  | 2,800 | ${ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$ May |  |  |
| Tom Reed Gold | 160 |  |  | 1,000 200 | 14 c 10 c May |  | Jeb |
| Van Sweringen. Western Televisi | 3/ | 15 c |  | 8,000 | 10 c Mar | 25 c |  |
| Zenda Gold Mine |  | 16 c | 16 c | 500 | .05c Febl |  |  |

## 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 (July 30 1932) and ending the present Friday (Aug. 5 1932). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, an
which any dealings occurred during the week covered.




 Quotations for Unlisted Securities

Public Utility Bonds.

| Public Utility Bonds. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 |

## Public Utility Stocks.



Investment Trusts.

|  |
| :---: |
| Bancamerlca-Blatr CorD -. <br> Bankers Nat Inveat'g Cord <br> Banatellia Cord. <br> Baalc Industry Sharee <br> Britiah Type Invees <br> Central Nat Cord ciasa A <br> Class B |
| Century Trust Bhares Chain \& Gen'1 Equities Ine * Chartered Inveators com Preferred |
| Chelsea Exehange Corv A. Clasa B |
| Consolldated Equities Inc. Continental Securitles, pi- |
| Corporate Truss share Berlea AA |
| Crum \& Foster Ins |
| Common B............... 10 |
| Crum \& Foater Ins com 8\% preferred |
| Cumulative Trust |
| DeDosited Bk Shs ser N X Dedos Bk gha N Y ser A. Deposited Ingur shs A |
| Diversiffed Trustee 8hs A.. |
|  |
| D.-......................- |
| Equity Cord com stamped.- |



| New York Bank Stocks. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Yorktown .-... 100 |  | 35 | Manhattan Company --- $20 \mid$ | ${ }^{2} 5^{14}$ | $7{ }^{1} 4$ |
| Chase - - .-....---...--- 20 | $311_{4}$ | 3314 |  |  |  |
| Clity (National) -...---.-20 | 41 | 43 | Nat Bronx Bank --.-.-. 50 | 35 | 42 |
| Comm'l Nat Bank \& Tr 100 | 119 | 123 | National Exchange --. | 11 | 14 |
| Fitth A Yenue.-.-- 100 | 1050 | 1160 | Nat Safety Bank \& Tr-- 25 | 4 | 7 |
| First National of N Y - 100 | 1190 | 1290 | Penn Exchange -.......- 25 | 5 |  |
| Flatbush National ..... 100 |  | 60 | Peoplea National --..- 100 |  |  |
| Grace Nationat Bank.-- 100 |  | 500 | Pablle Nat Bank \& Tr-- 25 | ${ }_{9}^{241}$ | ${ }_{12}^{2612}$ |
| Harbor State Bank |  | 50 | Sterling Nat Bank \& Tr-- 25 |  |  |
|  | 49 | 59 | Textlle Bank..........- ${ }^{\text {Trade Bank }}$ | ${ }_{25}^{2712}$ | ${ }_{35}^{3012}$ |
| Latayette National | ${ }^{4} 12$ | $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | Washington Nat Bank-100 |  | , |
|  |  |  | Yorkville (Nat Bank of) - 100 | ${ }_{2}$ | 30 |


| Trust Companies. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bauca Comm Itallana Tr 100 | 147 | 155 | Emplre ...------------ 20 | 2314 | 2514 |
| Bank of Slelly Trust.... 20 | 15 | 17 | Fulton ........-. - --- - 100 | 195 |  |
| Bank of New York \& Tr-100 | 230 | 250 | Guaranty ............... 100 | 267 | 272 |
| Bankers -...-.......... 10 | ${ }^{591}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{611}{ }^{2}$ | Irving Trust.......-....... 10 | $18{ }^{3} 4$ | 1934 |
| Bronx County .-. . . . . 20 | ${ }_{15}^{13}$ | 185 | K1ogs County --...... 100 | 2000 | 2100 |
| Brooklyr .-............ 100 | 150 | 165 | Lawyers i itle \& Guar .-. 100 |  |  |
| Central Hanover--...-- 20 | ${ }_{331}^{126}$ | ${ }_{3}^{130}$ | Manufacturers (new) _-. 25 | 2412 | 2612 |
| Chemical Bank \& Trust . . 1 | ${ }_{20}{ }^{314}$ | 3512 | Mercantile Bank \& Tr w 1. |  |  |
| Colonlal Trust........- 100 | 20 | 25 | Tille Guarantee \& Trust 20 | 36 | 39 |
| Cont BK \& Trust....... 10 | 1638 | ${ }^{183}{ }_{8}$ | frust Co of N A......- 100 |  | 75 |
| Corn Exch BK \& Trust_- 20 | ${ }_{17}^{5812}$ | 6112 19 | Underwriters Trust...-- 20 United States |  | 1390 |
| County -.------ --- --- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - | 17 | 19 | United States-..-------100 | 1290 | 1390 |

## Chicago Bank Stocks.

| Central Repubilc. ...... 100 |  | $111_{4}{ }^{\text {! }}$ | Harris Trust \& Savings 100 | 220 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chtc Bk of Commerce....- |  | 10 | Northern Trust Co.... 100 | 355 | 365 |
| Conttiental III Bk \& Tr- 100 | ${ }_{190}^{94}$ | ${ }_{165}^{96}$ | Peoples Tr \& Sav Bank-100 |  |  |
| First National . . .-..... 100 | 190 |  | - ${ }^{\text {trauss }}$ Nat Bank \& Tr- 100 | 60 | 65 |

## Industrial and Railroad Bonds.


 Am TyDe Fdry 6s 1937 M\&N
Debenture 6s 1939.Mi\&N Am Wire Fab 7s '42_._M
Bear Mountaln-Hudson Bear Mountaln-Hudso
 Consol Conl 4 S/ss 1934 M\&N Consol Mach Tool 7811842 Contlnental Sugar 781938
Equit Otrice Bldg 581952 Flak Tire Fabrle $61 / 1951935$
Haytian Corp 881938
 rnternat sait 58 1951. A\&O
Journal of Comm 61/6a 1937 Kans Clty Pub Serv 6a 195


Insurance Companies.

| Aetns Casusity \& Surety Par-10 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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| American C |  |
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| tomobile. |  |
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| Columbta NationConnecticutanen |  |
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| Eaglo- |  |
|  |  |
| Federal Insura |  |
|  |  |
| Firemen's .-....-------20 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Halifax Insurance -. |  |
|  |  |
| Hanover-- |  |
|  |  |
| Harmonia--- |  |
|  |  |
| Hartr st m Boulier |  |
| Home Fire Securlty .................. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| of N Y . |  |
|  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & B 4 \\ & 32 \\ & 3234 \\ & 22_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | Kansas Clty Lite.-...... 100 Knlckerbocker (new) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Linco |
| $8^{8}$ | ${ }^{3} 41184$ |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{63}$ | ${ }^{98} 8$ | Maj |
| $\stackrel{4}{7}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | Ma |
| ${ }_{13}^{7}$ | 17 | Mase Boncing |
|  | ${ }^{412}$ | Merch ¢ Mfra |
|  |  | Missourl State Lito. |
| 1258 | $5{ }^{5} 145$ | Morris Plan Insuran |
| 2 |  | Na |
|  | 45 | National $F$ |
| 310 | 350 | National LI |
|  |  | National Un |
| ${ }^{812}$ | ${ }_{701}$ | Now Amsterd |
|  |  | New |
|  | 35 | New |
|  | 5 | New |
|  |  | New |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | No |
| 7 | 10 | Nor |
|  |  |  |
|  | $41_{2}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 321 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | Prete |
|  |  | Prov |
|  | 81 | Pubic |
|  |  | Hudson Casus |
|  |  |  |
| $27$ | ${ }^{29}$ | Rellance Insur |
|  |  | R |
|  |  | Rt Paul Fire |
|  | 612 | St |
|  |  | d |
| 8 |  | Springtield Fire d |
|  | 100 | Standard A celde |
|  | $22$ | 5 |
|  |  | ance.-.-- 100 |
|  |  | Tra |
|  |  | Tra |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $17$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | vietory |
|  | $41_{2}$ | Westehester FITe ne |

Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies.


Aeronautical Stocks.

| Alexander Indus $8 \%$ pret.... | $\ldots .$. | 40 | Kinner Atrplane \& Mot new |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 |  |  |  | American Airports Corp-.

Avlation Sec of New Eng1
Central Alrport..........
Cesena Aircraft com.......


## Quotations for Other Over-the-Counter Securities



#  

## CUMULATIVE INDEX COVERING RETURNS IN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS ISSUES.


#### Abstract

Below will be found all returns of earnings, income and profits for current periods, whether monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, that have appeared the present week. It covers all classes of corporate entities, whether railroads, public utilities, industrial concerns or any other class and character of enterprise or undertaking. It is all inclusive in that respect, and hence constitutes an invaluable record.

The accompanying index, however, is not confined to the returns which have come to hand the present week. It includes also those given in our issue of July 23 and July 30. The object of this index is to supplement the information contained in our "Monthly Earnings Record," which has been enlarged so as to embrace quarterly and semi-annual statements as well as monthly reports. The "Monthly Earnings Record" was absolutely complete up to the date of issue, July 23 , embracing every monthly, semi-annual and quarterly report which was available at the time of going to press.

The index now given shows the statements that have become available in the interval since then. The figures in most cases are merely for a month later, but there are also not a few instances of additions to the list, representing companies which had not yet made up their returns when the July number of the "Monthly Earnings Record" was issued.

We mean to continue giving this current index in the "Chronicle" each week, furnishing a reference to every return that has appeared since the last preceding number of the "Monthly Earnings Record." The latter is complete in and by itself, and for most persons will answer all purposes. But to those persons who are desirous of seeing the record brought down to date every week, this further and supplementary index in the "Chronicle" will furnish an invaluable addition. The "Chronicle" index in conjunction with the "Monthly Earnings Record" will enable any one at a glance to find the very latest figures of current earnings and income, furnishing a cumulative record brought down to date each and every week-an absolutely unique service. A further valuable feature is that at the end of every return, both in the "Chronicle" and the "Monthly Earnings Record," there is a reference line showing by date and page number the issue of the "Chronicle" where the latest complete annual report of the company was published.








Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.-We give below the latest weekly returns of earnings for all roads making such reports:
$\qquad$
Canadian Pacilific Southern St Louis Southwester
Western Maryland






Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.

## Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast-




Volume 135
Lake Superior \& Ishpeming- ${ }_{\text {June }}$ 1932.
 Lehigh \& Hudson River- 1932.
 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { From Jan. 1/ } & \\ \text { Gross from railway... } & 82,681 \\ \text { Net from railway.-. } & 196,204 \\ \text { Net after rents.--.-- } & 40,713\end{array}$
Lehigh \& Now EnglandGross from railway.-.
Net from railway.:-
Net after rents.-.-. From Jan. 1 -
 Net after rent-.....Los Angeles \& Salt Lake-
Grosse from railway-- $\$ 1,346,26$
Gros.
520.28
 $\underset{\text { Grom Jan. 1. }}{\text { Gross from railway }}$ Net after rents.-.--:
 Grons from railway...
Not Gross from railway $-:$
Net rom railway
Net

 | Gross from railway...: | $2,055,325$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Net from railway....:- |  |
| Net after rents. |  | Louisiana

Gross from railway
Grot from railway
Net after rents...
From Jan 1.1.
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net from railway
Midland Valley -
June
Gross from railway Net from railway-
Net after rents.-
From Jan. 1Net from railway...:
Mississippi CentralJune
Gross from railway Net from railway From Jan. 1 Gross from railwa
Net from railway
Net after rents.
Missouri-Kansas Te--


 Neb after rents.$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gross from railway_-: } & 13,244,83 \\ \text { Net from railway_--- } & 3,183,15\end{array}$ Net after rents.....-- 935 , | Gune |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gross from railway_..- | 1932. |
| 957 |  |

 ${ }_{\text {Gross from }}^{\text {From }}$ Jan Gross from railwayNet from railway...
Missouri Illinois-
June
Gross from railway:-
Net from railway-:
Net from railway-:-
Net after rents.....
Gross from railway
Gross from railway
Not from railway
Not from railway
Missouri Pacific-
Gross from railway... $\$ 5,352,868$ Net from rallwayGross from railway..- $34,730,76$
 Monongahela -
June
Groms rrom railway-
Net rom anlway--
Net after rents...
From Jan 1-1
Gross from railway-:
Net from railway
Net from railway...
Nevada Northern-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Fross from railway
Gross from railway-:-
New Orleans Great North
June
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net from railway
From Jon 1 -
Gross from railway.
Gros from railway.
Not from railway.:-
Net after rents......

Financial Chronicle
965

| New Orleans Texas \& Mexico |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June- |  |  |  |  |
| from railw tafter rents | 28,651 | 46,605 | 71,3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Sy |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sune- ${ }_{\text {Jross from }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| et from raill |  |  |  |  |
| Erom arter rents. |  |  |  |  |
| ross from railw trom rallwa | $\begin{array}{r} 241,835 \\ -81,883 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62,95 \\ & 27,64 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ail |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents....--- 188,508 178,446 $\quad 169,816 \quad 130,506$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway.-Net from railway--.- | $\begin{aligned} & 3.089,785 \\ & 1,405,60 \\ & 944,686 \end{aligned}$ | $3,974.565$$1,5348.481$988,153 | 5,383,835 <br> $2,166,042$ $1,591,263$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,767.593 \\ & 1,62,534 \\ & 1,139,349 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_-- } & 14,223,496 & 17,770,026 & 18,787,458 & 19,331,691\end{array}$
 Peoria \& Pekin Union-

| une- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { ss } \mathrm{f}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5,746 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ittsburgh Shawmut \& Northern- |  |  |  |  |
| June |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1931 \\ & \$ 110 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {fr }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,20 \\ -14,241 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| rom |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from rail Net from railw Net after rents |  | $\begin{aligned} & 140,80 \\ & 106,90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia - |  |  |  |  |
| Juness from ra |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railw | 3,574 | $\begin{aligned} & -35.173 \\ & -63.230 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| om fro |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents |  |  |  |  |
| St Louis-San Francisco System- |  |  |  |  |
| St Louis-San Francisc | o of Texa |  |  |  |
| cos from rail |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,8 | $\begin{array}{r} 37,517 \\ 1,277 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ¢oss from |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railw Net after rents | $-275,09$ | $-211 ;$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ -14 \end{array}$ |  |
| Fort Worth \& Rio Grande- |  |  |  |  |
| June- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 9.771 \\ -24.939 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| et after rent From Jan. 1 | 24,939 |  |  |  |
| ross from rail et from railw |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents. | 210,974 |  | -140 |  |
| June- 1932 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway.- <br> Net from rallway- <br> Net after rents. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,569 | 18,14 | 105.3 |  |

San Diego \& Arizona-
Jrouse from railway --


From Jan 1-1-
Gross from railway...
Net from railway-.Southern Pacific SystemSouthern Pacific System-

Gross from railway-.- $54,231,109$ Net from railway
Texas \& New Orleans
Texas \& New Orleans- 1932.


Southern Pacific S
Sune- railiway.
Grot from ret railway
Net from ren
Gross from railway_
Net from railway.-
Net atter rents...
From Jan.
From from railway-
Gross from railway-:-
Net after rents-
Southern Ry System-
Cin New Orleans \& Texas Pacific-June-
Gross from railway-
Net from railway_-
Net after rents Net from railway
Net after rents.
From Jan, $1--$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Gross from railway- } & 5,347,233 \\ \text { N Net from railway_- } & 1,003,247 \\ \text { Net after rents_..- } & 698,456\end{array}$ Georgia Southern \& FloridaGross from railway-
Net from railway_Net from railwa
Net arter rents
From Jan.

Gross from railway Net from railwa | 1.037 .443 |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{y}$ |  |
|  | 126.04. |
| 45 |  | New Orleans \& Nort

Grosse from railway_
Not rom railway_-
Net after rents_... Net after rents
From Jan.
Gross from railw Gross from railway
Net from railway Net after rents
New Orleans Terminal
 Net from railway
Gross from railway_ Net rom railway
Northern Alabama-
June
Gross rom railway_
Net from railway_-
Net from railway-
Net after rents...-
From Jan.
Gros from railway
Gross from railway-
Net from railway-
Net after rents_-.--
Spokane
June
June Internation
Gross from railway
Net from railway.-.
Net atter rents.-.
From ron
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents
Spokane Portland \& Seattle

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Gross from railway_-:- } & 2,332,737 \\ \text { Nef rom railway.:. } \\ \text { Net after rents.-..-- } & 69,092\end{array}$
Terminal Ry Assn of St Louis-
Gross from railway
Net after rents.
Grom Jan. 1 Way
Gross from railway.:-
Net after rents...-

Texas Merients
Texas Mexican-
Gromefrom
Grosfrom railway-.
Netfrom railway-:-
Netafterrents.-.-.
From Jan 1
Gross from railway...
Net from railway-..
Toledo Peoria \& West
June-
Gross from railway--
Net from railway-.-
From Jan 1--
Gross from railway--
Net from railway.:-
Net after rents

1932,
$\$ 30$,
$-132,1$
$-138,1$
204,
-192

220 | 1932. |
| :--- |
| , 672.240 |
| 886 | 1886.562

182
212,282 1931
$\$ 14.598$
5,375 1931
31
37

27 | 1931. |
| :--- |
| $\$ 95.90$ |
| 31,61 | $\begin{array}{lll}469,008 & 626,602 & 723,264 \\ 88,978 & 183,271 & 244,077\end{array}$ 88,97

65,17 153 ,

| 723,264 |
| :--- |
| 244,077 |
| 208,447 |



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 re quired 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 of the Commission.

## Canadian National Railways. <br> Month of June Gross <br> - $\quad 1932 . \quad 1931 . \quad 193$ Gross revenues -------- $\$ 12,437,076$. $\$ 15,236,230 \quad \$ 19,405,728$, $\$ 23,016,48$ Net revenues_...-. 6 Mos. End. June $30-227,856$ def. $\$ 105,005$ Gross revenues_-.-..-- $\$ 70,187,818$ Operating expenses_---- $67,779,143$ $\$ 88,275,626$ $86,946,590$ <br> Net revenues_.......- $\$ 2,408,674$ Rer Last complete annual report $\$ 1,329,035$ $\$ 11,309,212$ $\$ 21,705,770$ <br> Georgia \& Florida RR.



## International Rys. of Central America.

Month of June
Gross reve
Gross revenues.-.
Operating expe...

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Income applicable to } \\ & \text { fixed charges....-- } \$ 1,231,920 \\ & \$ 1,431,895 \\ & \$ 2,039,977\end{aligned} \$ 2,269,763$
(The) Philippine Railway Co.

| Gross orer revenue Oper. expanses \& taxes. | $\begin{aligned} & - \text { Month } \\ & 1932 . \\ & \$ 34.259 \\ & 32.401 \end{aligned}$ | 1931. $\$ 43,182$ 35,392 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { Mos. En } \\ & 1932 . \\ & \$ 598,159 \\ & 423.811 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net revenue- | \$1,858 | \$7,789 | \$174,348 | \$159,142 |
| Int. on funded debt.- | 28,496 | 28,496 | 341,960 | 341,960 |
| Net income (deficit)-- | \$26,638 | \$20,707 | \$167,611 | \$182,817 |
| invest. in phys. prop. | ------ |  | 41,855 | 76,293 |
| Balance, deficit | \$26,638 | \$20,707 | \$209,466 | \$259,110 |



|  | iled with Transit Commission) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | operating Income. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross } \\ & \text { Income. } \end{aligned}$ | Deductions from Income. |  |
| Compantes - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brooklyn \& Queens |  | 1,656,035 | 93 | ${ }_{1}^{174,985}$ | 155,508 |
| 10 months en | April | 16,938 | 3,651 | 1,678, |  |
|  | April '31 | 17,93 | ${ }_{3,347,29}$ | 1,378,54 | ,96 |
| Eighth \& Ninth Aves (Recelver) 10 months ended | April 32 | 80,8 | 7,0 | 6,933 | 101 |
|  | Apri |  |  |  |  |
|  | April |  | 27. | 1 | 70,198 |
|  | April 31 | 815,807 | 5,41 | 98,112 | 02 |
| th Ave | April ${ }^{32}$ |  | 88,1 |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,32 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,654,244 |  | 15,3 |  |
| Interboro Rap Tran Subway Division 10 months ended | April ' 32 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,315,7 \\ & 4,603,7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,84,5,75 \\ & 1,915,210 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,5423,844}}^{1,546}$ | 41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | April '31 | 44,034,4 | 17,788, | 14,4 | 3,347 |
| Elevated Division | April '32 | 1,318,7 | 77.2 | 461,4 | 384,2 |
| 10 m |  |  | 19, | 467, |  |
|  |  | 601 |  | 640 |  |
|  | April 31 | ,011,1 | ,226 | ,687 | ,461,402 |
| dson \& Manhattan | April ${ }^{\text {a }} 3$ | ${ }^{600} 3$ | 12. | 13 | 98,382 |
| 10 months ended | Aprii | 6,151, | 4,362, | 3.275, | ${ }_{1}^{181.182}$ |
|  | pril '31 | 6,947, | 5,007,124 | 3,352,728 | 1,054, |
| Manhattan \& Queens | April '32 | 37,9 | 5,633 | 10,391 | 4,758 |
| 10 months ended | A |  | ${ }_{11,03}^{11}$ | 10,533 |  |
|  | April | 395, |  | 04, | 17 |
| New York \& Harlem |  | 432,5 | 5,6 | 04, |  |
|  | April | ${ }_{7}^{65,6}$ | 125.7 | 63,705 | 67 |
| 10 month | April |  |  |  |  |
|  | prii '31 | 624,6 | 118, |  |  |
| New York \& Queens (Recelver) 10 months ended |  |  | 118, | 629. | 88,749 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Apri }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | April | 654,7 | $1{ }^{1,}$ | 24,765 | - ${ }^{2248891}$ |
|  | April '31 | 743,782 | 33,850 |  | $-^{-1485,552}$ |
| New York Rallways | April '32 | 407 , | 1,8 | 175,841 | 114 |
| 10 months ended $A$ |  |  |  | 151,420 |  |
|  | April | 5320 | 667 | 757 |  |
| N Y Rapld Transit |  | 4,53 | 617,898 |  | 918,679 |
|  | Apri | 2,82 | 1,03 | 583 |  |
| 10 months ended |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{1,06}$ |  |  |
|  | April '31 | 30,049,298 | 10,265,757 | 5,735,2 |  |
| South Bklyn Ry. Co |  |  |  | 5,75s,2 | 0.476 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 9,014 |
| 10 months ended |  |  |  |  | \%2,45 |
| Stelnways Raflways. (Receiver) 10 months ended | April | 830,9 | 192,602 | 123,337 | 69,265 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {April }}{ }^{\text {a }} 32$ | ${ }_{54,322}^{51.45}$ | 7.057 | 5.85 |  |
|  | Apr | ${ }_{566}^{61}$ | 9,1 |  |  |
|  | April ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{2}$ | 618 | 36, |  |  |
| Surface Transportation | April '32 | 179,794 |  |  |  |
|  | Appi | 183 |  |  |  |
| 10 months ended |  | 1,743,585 | - 1885 |  | 102,565 |
| Third Ave System | April '32 |  |  |  | 37,454 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 months ended | April 32 |  |  |  |  |
|  | April '31 | 11,727,370 | 2,347,306 | 2,212,5 | 134,708 |

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CO'S.

| Ainsworth Manufacturing Corp. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( Period End.June 30- 1932-3 Months-1931. 1932-6 Months-1931. |  |  |  |  |
| sharges. cap, stk, outstand. <br> (par \$10). | \$41,632 | \$42,514 | loss\$7,625 | \$7,281 |
|  | 138.022 | 163,546 | 138,022 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | , | - | p. 3098 |
| Allegheny Steel Co. |  |  |  |  |


| Perlod- J |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ross sale | \$2,405,370 | \$2,219,711 |  |
| Cost of sale | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,268,738 } \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Miscelianeo |  |  |  |
|  | 192,61 |  | 364,767 |
| Loss for | 03 |  |  |
|  | 32. | $25,124$ | $\begin{array}{r} 594,734 \\ 57,570 \end{array}$ |
| Net | \$170.785 | \$366, |  |
| - The net loss for the second quarter of 1931 was $\$ 35,172$. For the 6 months ended June $30 \%$ pret net income was $\$ 250,460$, equal arter dividend rece ments of common. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Aldred Investment Corp. of Canada. 6 Months Ended June $30-$
Net profit after all charges Net profit after all charges
Loss on securities sold
 Allied Kid Co.
Net loss after charges, 3 .c. $\qquad$

 expenditure of $\$ 125,908$ in purchase po prent $\$ 64,393$ preferred dilividends $\$ 0.95$ $\$ 229,525$, bringing capital account to $\$ 3,812,495$ as of June 30 stocks, was Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 23 '32, p. 3099 Amerada Corp.
 Oper. and admin. exps.: $\begin{array}{r}\begin{array}{c}\text { taxes, leases aband..\&8c } \\ \text { Operating income---- } \\ \text { Other incom }\end{array} \\ \$ 873,771 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Number of share-s issued
 Lars. phares outstanding
of sth public
 American Bank Note Co.

and Feb. $20^{\prime}$ '32, p. 1373 .

| Months Ended June 30- | 1932. | 931. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cke dividends. valued at $m$ |  |  |
| Cash dividends \& interest. | $\$ 500,818$ 422,459 | \$1,210.548 |
| Profits realized on sale of se |  | 43,459 |
| tal |  |  |
| Inter | ${ }_{2}^{1.126}$ | 4.489 |
| Operating | 24,219 62,725 | ${ }_{95,0}^{45,0}$ |

## Approp. to reduce above valuation of stk. divs. to mkt. as of June 301932 provisionally applied in mkt, as of June 301932 provisionally applied in

 Special approp. of balance of above valuation of stock dividends, provisionally applied in reuuc-tion of book value of investments-----....---
eet cash income cof results of sales of secaring surples carried
(exclus
195,614
305,203
dexclusive or results of sales of securities carried
directly to operating surplus account)
$\$ 334,389$
$\$ 1,570,527$ Interim Consolidated Operating Surplus Account Six Months End. June 30 '32.

 Divs. on conv. class A stk, otilonal div, series. paid in cash \& in
class B stlk. (capitalized at $\$$ ner sh.

Balance, June 30 1932_-........................................-. $\overline{\$ 2,294,745}$ x Includes losses on sate of securities, based on book value as adjusted Dec. 161930 by application of capital surplus.
Interim Consolidated Capital Surplus Account Six Months End. June 30 ' 32.

 ker Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 '32, p. 1018
American Commercial Alcohol Corp.-Earnings.-


| Net income after taxes, depreciation, \&c | \$136,148 loss\$167,779 | \$244,405 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earns. per sh, on 194,747 |  |  |  |
|  | \$0.70 | 12 |  |

 American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd. Period Ended June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931 Net loss arter charges, s148 Mos.-1931. 1932-b Mos.-1931.




| Period End.June 30- | 1932-3 Mos.-1931. |  | 1932-6 M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating loss |  |  | \$218,034 |  |
| Interest paid | 41,627 | 41,996 | 83, | 85,727 |
| Interestreceived | 21,041 | 16,237 | 40,640 |  |
| notes-Cr | 3,320 |  | 37,757 |  |
| ret | \$102,612 | 107,62 | 222,96 | 240,185 |

## American Laundry Machinery Co.

6 Months Ended June 30- $\quad 1932$. $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Net profit after deprec. and Fed. tax_ } & \$ 261,493 & \$ 277,365 & \$ 1,042,506 \\ \text { Shs. com, stk. outstanding (par } \$ 20 \text { )_- } & 617,851 & 644,754 & 651,722 \\ \text { Earnings per share....-.-.-.--- } & \$ 0.42 & \$ 0.43 & \$ 1.59\end{array}$ Ry Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 23 '32, p. 3099

## American Light \& Traction Co.

Period End. June 30 1932-3 Months-1931. 1932-12 Months-1931. Subsidiary Operating Companves: $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross revenue-.-....- } \\ \text { Genl. operating expenses } \\ \$ 4,130,061,648 & \$ 10,402,923 & \$ 38,077,921 \times \$ 42,087,468 \\ \text { Gent }\end{array}$ Genl. operating expenses
Prov. for retirement of general plant.-......-
Gaintenance.
Genl. \& Fed. inc. taxes.Operating profit...--
Misc. non-oper. rev., net Total Interest \& divs. on bonds
pref. stocks \& notes owned by publin notes Amortization of bond dis-

Profit of oper
Profit of oper. subsids
Portion accruing to min-
Bal. applicable to
Bal. applicable to
Amer. Lt. \& Trac-
tion Co..........- \$1,498,546 \$1,912,283 \$6,237,502 $\$ 7,510,161$ Gross revenue.-.......-
General expenses.--_-
Gen. \& Fed. inc.
Interest Balance applicable to
Amer. Lt. \& Trac-
Amer. Lt. \& Trac-
tíon Co.-.-.Total accruing to Amer-
ican Lt. \& Traction Co.
from subsidiaries
Amer.
At Amer. Lt. \& Traction 0,
Int. \& divs. (exclusive of
int. \& divs. from int. \& divs. from sub-
$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { sidiary companies)-.- } & \$ 309,315 & \$ 286,444 & \$ 1,131,854 & \$ 1,193,042 \\ \text { siscellaneous income--- } & 125,573 & 54,986 & 326,255 & 124,764\end{array}$
 Bal. avail. for com. stk $\overline{\$ 1,768,406} \overline{\$ 2,133,388} \overline{\$ 7,273,139} \overline{\$ 8,537,335}$ $x$ As compared with figures submitted in the 1931 report, these acco.
have been adjusted because of certain minor changes in classification. $\sqrt{\mathbb{F}}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2334

American Maize Products Co.



## American Metal Co., Ltd.

Period Ended June 30-1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931.
wite-down, int ins axe
preciation \& deplet.-- $\$ 381,409 \quad \$ 211,344 \quad \$ 621,453 \quad \$ 102,952$ Detailed income account for the quarter ended June 30 1932, follows: Loss after taxes and inventory write-down, $\$ 353,577$; miscellaneous income, $\$ 484,548$; profit, $\$ 130,91$; interest, $\$ 256,681$; depreciation and depletion,
$\$ 255,699$; net loss, $\$ 381,409$.
 American News Co., Inc.

| (And Subsidiaries) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- 1932. | 1931. | 1930. |
| Net income after deprec., taxes, \&c_loss\$345,709 | \$113,848 | -\$425,443 |
| Shares no par stock outstanding.--- 212,683 | 216,000 | $\times 206.000$ |
| Earnings per share.--.-.-.-.------- | \$0.53 | \$2.06 |
| erage amount |  |  | x Average amount outstanding during period.

Cros Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 27 '32, p. 1583

## American Rolling Mill Co.

(And Subsidiaries)
Period End. June 30-1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net loss arter depr., int. } & \$ 39,312 & \text { prop. } \$ 159,503 & \$ 961,229 & \$ 503,546 \\ \text { and Federal taxes...- } & \$ 389,317 & 29,617 & 29,698 & 59,385\end{array}$


## American Steel Foundries Co.

 share on preferred stock in the June quarter of 1931
p. 1959, and Feb. 13 1932, p. 1198 . Financial Chronicle March 12 1932,

## American Stores Co.

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net inc., after deprec., } & 2,555,558 & 2,729,894 & 2,667,189 & 3,017,362\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { par) outstanding (no } \\ \text { par } & 1,303,690 & 1,454,244 & 1,516,717 & 1,661,761\end{array}$ Earnings per share-----
Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1959

## American Telephone \& Telegraph Co

Month of June.- 1932 Mos. End. June 30-


 | Taxes assign. to oper--- | 500,210 | 501,520 | $3,190,762$ | $3,391,35$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Operating income.... $\overline{\$ 1,154,923} \overline{\$ 2,813,720} \overline{\$ 11,296,904} \overline{\$ 17,442,505}$ [1P Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1750

Arundel Corp.
Period End. June $30-$
1932-6 Mos.-1931.
Earns. persh. on $492 . \overline{5} 5 \overline{6} \quad \$ 146,718$ \$255,914 $\$ 747,311 \quad \$ 1,127,020$

Associated Oil Co.
(And Subsidiaries) 1930. 1929.

6 Aos. End. June $30-$ 1931. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a Total vol. of bus. done } \$ 17,902,582 & \$ 19,656,094 & \$ 24,547,791 & \$ 31,850,970 \\ \text { bTot.exp.incident to op }-13,777,329 & 15,221,331 & 18,459,449 & 25,875,136\end{array}$
 Total income_...... $\overline{\$ 4,192,534} \overline{\$ 5,090,494} \overline{\$ 6,322,613} \overline{\$ 6,311,013}$
Int., disc. \& prem. on funded debt Depreciation and charged off
tion
Canceled leases, develop$\begin{array}{rrrr}303,270 & 383,052 & 460,990 & 540,281\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { ment expenses, \&c--- } \\ \text { Est. Fed. income tax--- } & 64,364 & 1,128,619- & \text { See b- }\end{array}$ Net income-_-....
Earned surplus at begin-
$\$ 1,358,478$ ning of year
 $\begin{array}{rrrr}33,816,447 & 36,420,267 & 34,710,825 & 30,534,317 \\ 3,578,917 & -\ldots- & \ldots-\ldots & \end{array}$ Ad applic. to surplus
of prior years-...-.-
Revaluation of assets \&
write-off of intangible

$14,320,157$
$1,145,206$

$$
1,94 \overline{9}, \overline{8} \overline{0} \tilde{0} \quad 2,290,4 \overline{1} \overline{2}
$$

Total net consolidated
earned surplus._- $\$ 23,288,479 \$ 35,584,725 \$ 35,653,145 \$ 31,240,358$ Earns. per sh. on $2,290,-$
412 shs. capital stock
(par \$25) --...-.-. $\quad \$ 0.59 \quad \$ 0.49 \quad \$ 1.46 \quad \$ 1.31$ a By Associated Oil Oo. 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 (and calceled leases, development expenses on both productive and unproductive acreage, abandoned wells in 1929 and 1930) come tax.
Firio Last comptete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 16 '32, p. 2897

| 6 Months Ended June 30- | 1932. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earned interest \& discount | \$1,244.419 |  | \$1,444,532 |
| Expenses- | 698.390 | 957,846 | 955,037 |
| Other charges--- | 193,273 | $\overline{66}$ 6,87i | $60.7 \overline{7}^{6} \overline{6}$ |
| Net profit | \$307,812 | \$437,016 | \$428 |
| Preferred stock dividends | 160,000 | 230,721 | 153,012 |
| Balance |  | \$160,795 |  |
| Previous surplus | 4,601,595 | $4,304,213$ Cr 29 | $3,712,08$ |
| Sundry surplus adju | Cr4, $2 \overline{6} 0$ | 44 | Dr $14.4,2$ |
| Uncl. div. scrip. | 1,756 |  |  |

 $1 \times \mathcal{P}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 '32, p. 1027

## Autosales Corp.

 Gross collections.-..--- 167,105 $\quad 231,083 \quad 336,946 \quad 483,92$



## Baldwin Locomotive Works.


Consolidated Earnings 12 Months Ended June 301932

Operating loss
Other income.
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,315,315 \\ 797,426 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\xrightarrow[\text { Interest }]{\text { Net loss. }}$
Mntiscellane--us
Equity of min
quity of min. stikholders in net profit of Midvale Co--

| $\$ 2,517,889$ |
| :---: |
| $1,186,374$ |
| 412,549 |

Loss_-
Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 20 '32, p. 186
Barcelona Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.

## 


Net earnings........ $\overline{5,604,434} \xlongequal[5,283,660]{37,907,436} \overline{35,985,668}$ The above figures have been approximated, as closely as possible, but will ject to provision for depreciation, bond interest, amortization and other
financial charges of the operating companies.

## Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.


 Taces assign. to oper.
(incl. Federal taxes)
$\begin{array}{llll}1,389,018 & 1,576,000 & 1,457,000 & 1,438,000\end{array}$
Operating income-.
Non-oper. rev.-net.
Total gross incomeiscell. deduc
 $\$ 9,717,246$
$380 ; 619$
ebt discount and exp:-
Balance net income.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Common dividends.-.-- } & 4,400,000 & & 4,400,000 & 3,600,000 & 3,200,000\end{array}$ Balance ............. df\$921,786 $\xlongequal{\$ 1,215,839} \xlongequal{\$ 1,540,664} \frac{\$ 2,322,673}{}$ Res Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 20 '32, p. 1369
and Feb. 13'32, p. 1193.

## Bendix Aviation Corp

Period End. June 30-1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. depreciation and int-_loss $\$ 78,490 \quad \$ 713,688$ loss $\$ 52,126 \times \$ 1,512,345$ Earns. per share on
097683 shs ,
stock (no par)
x Includes non-recurring income of $\$ 221,000$$\$ 0.34 \quad$ Nii $\$ 0.72$誛 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 9 '32, p. 2726

## Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.



(Sidney) Blumenthal \& Co., Inc.


| Operating profit-......loss $\$ 236,522$ | $\$ 9,599$ loss $\$ 512,938$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Depreciation reserve..-- $\quad 99,618$ |  |

Net loss............ $\$ 336,140 \quad \$ 80,552 \quad \$ 711,915 ~ \$ 139,640$


## Bowman Biltmore Hotels Corp.



Borg-Warner Corp.
6 Mos. End. June $30-1932$. 1931. Net oper. prof. after ded.
of factory, admin. \&
selling exps., but bef.
deduct deduct. of depr. chgs
Int., disc. \& sund. rec't

 | 8 | $\$ 5,729,828$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 365,487 | Total incomeDeprec. of plant \& equip.

Int. \& financing charges.
Royalties on pats, used. Royalties on pats. used,
subsequently acquired subsequently acquired
Federal income tax.
Net income-_-.........
Preferred dividends. Balance, surplus Balance, surplus_-_--
Shares com. stock outst.
(nar $\$ 10$.
 $x$ Morse Chain Co. and Rockford Drilling Machines Co. acquired during
May are included. y Excludes dividends received on company's preferred stock, $\$ 6,557$, and common, $\$ 15,531$.
For the and charges, equal to 17 ents 301932 , net profit was $\$ 263,405$ after taxe and charges, equal to 17 cents a share on $1,151,244$ common shares, com-
paring with $\$ 755,053$ or 56 cents a share on $1,216,784$ shares in the June quarter of 1931

惯 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 9 '32, p. 2152.
Broad Street Investing Co., Inc.
Six Months Ended June 30
Cash dividends on stocks
Income from investments---1.-
Total income
Deductions

Net income for period.
Balance, surplus.
Balance, surplus .-.................. def $\$ 12,287 \overline{\text { def } \$ 215,604}-\$ 14,675$

## Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.

Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-12 Mos.-1931. Kilowatt hours_-...-247,162,128 257,510,408 1092,846,281 1055,822,867 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross earnings from sales } \\ \text { of electric energy--.--- } \$ 10,964,270 & \$ 11,383,977 & \$ 46,447,113 & \$ 46,888,094 \\ \text { Miscell. oper. revenue-- } & 573,395 & 269,668 & 1,422,539\end{array}$ Total oper. revenues $\overline{\$ 11,537,665} \overline{\$ 11,653,644} \overline{\$ 47,869,653} \overline{\$ 47,233,325}$ Operating expenses.-
Retireme
Net earnings
 Gross income-...-
Interest on funded and $\overline{\$ 3,843,978} \overline{\$ 4,364,102} \overline{\$ 15,905,514} \overline{\$ 18,415,311}$ Interest on funded and
unfunded debt.... $\begin{array}{llll}901,949 & 774,408 & 2,831,874 & 3,138,322\end{array}$ Surplus earnings_.... $\overline{\$ 2,942,029} \overline{\$ 3,589,694} \overline{\$ 13,073,639} \overline{\$ 15,276,988}$ ${ }_{-10}{ }^{\circ}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 21 '32, p. 3821

## Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

(And Subsidiaries.
Period Ended June 30 1932-
 Consol. net loss after deprec., int., \&c. \& incl.
investment, adjustment \& special charges_-...- 275,000 Lex Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 10 '32, p. 2152

## Bucyrus-Monighan Manufacturing Co.

$\begin{array}{llr}6 \text { Months Ended June 30- } & 1932 . & 1931 . \\ \text { Net income after charges and Federal taxes...... } & \$ 41.246 & \$ 121.038 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 40,000 \text { shs. cl. A stock (no par) } & \$ 0.90 & \$ 1.73 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 40,000 \text { shs. cl. B stock (no par) } & \$ 0.13 & \$ 1.28\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on 40,000 shs. cl. B stock (no par) $\$ 0.13 \quad \$ 1.28$
Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1961

Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co. Period End. June 30- 1932-Month-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. Net profit after charges \& taxes, but before deprec.,
Net profit after chgs. \& taxes, but before depr.
\& depletion.-......- $\$ 15,239 \quad \$ 143,172 \quad \$ 122,799 \quad \$ 624,604$ 방 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2343

Campbell Wyant \& Cannon Foundry Co. (And Subsidiaries).
Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. Net inc. ater deprec. loss $\$ 117,064 \quad \$ 155,800$ loss $\$ 140,443 \quad \$ 296,000$
int., taxes, \&ce
Earns, per sh 348 . 1000 shs, cap.stk. (no par)_ Nil $\$ 0.45$ Nil $\$ 0.85$ Ler Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1961

## Capital Administration Co., Ltd.

6 Mos . Ended June 30
Interest on bonds
Interest on loans \& deps
Interest on loanis \& deps. Profits realized on sale of
securities .-...........
Total income
Int. on $5 \%$ gold debs.--
Amortization of discount
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 87,833 & \$ 198,691 & \$ 498,968 & \$ 882,701 \\ \text { and exp. on debs } & 98,567 & 125,000 & 125,000\end{array}$

 Taxves.--

 | Net inc. for the period | $\$ 2,302$ | $\$ 52,944$ | $\$ 297,200$ | $\$ 485,664$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Preferred dividends...- | 32,625 | 102,375 | 90,000 | 90,000 | Balance, surplus_.... def $\$ 30,323$ def $\$ 49,431$ \$207,200 $\$ 395,664$ x Net loss realized from sale of securities during the period, which has

been charged against a special account under surplus ameunted to $\$ 1,648$,-
045 in 1932 and $\$ 632,663$ in 1931 . 045 in 1932 and $\$ 632,663$ in 1931.
$\mathcal{F}^{\circ}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. 16 '32, p. 509

Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.
 Net earnings Net earnings........- $\$ 187,087 \quad \$ 182,982 \quad \begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,174,700 \\ \$ 1,119,582\end{array}$ Ner Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1951

Carman \& Co., Inc.
Period End. June 30-1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit after charges } \\ \text { and taxes } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 3 \overline{7}, 0 \overline{3} \overline{6} & \$ 14,293 & \$ 62,337 & \$ 35,076 & \$ 108,480\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on 37,036
class A shares_-...-
and Net profit for 12 months ended June 30 1932 was $\$ 83.56$ or $\$ 2.23$ per
share on the class A shares outstanding. Rer Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 14 '32, p. 3641

Central States Electric Corp.
Interim Consolidated Income Account-6 Months Ended June 30.1932.


 | Total income |
| :--- | educt-Interest and discount


Balance of income.
Net income.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

 alance Jan. 1 Tet income for the period rofit arising from purch. \& retirement of debss interest on opt. $51 / 2 \%$ debs.
 Losses realized on sale of securities (net)
Transerred to reserve for contingencies.
Dividends on preferred stocks: $\qquad$
 $7 \%$ preferred stock, issuecs. of 1912
Preferred stock, $6 \%$ series $\$ 12,986,989 \quad \frac{\ldots-\cdots}{\$ 16,992,946} 1$

 1929, paid in cash and common stock series of


## Balance June 30 (consisting mainly of balance of credits accumulated from valuation of stock

dividends received), carried to balance sheet-- $\$ 11,369,842 \$ 15,798,964$ * Capitalized at $\$ 1$ per share. a Maximum cash option would have Rer Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 16 '32, p. 1016

## Certain-teed Products Corp.

Period End. June 30- (And Subsidiaries). 1932-6 fos.-1931. aGross operating profit,
after deduct. repairs.
maint., deprec. \& depl

## $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 390,413 \\ 24,527 & \$ 1,022,825 & \$ 612,826 & \$ 1,717,940 \\ 51,741 & 53,197\end{array}$

 Inc.from othersources| tal inco | \$414,940 | \$1,041,095 | \$664,567 | \$1,771 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selling, adm |  |  |  |  |
| Bond interest. | 137,662 |  | 2 |  |
| Income taxes- ${ }^{\text {Sundry }}$ surplus |  | 4,2 |  |  |
|  | 4,372 | 4,130 | 40,963 | 13,180 |
| Deficit for period xAfter deducting deprec. Depletion | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 328,776 \\ 210,844 \\ 1,944 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { surs }{ }^{373,268} \begin{array}{r} 268 \\ 2,273 \\ 2,277 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 840,713 \\ 423,571 \\ 5,217 \end{array}$ | $5$ |

## Cincinnati Advertising Products Co.

 3 Months Ended June $30-$ Net profit after expenses but before Fed. taxes ---- $\quad \$ 31,962$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 21 '32, p. 3827
## City Ice \& Fuel Co.

(And Subsidiaries)
Stx Months Ended June $30-$
Net profit after int., deprec., Fed. taxes, minority $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net profit afer int., deprec., Fed. taxes, minority } \\ \text { interests and pref. dividends of subsidiaries.-. } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 1,178,000 \text { shs. of no par com. stk. } & 600,374 & \$ 2,052,631 \\ \text { E6c. }\end{array}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2345


## Commercial Credit Co

## (And Subsidiaries)

6 Months Ended June 30 -
$\stackrel{1931}{1932 .} \quad \stackrel{1931}{ }$ Feg Last complete annual report in Financtal Chronicle Feb. $27^{\text {'32 }}$, p. 157

Connecticut Power Co. 6 Months Ended June 30Gross earnings....-............
Operating expenses and taxes Net earnings Net earn
Balance for
Dividends Dividends.-.-
Income from in
Residential sale Reome from investments......Commercial and industrial sales 1932

$\$ 2,144,7$ | 1931. |
| :---: |
| $\$ 2,233.653$ |
| $1,100,902$ |

 Consolidated Gas Co. of New York
 Operating Revenues-
From sales of gas.
From sales of elac.energy From sales of olec.ener

Total oper. revenues
Operating expenses Operating expenses.-.
Retirement expense.
Net earnings

Non-oper. rev Non-oper. rev. (net) $\underset{\text { Interess on funded and }}{\text { Gron }}$ unfunded debt--.-... Surplus earnings _-...- $13,748,558 \frac{4,317,817}{16,191,165}$ | Applicable to: |
| :--- |
| Consol. Gas | Consol. Gas Co. $\$ 5$ cum. pref. stock.

Minority stock of affiliated companies



## Total Bal. avai

sis
 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Sales of steam, M. Mbs. } & 1,009,124 & 1,040,981 & 4,308,42 \\ \text { Re Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. }\end{array}$ [ब Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. $27, \begin{array}{r}10,724,597 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light \& Power Co. of Balto.
 Operating Operating income...
Other income
Fixed charges.
Fixed charges
Net income--.-.
Preferred dividends Commondividends.

## Surplus.-.

 $\begin{array}{llllll} & \$ 176,047 & \$ 327,472 & \$ 892,231 & \$ 1,183,259\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Average shs. of com. stk. } & 1,167,397 & 1,166,417 & 1,167,313 & 1,166,536 \\ \text { outstanding (no par)- } & 1, \$ 1.81 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com-- } & \$ 1.05 & \$ 1.18 & \$ 2.56 & \$ 2.81\end{array}$ Nㅏㅇ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1758
## Continental Chicago Corp.

## Earnings for Six Months Ended June 301932


Miscellaneous income......
$\$ 521,103$
481,036

Total income
$\$ 1,003,746$
99,131
Expenses and taxes
Net income from interest and dividends exclusive of profits
or losses on securities which are taken up in the company's

$\frac{84.91 .875}{405.391}$
or losses on securities which are taken up in the company's
investment reserve account) Summary of Investment Reserve Account for the 6 Months Ended June 301932.
 Credit arising from reduction of the stated value of the com-
pany's convertible preference stock from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 25$ per share and of its common stock from \$5 to \$1 per share,--.-.-.-30,114,926

Total surplus


Balance at June 301932
Note.-Unrealized depreciation on bonds and stocks, before considering investment reserves, was $\$ 27,078,000$ on Dec. 311931 and $\$ 29,845,000$ on June $301932-a$ depreciation for the period of $\$ 2,767,000$. Les Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. 30 '32, p. 853 Continental Shares Inc. (And Subsidiaries)
6 Months Ended June $30-$
Net loss after expenses and interest, but exclud- $\quad$ x1932. y1931. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net loss after expenses and interest, but exclud- } & \$ 19, & \\ \text { ing loss on security transactions...........-- } & \$ 619,257 & \text { pf. } \$ 21,589 \\ \text { Net loss on securities sold }\end{array}$
 LOSL complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 23 '32, p, 310

## Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.

 (And Subsidiaries)Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-x1931. Net profit after deprec.,
amortiz., Fed. taxes,
 $\mathbb{R}^{\circ}$ For complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 23 '32, p. 3103 Darby Petroleưm Corp. Earnings for Six Months Ended June 301932 ,


## Denver Tramway Corp.

6 Mos. End.June 30- $1932.1931 . \quad 1930$.
 Net operating income Total miscell. in Gross income--
Int. on underlying bonds
Int.on gen. Int.on uen. \& ref. bonds
Amortiz of discont Amortiza of discount on $\qquad$

| \$319,518 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 390,863 \\ 23,054 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$344,366 | \$413,917 |
| 152.710 | 156,140 |


$\qquad$
 $\$ 455.102$
90,550
158,632 9,341

Bal. avail. for div, on
pref.stock and other
corporate purposes_ def $\$ 2,538$ \$102,404 $\$ 163,206$ \$196,578 R웅 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. 20 '32, p. 845

## Duquesne Light Co.

12 Months Ended June 30-

 Net earnings including other income----.....-- $\$ 18,393,835 ~ \$ 19,491,932$ Income charges-net - $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 18,393,8 \\ 3,151,7 \\ 2,128 \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ Amortization of debt discount \& expense
 Preferred dividends Common dividends-cash-
Common dividends-stock

Surplus. $\qquad$ (ج) Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 9 '32, p. 2708

## Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc.

 Period End. June 30- (And Subsidiaries)Net incomeafterint, and $1932-3$ Mos.-1931.


## Eastern Rolling Mill Co.

Period End. June $30-1932-3$ Mos. $-1931 . \quad$ 1932-6 Mos.- 1931. | Loss |  | $\$ 86,771$ | $\$ 105,541$ | $\$ 211,348$ | $\$ 124,324$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prov. for depreciation-- | 45,364 | 45,656 | 90,538 | 93,923 |  |

 Ioss for six months (as above), $\$ 301,887$; extraordinary credits for period, $\$ 170,372$ gain arising from capital stock purchased and retired, $\$ 14,986$;
capital surplus June $301932, \$ 185,358$. Total surplus, June 301932 ,
$\$ 01824$ $\$ 91,824$.
LeP Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle March 19 1932, p.
2156 and March 12 1932, p. 1963 .



## Electric Bond \& Share Co.

12 Months E


 Surplus income..................................-- $\$ 4,071,710 \frac{}{\$ 8,261,892}$ Analysis of $\begin{gathered}\text { Surplus. } \\ \text { Earned } \\ \text { Surplus. }\end{gathered}$.
Balance March $311932 \ldots 50,446,600 \quad 323,401,672$ Surplus.
,082,928
Total
Excess of book value over sales price of
$51,529,528$
$323,401,672$
$374,931,200$ Excess of book value over sales price of
securities sold during three months
securities sold during three months
Miscellaneous deductions. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}2,669,132 \\ -\cdots .- \\ \hline 262,339\end{array}$ $2,669,132$
262,339
Balance June 301932 $\overline{51,529,528} \overline{320,470,200} \overline{371,999,728}$ Net excess of book value over sales price of securities sold has been applied
to capital surplus as follows: During the 3 months ended June 301931 , to capital surplus as follows: During the 3 months ended June 301931 ,
$\$ 162,747$; during the 9 months ended March 311932 , $\$ 8,564,320$; and dur-
ing the 3 months ended June $301932, \$ 2,669,132$. Also, the book value ing the 3 months ended June 30 1932, $\$ 2,669,132$. Also, the book value of miscellaneous securities (i. e., securities of companies other than client adjusted to market quotations at that date by changing capital surplus
$\$ 41.477,893$. \$41.477,893.
Regular quarterly dividends in common stock at the rate of 3-200ths
of a share ( $11 / 2 \%$, or at the annual rate of $6 \%$ ), were charged aut at 810 per of a share
share (being the then stated value of the common stock) for each share of common stock issued in payment of dividends for all periods covered by the above statement of income up to and including the payment for Jan. 15
1932 . The common stock dividends declared March 221932 and May 18 1932 for payment April 151932 and July 15 1932, respectively, have been charged out at $\$ 5$ a share, which is the par value of the present outstanding common stock.
x Equivalent to $\$ 1.81$ per share on the total shares of common stock
outstanding at June 301932 , after allowance for preferred dividends. outstanding at June 301932 , after allowance for preferred dividends.
Dividends received by the company in the form of capital stock are taken on its books either at par value or if no par value then at stated value as shown in the balance sheets of the respective issuing companies-or at
market value if less than par value or stated value, as the case may be. market value if less than par value or stated value, as the case may be.
If stock dividends received by the company during the 12 months ended June 301932 had been recorded at no value, the earnings per share of common stock would have been $\$ 1.68$, or if recorded at market value at Ery Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 27
(err Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb, 27 '32, p. 1567

## Electric Controller \& Mfg. Co.



## Electric Shareholdings Corp.

Electric Shareholdings Corp.

| 6 Months Ended June 30- |
| :--- |
| anto investment account), | 1932. 1931. Stock dividends (taken into investment account),

valued at market prices following respective dividend record dates-Cash dividends and interest-:-.......................... | $\$ 467,791$ | $\$ 1,115,457$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 296687 | 437.869 |
| $\cdots-\cdots$, | 75,661 |


 Net income.
$\qquad$
 Cap. Eain aris. from purct. applic. to prior period
\$229,645 \$1,458,019 Total. $\begin{array}{r}3.791,073 \\ 466.275 \\ 22.662 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Losses realized on sale of sec-re-stock optional 4,509,655 $\overline{\$ 4,081,169}$ stock div. series) paid in cash and in com. stock
Common stock, paid in common stock (capitalized
at $\$ 5$ per share) b487,959
a $\quad$-----at $\$ 5$ per share) $\overline{\$ 3,565,461} \frac{144,740}{\$ 3,407,641}$ Balance June $30 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
a Maximum cash option would have been $\$ 584,100$. b Maximum cash a. Maximum cash option would
option would have been $\$ 496,464$.
${ }_{\text {Per }}{ }^{2}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. $6^{\prime}$ '32, p. 1017

## Erie Lighting Co.

| $\begin{gathered} 1932 . \\ \$ 1.762 .190 \\ 188.274 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1931 . \\ \$ 2,046,970 \\ 211,210 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,950,464$ <br> 846,799 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$2,258,180 } \\ 940,338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23,524,345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285,823 \\ & 113,313 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 746,806 \\ 2,533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$918,706 } \\ 204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 749,338 \\ & 231,809 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 918,909 \\ 167,118 \end{array}$ |
| 50,797 | 104,389 |
| 466.408 | \$647,403 |

Fairbanks, Morse \& Co.

## (And Subsidiaries)

| Fairbanks, Morse \& Co. (And Subsidiaries) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Mos. End. June 30- | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. |  |
| Net shipments - | \$4,662,148 | \$8,673,509 | \$13,585,558 | \$14.899,927 |
| Operating profit...--l | loss 8615,9 | \$21,418 | \$1,547,567 | 8 |
| Total income Depreciation Pension fund Interest <br> ederal taxes |  |  |  |  |
|  | loss\$615,950 | \$21,418 | 81,547.567 | ,985 |
|  |  |  |  | \% |
|  | 168,000 | 176,000 | 184,000 | 192.000 |
|  |  |  | 109,563 | 152,976 |
| Net profit Preferred dividends | ss9997,849 | \$559.534 | \$803,461 | . 121 |
|  |  | 238,110 295,097 | $\begin{array}{r}239,096 \\ 553,307 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 553,3 |
| Surplus <br> Earns. per sh. on 368,977 shs. common stock Prg Last complete annu | loss\$997,8491 | oss\$1092741 | \$11,058 | \$324,610 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$1.52 |  |
|  | al report in | cial | cle Mar | 32, p. 21 |

## Federal Motor Truck Company.

Six Months Ended June 30-

${ }_{\$ 36.116}^{1931 .}$
General Steel Castings Corp.
${ }^{6 \text { Months Ended June } 30-}$

Profit from operations.-.....................................................


| Loss |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bond interest and amortization |

 Provision for shrinkage in market securities.......-. 138,9800 572.120
129,500

Net loss tion. interest, \&c., comparing with a net loss of $\$ 673,585$ in the June quarter of 1931 .

Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting \& Power Co., Ltd.


## Grand Union Co.

Period End. July 2-
Retail store sales 2-
Net income after charges
Net income arter charges
and Federal taxes.




## Grigsby-Grunow Co.

Net loss after Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 301932.
et

Granite City Steel Co.
 Costs, expenses, depreci-
ation, \&cco-Balance-
Total income
Sedial charges,--incl.
Federaltaxes.-.-.--
Net profit-1-.-.-.-.
mmon dividends.-.--
Surplus__-.
Earns. persh. on 292,347
$\$ 10,833$
$\$ 243,277$
def $\$ 25,353$
$\$ 650,037$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { shares common stock } & \mathrm{Nil} & \$ 0.83 & \$ 1.19 \\ \text { For the quarter ended June } 30 & 1932 \text {, net profit was } \$ 27.063 \text { after taxes }\end{array}$ For the quarter ended June 301932 , net profit was $\$ 27,063$, after taxe with a net profit of $\$ 155,130$ equal to 53 cents a share in the June quarter 1931.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 2 '32, p. 2531

| Hackensack Water Co. (And Subsidiaries) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross operating revenue \$1,80 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| depreciation \& Federal taxes)..........-.-.-.- $\$ 939,65$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance a vailable for dividends $\$ 417.940$ \$499,239 |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid on pref. | \& com. stock | ----------- | 283 | 5 |
| Earns, persh. on 307,500 shs, com. stk. (par \$25)- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (M. A.) Hanna Co. |  |  |  |  |
| Operating profits...... ${ }_{\text {O }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Interest------ } & 68,250 & 73,500 & 136,500 & 147,000 \\ \text { Deprec. \& depletion_-- } & 12,552 & 95,453 & 60,081 & 174,462\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income. <br> Shs. common stock out | \$159,985 | \$391,823 | \$292,275 | \$728,450 |
|  | 1,016,961 | 1,016,961 | 1,016,961 | ,016,961 |
| Earns. per share (after |  |  |  |  |
| ter Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1771 |  |  |  |  |

## Heywood-Wakefield Co.

 Ler Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 13 '32, p. 1205


| Household Finance Corp. (And Subsidiaries) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June $30-$ Gross income from operaions |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vet in } \\ & \text { en in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,913,699 \\ & 52,521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,970,554 \\ & 11,536 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 483,928 \\ \begin{array}{r} 6,371 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | \$2,500,299 |
| 研 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| et inc | \$1,940,232 |  |  |
| Balance |  |  |  |
| Other | r121,720 | r24,8 |  |
| Salance before dividends |  |  |  |
| Olass A common dividends |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| vidends. |  |  |  |
| Class B common |  |  |  |
| Balance June 30 <br> Combined class $A$ B shares out <br> scanding (no par) <br> Earnings per share | \$3,388,993 | \$3,667,992 | \$2,181,877 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Hupp Motor Car Corp

Period End. June 30-1932-3 1os.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931.





## Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

6 Months Ended June 30-
Total revenues- including taxes


## Indian Motocycle Co. <br> $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. June 30- } & \text { (And Subsidiaries) } \\ \text { 1932-3Mos.-1931 } & \text { 1932-6 Mos.-1931 }\end{array}$ Net loss after deprecia tion \& other charges_- $\$ 3,098$ prof $\$ 30,205 \quad \$ 43,981, \$ 28,424$ LeP Last complete annual revort in Financial Chronicle Feb. 13 '32, p. 1206 <br> Insuranshares Certificates, Inc. 6 Months Ended June 30- <br> Net income after charges <br> 1932. $\$ 88.791$ $\$ 0.10$ <br>  <br> \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{International Cement Corp.} <br> \hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Period End. June 30- Gross sales

 <br>\hline Grosenses, \&-c.------ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Deprecia \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline terest, taxe \& 30,2. \& 524,9 \& 1,628,749 \& 879,070 <br>
\hline \& Sss\$349,528 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\$589,718 loss 7759,241} \& \$1,0 <br>
\hline tandi \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Earnings per share \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline L \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## International Securities Corp. of America 6 Months Ended May 31- <br> Dividends (inclüding no stock dividends) 1931. $\$ 919,696$ 626.304  1932. $\$ 567.521$ 483,229 

|  | \$318,551 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance. <br> Add-Reduction of bond int. res. due to retirement of series G bonds | \$318,551 | 75. |
|  | 23,445 | 21,60 |
| Total --7. | 6 |  |
| Apividends paid on class A commo | 9,996 |  |
| Salance coarged complet |  | $1$ |

nvestment Co. of America
6 Months Ended June. 17-
Net loss arter taxes int.
Loss realized from sale of securitic $\qquad$
1 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 '32, p. 1037


Island Creek Coal Co.

| Production (tons) | $1,602,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1931 \\ 2,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1930 \\ 2,555,6 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Admin. \& |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,411,477 \\ 127,213 \\ 480,973 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Common d |  |  |  |  |
| Balance................. $\overline{\text { def } \$ 319,637} \overline{\text { def } \$ 468,993} \overline{\text { def } \$ 159,225} \overline{\text { sur } \$ 194,749}$ Ler Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 2 '32, p 2533 |  |  |  |  |
| (yron) Jackson Co. |  |  |  |  |
| 상 Last com |  |  |  |  |
| Last com |  |  | 193 |  |

## Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.

## Income before Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 301932


Net income after int, taxes \& all charges - .-.-. $\$ 2,370,954$ Earns. Der sh, on $1,930,065$ shs cap. stk. outstand. (no par)
Taking into account the undistributed income and losses of subsidiary companies owned or controlled, the consolidated net income after de-


## Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co



Lindsay Light Co

Period End. June 30-1 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. \begin{tabular}{lllll}
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Net income after deprec., } \\
\text { Federal taxes, \&c }\end{array}$ <br>
$\begin{array}{l}\text { R }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline

 

$\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 60,000 \\
\text { shs.com.stk.(par } \$ 10)\end{array}$ <br>
$\begin{array}{c}\text { 2 }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} |E Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 13 '32, p. 1207

Link Belt Co.


 Net cr.to surp.to date-1's $\$ 293,154$
For the quarter ended June 301932 net loss was $\$ 411,981,445$ after charge and taxes, comparing with a net profit of $\$ 209,350$, equal to 20 c . a share on the common stock in the June quarter of 1931.
LeF Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 23 '32, p. 3107


## Los Angeles Gas \& Electric Corp.

12 Months Ended June $30-$
$\begin{array}{lc}1932 & 1931 . \\ 4,457,270 & \$ 3,941,076\end{array}$ Net income after taxes, int,, deprec., \&c.-.....- $\$ 4,457,270 \quad$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 7 , 32, p. 3457


| $\$ 397,836$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
|  | $\$ 683,862$ |

## McCall Corp.

Period End. June $30-$ Net income after charges
$\&$ Federal taxes Shares com. stock out-



Mack Trucks, Inc.
Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. Net loss after all charges $\$ 203,872$ prof $\$ 127,411 \quad \$ 516,943 \quad \$ 51,326$

## Marlin-Rockwell Corp.

Period End. June 30- (And Subsidiaries) 1932-3 Mos,-1931 1932-6 Mos.-1931 Net profit after deprec.
charges, \&cc.an
Earns. per sh. on 364,145 Earns. per sh. on 364,145
shs. no par stock
 Maytag Co.
Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931 1932-6 Mos.-1931
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { et profits after taxes \& } \\ \text { all charges }\end{array} & \$ 57,245 & 255,240 & 22,187 & 470,993\end{array}$ Wast complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar 12 '32, p 1969

## Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp

 Le8 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 23 '32, p 3108

## Midland Steel Products Co.

Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931 1932-6 Mos.-1931
Net loss after expenses,
depreciation, \&c...--
N 1F Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar 12 , $32, \mathbf{p} 1970$

## Munsingwear, Inc

6 Months Ended June 30 (And Subsidiaries)

(G)P Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 '32, p. 1040

| Mullins Mfg. Corp. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. June 30 Gross profit Expenses | 1932-3 Mo | s.-1931 | 1932 | 193 |
|  | \$75,699 | \$225,739 | \$226,115 | \$380,363 |
| Operating profit.-.-. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,419 | 51,995 3,738 | $\$ 14,225$ 3,027 | $\begin{array}{r}374,291 \\ 11,143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | \$8,558 | \$55,733 | \$17.2 |  |
|  | 6,712 | 1,195 | 15,8 |  |
| Net profit <br> Preferred dividends | \$\$15,270 | \$54,538 | \$1,353 |  |
|  |  | 50,356 |  | 100, |
| Deficit per share on | \$15,270 | sur\$4,182 | sur\$1,353 | 16, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings per share on 100,000 shs. common | Nil | \$0.04 | Nil | Nil |
| Last complete annual | report in $F$ | cial Chr | Feb 2 | . 15 |

National Acme Co
Period End. June 30-19-193-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931
 National Dairy Products Corp.
$\underset{\text { Pros. End. June 30- } 1932 .}{ } 1931$.
Profit from operations_..x $\$ 9,1,244,761$
Other income.......-. $\quad 1,047,837$ $\qquad$ 1929.

Total Net avail. for com. stk.
after prov. for int.
divs
divs. on pref. stks, of
subs. held by public.
 Earns. per shin $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting $\$ 9,961,250$ operating charges, including depreciation repairs and maintenance.
Rer Last comp lete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2329
National Enameling \& Stamping Co.

1929.
$\$ 349,232$
30,739
 Interest ....-.............-
Premium on bonds, \&c-
Federal taxes............
Net loss
Dividends
\$216,89
 $\qquad$
Deficit-.............. $\overline{\$ 216,892} \overline{\$ 270.921} \overline{\$ 91,501} \overline{\text { sur } \$ 164,866}$
x Additional Wisconsin State income tax for year 1928 . Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 9 '32, p. 2737

National Cash Register Co.


- $\$ 4,317,378$ Mos.-1931. $\$ 9$ 1932-6 Mos.-1931. Operat. loss after deprec' $\mathbf{n}$
 Net loss_............. $\begin{aligned} & \$ 625,524 \\ & \text { prof } \$ 864,884 \\ & \$ 965,179 \\ & \text { prof } \$ 491,701\end{aligned}$ ${ }^{1 \times P}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2328


## National Tea Co

24 Wks. End. - Mos. End. June 30-
June 18'32. 1931 .

| Period- | 24 Wks . End. June 18 '32. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mos. } \\ 1931 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { une } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit after Federal taxes | \$241,252 | \$389,291 | \$550,742 |
| Shs. com. stock outstanding (no | 627,996 | 660.000 | 60.000 |
| Earnings per share..- | \$0.32 | \$0.51 | 30.75 | Re' Last complete annualreport in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1777 Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. Oper. profit from copper

production
pross $\$ 340,937$ lo....... $\$ 428,218$ loss $\$ 645,902$ \$418,03
 \(\begin{gathered}\left.\begin{array}{c}Misc. revs., incl. income <br>

from subsidiaries ......\end{array}\right\}\end{gathered} \quad 93,468\left\{$$
\begin{array}{l}205,410\end{array}
$$\right\} \quad 222,727:\)| 426,207 |
| :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Total loss } & & & & \\ \text { Inventory adjustment.- } & \$ 247,469 & \text { prof } \$ 19,382 & \$ 423,175 & \$ 375,831\end{array}$ Net loss_............. $\$ 599.166 \xrightarrow[\$ 19.382]{\$ 1,158.167} \xlongequal[\$ 375.831]{ }$

## New England Power Association.

Period Ended June 30


## Newport Industries, Inc.

$\overline{J u n e}^{-3}$ Months Ended ${ }^{2}$. M Mos. End.

| Period- | June M0'32. Mar. 31'32. |  | 6 Mos. End <br> June $30^{\prime \prime} 32$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | \$467,250 | \$441,967 | \$909,217 |
| Cost and | 488,388 | 466,229 | 954,617 |
| Depreciation | 46,655 | +52,020 | 98,675 |
| Int. and other charges | 15.982 | 11,093 | 27,075 |
| Loss | \$83,775 | 887,375 | \$171,150 |
| Loss on sale of stoc | 8,141 | Cr 14,592 | Cr6,451 |
| Dividends received | 12,874 | 16,242 | 29,116 |
| Net 1 | \$79,042 | \$56.541 | \$135,58 |

x Net loss-
$\times$ Exclusive of $\$ 9,634$ idle plant expenses, charged against reserve created
$\$ 79,042$ for that purpose in June quarter, $\$ 31,129$ in March quarter and $\$ 40,763$ or the six months ended June 301932.
Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle June 4 '32, p. 416

New York Dock Co.
6 Months Ended June Yo- Dock Trade Facilities Corp. Revenues
 $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 1,584,708 & \$ 1,8031,233 \\ 784,819 & 851,898\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 146.754 \\ \text { Nil } \\ \text { Nil } \\ \$ 252,534 \\ \$ 0.03 & \$ 350,344 \\ \$ 1.43\end{array}$ New York Edison Co

Period End. June 30-1932-3 Months-1931. 1932-12 Months-1931 | of electric energy |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Miscel. oper.-. $\$ 16,924,395$ | $\$ 19,027,159$ | $\$ 71,716,948$ | $\$ 78,737,832$ |  |
| Mevenue_-- | 260,606 | 271,023 | $1,109,900$ | $1,033,543$ |

 Operating expenses Taxes_
 Gross income_-....
nterest
$\$ 7,648,897$
$\$ 8,481,265$
$\$ 34,271,380$
$\$ 37,549,234$

 | Surplus earnings.-..-- |
| :--- |
| $\$ 5,976,875$ |
| $\$ 7,138,342$ |
| $\$ 28,367,757$ |
| $\$ 32,153,778$ | Kw. hours.-.-----432,915,814 468,731,529 1831473,346 1922867,057 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle July 2 '32, p. 127

| New York Shipbuilding Corp. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- | 1932. | 1931. |
| Net profit from operations. | \$629,333 | \$818,245 |
| Income from investments, \& | 65,330 | 30,058 |
| Miscellaneous income | 29,978 | 37,781 |
| Gross income | \$724,641 | \$886,084 |
| Cash discount on sales |  |  |
| Interest on bonds | 108,067 | 113,415 |
| Depreciation | 135,740 | 221,346 |
| xNet loss on sale of electric |  | 139,509 |
|  | \$480,772 | \$411,588 |

Net income.-.
x Sale consummated July 15 1931. New York Steam Corp.
Period End. June 30-1932-3 Months-1931. 1932-12 Months-1931 Gross earnings from sales Miscel. oper. revenue.Total oper, revenues Operating expenses---
Retirement expense.-
Taxes.......---

Net earnings.
Net earnings.-.-.-.-.-
Non-operating rev. Gross income-
nterest on funded and Interest on funded and
unfunded debt.....Surplus earnings.---

Applicable to pref. stock Bal. a vailable for divs. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { on common stock-- } \\ \text { on }\end{array}$ | $2,2 \overline{7} \overline{8}, 0 \overline{8} \overline{5}$ | $1,97 \overline{7}, \overline{0} \overline{8} \overline{9}$ |  | $\$ 1,169,452$ | $\$ 1,637,776$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | LS Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1761

## Niagara Share Corp. of Maryland.


Gross earned surplus
Miscell. adjustments applic.
Dividends on preferred stock.

Earned surplus June 30 - a
Earnings per sh. on avge, shs. com. stk, outstand.-

a Unrealized depreciation in the market value of the corporation's investment in stocks and bonds, based on cost, increased $\$ 14,921,900$
during the period Jan. 1932 to June 301932 . 상 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 '32, p. 1040

## Noranda Mines, Ltd.

Estimated Operating Statement for 6 Months Ended June 301932 Pounds of anodes produced

## Total recovery.

Cost of metal production, incl. mining, customs ore, treatment and delivery, and administracion \& general expenses..........

Balance-

| $9,529,873$ |
| :--- |
| $6,203,363$ |

$\$ 2,672,186$
187,562
Est, profit, before providing for deprec. \& contingencies_-.... $\$ 2,859.749$ Estimated reserve for depreciation (at $15 \%$ ) ................... 100,000

 after taxes, depreciation, \&c., equal to 42c, a share, comparing with


## Pacific Public Service Co.

Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931.
Net profit after deprec.,
int., Fed. taxes \& inci.



Northern States Power Co. (Delaware). (And Subsidiaries) 12 Months Ended June 30 - And Subsidiaries) 1932 12 Months Ended June 30
Gross earnings_-_-_-_$\begin{array}{r}1932 . \\ \hline 33.479,503\end{array}$ ${ }^{1931}$.


$\qquad$ Preferred dividends Retirement (depreciation) reserve-...-
Amorti-ation of debt discount and expense
Common dividends $\overline{\$ 11,551,878}$ $\frac{5,722,433}{\$ 11,437,519}$
 Surplus_ $\qquad$
 $\$ 470,837$
301931, Ler Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 7 '32, p. 3444 Pacific Western Oil Corp.


## Panhandle Producing \& Refining Co.



## Parker Rust-Proof Co.

Period Ended June $30-1$
Vet profort anter charges
and deprece. . but before
Federal taxes.
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 132,710 & \$ 199,033 & \$ 228,826 & \$ 407,863\end{array}$ सFI Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 14 '32, p. 3651

## Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.

| 6 Months Ended June 30 Ore sales Other income | $\begin{aligned} & 1992 . \\ & \begin{array}{l} 9,327 \\ 33,501 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1931, \\ \$ 264,454 \\ \times 69,099 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1930 . \\ \$ 830,810 \\ 33,562 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tal incom | 842,849 | \$333 | \$864,372 |
| denses | 14,688 | + | 27,0 |
| Depreciation | 45,665 | 52,800 | 57,032 |
| Net loss be | $\$ 154,413$ | \$227,336 | \$49,256 |


Pathe Exchange, Inc.

 Note. Gieneral administrative and selling expenses for the 13 weeks
ending July 2 and for the 26 weeks ending July 2 includes a substantial ending July 2 and for the 26 weeks ending July 2 includes a substantial
amount of non-recurring expense in connection with the wind-up of certain important litigation.
Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 21 '32, p. 2541
and March 26'32, p. 2357 .

## Pennsylvania Water \& Power Co.

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1932.


Net income
Dividend
$\$ 1,034,686$
Surplus $\$ 389.914$
$\$ 2.40$ Ler Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 '32, p. 1015

## Philadelphia Co.

(And Subsidiaries)
12 Months Ended June 30-



| Net earnings including other income_............ $\$ 26,191,409$ |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{\$ 3 1 , 2 2 8 , 0 8 1}$ | $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Net earnings including other income_...-.-.-. } \\ \text { Interest charges, rentals, contract payments and } \\ \text { miscellaneous income charges.............-- } & 8,262,179 & 8,616,974\end{array}$ Balance


| $-\$ 17,929,230$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $, 721,912$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 22,611,107 \\ 3,454,501\end{array}$ |


Surplus................................................... $\$ 282,302, \frac{\$ 4,529,787}{\text { MPLal }}$以 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 23 '32, p. 3092

## Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.

Six Months Ended (And Affiliated Corporations) Net sales.

Other store re income. $\qquad$ | 1832. |
| :--- |
| 185.755 |
| 18.576 | $\xrightarrow{\substack{1931 \\ \$ 8,77.757 \\ 135.612}}$

 Cost of sales, oper
general expenses) $\$ 8,314,332$
$8,086,893$ Operating profit $\begin{array}{r}\$ 227,438 \\ 26,296 \\ 29,166 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Other deductions, less other in
Estimated Federal income ta $\qquad$ Net profit_
it preferred stoc $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 171,977 \\ \hline \quad 63,129 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\overline{\$ 8,713,369}$ 8,415,420 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 297,949 \\ \begin{array}{r}8,357 \\ 32.551 \\ \hline\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ Dividends on preferred stock
Dividends on common stock.

Balance-.-................. Shares common stock outstanding (no par) --.....-$x$ Includes depreciation of $\$ 154 . \overline{8} \bar{\delta} 0$ in $19 \overline{9} \overline{2}$ and $\$ 132.60 .80$ For the quarter ended June 30 1932, net income was $\$ 70,483$ after charges ${ }_{k}{ }^{3}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26

## Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.

Period End. June 30 No. of vehicles sold.....
Net sales
Costof (And Subsidiaries).
$1932-3$ Mos.- 1931 .解 sales, incl, selling, $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { adver. © admin. exps. } \\ \& \text { all cost of mfg:, \&c- }\end{array} & 2,784,077 & 3,732,015 & 5,719,017\end{array}$



 Deficit-............ $\$ 878,800 \quad \$ 41,300 ~ \$ 1,178,984 ~$ sur $\$ 59,274$ (P) Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1945

## Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt Corp.

| 6 Mos, End. June 30 Gross profit on sales. Admin. \& selling exps. | $\begin{array}{r} 1932 \\ -\quad \$ 128.828 \\ \hline \quad 30.737 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1931 . \\ \$ 687.394 \\ 518,923 \end{gathered}$ | 1930. <br> $\begin{array}{r}3,172,868 \\ 617,684 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 576,180 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Opera }}{\text { Other in }}$ |  | \$168,471 | 84 | ,09 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ther inco } \\ & \text { Total in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 144,86 |
|  |  | \$ 63 \% 649 | 81,819,457 | \$2,243, |
| Depreciation --- |  | 155,164 | 244,2 |  |
|  | 580 | 107,920 | 108.097 |  |


For the quarter ---and charges, against a net loss of $\$ 84,044$ in the June quarter $\$ 183,785$ after taxes (1) Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 23 '32, p. 3110 Pittston Co
6 Months Ended June $30-$
Gross
Cost of sales.-.

Plymouth Oil Co.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 6 Months Ended June 30- } & & 1932, \\ \text { Net profit after depreciation, depletion, \&c.-..-- } & \$ 946,501 & \$ 219,838\end{array}$ Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.


## Purity Bakeries Corp <br> (And Subsidiaries)

Period-
Net profit after interest
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Earns. per sh. on } 805.04 \dot{5} \\ & \text { shs. com }\end{aligned} \$ 141,759 \quad \$ 559,890 \quad \$ 260,353 \quad \$ 1,190,884$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { shs. com. stk. (no par) } & \$ 0.17 & \$ 0.70 & \$ 0.32 \\ \text { Rer Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. } 30 & { }^{\prime} 32, & \$ 1.48\end{array}$

## Railway Express Agency, Inc.

Revenues \& Income- 1932. Month of May- - 1931 Mos. End. May 31$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Charges for transporta'n } \$ 13,874,702 & \$ 19,137,715 & \$ 62,352,704 & \$ 85,496,626 \\ \text { Other rev. and income-- } & 278,676 & 353,032 & 1,257,782 & 1,470,583\end{array}$ Total revs. \& income $\overline{\$ 14,153,378} \overline{\$ 19,490,747} \overline{\$ 63,610,486} \overline{\$ 86,967,209}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Express taxes_-...-.-. } & 86,767 & 97,881 & 488,116 & 569,736 \\ \text { Int. \& disc.on fund. debt } & 146,740 & 145,724 & 732,683 & 727,607 \\ \text { Other deductions.---- } & 6.572 & 4,512 & 24,542 & 18,702\end{array}$
 * Payments to rail and other carriers-express privileges.

Radio Corporation of America.
Period End. June $30-1932-3$ (And Subsidiary Companies)

Total gross income Cost of sales, general op. orat of sales, general op
erating development
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { sell. \& } \\ \text { selt adminis. exp.- }\end{array} & 14,608,751 & 19,724,002 & 32,943,655 & 40,545,013\end{array}$ Interest ---: Amortization of patents
Net income
Preferred A dividends.
Preferred B dividends. df. $\$ 283,818$ \$1,072,184
$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Deficit for the period } & \$ 283,818 & \$ 228,354 & \$ 123,613 & \text { sur } \$ 35,294 \\ \text { Surp. at begin'g of period } & 11,487,994 & 30,274,186 & 11,327,798 & 30.010,538\end{array}$ Surp. at end of period_ $\overline{\$ 11,204,175} \overline{\$ 30.045,832} \overline{\$ 11,204,176} \overline{\$ 30,045,832}$ (ㅏㅇㅇ Last comptete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 19 '32, p. 213

Reliance Manufacturing Co. of Illinois.
 tory adjustments. \&c
Earns. per sh. on 250,000 shs. common Earns. per sh. on 250,000 shs. common Nil 80.28
stock (par $\$ 10)$ (P) Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 2 '32, p. 2543

## Republic Petroleum Co., Ltd.

Gross crude oil production Six Months Ended June 301932.

Total
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 227.643 \\ 36,362 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Depletion (estimated)
48,704
304

Revere Copper \& Brass, Inc.


Net loss_............................... $\$ 815.214 \quad \$ 144.058 \times$ prof $\$ 706619$ x Profit before inventory adjustments. During 1930 period $\$ 1,690,000$ was chatged for
for that purpose.
${ }_{1 \times 9}{ }^{\circ}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2358
San Diego Consolidated Gas \& Electric Co.
Gross earnings.............
Net earnings...........


Net earns.incl.oth.inc
Balance after interest.

$$
\$ 277,63
$$

$$
828774
$$ $\begin{array}{ll}3,939,560 & \$ 3,763,789 \\ 3,147,425 & 3,006,333\end{array}$ (19) Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 7 '32, p. 3459

## Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware.

Period End. June 30-1932-3 Subsidiaries)


 Net profit------ $\$ 194,471$ loss $\$ 34,917$ tore $\$ 374,810$ ors of $\$ 18,238$
x After deducting share of products accrding on operators man Hills absorption plant, $\$ 148,336$ for first six months of 1932 ).
Rer Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 ' 32 , p. 2358

## Second International Securities Corp.



Sharp \& Dohme, Inc.

| Gross sell. | 943 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,417,593 \\ 1,020,224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1932-6 \mathrm{Mo} \\ \begin{array}{c} 12.479 .044 \\ 1,968,238 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.972,623 \\ 2,184,411 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earns. from oper Income charges (net) Depreciation Federal income taves | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 272.054 \\ 40.083 \\ 34.269 \\ 30.049 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8397.369 \\ 48.572 \\ 32.414 \\ 37.966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8510,806 \\ 80.566 \\ 68.882 \\ 49,687 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 788,21 \\ & 93.962 \\ & 63,756 \\ & 75.659 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net | 8167,653 | \$278,417 | \$311,671 | \$554,835 |
| shs. com. s [FF Last com |  |  |  | $\$ 0.20$ |

(Frank G.) Shattuck Co.

[^5]
## Shell Union Oil Corp.


 Gross oper. earnings._- $\$ 1$
Operating \&eneral exp
Depletion, deprec., \&c.Depletion, deprec., \&c.

Net loss Preferred dividends.
Deficit.
 Shell Pipe Line Corp
3 Months Ended June 30 -
Revenue from transportation of crude oil and
miscellaneous income Cosiscellaneous income-

Net oper. profit before providing for Fed. tax.- $\frac{86,230,372}{} \frac{738,90}{\$ 3,726,448}$

| Simmons Co. (And Subsidiaries) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- |  |  |  |
| et sales | \$8,240,171 | \$14,872,646 |  |
| Operating | 8818,724 | \$2,590,735 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,714,421 \\ 335,940 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total income | \$818,724 | \$2,887, 803 | \$4,050,361 |
| Interest, discount, | ${ }_{953,241}$ | 975,488 | 1,076,027 |
| Maintenance | 218,120 | 334,879 |  |
| Advertising |  |  | 802,217 |
| Ordinary taxes | 284,903 | 7 | 25.684 |
| Federal and Dominion ${ }^{\text {Prefed }}$ dividends of subsidiar | 23,625 | 28,515 | 113,946 |
| Net lo |  |  |  |

Net loss
$\mathbf{x}$ Includ $\underset{\rightarrow}{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{I}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 23 '32, p. 3111

## Simms Petroleum Co., Inc.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (And Subsidiaries) } \\
& 1932-3 \text { Mos }-1931 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net production (bbls.). } & 820,016 & 1,028,051 & 1,571,066 & 1,932.373 \\ \text { Daily net average (bbls.) } & 9,011 & 11,297 & 8,635 & 10,676\end{array}$



 | Total income----_- | $\$ 561,155$ | def $\$ 394,107$ | $\$ 835,697$ | def $\$ 162.172$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Interest, lease |  | rentals, | 74,298 | 89,757 | gillineral taxes, \&c.....general taxes, \&c....-

Deprec., depts, \& aband's


Deficit
a After deducting cost of raw material refined. $\overline{\$ 60,259} \overline{\$ 1,303,277} \overline{\$ 287,157} \overline{\$ 1,699,654}$ 싸 Last complete annual report in Financtal Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1945

## Skelly Oil Co.

Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931.

Period End. June 30- 1932-6 Mos.-1931. | Gross earnings.......... | $\$ 5,049,253$ | $\$ 4,351,757$ | $\$ 8,757,502$ | $\$ 9,152,522$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Operating expenses....- | $3,207,581$ | $3,621,477$ | $5,836,612$ | $7,407,929$ |



 | Interest charges......- | 187,317 | 222,467 | $2,374,877$ | 435,048 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Deprec. \& depletion.--- | $1,524,271$ | $2,434,351$ | $2,859,871$ | $4,012,428$ |

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { standing (par } \$ 25 \text { ) } & 1,011,753 & 1,011,922 & 1,011,753 & 1,011,922 \\ \text { Earns.per sh.on cap.stk. } & \mathbf{N 0 . 0 6} & & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & \\ \text { Eal }\end{array}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 16 '32, p. 2899

## Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.

 Net earnings ......... $\$ 110,898$ \$113,647 $\$ 1,076,837 \underset{\text { \$ }}{\text { \$1,081,015 }}$ E-ब Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Dec. 5 '31, p. 379

## Southern Colorado Power Co.




Balance for retirment (depreciation) reserve,
common dividends and surplus...........-
$\$ 196.766$ Ler Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May $7^{\prime}$ '32, p. 3459

## Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

6 Mos. End. June $30-1932.1931 .1930 .11929$.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross revenue_.......-. } \$ 37,388.729 & \$ 42,022,683 & \$ 43,519,899 & \$ 41,930,725 \\ \text { Operating income_-..-- } & 8,117,054 & 10,106,518 & 10,819,462 & 11,148,867\end{array}$ Nㅏㅂ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1956

## Standard Fruit \& Steamship Corp.

Period End. June 30$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net income after taxes, } & \$ 915,062 & \$ 431,511 & \$ 841,857 & \$ 733,910 \\ \text { deprec. \& other chgs_ } & 1,097,500 & 1,100,000 & 1,097,500 & 1,100,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shs. com. stock outst... } & 1,097.500 & 1,100,000 & 1,097.500 & 1,100,000 \\ \text { Earnings per share_... } & \$ 0.61 & \$ 0.15 & \$ 0.32 & \$ 0.19\end{array}$ Rep Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 7 1932, p. 3472


Total income
Deductions, incl. int. on debs., amort. of discount
on dens. Fed. \& other taxes paid \& accued,

Fevioucome--.-.----1 income

 Less-Amount transferred to cap. surplus representing credit arising from repurchase (at a dis-
count) of debs. of $\$ 447,000$ prin. amount less unamort. discount thereon credited to income
Income account balance June 30 $\qquad$
Income account balance June 30------- $\$ 193,583$
Note. The income account balance shown above is before providing for the depreciation of $\$ 4,424,809$ in value of investments based on approximate market value at June 30 1932. This compares with a depreciation of $\$ 4,313,887$ on Dec. 311931 . Excess of realized trading losses over realized trading profits for the period amounting to charged to capital surplus.
Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus 6 Mos. Ended June 301932.
 Credit from acquisition (at a discount) of debentures or
principal amount during the 6 months ended June 301932 1.Net decrease of minority int. in American, London \& Empire Corp. computed on a liquid basis due to depreciation of sec.
Total surplus.
 8,818
$\$ 1,635,406$
25,500

 109 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. 30 '32, p. 865

## Standard Oil Co. of California.

 Operating income------ $\$ 8,239,520$
Total income $\ldots \overline{\$ 8,607,079} \overline{\$ 5,605,445} \overline{\$ 16,048,904} \overline{\$ 14,838,774}$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Depl., depr. \& amort.-- } & 4,368,777 & 4,252,087 & 8,690,360 & 8,850,80 \\ \text { Federal taxes } & 252,000 & 78,000 & 442,000 & 344,000\end{array}$ Net profit..........- $\$ 3,986,302 \overline{\$ 1,275,358} \overline{\$ 6,916,544} \overline{\$ 5,643,968}$ Shs. cap. stk. outstand. $13,102,900 \quad 13,102,900 \quad 13,102,900 \quad 13,102,900$
 삽 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 7 '32, p. 3445

## Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Co.

Earnings for 3 Months Ended June 301932.

## Ster profing Securities Corp.



 Total earned surp_def $\$ 11,288,628 \quad \frac{1,850,38}{\$ 1,940,369} \begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,958,523 & \$ 1,354,250\end{array}$ levelast complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 1932, p. 1044

## Stewart-Warner Corp.

Period End. June 30-
(And Subsidiaries)
Net loss after deprecia-
1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931. $\begin{array}{lllll} & \\ \text { vion and taxes.-...-- } & \$ 487,173 \text { prof } \$ 110,937 & \$ 1,023,933 & \$ 220,819\end{array}$ Ler Last comptete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 27 '32, p. 1538

Superior Steel Corp.
Period End. June 30-1 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 10s.-1931.
Net loss after deprec.,
Net loss after deprec.,
interest, taxes, \&c.--
N HPPLast complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 12 '32, p. 1975
Sưperheater Co.

| Pront from operations..loss $\$ 42,229$ |
| :--- |
| Inv. \& divs.from invest.. |
| banit bint. |


| bank balances, \&c. | 356,074 | 683,284 | 587,614 | 452,568 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscell. incl, gain o sale of investments. |  |  | 44,618 | 65,234 |

Total income.......Federal income tax-----
Applic to min. interests
Net earnings........- $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { standing (no par) } & \text { out- } & 880.349 & 985.205 & 985.205 \\ \text { Earnings per share_...- } & \$ 0.27 & \$ 0.94 & \$ 2.51 & \$ 2.27\end{array}$ (esp Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 13 '32, p. 1212
(G.) Tamblyn, Ltd.

## Period-

3 Months Ended- 6 Mos. End.
June 30'32. Mar. 31 . 32 . June $30^{\prime} 32$.
Net income after charge 28,000 shs. Farnings per share on 28,000 shs.
common stock.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.
Period End May 31-1932-3 Mos-1931.
Gross income.
$\$ 4,942,564$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Gross income after taxes } \\ \text { Net } \\ \text { and charges........ }\end{array} & \$ 967,727 & \$ 979,105 & \$ 2,628,837 & \$ 2,448,561\end{array}$ shares charges.......$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { standing (par \$1) } & 4, \ldots-07,144 & 4,797,144 & 4,807,144 & 4,797,144 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.20 & \$ 0.20 & \$ 0.54 & \$ 0.51\end{array}$ GFLast complete annual report in Financial Chroncile Nov. 28 '31, p. 3642
(John R.) Thompson Co.-
 We Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1781

Texas Pacific Coal \& Oil Co.
Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931.


|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 16,938 \\ 27,990 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit ther income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 163,302 \\ \times 98,914 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { def } 579,037 \\ 18,028 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\$ 242,576$ $\times 539,632$ |  |
| Gross inco | \$262,216 | def\$61,009 | \$782,208 | \$44,928 |
| Deductions | 62,86 106,36 | 135.177 268.657 | 138,865 | 235.954 |
| Deprec., depletion, \&c-- |  | 268,657 | 227,060 | 499,211 |
| Net income. | 892,98 | 464,84 | \$416,2 | 90 | Net income-- $932,40 \overline{3}$

Earns. per sh. on \$0. 10
come.

$$
n . F^{2}
$$ 2547, and March 26 1932, p. 2360 . Financial Chronicle April 2 1932, p.

## Tide Water Associated Oil Co.

6 Mos. End. June 30- (And Subsidiaries)
6 Mos. End. June 30-1932. 1931.1930. aTotal vol. of business--
bTotal expenses incident to operations.------
Operating income.
Other income.
Total income-..-..-. on funded debt...... Cancelled leases, develpments, exp. on both
produc. $\&$ unproduc.
$\qquad$
$\&$ retire, of phys. prop.
mort. of invest. \& un-
amort. of invest. \& un-
developed leases.
Depreciation and deple-
Estimated charged off. inc. tax-
Minority interests ${ }^{\text {p }}$ pro-
portion of earnings.--
Net profits... Previous surplus....-.-of prior years......... Oapital surplus created
value of common stock
value of common stoc
to $\$ 10$ per share
Total surplus
tments applicable $\$ 50,065,560 \$ 19,440,022 \$ 22,483,716 \$ 16,657,464$ to prior years_-...- Dr.28,218 Cr.874,602 Dr.120,202 Dr. 348 off of unrecoverable \&

 a Done by company and subsidiaries as represented by their combined gross sales and earinings, exclusive of inter-company sales and transactions,
Including repairs, maintenance, pensions, administration, insurance and all other charges, except depreciation, depletion and Federal income tax. c Dividend amounting to $\$ 1,723,083$ (or 30 c . per share), paid Feb
15 1930, was charged against surplus. Dec. 15 1930, was charged against surplus Dec. 31 1929. $\mathbf{x}$. Total expenses
incident to operations include $\$ 1,757,227$ representing that portion of inventories liquidated during this period at prices higher than current to minority interests $y$
${ }_{1 \times 2}{ }^{\circ}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr 16 '32, p. 2898
Tide Water Oil Co.
(And Subsidiaries)
6 Mos. End.June 30- And Subsidiaries)
a Total vol. of business-\$26,688,948 $\$ 28,777,441$ \$ 1930.


Total income $\ldots-\ldots-{ }^{\$ 4,971,828} \overline{\$ 2,506,494} \overline{\$ 7,472,337} \overline{\$ 6,577,911}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Depr. \& depl. chgd, off. } & 3,383,232 & 3,571,741 & 3,304,636 & 3,477,158 \\ \text { Est. Fed'lincome tax_.- } & \ldots-\ldots & \ldots-\ldots & 265,000 & 200,000\end{array}$ Est. Fide stockh'ers' proportion of profits Amort. of invest. \& unCancell. Ieases developexps, on both produc.
\& unproduc. acreage,
of physical property-
428,794
77,158
00,000

Net profits. Previous surplus......-
$\qquad$ $943,325 \quad 1,063,850$
101
prior years....-.........

Total surplus.......-- $\frac{18,038}{\$ 27,231,072}$ \$26,209 888 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Adj. applic. to prior yrs } & \text { Dr.28,218 } & \text { Cr. } \\ \text { Dever,948 } & \text { Dr.45,131 } & \text { Dr.323,790 }\end{array}$ Revaluation of assets \&
write-off of unrecover-
able \& intangible items $17,813,325$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Preferred dividends } . . .- & 498,615 & 49 \overline{8}, 615 & 498,61 \overline{5} & 507,400 \\ \text { Common dividends } & 1,095,912 & 767,137 & 876,728 & 874,795\end{array}$

 Earn Done by company and its subsidiaries as represented by the $\$ 1.09$ a Done by company and its subsidiaries as represented by their com-
bined gross sales and earnings, exclusive of inter-company sales and transactions. b Including repairs, maintenance, pensions, administration, insurance and all other charges, except depreciation, depletion and Federal
income tax. $x$ Total expenses incident to operations include $\$ 590227$ income tax. representing that portion of inventories liquidated during this period at prices higher than current replacement costs.
${ }_{W}{ }^{2}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 16 '32, p. 2899

## Timken Roller Bearing Co.

Period End. June 30
Net profit after deprec.,
Federal taxes, \&cc...
Federal taxes, \&c,
Earns. per sh. on 2,411 ,-
638 shares cap, stock
38 shares cap. stock.-


Thompson Products, Inc.


Period End. June 30-C
Vet loss after deprec., Truscon Steel Co.
1932-3 Mos.-1931.
taxes \&c arter depre. $\$ 173,736$ prof $\$ 61,403$ 1932-6 10s.-1931.
Ler Last complete annual report in Financial Chronic $\$ 533,040, \$ 280,586$

## Union Street Ry. Co. of New Bedford, Mass.

 EPLast complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 6 '32, p. 1024 United Carbon Co. (And Subsidiaries)
Period End. June 30-1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931.
\& deplet., but before
南

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1781 United-Carr Fastener Corp.

 स1 Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 23 '32, p. 3112

United Chemicals, Inc.
(And Subsidiaries)
6 Months Ended June $30-$
Net loss after deprec., taxes $\&$

|  | et loss after deprec., taxes \& charges |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Note.-The net profit for the first half of 1931 included equity of United

Chemicals, Inc. in the earnings of Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp As United Chemicals, Inc. surrendered control of Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. in the first half of 1932, no portion of the earnings of that company is
shown in the 1932 figures. R웅 Last complete annual

United Founders Corp.

| 6 Months Ended May 31- | 1932. | 193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest earned | \$1,445,851 | \$1,888,812 | \$2,420,325 |
| Dividends (incl, no stock dividends) | 1,129,812 | 2,441,847 | 3,915,140 |
| Profit on sale of securities (net) | x | , | a5,442,527 |
| Underwriting commissions, invest. service fees \& miscellaneous income | 34,432 | 80,565 | 80,252 |
| Gross incon | 2,610,097 | \$4,411,224 | \$11,858,245 |
| Interest \& amortization of discount | 1,136,155 | 1,640,430 | 1,268,543 |
| Taxes paid and accru | 73,870 | 105,608 |  |
| Miscellaneous expe | 583.534 | 871,457 | 1,302,119 |
| Net income before approp. \& divs Net approp. by subs. for bond interest reserve \& pref. share div. reserves_- | \$816,537 | \$1,793,727 | \$9,031,853 |
|  | 4,603 | 69,514 | 499,159 |
| Balance <br> Divs. paid to the public by sub. cos.: | \$811,932 | \$1,724,214 | \$8,532,693 |
| Divs. paid to the public by sub. cos.: On preferred shares On common shares. | $\begin{array}{r} 459,025 \\ 7,467 \end{array}$ | $619,197$ | $641,578$ |
| Undistributed net income. Proportion of undistributed net income applicable to minority shareholders of subsidiary companies | \$345,440 | \$1,049,497 | 37,322,722 |
|  |  |  | 7,322,722 |
| Balance of income applic. to United Founders Corp shares |  |  |  |
|  | \$142,918 | \$741,062 | \$5,442,688 |
| Credited to capital stock at the rate of $\$ 10$ per share in respect of common |  |  |  |
| shares \& scrip issued as divs. (incl. div. declared May 211930 and pay- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| able July 1 1930): |  |  |  |
| On class A shares |  |  |  |

 Balance of income.................. $\quad \$ 142.918 \quad \$ 741,062 \overline{\$ 3,342,614}$ x Net losses sustained during period amounting to $\$ 39,846,235$ in 1932
and $\$ 7,710,879$ in 1931 were charged against reserves. a As a reserve against depreciation in value of portfolio items resulting from the general decline in security values in the fall of 1929 the subsidiary companies of American Founders Corp, appropriated $\$ 10,548,255$ out of surplus arising from the retirement of preferred shares acquired at prices below par. Losses
sustained during the six months ended May 311930 amounting to $\$ 2,877.039$ were charged against this reserve. The proportion of such losses applicable to United Founders Corp.'s ownership as of May 311930 was $\$ 2,056,423$. it was declared by American Founders Corp, on Decc. 21929 and paid
Feb. 11930 out of undivided profits as of the close of the preceding fiscal
year year Nov. 301929 . The proportion of this dividend paid to the public was $\$ 1,822,566$.

\footnotetext{
United'States \& British International Co., Ltd.
 Gross incomeInterest and amortization of discount, debentures Miserest and amortization of discount, debentures.

Dividends paid and accrued on pref. shares_

| \$194,593 | \$387,457 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $28,485$ | 39,044 |
| 111,354 | 158,473 |
| 2,040 | 2,495 |
| 2,964 | 17,844 |
| \$31,390 | \$144,919 |
|  | 43.590 |
|  | 73,591 |
| \$31,390 | \$27.738 |

United Gas Improvement Co. Period End. June 3 .mpanies, Excluding Philadelphia Gas Works Co. Oper. revs. of util. subs $\$ 24,921,706$ \$26,161,6568103,791,085 $\$ 107,436,31$ Operating expenses_..... $14,219,680 \quad 14,848,328 \quad 58,583,145 \quad 61,264,207$
 Gross income

-.-\$11,179.509 | $\$ 11,810,8$ |
| :---: |
| $3,628,1$ | Net income---F-ividends on pref. stkss.

\& other prior deduct'ns
Earnings available for Minority \& former intBalance of above earns.
applic. to UU. G. . . Co.
Earnings of other subs. $\overline{\$ 7,601,896} \overline{\$ 8,182,699} \overline{\$ 32,664,785} \overline{\$ 33,411,937}$ $\begin{array}{llll}1,232,045 & 1,209,420 & 5,008,284 & 4,483,819\end{array}$ $\$ 6,369,85$ $\$ 6,973,279$
607,063 $\begin{gathered}\$ 27,656,501 \\ 2,288,203\end{gathered}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 28,928,118 \\ 2,479,889 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Int. $x$ divs. on invest. $\overline{\mathcal{E}}$
income from other op-

| erations less exp, int. | int |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \& provision for taxes_ | $2,507,535$ | $2,706,766$ | $10,475,515$ | $10,664,388$ |

Total applic. to U.G.I. Co. capital stocks.


Bal. applic. to com.stk. $\overline{\$ 7,601,583} \overline{\$ 8,381,714} \overline{\$ 32,796,354} \overline{\$ 35,356,097}$ outstand'g end of per'd $\quad \$ 0.33 \quad \$ 0.36 \quad \$ 1.41 \quad \$ 1.52$ $\times \$ 1931$ figures restated and adjusted for comparative purposes.
Note.-The above earnings, a pplicable to $\mathbf{U}$. G. I. Co. capital stocks include earnings of subsidiary companies acquired during the period, only
from date of acquisition. Non-recurring income of $U$. $G$. Co . is not incl. (ast complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 9 '32, p. 270

## United Milk Products Corp.

Period End. Tune 30- (And Subsidiaries.) 1932 Mos.-193i. 1932-6 Mos.-1931, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net loss after deprec. } \\ & \text { and other charges.-. }\end{aligned} \$ 7,308$ prof $\$ 23,835$ pror $\$ 16,527 \quad \$ 21,976$


## United States Printing \& Lithograph Co.



## United States Rubber Co.


Loss-1. Net sales or the Samson Tire \& Rubber Corp. and of the Gillett Rubber Co, which have not been included with the sales of the United States Rubber Co., amounted to $\$ 6,202,020$ for the first 6 months of 1932
EP Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 5 '32, p. 1753

## Universal Pictures Co., Inc.

Period Ended April $301932-$ $\begin{array}{rr}3 \mathrm{Mos.} & \begin{array}{r}6 \mathrm{Mos} \\ \$ 521,864 \\ 3\end{array} \\ \$ 340,307\end{array}$ (10) Last complete annual report in Financual Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2362

Vadsco Sales Corp.
1932-3 Mos.-1931.
Period End. June 30tion, taxes, \&ce......Rer Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 21 ' ${ }^{2} 2$, p. 8837

| Vick Financial Corp. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- | 1932. | 1931. |  |
| Interest received and accrue | 99,978 |  |  |
| Profit from sale of securities |  |  | 42.669 |
| Other income. | 11,794 |  |  |
| Total in | 17. | \$237,570 | 74,288 |
|  | 9.276 |  |  |
| Federal \& State taxes paid \& accrued | 39 | 6,472 | 16,3 |
| Net profits | \$187,338 | \$190,796 | \$304,962 |
| Earned Surplus Account. |  |  |  |
| Earned surplus Jan. 1. <br> Net income from operations (as above) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1932.00 \\ & \$ 230.700 \\ & \hline 107 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 418.037 | 485.844 |
|  |  | 86,745 | 33,320 4,614 |
|  |  | \$331,292 | \$247,910 |
| Reserve for Investment Depreciation. 1932. |  |  |  |
| Transfer from capital surplus. Profits from sale of securities $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,250,257 \\ 35,445 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 1931. 650,000 |
|  |  |  | $.714$ |
| Total $\qquad$ \$2,285,703 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,797,103 |
| Balance Ju |  |  | \$1,902,611 |

## Warner-Quinlan Co

Period End. June 30- 1932-3 Mos.-1931. 1932-6 Mos.-1931.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { \& taxes } & \$ 74.926 & \$ 761.580 & \$ 95.842\end{array}$ Note. The above figures include company's proportion of profit or loss of all affiliated companies.
R Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 7 '32, p. 34744.
$\underset{\text { G Months Ended June } 30-}{\text { Walworth Co. }}$ (And Subsidiaries)
 of unused facilities and other incomes, expense Depreciation taken on plant and equipment Interest on notes and drafts
Interest on mortgage and debenture bonds
 ar the quarter ended June 30 1932 net loss was $\$ 263,459$ atter charges (G) Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. quarter of 1931.

## Warren Foundry \& Pipe Corp.

Six Months Ended June 30 (And Subsidiaries). Yet profit after deprec. \& all chgs hares no par stock outstanding
X Approximate figures. 1932 , and baceause of the operating profit of $\$ 28,328$ for the six months of
 leaving the $\$ 3.700$ net loss reported accounted for almost entirely by reserve or uncollectible accounts.
${ }_{1 \times 3}{ }^{2}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 19 '32, p. 2170

## Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

## $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. June 30- (And Subsidiaries). } & \text { 1932-6 Mos.-1931. }\end{array}$

 Net income arter deprec.$\&$ Federal taxes $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Earn.s per sh. on 3,172,- } & \$ 0.07 & \$ 0.30 & \$ 0.19 & \$ 0.61\end{array}$ Hes Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 26 '32, p. 2363

Westvaco Chlorine Products Co.

##  <br> 

ales-nths Ended-



 Shares common outstanding (no par) The net profit for the quarter ended July 21932 was $\$ 67,532$ after charges
and taxes, equal to 10 cents a share on 284.962 common shares comparing with $\$ 151,243$ or 51 cents a share on 225,1551 common shares for the quar-
ter ended June 271931 .
$1 \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 13 '32, p. 1214
Yellow Truck \& Coach Manufacturing Co.
(And Subsidiary)
Period End. June 30-
Net sales.-....--
$\$ 632-015,702$
3

 proportion of net profits or losses of wholly owned and controlled companies ot consolidated
${ }_{108}$ Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 7 '32, p. 3475

## (L. A.) Young Spring \& Wire Corp.

6 Mos. End.June 30- (And Subsidiaries)

| 6 Mos. End.June 30 Gross profitOther prome | $\begin{array}{r} 1932 \\ \$ 32.18 \\ 80,830 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 1931 . \\ \text { Not } \\ \text { Avail. } \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1930, \\ \$ 1,642,25 \\ 114,156 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1929 . \\ \$ 2,138,032 \\ 160,329 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total incor | \$405,648 | \$1,131,620 | \$1,756,381 | \$2,298,361 |
| Interest \% | 324,435 9 | $\begin{array}{r}426.769 \\ 14.142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 505.092 | 537.712 |
| Feder | 10,000 | 81,500 | 147,000 | 210,000 |

Net profit_-.--
Earns. per sh. on $412,5 \overline{0} \overline{0}$
$\$ 61,455$
$\$ 609,209$
$\$ 1,080,654$
$\$ 1,524,825$
 nd taxes, equal to 14 cents a share, comparing with $\$ 376,129$ or 91 cents share in the June quarter of 1931 .
Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 2 '32, p. 2550
Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.
Period End. June 30-
Net after Federal taxes_
Other income-.........
Total income
Depletion and deprec.-. (And Subsidiaries
1932-3 Mos.- 1931 ) Interest, \&c.---charges.-

$\qquad$
1932-6 Mos.-1931.

Net loss. $\qquad$ $\$ 3,288,861 \overline{\$ 1,176,444} \overline{\$ 6,346,597} \underset{\$ 1,099,353}{ }$ and March 12' 32 , p. 1977

## FINANCIAL REPORTS.

## United Founders Corp.

(Semi-annual Report-Six Months Ended May. 31 1932.)
Louis H. Seagrave, President, reports in part:
Interest in Undistributed, Earrinins.- The interest of the corporation in the
undistributed consolidated earnings. of United States Electric Power Corp and of Public Utility Holding Corp. of America (from Interest and div idends only) computed from the latest available reports of those corporations amounted to $\$ 1,218,684$ on an annual basis, or at the rate of $\$ 609,342$ Charges to Reserves.- Net losses sustained during the six months were charged to reserves appropriated from surplus. It will be noted that the dends, investment service fees and other Income, and does not contain any
item of profit or loss on the sale of securities
Changes in Capitalization-No additional cant Changes in capitalization.-No additional capital stock was issued during
the six months. scrip certificates representng fractional shares in the
total amount of 13,146 48-70 shares were not converted into full shares
prior to the expiration of their conversion rights at Dec. 31 1931, and the
outstanding total of common shares and scrip was reduced by that number At the annual meeting of stockholders March 141932 the stockholders
approved the reduction of che amount of the issued common stock from common stock and scrip outstanding, and the reduction of the amount of the issued class A stock from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 250,000$ without changing the number of shares of the class A stock outstanding. The entire amount of
such reduction aggregating $\$ 107,857,125$ was transferred to capital surplus, Additional Reserves.- Subsequent to the reduction of capital and similar and subsidiary investment companies, the directors of Founders Corp have to $50 \%$ of the unrealized depreciation on security holdings as equit equiva 1932. United States \& British International Co... Ltd., has appropriated rominary stock of Trans-Oceanic Trust, Ltd.
Asset Values.-The consolidated asset value of United Founders Corp was 52 cents per share. This asset value is computed on $9,010,848 \mathrm{com}$ mon shares and scrip outstanding May 311932 nating all deferred charges, was $\$ 6.64$ per share on May 31 , after elimiBank Loans.-Bank loans, which at Nov. 301931 were $\$ 3,000,000$, had
been reduced at May 311932 to $\$ 1,500,000$ and secured. Number of Shareholders.-There were 103.670 registered holders of com-
mon stock on May 31 1932, an increase of 4,503 during the six months. STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED
PROFITS AND RESERVES MAY 31 1932. Surplus and undivided profits
 Deduct
Appropriations for res. (see statement below)- $56,389,276$
United Founders Corp.s share of appropriations of sub. cos. from capital surplus and surplus at dates of acquisition.
Cost of investment in securities of sub. cos. in
excess of their book values-charged off. excess of their book values charged off
Balance of share financing \& transformation
expenses charged expenses charged of
Balances, May 31 1932; Capitai surplus.
 Interest in undivided profits of sub. cos.-... dend reserves of subsidiary companie $\qquad$

$43,200,200$
24,842,473
$113,081124,545,030$
$13,688,772$
$4,466,614$
1
3,003,277

$\begin{array}{r}6,856,374 \\ 1,217,437 \\ 48,315,464 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$22,180,340$

$5,575,103$ , 464 56,389,275 | $43,200,200$ |
| :--- |
| $19,097,757$ |

Total as above-.............
Minority interest in above-.......................................
18,687,232

Minority interest in ained during the period
Less. Net losses sustaíned during the period...

Balances, May 31 1932; Applied to investments
Applied to Intermediate Credits...........-
4, 3832,468
 Note.-On May 31 1932, the unrealized depreciation from book value-
cost less reserves- of all investments at then current market quotations amounted to $\$ 80,355.064$. The corresponding amount as of Nov. 30 1931,
was $\$ 161,643,275$. By using then current market quotations except for class A and common
share holdings in United States Electric Power Corp., which are valued share holdings in United States Electric Power Corp., which are valued
at $\$ 14.81$ per share, the unrealized depreciation as of May 311932 a amounted book value of $\$ 14.77$ perresponding amount as of Nov. 301931 , using a

For income statement for 6 months ended May 31 see Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
(American Founders Corp. (subsidiaries, International Securities Corp International Co., Ltdernational Securities Corp.. United States \& British

Assets-
Cass
Invest
Inost
Cost of sec. of subs. investment $\cos$. aecurities sold-not delivered
American \& Cont. Corp. $5 \%$ debs_ Oollateral notes recei
 namortized debenture discount share financing \& transformation expense
Total
Liabilit Securities purchased...-.
Sundry accts. pay., res. for taxes \& current accruals., res. for taxes Partic, by others in intermed. credits $\quad 400.139 \quad$ b $621,554 \quad 4,606,605$ Bank loans ...... $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bonds \& debs. of subsidiary companies } & 28,778,100 & 50,123,400 & 10,000,000 \\ \text { Pref. shares of subs. held by public.- } & 15,521,500 & 19,894,350 & 23,120,500 \\ \text { Pinority shareholders int }\end{array}$ share capital, surplus \& reserves of



 rent market quotations, or as otherwise indicated in the report, except for class A and common shares of United States Electric Power Corp., which
are valued at $\$ 14.81$ per share (being the consolidated book value of that company and subsidiaries as of Dec. 31 1931, based on the company's an-
nual report) was $\$ 84,342,861$. By using then current market quotations, nual report) was $\$ 84,342,861$. By using then currevt market quotations,
or as other wise indicated in the report, throughout, this amount would be or as other wise indicated in the report, throughout, this amount would be
$\$ 26,278,154$. On the basis of the following method, (a) as to bond invest-
ments using (1) par, cost or book value, whichever is lowest for bonds with six highest ratings; (2) market quotations for bonds in default, and (3) for
other bonds (including foreign internal bonds) a write-off of $20 \%$ of their other bonds uncluang , cost, or book value; and (b) valuing stocks at an
depreciation under par
average between quotations at June 30 1931, or subscquent purchase prices average between quotations at June 301931 , or subsequent purchase prices,
and the then current market quotations as May 311932 or as otherwise
indicated in the report; an appraisal of investment securities held indicated in the report; an appraisal of investment securities held May 31
1932 amnunted to $\$ 67,204,424$, c Represented by $1,000,000$ no pa
shares. d Represented by $9,010,848$ no par shares.-V. 135, p. 477 .

American Founders Corp.
Semi-Annual Report 6 Months Ended May 31 1932.)
Louis H. Seagrave, President says in part:
Dividends cumulated but not declared on preferred shares of corporation
were $\$ 225,104$, as compared with consolidated net income after interest, axes and expenses of $\$ 465,656$ Net losses sustained during the 6 months were charged to reserves appro-
priated from surplus. The statement of income shows only income received from interest and dividends, investment service fees and other income, Scrip certificates representing a total of $4,40735-70$ shares were not converted into full shares prior to the expiration of their conversion rights
at Dec. 31 1931, and the outstanding total of common shares and scrip The corporation has outstanding no scrip certificates which are convert-
ble into full shares. Scrip certificates in the form of 140 ths on which onversion privilege expired Dec. 311930 have a redemption value of 1 ents per 140 th, and the 140ths on which the conversion privilege expired Since Nov. 30,1931 the corporation has purchased at prices below par
and retired. 24,387 shares of its $7 \%$ 1st pref. stock and 53,589 shares of its At the annual meeting of stockholders A pril 111932 the stockholders
approved the reduction of the amount of the issued common stock from $\$ 64$, 096,775 to $88,978,091$ without changing tne number of shares of common
stock outstanding. The entire amount of such reduction aggregating $\$ 55,118,685$ was transferred to capital surplus, subsequent to the reduction of capital of American Founders Corp
above referred to and similar reductions authorized by the stockholders of ubsidiary investment companies, the directors of these stocknoiders of ppropriated from surplvs to investment reserves an amount equivalent to United States \& British International Coc., Ltd., has appropriated from surplus, in addition, a special reserve against its investment in the ordinary
stock of Trans-Oceanic Trust, Ltd., as explained in the report of United
States \& British International Co., Ltd., for the 6 months ended May The consolidated net assets applicable to the pref. shares of American ounders corp. at on then currer t valuing intermediate credits at cost less reserve) were $\$ 8,836,186$, which was equivalent to $\$ 56.38$ per share on the total of 156.699 shares of ist pref.
stock outstanding of all series, par value $\$ 50$ per share. The consolidated asset value of American Founders Co
at May 31 1932, aft ${ }^{\text {a }}$ eliminating all deferred charges (based on then current market qu otations, or as otherwise indicated, and valuing inter ommon shares cuistanding May 311932 . If, in substantial accord with the methods which we understand have he approval of the New York State superintendent of Banks in valuing highest ratings held in the consolidated portfolio were appraised the six cost or book value, whichever is lowest; bonds in default at market quotaions; and other bonds (including foreign internal bonds) at a writc-of n average between quotations at June cost or book value: and stocks a prices and the then current market quotations as of May 311932 , or a therwise indicated, the consolidated net assets applicable to the pref would be equivalont to $\$ 153.10$ per share, and the consolidate At July 11932 all salaries have been reduced by an additional $10 \%$ and hated the transfer agent and registrar for the common the corporation has elimiTo reduce the printing, mailing and postage expense of the semi- Bontial eports, these reports are being mailed only to shareholders who request same During the six mont hs several subsidiary companies purchased for retire ment, at prices below hace
The effect of these reductions of the senior capital of subsidiary companies is reflected in the consolidated balance sheet of American Founders Corp tanding at Nov. 301931 of $\$ 46,563,100$ was reduced during companies out o $\$ 28.778,100$, and American \& Continental Corp purchased and helc nits portfolio for future retirement $\$ 1,259,000$ of its $5 \%$ debentures, makin he total of the principal amount of such debentures held for retiremen During the six months United Founders Corp., American Founders Corp nd subsidiaries sold all of their holdings in North \& South American Corp. nsuranshares nc. of Maryland
During the same period United Founders Corp, and American Founders of all interest in the companies in the Founders Group. As of May 3111932 there were 21,635 registered holders of common stock of American Founders Corp., an increase of 1,240 during the 6 months.
For income statement for 6 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS AND RESERVES MAY 311932.

reserves of subsidiary companies.-..............
1,804,139\$33,923,242 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Gain on retirement of debentures acquired below par } & 6,565,834\end{array}$


Net gain to surplus.
$\$ 2,139,521$
of pref. shares of American \& General Securitie

Net increase in bond int, and pref. share div, res'ves
of American Founders Corp and subsidiaries.-.
Surplus created through reduction of stated value of
American Founders Corp common shes
Appropriations for reserves (see statement below) $-\$ 24,100,234$ Appropriations for reserves (see statement below)
American Founders Corp.'s share of appropriations
of subsidiary co.'s from capital surplus and sur
plus at dates of acquisition
Cost of investment in securities of subsidiary co.'s
in excess of their book values-charged off....-.
14,568,07

$13,273,588$
408,888
$2,015,097$
876,633
Interest in undivided profits of subsidiary ocos.

Total surplus and undivided profits.
ppropriations during period:
18.375.217

From undivided profits capital surplus of American Founders Corp
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 8,712,038 \\ 5,711,799 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total as above


Net losses sustained during the period.
Balances May 31 1932-Applied to investments...- $\$ 38,284,780$
Applied to internediate credits_-.........--
$4,032,633$
Note.-On May 311932 the unrealized depreciation from book value amounted to $\$ 38,256,377$. The corresponding amount as of Nov. 301931 was $\$ 79,833,519$
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET MAY 31
 Cost of securities of sub. cos. in ex cess of their book values --.---.--
Amer. \& Cont. Corp. $5 \%$ debentures Collateral notes receivabhentermedate creats namortization deben. disct., share
financing \& transformation expense Total
 Securities purchased (not received)
Sundry accounts payable, reserve for
taxes and current accruals. taxes and current accruals.-......
Bonds \& debentures of sub. co. ref. shares of subs. held by public--
rinority int. in com. shares surplus $\&$ reserves of subsidiary co.'s......Preferred stock- incl-scrip (no par), apital surplus Amer. Found. Corp.
Undiv. protits Amer. Found. Corp.
Participation by others in interme Participation by
diate credits.
nterest in surplus and undivided profits of subsidiary companies
preferred share dividend reserves rererred sn are diviend reserves
Interest in bond interest and divideñ
reserves of


13,791,243 $\quad 8,286,400$
 1,795, $4 \overline{3} \overline{3}$ $1,745,522 \quad 3,809,192 \xrightarrow{3,932,844}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 149,220 & \$ 678,108 & \$ 2,136,409\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}38,4,407 & 519,381 & 1,687,300 \\ 78,788,100 & 50.123,400 & 44,939,500 \\ 7,821,850 & 8,012,650 & 9,837,900\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}3,742,211 & 9,2255,274 & 4,251,749 \\ \mathbf{b 7}, 834,950 & 12,077,250 & \text { a } 13,673\end{array}$
 $1,706,187 \quad 1,987,460$

## Total

 836,759 holdings in subssidiary an
 1932, based on then current market quotations, was $\$ 21$. c Represented pref. (par $\$ 50), \$ 2,118,9506 \%$. 1 st pref. (par $\$ 50$ ), $\$ 5,716,000$. Note. Total market value of securities taken at market quotations,

## Household Finance Corporation.

(Semi-Annual Report-Six Months Ended June 30 1932.) L. C. Harbison, President says in part:

Earnings.- Net income for the period, after all expenses, charge-offs
uncollectible loans, and reserves for depreciation and taxes was $\$ 1$ Por uncoilectible loans, and reserves for depreciation and taxes, was $\$ 1$,
990.232, which compares as follows with net income for he first six months
of previous years: 1928 , $81.10 .987 ; 1929, \$ 1,602,347 ; 1930,1,870,540 ;$
 or 4.23 times the $\$ 2.10$ semi-annual dividend. Assets.- -Net assets of the corporation, after deducting all reserves and
Hiabilities, amounted to $\$ 29,515.094$ on June 30 , an increase of $\$ 343,702$ in the six months since Dec. 31 last. Over $98 \%$ of the corporation's assets are either cash or customers' notes
receivable. These notes receivable are liquidated within nine months, on the average, and all are payable in equal installments within 20 months: nificance, as the values behind the preference stock are largely current assets, cash alone amounting to over $\$ 30$ per share. in bank borrowings
Notss Panabe Banks.. Reduction of $\$ 5.700 .000$ in bank durint the past six months is the result of a program adopted by the cor-
oration last December and concluded eariy in May to place itself io a
thoroughly liouid position. During such a perid as the past six months poranon last December and Doning such a period as the past six months,
thoroughl liquid position. Duris
this liquidity has been conspicuously attractive to bankers. Instalment Notes Receisabple. During the past six months $\$ 32,812,386$
Inder notes receivable have been liquidated by the corporations customers.
of which $\$ 27,78,716$ was reloaned. The corporations.s usual conservative restrictions have been followed in the making of new loans. As a result, the corporation has been obliged to decline a larger percentage, of appli-
cants than in normal times, but this course has been prudent, not only
for the corporation but also for the applicant, as loans are of mosi value
to the borrower when he can repay the principal and interest out of current to the borrower when he can repay the principal and interest out of current
income withoun undue strain. The monthly income of the 143,566 applicants to whom loans were
made during the six months averaged sib0. Under the terms of their contracts thes families are oblige to repay on the average only $\$ 9.70$ per
month of principal or approximately 6 or of their monthly income.
Jone 30 the corporation had 307.952 such families on its books. owing an average of approximately s132.952 These families are widely diversifined.
both as to location in over 91 cities of 12 States both as to location in over 91 cities of 12 States and as to employment
in more than 1,700 occupations. The orderly happening of events in

 factor which operates to eliminate minor irregularities and establish an
average of great stability. In each June and December the corporation writes off out of current too great expense to continue collection efforts. On June 30 or $\$ 830.414$ of such accounts were charged off, compared with $\$ 320,657$ June 30 a
year ago. Not all of these accounts were bad in the usual sense of the word; rather they reflect the extent of unemployment. Factors of over which an honest borrower has no control are taken into accoun by the corporation. The increase in the charge off also reflects the corporation's from earnings promptly. With any renewal of industrial activity, an decrease. This charge off is included among operating expense should in the As an additional conservative measure, the corporation has a constant reserve of $\$ 916,479$ against its receivables. The net figures of $\$ 39,691,787$,
at which the customers' notes receivable were carried on June 30, repre sents a sound liquidation value. three offices and bought two others in different the corporation has sold a few minor consolidations of offices and two new ones have been opened. one branch office. The mobility of its assets normally gives it great flexibility in meeting local conditions by shifting capital from one centre to another. This flexibility is particularly helpful in meeting the conditions Household now operates 148 offices, located in 91 cities of 12 States
where the uniform small loan law or similar laws are in effect. In those where the uniform small loan law or similar laws are in effect. In those fives the corporation an important competitive advantage and continues to afford stockholders a margin of safety. To day 36 States have recognized the value and necessity of small
loans to farmilies for consolidating and refinancing debts, by legislating
on the subject. loan service by fixing an adequate maximum rate of charge and four have established a maximum rate permitting a modified service. In the 12 States where Household operates, it maintains offices in those cities having
large industrial populations where the greatest need exists for this type of service.
Househ
Household Finance Corp. has good business reasons for continuing in
the future as it has in the past to lend money for provident purposes at
the lowest possible rate the lowest possible rate consistent with sound business practices, within the personal finance business is not benefited by unemployment or thard on the part of families with good credit standing will greatly increase. of keeping both its financial and operating structures in such condition
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30

| Assets- | $1932 .$ | $1931$ | Labritites- | $1932 .$ | $1931 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | 6,665,185 | 5,032,622 | Notes pay,-bank | ,150,000 | 6,200,000 |
| Installment notes |  |  | Notes pay.-other | 275,000 | 2,305,000 |
| receivable_-...-3 | 39,691,787 | 42,257,507 | Empl, thritt acets. | 163,980 | 323,453 |
| Other notes and |  |  | Fed. inc. tax-pay. |  |  |
| ather recelivables. | $\begin{aligned} & 71,830 \\ & 47,279 \end{aligned}$ | 345,744 | and accrued. | 630,857 | 586,445 672,326 |
| Notes recelv. from |  |  | Miscellaneous |  | 54,276 |
| employees (class |  |  | Purch. mon. obilg. | ,430,333 | 1,430,333 |
| B com. stk, held |  |  | Res. for conting. | 113,257 | 1,416,794 |
| as collateral) | 134,905 | 130,567 | Partle. pret, stoek | ,933,050 | 9,000,000 |
| Office equipment. | x444,810 | 431,252 | Com, class A stock | 4,559,100 | 2,323,025 |
|  |  |  | Com. cl. B stock_ | ,633,950 | 11,518,050 |
|  |  |  | Su | .388,993 | 3,667,992 |
| Total_.........-47,055,797 48,197,693 $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation of $\$ 215.298$. shares. z Represented by 425,358 n |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## General Corporate and Jnuestment 2ews.

## STEAM RAILROADS.

Sue Pennsylvania Railroad to Enjoin Cith Delivery Plan.-Four Brooklyn
Stion terminal companies filed a joint injunction suit in the Federal District
 was scheduled to begin operating on Sept. 15. N. Y. "Times," Aug. 4, p. ${ }^{29}$ Southern Lines Favored.- Adotion by the I.-S. O. Commission of a revised basis in carload lots from Florida origins to destinations in Eastern runk line and New England territories is recommended in a tentative
report by Commission examiners. "Wall Street Journal," Aug. 3. p. 2. Number of New Freight Cars and Locomotives Placed in Service Declined
During First Six Months.- Olass I railroads of the United States in the first ix months of 1932 placed in service 1,927 new freight cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. In the same period last year, 6,951 new freight cars were placed in service. The railroads
en July 1 this year had 1,951 new freight cars on order compared with 8,963 on the same day last year
The rairoads also placed in service in the first six months this year 34 new locomotives compared with 89 in the same period in 1931 . New 36 theomotives last year. ars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.
Matters Covered in the "Chronicle", of July 30 .-(a) Report by Bureau of
Railway Economics on freight traffic handled by class I railroads of United States, during May D. 728 . French to the presidency, in succession to
The election of Edward S . Fren Morris McDonald, is in no way related to the current consolidation moves.
it was sald in a statement issued by the B. \& M. Aug. 4. No merger it was sald in a statement ssued the statement said.
 petitive railroads, continued have been many instances of saving and profit entirely anairoads by coo-operation. These include trrough runs of locoto
motives of each rairroad over the lines of the other and the recent Newsension.
of operations on 32 miles of Boston \& Maine rails in northern New Harmp of operations on 32 miles of Boston \& Maine rails in nortthern New Hamp-
shire and operation of Boston \& Maine trains over 26 miles of parallel Maine Central ralls."-V. 134, p. 4486.
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry.- Control of Roads.The 1-S. C. Commission has issued supplemental orders aubstitute leases, of the railaccuusind properties of the Dodge City \& Cimarron Valley Ry., Eldorado
roads and
\& Santa Fe Ry, and Ekikhart \& Santa Fe Ry. By orders entered in original proceedings the commission authorized the By orders entered in original proceedings the commispon auties in accordance
with the terms of the leases described the rein. Theseleases were duly executed by the parties. The purpose of the present proposals is to substitute The proposed leases expressly provides that they are to supersede and caneffect from that date to and including Dean. 11132 , and are to continue in year to year, subject to earlier termination at any, time by either party anpon 90 days previous noticic in writing. These provisions do not affect the
nitimate duration of the original leaseholds except as to the time of begin-

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Assumption of Obligation and Liability.
The I.-s. C. Commission on Juty 26 authorzied the company to assume obligation and riability as guarantor, in respect of the payment of the prinstruction Finance Corp., and, as indorser, of not exceeding $\$ 299773$ of of demand notes of the Chartiers Southern' Ry, to be pledged as security pledged for any loan or loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corp.-

Boston \& Maine RR.-Amends Order.-
as amended bysupplemental hardersso as to amermit it its order of July 81926 as part of the basis for the issue of $\$ 13.000,000$ of $7 \%$ prior-pre
 in 1ieu of a like amount of expenditures heretofore made for additions and
betterments.-V, 135 , 813 .
Central of Georgia Ry.-Additional Loan of $\$ 1,043,869$ from Reconstruction Finance Corporation A pproved. See under "Current Events" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 290.
Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.-Additional Loan of \$753,500 From Reconstruction Finance Corporation Approved The I.-S. C. Commission has approved another loan of $\$ 753,500$ to the company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.-V. 134, p. 4655.
Chicago Great Western RR.-Loan of $\$ 1,289,000$ from Reconstruction Finance Corporation Approved.-The I.-S C. Commission on July 30 approved a loan of $\$ 1,289,000$ to the company from the Reconstruction Finanee Corporation
for a period not to exceed three years. Company had asked for a loan of $\$ 2,000,000$.-V. 134, p. 3819.
Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Salary Reduction.cut $10 \%$ as a further economy measure. This makes the third cut within a year. In addition, the road has placed the 5 -day week into effect in

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific.-Investigation into Purchase of Frisco Stock Discontinued.-See St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. below.

## Reduces Salaries.-

The company has announced a further reduction of $10 \%$ in the salaries of those receiving $\$ 10,000$ or over and a cut of $5 \%$ in the pay of all receiving
between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 10,000$.-V. $135, \mathrm{p}, 122$.

Delaware \& Hudson Co.-New Wage Plan.pany, under which its 2,850 operating employees will be paid on a monthly basis, instead of on the so-called dooble standard by which they were paid - Formal agreements accepting the new plan have been signed by the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods, and are effective for one year from Aug. ${ }^{1} 1932$. The brotherhood of trainmen, last to accept the agreement, signed July
having signe previously after several monthers. firemen and conductors,
Under the netiations plan enery work a month, and will be paid for that time, whether he works or not,
but will not receive any overtime, according to
F. L. Hanlon, Chairman of the Board of disciplinary officers for the road. "Every man can bank on 240 hours pay a month," said Mr. Hanlon, month, equivalent to 20 days work. They may increase this to 240 hours
ff their services are require. No man in the operating department will
be permitted to work more than 240 hours a month."-V. $134, p, 2518,2509$.
Eureka-Nevada Ry.-Loan of $\$ 6,000$ from Reconstruction, Finance Corporation Approved.-See under "Current Events" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 290.
Fort Worth Belt Ry.-Control by Texas \& Pacific Ry. Approved.-See latter company below.-V. 132, p. 1985.
Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Investigation of Purchase of Stock by Frisco Discontinued.-See St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. below.
Assumption of Obligation and Liability.-
The I.-S. O. Commission on July 8 authori ed the company to assume
bligation and liability, as guarantor, in respect of a promissory note of the obligation and liability, as guarantor, in respect of a promissory note or the
Now orleans Great Northern Re RR. to the Railroad Credit Corporation
for $\$ 200,000$.-V. 134, p. 3819 .
Hoosac Tunnel \& Wilmington RR.-Loan of $\$ 2 \overline{3,600}$ Approved.-The I.-S. C. Commission has approved a loan of $\$ 23,600$ to the company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.-V. 134, p. 4655.
Long Island RR.-Pays Equipment Trusts.The company August 1 paid off the final installment of $\$ 138.000$ on its
$6 \%$ series 0 equipment truist certificates of 1920 , which were originally


Maine Central RR.-New President.Edward S. French, President of the Boston \& Maine RR. has been
elected President of the Maine Central RR., to succeed Morris McDonald, effective Sept. 1. Mr. McDonald will retain a place on the board of direc-
tors of the latter company.-V. 134, p. 4486 .
Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Securities Authorized.-
The I.-S. O. Commission on July 27 authorized the company (1) to issue
not exceeding $\$ 5,000,000$ of $6 \%$ secured notes and (2) to pledge as collateral security therefor not exceeding $\$ 6.250 .000$ of first refunding mortgage The report says in part:
The aplicant has ourstanding $\$ 10,000,000$ of 1 -year $5 \%$ secured notes
ch whwil manure August 1 1932. The applicant represents that it has no funds with which to pay the notes at maturity. It states that owners of parment thereof the interest of such notes have agreed to accept in full
princinal amount of the notes in in cash dust and the other 1932, one-halr of the principal amount of the notes in cash, and the other half in new notes, and
that llke arransements with the holders of the remaining $65 \%$ of the out-
 notes and distributed them. The applicant expects to make the $50 \%$ cash
payment from the proceeds of a loan of $\$ 5.000 .000$ from the Reconstruction payment from the proceeds of a loan of $\$ 5.000,000$ from the Reconstruction
Finance
July 25 1932. A loan of this amount to the applicant was approved The proposed notes will be issued under and pursuant to, and will be
secured by a trust agreement proposed to be made as of July $29{ }^{193}$, secured by a trust agreement proposed to be made as of July 29193,
by the apilicant with the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., as trustee
The agreement will The agreement will provide for the insue of notes in an angre., ate amount
of not more than $\$ 5,000,000$, and for the pledge with the trustee, as colfirst refunding for the notes, of not exceeding $86,250,000$ of the apponis cont29 1932, will be issuad in coupon form registerable as to princial. in the the
denominations of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$, will bear interest from Aug. 1 932 , at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually on Feb. 1 and Aus. 1 , then outstanding notes of a maturity of two years or less, will exceed
$5 \%$ of the par value of the applicant's securities outstanding. The series B bonds, which are guaranteed an to the payment of interest thereon by
the Canadian racific Ry are now pledged as security for the maturin notes, but wiil be availabie for pledge when those notes are paid. The applicant proposes a pledging ratio of $\$ 625$, principal amount, of bonds,
to $\$ 500$, face amount, of notes. As compensation for its services in connection with this matter, Dillon,
Read $\& C$. is to receive (a) 20 c . for each $\$ 1,000$, principal amount notes deposited with it in accordance with he hlan outlined abount, and (b) 10 c . For each $\$ 1,000$ of deposited notes returned to the depositors, or 1-40.th of $1 \%$ of cash payments accompanying the new notes.- V . 135 .
p. 814.

## Minnesota Transfer Ry.-Bonds.-

$\$ 234,000$ Ist It Mgemmission on July 23 authorized the company to issue companies in reimbursement for advances used for additions and better-
ments.-V. 126. p. 2959.
Mobile \& Ohio RR.
R. - $A$
-Aug. 1 Interest Not Paid.-
Notice having been received that the interest due Aug. 1 1932, on Mobile
 Exchange rules that beginning Aug. 1932 , and until further notice the
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Bonds Auth. The I.-s. O . Commission on July 8 authorized the company to issue not
exceeding $\$ 25,516,00018 t$ \& ref. mitge. $6 \%$ gold bonds, series of 1932 , in
reimburs exeeding
reimbursement of expenditures. heretofore made in paying matured obbil-
gations ithe bonds to be pledged and repledged as collateral security for
short-term notes.

The report of the Commission says in part for a like amount of expenditures made to pay at maturity bonds and other obligations as follows: Description of SecuritiesName of Company- Description of Securities- Amount.




Total With the exception of the promissory notes, the obications show, were asssumed by the applicant in connection with mergers of the properties The applicant states that owing to the condition of the bond market it
does not propose to sell the bonds at this time, that it has found it necessary does not propose to sell the bonds at this time, that it has found it necessary 300,000 , and that it may find it necessary to obtain further loans; therefore. trequests authority to pledge and repledge, from time to time, the proposed
bonds as collateral security for short-term notes at the ratio of $\$ 125$ of bonds such ratio to be maintained by pledge of additional bonds, if so required
by the holder or holders of the notes.- V . 134, p 4656 .
Niagara Junction Ry.-Acquisition Denied.-
pany of control of the railroad properties and franchises of the Niagara
Gorge RR., under lease.-V. 115, p. 2906 .
Norfolk Southern RR.-Receivership. George R. Royall, President of the road, and P. H. Windholz, on July 28
were appointed receivers by Federal Judge Luther B. Way of the U. S. District Court in Virginia on complaint of the Fruit Growers Express Co.
of Delaware
Protective Committee for Suffolk \& Carolina Ry. 1st Consol. Mtge. 5s.-
The committee (below) in a notice to the bondholders says: Receivers have just been appointed by the U. S. District Court. in Virginia,
on the petition of a general creditor, for Norfolk Southern RR. which has acquired and been operating the property subject to the mortgage securing the above bonds ard which hasi assumed the bonds. Taxes on the property
subject to the mortgage securing the bonds are now in arrears, constituting a default under the mortgage It seems desirable that the holders of these bonds should unite so as to be the developments sented to act as a committee for the protection of the undersigned have conof such bonds. They have agreed to serve without compensation but are to be entitled to reimbursement the expenses and any liabilities
The committee urges that the bonds be deposited immediately under a deposit agreement, dated as of July 201932 . 1 Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York); Robert Struthers Member of
Wood, Struthers \& Co. © A. H. S. Post. President of Mercantile Trust Co.

Committee Formed for 1 st \& Refunding $5 \%$ Bonds.-

 George C. Clark (Clark Dodge Bert. E. E. Granbery Chase Harris Forbes
Corp.) and Bertam Perry (Massachusetts Mutua Life Insurace Co.).
Springfield, Mass. Harold Palmer, Sec. 50 Broadway, New York, and MarHolders are requested to deposit their bonds promptly with Central
Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., depositary, in order that concerted action Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. depositary, in order that concer
may be taken on behalf and in the interest of bondholders. Notice having been received that the interest due Aug. 1 1 1932 , on the
1st and refunding mtge. 50 -year ( $5 \%$ ) gold bonds, series $A$, due 1961 , is not being paid. hine Exchange rules that beginning Aug. 1 193 bonds shall be dealt in flat" and to be a delivery must carry the Aug. 1
1932 , and subsequent coupons.
Committee for 1 st 5 s of 1941 and Underlies.-
F. J. Lisman, Chairman of Lisman Corp.
F. J. Lisman, Ohairman of Lisman Corp.i J. Lawrence Gilson, Vice\& Southern 1st 5 s due 1911, Raleigh \& Cape Fear 1 st 5 s due 1943 , and touch with the situation and if it should deem such action advisable. Will of these three issues are requested the meanwhile holders of bonds of any dresses and the amounts of their holdings to the secretary of the committee,
H. J. Lowenhaupt 42 Broa dway. N. Y. City. Cook, Nathan \& Lehman
Norfolk \& Western Ry.-To Pay Bonds Maturing Sept. 1 The convertible $10-20-\mathrm{yr}$. $4 \%$ told bonds mature and will be payable
on or atter Sopt. 1932 at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140
Broadway, N. Y. City, it is announced. The September Broadway, N. Y. City, it is announced. The September 1932 , coupon
should be detached and presented for payment, accompanied with income tax ownership certificate, at the office of the Bancers Trust Co. 116 Wall
St. N. Y. Oity. Interest on bonds will cease on Sept. 1 1932 .- V. 135, p.
123 .

Pere Marquette Ry.-Loan of $\$ 3,000,000$ from Reconstruction Finance Corporation Approved.-See under "Current Events" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 627, 291.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-Plan Well Received.-It was learned August 3 that holders of substantial amounts of bonds and stock of all classes had assented to the plan of readjustment. E. N. Brown, Chairman of the readjustment managers, said:
The large volume of assents to the plan received in the short time since
the plan was published is very gratifying, and I have great confidence the plan was published is very gratifying, and 1 have great confidence
that the plan can be successfully carried out. Howeere. prompt atcion on the part of security holders who have not yet assented to the plan is essen-
tial, since the time for deposit expires on August 15-V. 135, p. 815,627 .

Rock Island-Frisco Stock Purchase Probe Discontinued.-
The I-S. C. Commission on July 14 announced that it has discontinued $\&$ Northern RR. by the St. Louis- San Francisco Ry Ry and of St. Louls-
San Francisco Ry. by the Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry. The report of the Commission says in part:
By order entered Nov. 91931 we institute
By order entered Nov, 91931 we instituted, upon our own motion, a proceeding of inquiry and investigation into and concerning certain pur-
chases of capital stock of the Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR, by the St Louis-San Francisco Ry, and or capital stock of the St. Louis-San Francisco
Ry, by the Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry. Ry. by the Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.
Gulf Mobile \& Northern.
The principal facts concerning the purchase of Gulf Mobile \& Northern
tock by the Frisco, as shown by the record, are as follows: stock by the risco, as shown by the record, are as follows:
The stock purchased consisted of 25,000 shares of common. The purchase was made through Speeyer \& Co, of New York on then open The purk-
between Nov, 21 1929 and April 22 1930, at at total cost including combetween Nov. 211929 and April 22 1930, at a total cost, incuding com-
mission, of $\$ 951,022$, the average cost per share, therefore being commission, of $\$ 951,022$, the average cost per share, therefore, being about
$\$ 38.04$. In making the purchase $\mathrm{Speyer} \& \mathrm{Co}$ acted upon the verbal re-
quest of Edward N. Brown, Chairman of the board of directors and of the
executive committee of the Frisco. At his request, Speyer \& Co. advanced executve commuree
funds for the purchase, holding the stock as security.
For the service rendered. Speever \& Co. received the usual commission and
Soren 50c. per had consulted individually, with other members of the executive com

 chase of 25.,000 shares and authorized acquisition of 5 .000 additional shares
but the lather authorizan was subsequently withdrawn. annual report of the Frisco for the year 1930 was rendered. Frisco Stock.- In relation to the purchase of Frisco stock by the Rock
Island, Browntestified that in addition to holding the positions of Chairman of the board and otive committee of the Rock Island, having held that position since May 1911926 . In stating the reasons for this acquisition the
vitness testified substantially as follows: As more fully appears in the record, which was an application to permit
Erisco representation on the Rock Isiand board through the election of Frisco representation on the Rock Island board through the early part of
three directors, the Frisco in the latter part or 192 and the
1926, had acquired 183,333 shares of Rock Island common stock, paying therefor an average price of approximately 857 a share. For the reasons
fiven by the withess in that proceeding, heregarded it as important for the
fiture of the Frisco that the Rock Island and Frisco should be brought
fol ogether. At the time of this purchase, Frisco common stock was selling

 \$71. 25 per share for the common stock, Commission, completed a capital eorganization, greatich seemed to the witness to place the Frisco stock in much bette position as an investmenti. The improvement in the condition of the Rock
pland and the relative shift in values of Frisco and Rock Island stock made t appear an opportune time to carry out the plan, held in mind for several roads having come through the panic of 1929 in excellent shape, witness
concluded that it was desirable to make the attempt. The Rock Island had, in 1930 . successfully marketed an issue of convertible gold bonds,
ndicating that the financial needs of the company were provided for until ndicating that tirst and refunding bonds would mature. The Frisco in October 1930 had sold $\$ 10,000,000$ of its consolidated $41 / 2 \%$ iness considered this a very good transaction and an evidence of sound-
ness of the Frisco's financial position. When the purchase of Frisco stock by the Rock Island was presented to various members of the executive com-
bittee of the Rock Island, witness had before him the actual earnings of the Frisco for the eight months of 1930 , indicating a surplus above fixed charges of $\$ 3,628,993$ for the period, which was at the rate of $\$ 3.81$ per share on
common stock after allowing for dividends on the preferred.
In addition, hoo corporate surplus of the compan the common stock. On the other hand, witness considered the Erisco in good physical condition and that its pros-
 would earn $\$ 8$ or $\$ 9$ per share on its common stock and was in an easy cash position as the resultof the sale of tits convertible bonds in May. Thereelations between the two companies, including a possible merger, as confecommendation to members of the executive committee of the Rock Island
was based on this conclusion.
A further consideration actuating the witness was the fact that he had "A further consideration actuating the witness was the fact 45,000 shares of Frisco common. That company, witness testified, is a very strong
oompetitor of both the Rock Island and the Frisco. The laws of Missouri, inder which the Frisco is incorporated, reenuire cumulative voting, as do
 a voice in the Frisco management if it chose to exercise it; and through the
wnership by the Frisco of $14 \%$ of the Rock Island's outstanding stock, ownership by the Frisco of $14 \%$ of the Rock island s outstandigg stock, management. Therefore, witneess thought that, as a matter of protection
mor the Rock Island, the Southern Pacific holding of Friso stock should be
for the n some degree offset by the acquisition of an interest in the Frisco by the Rock Island.
in winness opinion, such a transaction as this purchase, if successful,
must be conducted with the knowledge of as few people as possible. Acmust be conducted with the knowledge of as few people as possible. Acive committee or the board of directors of the Rock Island, but before taking action he conferred with a majority of the members of the executive
committee and a member of the finance committee, and secured their approval before any stock was acquired. These conferences were prior to 9 1930. Upon securing approval,
 by the firm for a short time at $21 /$ \% \% interest. This arrangement was confirmed by on the New York Stock Exchange, witness fixing the price hime
limit. The ane avaee cost was approximately s70. per share, including regular
commissions, which constituted the only charges by Speyer \& Co. except the carrying charge of $21 \% \%$ The funds used were those of the Rock
Island on deposit with Speyer \& Co., the balance on hand being subtantial at that time. Whe final settlement was made Dec. 111930 the Rock
siland acount was charged with the total cost, including interest, amounting to $\$ 1,752,872$. The matter of the purchase was submitted to the executive committee and to the board of directors of the Rock Island at their respective meetings held Dec. 10 1930, when the purchase was approved. On the day or the
ratification the market price of Frisco stock was 4934 high and $451 / 1$ Iow.
Ont high and 46 low.
The disclosures by the evidence in this proceeding bring to public attention a practice in conducting the business or ons ins have certain functions
merits condemnation. Stockholders of corporations merits condermnation. Stockholders of corporations have cervessential and
to perform and the rist to estabilish by laws is one that is esser
important. 0 oviously the power to make by-laws would be valueles if

 to actical effect, to an individual member who confers separately and more
or less incientally with certain other. members beofere taking action for
or le cor
the corporation. constitutes a dangerous departure from sound practice
 all reasonable effort be made to preserve the representation of the stock-
holders to the full extent required by the rerulations adopted by them holders to the full extent required by the reruations adopted oy tsiand,
It sems clar that the by-laws of both the Frisco and the Rock Isiand
imply, if they do not direct. that action taken by an executive committee in behalf of the corporation shall be considered at resular meetings or
at special meetings. However, here we are concerned not so much vith at special meetings. However, here we are concerned not so much wuric
the elezality of the procedre adopted as with its bearing upon the public
interest. It is hardly necessary to refer to the advantages of consideration interest. It is hardiy necessary a representative meeting which shall sive opportunity foi interchange of views and discussion, lessening the pos-
sibility of undue personal influence, misunderstanding. and misrepresentation. We are unable to attaca material weight to any the apprise all of the
of premature disclosure of plans can justiry failure to members of an executive commictee of proposed cransactions having an important bearing upon the policy or a rairroad coanon for dispensing with
its finances; or that such danger is suffieient reason
a committee meeting. Each member of the committee should be cona committee meeting. Each member be retained in his position.
sidered worthy of trust or should not
not in particular, it is notewirthy that the Chairman or the executive com-
by experience as well as by mature study of transportation questions to
pass upon the wisdom of the proposed purchase, not only in the interest pass upon the wisdom of the proposed purchase, not only in the interest
of the corporation but from the standpoint of the relation of the trans-
action to the public welfare. In his testimony the Chairman emphasized action to the public welfare. In his testimony the Chairman emphasized
the assertion that his failure to consult all of the members of the executive
committees in these instances was not due to any distruct of the members not consulted

## .

 Another noteworthy feature of the record is the acknowledgment byofficials and directors of the Frisco that, notwithstandink the longexisting
nterest of the Frisco in the Gulf Mobile \& Northern and a knowledge of
feature its advantages as a possible outlet to the Gulf, they were practically i ingorant
of the activities or the Gulf Mobile Northern in acquiring a through route eetween the Guif and the Ohio River with the expqess purpose of forming
connection wwith the Cicao Burlington \&uncy at Paducah. Ky
This This proceeding shows the easy manner in which the boarca, of directors
of these rairoods bore their responsibilites as such. Ouestions of large
inancial importance to the properties and to the stockhol inancial importance to the properties and to the stockholders to whom $n$ casual conversations; large sums were ee expended or or obligated on projects
which, as a board, they had not considered and which, on the transaction The casual way in which the Frisco Board allowed the business of the corporation to be conducted is especcally striking A A verbal request
was made by the chairman of the Frisco, Nov 21 i929, that Speyer \&
Co buy 25 , Co. buy 25,000 shares of Gulf Mobile \& Northern stock. No limit on
he cost was suggested Purchases were completed April 22 I 1930 . Yet no written communication of any sort was exchanged at the beginning, arg appear to have been deposited or interest demanded on the sums
 aproved the same day
It thus appears that for dered to be such by by the many moard whenths an obligation, or what was con-
tion, of aproxilly learned of the transac-
in the books of the cy $\$ 1,000,000$ was outstanding without in the boiks of the company, and was outstanding without any record
board responsible for the conduct of the con knowledge of it by the It is sad that there was necessity for secrecy; that if the approval of would have leaked out and prices would probably have gone up facts elevancy during the period of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ months between the date of had little of purchasing and the date of written notice of the transaction and report ot the board. That the danger was not great is indicated by the fact
that the $\$ 1.000 .000$ investment had shrunk in market value to about

Seaboard-All Florida Ry.-Receivers' Certificates. exceed 309,000 of receivers' certificates, to be sold at not less than par s used to pay taxes.-V. 133, p. 638
Silverton Northern RR.-Loan of $\$ 12,945$ Refused.the I.-s. C. Commission has denied the company's applicaion for a loan of $\$ 12,945$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Southern Pacific Co.-Guarantee of Bonds.
The I.-s. O. Commission on July 25 authorized the Southern Pacific to assume obligation and liability as guarantor in respect of $\$ 35,646,106$,
Central Pacific Railway $4 \%$. 35 -year European loan of 1911 bonds, all
any part of said bonds to any part of said bonds to be pledged and ret
for short-term notes.
The report of the Commission says in part:
The report of the Commission says in part: Aug. 1 1932. is given in the report accompanying our order of July 11932 . It proposes to meet its requirements through the issue of short-term notes
within the limitations of Section 20a (9) of the inter-State Commerce Act. As security for such notes it requests authority to pledge and repledede, upon Central Pacific bonds, which are now in its treasury, and in respect of which, also, it seeks authority to assume obligation and liability as guarantor in the Central Pacific, the applicant, and the United States Trust Co. of The Con, as trustee.
(1) the substitution of the applicant's uncapits April 161931 so as to permit tures submitted as a sart, of the basis for the like amount or capital expendi$\$ 50,000,000$ of 50 year $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, and issue thereen authorized of European loan of 1911 bonds as collateral security for short-term notes.
Stockton Terminal \& Eastern RR.-Loan of $\$ 40,750$ Approved. -The I.-S. C. Commission has approved a loan of $\$ 40,750$ to the company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.-V. 134, p. 3820.
Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Control of Fort Worth Belt Ry.-
The 1.-s. C. Commission on July 20 authorized the acquisition by the
company of control of the Fort Worth Belt Ry, by purchase of its capital
stock. The report of the Commiscion says in pit stock. The report of the Commission says in part:
All the capital stock of the Belt was owned for Arthe capital stock of the Bet was owned for many years by the Fort
Worth stock Yards Co. These companies have their principal officers in
 pany and stockholders in Armour \& Co. are also stockholders in the stockyards company A d decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia,
affirmed in Swift \& Co. vs. United States, 276 U. S. S11, recuires the pack-
ing interests to dispose of their stock interests in stockyards and terminal ing interests to dispose or their stock interests in stockyards and terminal National Co, an investment subsidiary of the Republic National Bepublic
Dallas, for a consideration of $\$ 900000$, contracted company, or its assigns, $60 \%$ of the capital stoct of the Bell to the National convey and cause to be conveyed to the Belt by deeds of general convey and cause to be conveyed to the Belt by deeds of general warranty
foe title to all tracks., rights of way and other properties used by the Beit
or held by it under lease. The stockyards company further aste the to all sums of money which the stockeyards company further be reced to pay
maintain as a reserve fund out of excess income, and all sumstablish and
andich the Belt should be required to pay to this commission as excess income, under
Section 15 a of the Inter-state Commerce Act
 By contract dated July 15 1931, called an option to purchase capital
stock, the Republic National Co. agreed to selt to the Texas \& Pacific. ond
and interest thereon at $5 \%$ per annum from May 1 the 191 Belt for $\$ 900,000$
by the Texas \& Pacific of $\$ 9,000$ in consideration the payment by the texas \& By an escrow agreement dated Aug. 171931 the steck yards company deposited with the Mercantile- Commerce Bank \& Trust
Co of St. Louis. Mo, as escrow agent, 2.400 shares of the capitol stock panys depositing witn the escrow agent the sum to be paid by the Texas \& Pacific for the stock under its option, less dividends paid on the stock.
The other $40 \%$ of the capital stock of the Belt has been purchased by
 Texas \& Pacific assumes no obligation to purchase the 2,400 shares of stock
unless and until it is authori-ed to do so by this Commission but if when so authori-ed, it agrees to buy the 2,400 shares at the price specified and if it shall not be so authori-ed it agrees to substitute for itself another purchaser willing and able to buy and pay for the stock at a price not less
than that agreed to be paid by the Texas \& Pacific In case the Texas \& Pacific, or its substituted purchaser, fails to complete the purchase by
May 11932 , the Republic National Co. is given the right to sell the stock at public or private sale for the highest price offered and if the net proceeds
of the sale amount to less than the agreed purchase price the Texas \& Pacific, or its assigns, agrees to pay the difference to the National company,
The action of the Texas \& Pacific, in obligating itsolf by contract to
assume liability for the payment of the agreed, purchase price prior to provision of the contract was an ill-advised attempt to circumven and It is claimed that control of the Belt by the Texas \& Pacific would result in some important operating economies, as the applicant would utilize its own forces, racilties and equipmenplicant requested that in the event we think the proposed price excessive we "suggest what price will be within
the law ., In view of all the circumstances and conditions we are of opinion the law., In view of all the circumstances and conditions we are of opinion
that the present farir commercial value of the 2,400 shares of capital stock of the Belt proposed to be acquired by the applicant is not more than
$\$ 700,00$. hine facts presented we find that the acquisition by the Texas \&
Uacric Ry. of control of the Fort Worth Beit. Ry. by the purchase of
 will be in the public interest, subject to the observance by the Texas \& Pacific Ry. of the foilowing further conditions proposed by the inter
veners and ace the applicant, to wit: of the Fort Worth Belt Ry as a separate operating unit, but The Texas tions and in directing the affairs of the Fort Worth Belt Ry., and it may employ its own forces, facilities and equipment in effecting overhead, oper-
ating and other economies. A responsible representative of the Fort Worth Belt shall be located in Fort worth so as to preserve for the shipper 2, The present neutrality of handling traffic inbound, outbound, and
switching by the Fort Worth Belt Ry. shall be continued so as to permit Worth and directly or to and from all lines now or hereafter enterin Belt Ry. Without change in places, means or methods of interchang and winhout dis in the 3. The present traffic and operating relationships existing between the Fort Worth Belt Ry. and all lines connecting with its trackes shall
be continued, insofar as such matters are within the control of The Texas \& Pacific Ry
Association car-service rules, without discrimination between proprietary ines and nonproprietary lines. 5 . The Fort Worth Belt Ry, shall accept, handle, place and deliver all cars inbound and outbound, loaded and empty, without discrimination in pamptness or frequency of service, or otherwise, as between cars destined
to or received from competing carriers and irrespective of destination or 6. The National code of demurrage rules, as in effect from time to time, shall be aplied by the Fort Worth Betle Ry to each industry to
team track served by it on all inbound and outbound cars, irrespective team track served by it on all inbound and outbound cars,
7. Any party to this proceeding or any person having an interest in the subject matter may at any future time make application for such modification or tublic interest, and junditionsticon or will be retained to may be reopen requred
in the the pro-
ceeding on our own motion for the same purpose -

Wabash Ry.-Additional Loan of $\$ 4,575,000$ Approved. The I.-S. C. Commission has approved an additional loan of $\$ 4,575,000$ to the company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.-V. 135, p. 125.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Matters Covered in the "Chronite" of July 30-- (a) The original cost of
Mitchell Dam, p. 685; (b) Gas Utility revenues show drop in May
 public utititites ask clarification of order of Public Service Commission-
Hint at resistanco ot ruling ondepreciation if it implies halting of dividends-

American Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings.
For income statement for 3 and 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3453 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Refunding Requirements Reduced from $\$ 42,000,000$ to Less Than $\$ 2,000,000$.-
The Associated Gas \& Electric System has cut its refunding requirements, $\$ 2,000,000$ at the present time, as a result of the latest measure undertaken to meet the note maturity of a subsidiary
In this transaction the Chase Harris F
and other banking houses advanced on Aug. $183,500,000$ in cash in exchange for serial notes of the Pennsylvania Electric Co.. permitting the company on pay orf in cash the balance of the $\$ 9.000,000$ note issue which matured The remaining requirements of the group include the acceptance of the which matured June 15 , of an offer to exchange new 364 -day securities for the $\$ 7,500,0003 \%$ notes. The greater part of the issue has been exconsummation of the plan, In addition, about $\$ 700,000$ of the General Gas \& Electric Corp. serial $5 \%$ gold notes, due on Aus. 1 , have not yet accepted the exchange offer on a par-for-par basis. The total amount of General Gas notes due on
Aug. 15 is $\$ 3,280,000$. In addition to providing for this maturity, the Associated System is planning to offer at an early date exchanges for General

## Bell Telephone Co. of Penna.-Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings DeThe directors have appropriated $\$ 3,349,553$ for equipment, essential
replacements and maintenance. The maintenance figure exceeds by reppacements and mainenancos for like period last year. This brings
about
appropi2, 926 appropriations

Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.-Earninqs.
For income statement for 3 and 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 125 .
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.-Comparative Balance Sheet.-





Total.........121,429,917 120,819,278 Total_........121,429,917 $120,819,278$
Calgary Power Co., Ltd.-Acquisition.-
Central Massachusetts Electric Co.-Rate Decision.-
The petition of customers of this company for a reduction in rates was dismissed by dernings a reduction in rates, the Department states, "Would decreasing earnings a reduction in rates, the Departmen states, "would
semingly affect the credit of the company and make it difficult for it to
render the service which it should be prepared to perform."-V. 123 , p. 841 .

Central Public Service Corp.-Acquisition by Subs.-
See Southern Cities Public Utility Co. below.-V. 134, p. 4490 .

Central States Electric Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.
 a $7 \%$ preferred stock, issue of 1912 , cumulative (par $\$ 100$ ), 75,433 shs.;
serial preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ), preferred stock $6 \%$ series, 101,240 shs.; convertible preferred stock, optional dividend series, 15,838 shs.; con-
vertible preferred stock, optional series of $1929,36,636$ shs.; common stock (no par), $10,130,194$ shs. blinvestments, at average cost' including
valuation placed by the board of directors upon stock dividend stock received carriedto surplus) and common stock of Shenandoah Corp.. valued The corporation is obligated to deliver 16,553 shares of the North American Co. common stock at 882 per share upon the exercise of outstanding purchase warrants exercisable on or before May 1 1933; also, 24.042 shares
at $\$ 5$ per share upon the exercise of an option extending to July 311937 .
Central West Public Service Co.-Exchange Date for Notes Extended.-
Company advises that a high percentage of outstanding notes due Aug. 1
932 have been deposited for exchange under the note exchange plan under which hoteholders will receive a new three year note to be due Aug. 1 1935, if the pa is ach operative. Aug. 16 to enable the remaining noteholders who have not yet deposited their notes to co-operate with the company and work out the situation to the best advantage.-V. 135, p. 628.
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.-Committee Formed for Seven Mortgage Bond Issues.
D. F. Kelly. President of the Fair, heads a protective committee for the according to ar an announcemenent August direct obligations of the company, $1 t$ is stated that immediate con-
certed action is necessary not certed action is necessary, not only for general protection of the bondholders
but also to save and further the work alread quisition by the Chicago Local Transportation Co. of the transportation properties of the Chicago Rapad Transit Oo. and the Surface Line companies. gage bond issues. They are Chicazo Rapid Transit Co. 1st and ref mort


 due Oct. 11945 . The deposit agreement provides for the enlargement of the committee
membership and for andision to solely represemt specific liens should
sufficient confict of interest eventuate The personnel of the committee sufficient conflict of interest eventuate. The personnel of the committee
in addition to Mr Kell follows Lawrence K. Callahan, Capitalist Aithur Annuities): Edwin L. Lobdell (Chairman Edwin L. Lobdell \& Co Inant

Formation of the committee follows the appointment of receivers for the company by the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Hilnois,
Eastern Division. Interest due July 1 on certain of the mortgage bond Eastern Division. Interest due July 1 on certain of the mortgage bond
issues was not paid, making it essential that immediate steps be taken to
隹 consolidate the position of, and to obtain representation for, the holders
of all mortgage bond issues now direct obligations of the Chicago Rapid Transit Co.
To obtain
issues abte urged redesentation by the committee, bondholders of the various issues are urged
of which transferable certificates of deposit for the specific liens deposited
will be will be issued.
Counsel for the committee is Taylor, Miller, Busch \& Boyden, 231 Upon acquiring the transportation properties of the Chicago Rapid the Chicago Local Transportation Co. will be qualified and in a position to portation System for the City of Chicazo and Metropolitan area, which Was approved at a special election held on July 1 1930. Suits bought
testing the validity of this ordinance have been carried to the Hlinois Supreme Court, which has just rendered a decision upholding the valdiity by the Chicago City Council, expires Jan. 311933

## Interest. -

Notice having been received that the interest due Aug, 11932 , on
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Ry, first mtge. 40 -year $4 \%$ gold bonds, due 1938 , is not being paid. The Committee on Securities or the New Yurker notice the bonds shall be dealt in . Mlat" and to be a delivery must
carry the Aus. 1 mone carry the Aug. 1 1932, and subsequent coupons.-V. 135, p. 293.

Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago.- $\$ 18,000,000$ Bond Issue Oversubscribed.-An oversubscription of the issue of $\$ 18,000,0001$ st mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series G, offered Wednesday has been announced by a nation-wide banking group headed by the Continental Illinois Co., as syndicate manager, the First Union Trust \& Savings Bank, and the N. W. Harris Co., Inc., and including Guaranty Co. of New York, the National City Co., Chase Harris Forbes Corp., Bankers Trust Co., the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, and Field, Glore \& Co. In co-operation with the Continental Illinois Co., syndicate manager, Guaranty Co. of New York is acting as eastern syndicate manager. The bonds were priced at 93 and int. to yield about $6 \%$ and were quoted among dealers Wednesday afternoon at a substantial premium above the offering price.
Dated June 1 1932, due June 11962 . Princtipal and int. (J. \& D.),
ayable at Continental Illinois Bank \& Trust Co. (trustee). ©hicago, payabe at
or at Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
40 days' notice at following prices and ill or part at any any time upon
 at 102 thereatter and on or before May 311961 at 101 , and thereafter
to maturity at 100 . Interest payable without deduction for any Federal income tax not in excess of $2 \%$ per annum, Company will agree to referal
upon proper and timely application, the Penn. and Conn. personal property
亚 taxes at a rate not exceeding 4 mills, the Calif. personal property tax at a
rate not exceeding 2 mills, the Ohio personal property tax at a rate not exceeding 2 mills or $5 \%$ per annum of the income yerd., the Marrland se-
curities tax at a rate not exceeding $41 / 2$ mills, and the Mass. income tax
at a rate not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum of interest, to holders resident in
those $\$$ tates. Denom. $\mathbf{c}^{*} \$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$, and $\mathrm{r}^{*} \$ 1,000$, $\$ 5,000$ and those Sta
$\$ 10,000$.
or any supplement - Company has agreed, but not as a part of the mortgage (non-cumplative) of the maximum amount of series $G$ bonds issued, to be used for the purchase of series $G$ bonds in the market if a vailable at prices
not exceeding par and int. Issuance and sale of these series G bonds have been authorized by the
Illinois Commerce Commission. Listing.- Company has agreed to make application to list these bonds on Data fon Longe.
Business.-Company does substantially the entire central station electric light and power business in Chicago, the second largest city in the United systems in the world. Company's subsidiary, Commonwealth Subsidiary
Corp., has investments mainly in companies whose business is affiliated with, or closely related to, the business of Commonwealth Edison Co. generating capacity is i...94,500 kiw. not including allotments of capacity
in the generating scations of Chic'go District Electric Generating Corp and Super-Power Go of Hinois. Company owns 105 sub-stations and of overhead conductors, 9,500 miles of underground conduit, 3,600 miles of capie, and 36,700 transizarmers. Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., outstanding with the publimpany and 31 1932, after giving effect to this financing, was as follows:
First mortgage gold bonds (various series, incl this issue),-- $\$ 175,000,000$ Commonwealth Electri Co. 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, due 1943 Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. $51 / 2 \%$ gold debs, series A, $20,000,000$
 Purpose. - Proceeds from these bonds will be used to reimburse the
company in part for capital expenditures heretofore made in the development of its properties and for other corporate purposes. Cash on hand after such reimbursement will be used to retire temporary bank loans incurred
in connection with the payment, at maturity, of its $\$ 20,000,00031 / 2 \%$ notes due July 30 1932.
Earnings. Consolidated earnings of the company and Commonwealth
Subsidiary Corp. for the four year ended Dec. 311930 as prepared by Arthur Young \& Co. (C.P.A.) from annual audit reports certified by them, and Andersen \& Co. an
Calendar Years-
$\qquad$ Revenue.
$-\$ 71,628,560$
$77.042,776$
$83,486,745$
$84.004,438$
$80,417,050$
$79,232,551$ Other
Income.
$\$ 1,676,1$
$2,758,4$
3,250,
3,987,
4,039,

c 4,132, | a Net |
| :---: |
| Earnings |
| 0 |
| $830,686.68$ |
| $833,999.90$ |
| 7 |
| $95,681,27$ |
| 9 |
| $153,768,69$ |
| 1 |
| 43.047 | ncome for the four years ended Dec. 31 1930, includes all interest and for 1931 and the year ended March 311932 includes interest and dividends panies. e Since March 311932 , income from certain of the company's hown above. d Year ended March 31 . onM arch 311932 , after giving effect to this financing, amount to $\$ 7,905,650$

and on total funded debt amount to $\$ 9,005,650$.
For the year ended terest amortization and F 31 1932, net earnings before depreciation, alone, exclusive of any earnings of, or income received from, Commonwealth deducting depreciation of $\$ 5,932,770$, such net earnings were equivalent to 3 times such annual interest requirements.
Security. -The mortgage, under which the
security.-The mortgage, under which these bonds are issued, is, in the
opinion of counsel, a direct mortgage lien on all the fixed properties, rights and franchises of the company now owned and on all such property hereafter acquired against which any bonds may be issued under the mortgage subject only to the lien of Commonwealth Electric Co. 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds,
due 1943 , for the discharge of which an amount has been deposited with the trustee under the mortgage securing the series $G$ bonds, estimated to be sufficient to pay the principal of such bonds and the interest thereon to
maturity. The total mortgage debt of $\$ 177,513,000$, as of March 311932 , fter giving effect to this financing, compares with the company s invest\%aroprys zmor

Condensed Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheel-March 311932
Giving effect to sale of $\$ 18,000,00051 / 2 \%$ series $G$, and to negotiation of of the proceeds of this financing in connection with the payment at maturity of $\$ 20,000,00031 / 2 \%$ notes due July 301932 , and the mak
Assets-
Plant, prope
Plant, property rights. \&e._ $\$ 308,865,100$ Capltal stock-................. $\$ 168,969,200$
Investment In \& advances sub. \& affillated cos., \&c.Debial deposits \& funds-Prepard acets, \& def. charges Other
Cash.
Acts.
Mat. Mat. \&eceivable, less reserve Other current assets......-

Total
$\qquad$

| Capltal stockFunded debt | 0 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 197,513,000 |
| Bk. loan due after Mar. 31 '33 | 2.000,000 |
| Purch. money obligations. | 3,500,000 |
| Est. oblig. to employees' |  |
| Invest, \& savings funds |  |
| ustomers' deposits |  |
| Accts. \& dividends payable | 5,907,435 |
| Contr. oblls. to atfil. cos., \&ce 6,472,392 |  |
| Accrued taxes \& municipal compensation. | 14,938,076 |
| Accrued int. on funded debt- | 1,715,737 |
| Misc. current liabilities... | 640,005 |
| Retirement (deprec.) reserve | 44,437,469 |
| Amortization reserve. | 4,467,300 |
| Pension \& Insurance reserves | 10,891,126 |
|  | 7,441,242 |

Connecticut Power Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June
partment" on a preceding page.- $\mathrm{V} .134, \mathrm{p} .4156$.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.-Bonds Sold.The National City Co. announces that the $\$ 30,000,000$ 25 -year $5 \%$ gold debentures bonds have all been sold and the syndicate has been closed
For income statement for 3 and 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Consolidated Gas, El. Lt. \& Pr. Co., Balto.- Earnings. Department" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 463
Denver Tramway Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3455 .

## Duquesne Light Co.-Earnings.-

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on s Dreceding page.-V. $135, \mathrm{p}, 817$,
Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Earnings.
12 An analysis of surplus and a comparative statement of income for the



to July 20 1933. Arrangements have been made to ext now been extended the American \& Foreign Power CO... Inc. mank to tons ond to oct. 850.1933

 Company, was funded by the isuance by American \& Foreign Power Coo Which was made subordinate to other then existing induebtedness of American $\&$ Foreign Power Co., Inc. but only so long as any portion of the bank loans of that company remains unpaid
its current assets) carries in its investment account (as distinguished from pany has its principal investments holding companies in which your comInc., American Gas \& Electric Co. American Power \& Lieign Power Co. are held free of pledp..
panies nor do they have any loans from any subsidiary these holding comthese holding companies has any bank debt except subsidiaries of American \& Foreign Power Co... Inc., which have bank debt equivalent in United States currency to approximately $\$ 1,200,000$.
Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light \& Light Co., Electric No operating subsidiary owns any securities of any of these holding companies. None of the companies-holding or operating-owns any stock of
Electric Bond \& Share Co.
The business generally of the depression has resulted in further curtailment in demand for electric, gas and other utility service, particularly for industrial 12 months ended June 30 1932, as compared with the 12 months onded June 301931 , the combined operating revenues, as reported, of all comof your company (i.e., subsidiaries of American Power \& Light Co., Na-
tional Power sunsidiaries of United Gas Corp.) dectined $\$ 18,214,210$ (from $\$ 247,758,317$
to $\$ 229.544,107$ ) including to $\$ 229,544,107$ ). Through the application of operating economies these reductions in operating revenues. As a result the total operating expenses, ended June 30 1932, as compared with the as reported, for the 12 months operating revenues $\$ 101,568,722$ to 888,667 269). Thus the decline in reductions. For this same period taxes, as reported, increased $\$ 1,265,640$,
In addition to operating expenses and taxes, these companies In addition to operating expenses and taxes, these companies have large
charges which are practically fixed, such as cepreciation, interest on bonds for in full before any prerred stock dividends, all American Power \& Light Co. has omitted the declaration of the semi-
annual stock dividend of $2 \%$ on its common stock ordinarily payable quarterly dividend of 25 Light Corp. has omitted the declaration of the
quare share on its common stock and the
quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on its second preferm ( 87 ), ordinarily payable Aug. 1. United Gas Corp. has paid no dividends for the period ended Feeb, 299132 . No dividend quarterly payment made
and $\$ 6$ preferred stock of American \& Foreign Power Co. Preferred stock
nc. have been paid since the quarterly payment made Jan 21932 . The last dividend
paid on the second preferred stock series A $(\$ 7)$, of that company was
May 291931 , which covered the May 29 1931, which covered the dividend for the quarter ended Sept. 30
1930 Dividends on these preferred stocks and second preferred stocks on which dividends have been ormitted are all cumulative. months ended June 301932 , were approximately $29 \%$ less than for the 12
months ended June 30 1931. This substantial reduction has been accomplished despite the necessity of maintaining a staff adequate to render the to problems resulting from the depression. To render these services ident company maintains a staff, expert in the handling of all phases of the public
utility business, including those of executive operating, financing, engineering, construction, accounting, auditing, legal, rate, customer relations, 900 people located at the office of your company in New York or on temin the compensation the client companies. General reductions were made services rendered in 1931 and 1932, the last reduction being effective June 1 1932. Compensation paid principal officers of the company has been cut drastically. The expenses shown in this report for the 12 months ended tion and other economies
The net assets of your company at June 301932 , including the securities
on the basis shown in the balance sheet were equivalent to share on the $\$ 6$ and $\$ 5$ preferred stockseet were equivalent to $\$ 131.95$ per ing $\$ 100$ per share for all outstanding preferred stocks, were equivalent to

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 隹 | 10,660,174 | Accts. |  |  |
| Ime deposits-- 9,550,000 | 35,584,112 | Divs. declar |  |  |
| receivable__-x61,65 |  |  |  |  |
| cets. recelva |  | Common sto |  |  |
| cer int \& dive |  | divs, paya | 374,92 |  |
| receivable---- iscell. current d770, | 396.3 | Miscell. curr |  |  |
| assets_----.- 81.032 | 118,26 | Lab!t. to |  |  |
| ankers |  | Dref stock |  |  |
| securities |  | common |  |  |
| other. sh |  | a Capital sto |  |  |
| term securs--- 1,894 |  | Reserve |  |  |
| Investments._ $452,802,519$ | ,320 |  | 99,728 | 715,675,748 |
| charges $\quad 702,827$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\ldots$.....-554,250,085 1014261,141 Total .......-554,250,085 1014261,141 <br> $\mathbf{x}$ American \& Foreign Power Co., Inc., $\$ 35,000,000$; United Gas Corp., $\$ 25,925,000$; Emprezas Electricas Brasileiras, S.A., $\$ 731,300$ a Represented by: $\$ 5$ preferred stock (no par), 300,000 shs.; $\$ 6$ preferred stock (no par), 155,655 shs.; common stock and scrip. ( $\$ 5$ par), $5,039,618$ shs. b Calculating quoted securities at June 30 1932, quotations and taking $\$ 20,000,000$ Cuban Electric Co. $6 \%$ 20-year debenture bonds, series A, at book value (principal amount) and securities of wholly owned subsidiaries at an arbitrary amount of $\$ 2,750,000$ (book value $\$ 4,784,929$ ), this figure c Cash only. d Accrued interest receivable only.-V. 134, p. 3822. |  |  |  |  |
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Electric Public Service Co.-Aug 1 Coupons Not PaidKauffman Committee Urges Deposit of Secured Bonds with Old Committee. -
The committee for the protection of the holders of the 15 -year $6 \%$
secured gold bonds, series $A$ and series $\mathbf{B}$, and 15 -year $51 / 2 \%$ first lien collateral bonds, series C (J The coupons on the 15 -year $6 \%$ gold bonds, series B due Aug 1032 ere not paid. Company ent before an actual default can be declared on the to make such pay-解 A and the series O secured bonds are all issued under the same in default, on all bonds. Therefore, it is more ne series B will constitute a
dessary than ever for all secured bondholders to unite for their protection
of which W. W. W. Turner of R. E. Wilsey \& Co, is the Chairman committee to deposit your bonds. We advise you not to do so, and recommend that deposit your bonds with our committee 1932 for y. Our committee was formed prior to April 11932 for the sole purpose of
protecting the holders of secured bonds. When the company went into
the hands of a receiver, and we learned that an effort was to be made to
reorganize the Empire Public Service System, of which the Electric Public reorginize the Empire it was apparent to ust that the holders of the secured Service Co. is a part. it was apparent to us that the holders of the secured
bonds should unite for their protection. Accordingly on March 29 we bonds shour irt request for a deposit oon bonds. Since it on orgarization our
made our
committee hat repeatediy informed you of matters affecting your interests committee has repeatedly informed you of matters affecting your interests
and has exercised its influence for your protection. W. W. Turner. Chairman of the new committee, was an original member of our committee and
signed the bondholders' protective agreement on March 29 1932. He resigned therefrom on April 1 and in a letter to os ecured bondholders dated April 11 he said: "I am no longer in sympathy with the necessity of such
committee.." Apparently Mr. Turner has now reverted to his original committee. Appareatily Mr. Turner has now reverted to his original
position, but instead of supporting our committee he is endeavoring to se-
cure the deposit of your bonds with an entirely new committee. ure the deposit of your bonds with an entirely new committee.
The properties operated and owned by the operating subsidiaries the securities of which are pledged as collateral for your bonds are valuable.
Our committee believes that with careful handling the situation can be worked out bondholders. been deposited with our committee a substantial amount of
There has ber bonds. If we are to succeed in protecting your interest, we
the secured bor need your co-operation and we urge you to deposit your bonds immediately
with the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York City, depositary of this committee. $\mid$ The committee now consists of James Lee Kauffman, Chairman; Julian D. Anthony, Bartlett Beaman, Robert M. Hopkins and Charles M.

Erie Lighting Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 127, p. 1524 .

## Federal Light \& Traction Co.-Div. Action Postponed.-

 The directors on Aug. 3 deferred action on the stock and cash dividends September meeting of the board. In each of the 14 preceding quartersa cash dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share and a $1 \%$ stock dividend were paid
on this issue-

General Gas \& Electric Corp.-Holders of $5 \%$ Serial Gold Notes due Aug. 151932 Urged to Accept Exchange Offer. The Associated Gas \& Electric Securities Co., Inc., in a letter to the Under date of June 251932 you were advised that General Gas \& Electric Corp. had outstanding $\$ 1,826,0005 \%$ serial gold notes maturing Aug. 15 .
Efforts to meot this maturity in cash either through a bank loan or through the sale of securities have so far been unsuccessful. The Associated
Gas \& Electric Securities Co., Inc., in its leter or or june 2 . came to the
assistance of the corporation by offering 1st \& ref. Pennsylvania Power Co.. in exchange for the notes of the corporation of
This maturity The Assciated Gas Electric Securitie Coor nc. further
this agreed that if $\$ 1,550,000$ of the notes of this maturity were deposited under
the exchange offer, it would accopt, in 1leo of the notes of this maturity
which it accuires upon such exchanges, similar notes maturing not earlier
than Aug. 15 1933. Ther still remain outstanding S747.000 of the notes maturing Aug. 15
1932. Unless S471.000 additional principal amount are deposited on or 1932. Unless $\$ 471,000$ additional principal amount are deposited on or
before Aug. 81932 the exchange offer for 1 1st \& ref. mitge bonds ort Northern
Pennsylvania Power Co. does not become effective. If the Associated Pennsylvania Power Co. does not become effective. If the Associated
Gas \& Electric Securitios Co.. Inc. elects to declare the exchange offective.
 Recognizing that some holders of short-term notes are disinctined to exchange them for long-term bonds, notwithstanding the quality of such
bonds, and with a view to meeting this situatioon, Associated Gas \& Electric Securities Co, Inc. offers as an alternative the privilege of exchanging the
$5 \%$ notes of General Gas \& Electric Corp. maturing Aug. 15 1932. For new will rank equaly in all respects with the 5 . serial notes of the ocorporation
which you now hold and will have the advantage of a higher interest rate. Which you now hold and will have the adyantage of a higher interest rate
With a view to being as helprul as possible in providing for the Aug. 15 1932 maturity, the Anse that the aggregate principal amount of notes of that maturity deposited for exchange for Northern Pennsylvania Power Co.
st \& ref. mtge. gold bonds and for the new $6 \%$ gold notes of General Electric Corp. due Aug. 15 1934, aggregate at least $\$ 1.700 .000$, it will accept $5 \%$ serial notes of that corporation due Aug. 151935 for all notes
received in exchange for Northern Pennsylvania Power Co. 1st \& ref. mtge. gold bonds. This action would, of course, materialy improve the position
of all other holders of the notes of General Gas \& Electric Corp. of all maturities.
Holders of the
$5 \%$ notes maturing Aug. 15 1932, who desire to accept this offer should send in their notes with the coupons due Aus. 151932 N. Y City, or to Public National Bank \& Trust Co., 76 William St.
New York. Payment or the coupon due Aus. 151932 will be made in
cash at the time notes are received.
Delivery of the $6 \%$ notes due Aug cash at the time notes are received. Deliivery of the $6 \%$ notes due Aus. 15
1934 will be made as soon as practicable after receipt of the $5 \%$ notes.
This offer will expire at the close of business on Aug. 141932 unless extended.

## Preferred Stockholders' Committee Files Suit.-

Suit was instituted Aug: 3 in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York agairs assoctors that company and of General Gas \& Electric Corp., by George F . Sargent, William T . Shackelford and Arthur A. Nessen . .epre
senting the preferred stockholders protective committee of General Gas \& Electric Corp The complaint asks for an injunction against the continuance of the many acts complained of, the appointment of a receiver, an accounthe many
removal of the ofricers and directors of General Gas \& Electric Corp. the rescission of the conveyances by General Gas \& Electric Corp. of its properties to Associated Gas \& Electric Co., and the restoration Corp. of its prop-
$\&$ Electric Corp. of its
Gas \& Electric Corp. of its man
wrongfully diverted from it
wrongfully diverted from it iton the properties of the corporation now in the hands of Associated, subordination of the securities of the corporation
held by Associated to the securities outstanding in the hands of hald br Associated to the securities outstanding in the hancis of orther
held by,
parties and the restoration to the corporation of the dividends paid by it Proceedings sor appointment of a receiver of General Gas \& Electric Corp.
in Delaware are still pending. Other legal proceedings are in contemplation in further protection of the rights of the holders of the issues of pref. stock acording to a statement or the committee, made public along with the bill
of complaint. The committee has not connection with the management of General Gas \& Electric Corp It states that it intends to obtain or the the
stockholders of General Gas \& Electric represented by it $a$ complete disstockholders of General Gas \& Electric represented by it ". a complete dis-
closure of information concerning its affairs which has been denied to many stockholders who have requested it." The committee says that it "intends vigorously to pursue every remedy which may be available to it to accomFrank B. Cahn is Chairman of the protective committee which includes
Walter H. Buck and Joseph Glass. J. F. Gillis is Secretary and Olcott, Holmes, Glass, Paul \& Havens, counsel
President Issues Statement on Receivership Suits.-J: I. Mange, President, in a letter to stockholders states:
in the Chancery Court, Delaware, demanding a receivership for con filed tion. This proceeding has been followed up by the filing of another corporain the U . S. District court for the Southern District of New York, in
which a receivership for corporation is again demanded. The original proceeding was brought by two stockhoiders who own, according to the preferm priousy co-operating with the other two holders, and their holdings total only 180 shares.
These stockholders have
any utterly regardless of the ched these attacks upon the credit of com1932 amounting to $\$ 1,826,0005 \%$ serial gold notes. Their action necessarily, and we believe designedly, hinders and embarrasses the efforts of
companies, to provide for this maturity and thus avoid action by its credEach and every stockholder is interested in having the company main-
Ein its credit by meeting this maturity. The attack of these stockholders t this particular time demonstrates their inability to appreciate their duty It is useless to deny that the inspired publicity accompanying the filing of such suits is harmful to the credit of company. The company will resist,
and we believe will resist successfully, these legai proceedings. The remedy sought would serve no useful purpose, it would precipitate the maturity
of all the note issues, set u a reevivership, which would be wasterul and
expensive, and foree a sale of assets in a period when prices are abnormally ${ }^{10 w}$ These litgaints have now organized a committee which primarily reprefirrms acting as counsel for the committee and who, no doubt, hope to
benefit financially. This committee is soliciting the stockholders to deposit their stock with the committee. lotter to you is to ask you ti give serious consideration to to te consequences attendant upon these attacks upon com-
pany beore you deposit your securities with that committee You should also consider carefully whether you care to share in the responsibility for
legal fees and expenses incident to protracted litigation. This may amount egal fees and expenses incident to protir
to a very large sum. $-\mathbf{V} .135, \mathrm{p} .465$.
Hackensack Water Co.-Earnings.-
rtment" on a preceding page.- $\mathbf{V}$. 134, p. 3980.3 see "Ea-nings De-
Hydro-Electric Securities Corp.-Dividend Omitted.-
 about this time on the no par value common stock. A dividend on Mart. while in September 1931 a distribution
per share was paid on Maren this issue, as against 35c. a share in March
of 30 c . a share was made on


Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings.International Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Contracts in China.-
The New York "Times" of July 22 had the following
A series of agreements has been concluded between the Chinese Gov-
rnment and subsidiaries of the International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. which will give the American group an important additional share of the telephone and telegraph commumicathons business in chith the Minister
The Mackay Radio $\&$ Telegraph Co. has concluded with of Communications of China an agreement for the exchange of radio-
telegraph traffic between China and the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines. This agreement, to toether with the existing radio-telegraph
services to Honolulu and the Philippines, gives Mackay Radio a complete services to Honolulu and the Philppies,
transpacific service in addition to ts services to South America and Europe. The China Electric Co, another International subsidiary, has concluded a further agreement with the Ministry of Communications of china for the
erection of four radio-telephone transmitting and receiving stations for Ohinese cities will be connected in this manner.
In addition, an international radio telephone stion will be built at Shanghai so that the rest of the world can be connected to the more than
100,000 telephones now in China. The International group also controls the 100,000 telephones now in China. The International group also controls the
Shanghai Telephone Co., serving the International settlement at Shanghai which it has recently converted to more than $93 \%$ automatic operation. will operate the Bell System in 1931 and which is now operating as far as
originated by
and originated by the Bell System in 1931 and
Hawain, where telephoore communication
continuously available.--V. 135 , p. 817 .

Interstate Railways.-Protective Committee. In view of te non-payment of the coupons due August 1 1932, on the
collateral gold trust 4s, due Feb. 1 1943, owing to the failure of the Wyoming Valiey Public Service Co (a subsidiary to receive the rentals due
July 15 1932, from The Wilkes--1are Ry. Corp., lessee. at the request consented to act as a protective committee for the bonds. Deposits of bonds Annuities Philadelphia, as depositary.
 on Lives \& Granting Innuities) Philadelphia; Saul. Ewing, Remick \&
Saul, Counsel. Packard Bldg... Philadelphia; L. J. Clark, Sec., Packard
Bldg., Philadelphia.-V. 134, p. 2718 .
Johnstown (Pa.) Traction Co.-Reorganization Plan.A plan for the reorganization of the company now in reeeivership, has of this committee have the endorsement and co-operation of the five pro-
tective committees formed earlier to act in the interest of the holders of the various classes of outstanding securities of the company. of the reorganization committee. Other members of the committee are of the reorganization committee. Other members of the committee are
E . Clarence Miller and $J$. M. Murdock. Each of the three members of the reorganization committee is a chariman of one of the several protective
committees. Mr. Neff is chairman of the committee for holders of the committees. Mr. Neff is chairman of the committe for holders of the
Johnstown Passenger Ry. 2 nd mtge .30 year $4 \%$ consolidated first mortgage The plan in substance provides that a new corporation, to be formed un-
der the laws of Pennsylvania, shall acquire by foreclosure, trustees' or der the laws of Pennsylyania, shall acquire by foreclosure, trustees' or
receivers' committee, ail or the property and franchises of the Johnstown Passenger
Ry, and the Johnstown Traction Co. Ry, and the Johnstown raction Co .
dheorganization committee advises that holders who have already consent to the plan need take no affirmative action on the reorganization. Holders who have not yet deposited their securities with the appropriate protective committee may become parties to the plan and agreement by
depositing their securities. All deposits must be made before August 25 . .154, p. 2905.
Los Angeles Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings.For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Del.).-Earnings.For income statement for 12 months ended Ju
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 295.
Lower-Austrian Hydro-Electric Power Co. ("Newag"). -Aug. 1 Interest Not Paid.-
The interest due Aug. 1 1932, on the guaranteed 20 -year closed first
mortgage sinking fund $61 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due 1944, is not being pald.-
Metropolitan Edison Co.-Bonds Listed.-
bonds for $\$ 4,594,100$ 1st mtge. gold bonds, series F. $5 \%$, dated May 1 1932 and due May 11962 .-V. 135 , p. 818.
Municipal Service Co.-Tenders.-
The Pennsylvania Co. or Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. trustee, will until Aus. 12 receive bids for the sale to it of 30 -year $6 \%$


New England Power Association.-Earnings.- "Earnings For income statement for 3 and 12 months ended Ju
Department" on a preceding page.-
. 134, p. 3825 .
New York Edison Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 12 months. ended June 30 see "Earnings.
Department" on a preceding page. -V .135, p. 127 .

New York \& Queens County Ry.-Sale Confirmed.at foreclosure on July 8 was confirmed July 29 by Supreme the company Tank F. Adel, who appro New York Rapid Transit Corp.-Bonds A pproved.The application of the corporation for permission to issue $\$ 5.694,763$
1st \& ref. mitge. $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds has been approved by the
Transit Commission.-V
New York Steam Corp.-Listing of $\$ 8,700,000$ 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, $5 \%$ Series Due 1956 (Due Nov. 1 1956).-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 8,700,000$

pearment on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4492.
Northern States Power Co. (Del.).--Earnings.-
For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings DeFor income statement for 12 months ended Juee 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 818 . Oley Valley Ry.- Service Abandoned.last car ompany abandoned service on July 21 , with the dispatch of the 22 -mile line from Boyertown to Reading, Pa.-V. 135,

Omaha \& Council Bluffs Street Ry.-Tenders. a.m. on Aug. 22 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st conolsidated until
 at a price not exceeding the prevailing market price and int. The company
will also purchase certiricates of deposit representing the bonds issed under
deposit agreements dated Aug. 10 1927 and Dec. 151931 .-V. 134, p. 4660 .

Ottawa Valley Power Co.- New Control.Control of this company, formed in 1930 to develop a hydro site at
Cowser Fals on the Ottawa River in conjunction with the Hydro-Itectrie
Power Commisson of Ontario has been acquired by the Calgary Power Power Commission of Ontario, has been accuired by the Calgary Power
Co., Ltd. ("Electrical World.")-V. 134, p. 3273.

## Pacific Public Service Co.-Earnings.-

## For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended epartment on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 629 .

Penn Central Light \& Power Co.-Registrar. Ten Bankers trust Co. has been apporinted repgistran for $\$ 5$. series cum.
pref. stock and $\$ 2.80$ series cum. pref. stock.-V. 134, p. 3825 .

Pennsylvania Water \& Power Co.-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 301932 see "Earning Popartmemè" on a preceding page.
Charles E. F. Clarke, President,

Charles E. F. Clarke, President, says: capital stock 1.6 times. Net income for the first half of the sear was equiva ent to $\$ 2.40$ per share on the 429.884 shares outstanding. After paying
thivends of 75 cents per share, there remained 90 cents
the The company's activities are almost wholly those of an operating com-
pany, and it devotes its efforts largely to the supply of electricity at wholesale and activities pertinent thereto.-V. 134, p. 3459 .

Peoples Gas, Light \& Coke Co.- $\$ 20,000,000$ Bond Offering.-The National City Co., as eastern syndicate manager, in co-operation with the Continental Illinois Co. syndicate manager, will offer within the next $f \circ \mathrm{w}$ days $\$ 20,000,0001$ st \& ref. mtge. $6 \%$ gold bonds, series C.
Bonds will contain agreement by company to create a market fund not as part of the mortgage or any supplement thereto. up to $21 / 2$ each
year non-cumulative of the maximum amount of the new bonds,
series C , to be used for the purchase of these bonds if they are available series $O$, to be used for the purchase of these bonds if they are available
at par or less. A supplemental indenture to the mortgage under which the bonds are
to be issued will provide that additional bonds against present properties
are limited to $\$ 10,000,000$, beside this issue. Bonds against new prop-
 new properties, but only if the company is earning twice the interest charge
on bonds then outstanding and proposed to be issued. Further provision on bonds then outstanding and proposed to be issued. Further provision
is made for a maintenance and renewal fund of not less than $121 / 2 \%$ of
the the gross annual earnings of the company to be used for any of three pur-
poses for maintenance and repairs, for peroperty additions which may


Philadelphia Co.-Earnings.For income statement for 12 months ended J .
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 135 , p. 297 .
Philadelphia Gas Works Co.-Reduction in Rate.-
 tion from the Philadelphia Gas Works Co. setting forth that he results o operation for May and une, the estimates made by the company that a reduction of at least cone cents in the price of retail gas could be made. The company has agreed
fo the suggestion of the Commission that whatever reducton is made will to the suggestion of the
be, put into erfect on Oct. 1 instead of waiting until next January,
ind schedule of rates so that all gas in excess of 2,000 cubic feet a month and up
to 48,000 cubic feet a month will be billed at 85 cents which the Commission approved. in the price of retail gas will mean a saving for every consumer and this further reduction will mean a saving to consumers that
will encourage the use of gas by them for water heating and other purposes "The Commission also approved a combination rate for customers using gas for cooking and water heating and house heating a special rate for gas
reduce the cost of house heating, and also approved a sold during the summer months,
"The company has pointed out to the Commission that the reduction of revenue caused by rates, thogether with the reduction the the commission. Will be offset by economies that
sale gas ant
have been made in the
 The present retail price for gas in thiladetp
Teet. city gas works are operated by the
Co. for a management fee.-V. 133, p. 2929 .

Radio Corp. of America.-Earnings.For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended $J$
Department" on a preceding page. $-\mathbf{V} .135$, p. 630 .
San Joaquin Light \& Power Corp.- Exchange of Stock.and common stock for San Joaquin Light \& Power Corp. preferred shares has nom been extended oofficially, stock of the latter company is still being


Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-Seeks to Reduce Price of Stock to Employees.-
The company has filed a supplementary application with the California Railroad Commission asking that the remaining 160,774 shares of common stock of $\$ 25$ par value wice of not less than thithorized but are unsola, ase asainst $\$ 30$ a share
to employes at a price to employeses at a price of not
as previouss authorized by the Commission.-V.
Southern Cities Public Utility Co. - Sale of Subsidiary.

 $\&$ Gas OO..recently incorporated in Del.
Public Service group.-V. 132, p. 4057 .

Southern Colorado Power Co.-Earnings.For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 631 .
Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.- $\$ 5,500,000$ Bonds Sold.-Drexel \& Co. and Bonbright \& Co., Inc. Aug. 4 offered $\$ 5,000,000$ 1st mtge. gold bonds $51 / 2 \%$ series due 1957 at $931 / 2$ and interest to yield $6 \%$. The issue has been oversubscribed.
Dated April 1 1932; due April 11957 . Interest payable A. \& O . in N. Y.
City, without deduction for Federal income taxes not exceeding $2 \%$ per Md. or Mass. taxes refundabile to the extent and In the manner provided in a supplemental indenture. Denom, c* 800 and
$\$ 1.000$ and r $* 1.000$ and authorized multiples. Red. all or part, on any
int. date, upon 30 days' notice, at 105 on or before April 1937 ; therearter int. date, upon 30 days' notice, at 105 on or before April accru; therearter
at successively reduced premiums; in each case with accued interest.
 Rhode Island and Vermont.
Issuance. Authorized by the Public Service Commission of Indiana.
Data from Lotteriof Pres. W. A. Barthold, Evansville, Ind., Aug. 3 . Business and Territorr.- Company was incorp. in Indiana June 10 . 1912 ,
as the Public Utilities C . Company supplies electric service in Evansville, as the Public Utilities Co. Company supplies electric service in Evansvilio.
Ind. and 28 adjacent communities, the territory served having a population
Istim also furnished in Evansville, steam heat is supplied in the business sections of Evansvilie and Boonvilie, and water service in Newburgh. For the 12
months ended June 30 1932, over $80 \%$ of the company's gross operating months ended June 301932 , over $80 \%$ of the com
revenues was derived from sales of electricity and gas
Capitalization Outstanding as of June 301932 (After Giving Effect to Sate
 $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par \$100)
$6.6 \%$ cumulative prefred stock (ar sion)
$7 \%$ cumulativepreferred stock (par $\$ 100$ )
Co
 but unissued. Purpose- Proceeds will be applied to the liquidation of floating in-
debtenness which in large part was incurred for capital improvements and
for or the retirement of previously outstanding funded debt. Since 1922 the bonds of Evasviile Gas \& Electric Light Co. which matured June i 1 1932. Security- Security by direct first mortgage on all the fixed property of
the company now owned, excepting that used or useful only in connection the company now owned, excepting that used or useful only in connection
with the street or interurban railway or bus business of the company; and
sith secured by direct mortggene on such property herearter accuired by the
company, subject to prior liens (if any) and excepted encumbrances as defined in the mortigage.
the morcgage is substantially malue of the properties subject to the lien of these 5 . 500000 frirst mortrage bonds.
Earnings 12 Months Ended June 30 -


 $\$ 1,255,211$ \$1,193,201 Balance-
F Includ

Balance Sheet June 301932 (Giving Effect to Sale of Bonds)

Investments-
Special deposit. -................
Unamort. debt disct. \& exp Def. chzs. © debt disct. \& expCash \& working tunds. Due on subscerlp to Materials \& supplles.......-
$1.5006 .6 \%$ preferred stocok
\$5,619,100

 Supervision.-Company is controlled, through ownership of all of its
common stock, by Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-V. 134, p. 3275 . Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings.For income statement for the 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.- $V$. 134. p. 342, 2909, 2523 .

## Stamford \& Western Gas Co.-New Trustee.-

 On July 281932 the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City,was appointed successor trustee to New Jerse National Bank \& Trust Aprin 1928 , and securing an issue of sill 100,000 of 1 st (closed) $\mathrm{mtge} .7 \%$
sinking fund gold bonts.- V . 134 , p. 3460 .

Toledo Edison Co.-Production Declines.-
Month of (in kwi.)
Power output

- V. 134, p. 2910 .
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { July 1932.7 } & \\ 29,393,407 & \text { June 1932. } & \text { July } 1931 . \\ 30,449,771 & 36,148,302\end{array}$
Union Street Ry. Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.- V . 134, p. 3276 .
United Gas Improvement Co.-Earnings.
For income statement for 3 and 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department"' on a preceding page.
John E. Zimmermann Presiden

John E . Zimmermann, President, says in part:
1932 decreased $\$ 1,239,950$ or $4.7 \%$. which was largely 3 months period of in all operating expenses, except Fe ederal taxes, of $\$ 1,035,236$. Yrovision fo Federal taxes increased $\$ 406,588$, which includes an adjustment applicable Electric operating revenue decreased $\$ 878,014$ or $4.6 \%$ : while pas operating revenue decreased $\$ 216,488$ or $4.0 \%$. These decreases were elargely due to a falling off in sales for industrial uses, and, to a certain extent, to rate
reductions. Other less important sources of revenue had varying percentages red decrease.
Total sales of electrical energy of subsidiary companies for the three
months of 1932 decreased $8.6 \%$ from 1931, while sales of gas decreased $2.3 \%$ earnings apovicable to dividends on preferred stock, the balance of comblned 1932 amounted to $\$ 7.601 .583$. This amount, however, is after a deductlon to provide for the increase in Federal net income taxes, as called for unde the Revenue Act of 1932 , of which, a portion, or $\$ 172,415$ applies to ther
previous quarter. Earnings for the quarter ended June 30 1932, if restated
to eliminate the to eliminate the above deduction of $\$ 172,415$, which properly belongs to
the previous quarter, would amount os 8,773, ,998, a decrease of $\$ 607,716$. or $7.3 \%$ as compared with che same period The balance of combined earnings applicable to the common stock of company for the or cix months ended June 301932 anmounted tomon si6.650.k of
equivalent to 80.72 per share on the common stock outstanding at end equivalent to 80.72 per share o.
of period.-V. 135, p. 129, 819 .

United Light \& Power Co. (Md.).-Reduces Bank Debt.Despite the ract that its net profits stiIn are trending downward, the
company has reduced its consolidated bank loans to around $\$ 3,600,000$ ings, about $\$ 800.000$ were for seasonal requirements, and the balance was
"When the bank loans are paid up, unless earnings are completely shattered. know or no present reason why preferred dividends should not the range of possibility that this may be done within a year, unless earnings
continue to decline too sharply. If a bond market should develop, we may do so sooner. Had busines conitions and public sentiment prevailing at the time the company offered to exchange $\$ 5,000.000$ of its maturing $5 \%$ obligations
for a new $71 / 2 \%$ issue not caused the coliapse of the exchange plan, United for a new $71 / 2$ issue not caused the coliapse of the exchange plan, United
Liight would not have found these bank loans necessary. Free from the
burden of bank loans, preferred dividends probably could have been ontinued.
With reference to this, Mr. Chamber tain said:
"We had beon rery hoporul that right through it all we would be able to continue the preferred dividend as every member or the boand was most
anxious to do so. Having kept the company free from bank loans, however. anxious to do so. Having kept the company free from bank loans, however. it was a a ery disturbing situation to find ourselves with short time loans of
nearly $\$ 5,000,000$ Under thes there
out excent to pass this dividend and set ourselves to the definite pro way out, except to pass this dividend and set ourselves to the definite program For the
12 months ended June 30 the consolldated net profit totaled
86.412 .182 atter all charges including depreciation and subsidiary preferred dividends, equivalent after preferred dividends of the holding crempany



Utilities Power \& Light Corp.-Bank Loans Reduced.In its first quarterly report for 1932 , covering the 12 months ended
March 31193 , corporation shows earnings to have been maintained nearly on a level with the preceding quarter.
Important financing recently
consumated by the British subsidiaries of the corporation is not reflected in the report, having been concluded dubhowever, points out in this connection that "the bank loans, included in notes payable, as at March 31 1932. in the consolidated balance sheet.
in the amount of $\$ 18,771,45$, are as of this date (July 29 1932) reduced to The comparative statement of consolidated earnings, as shown in the
report for the 12 months ended March 311932 and Dec. 31 1931, follows: Total gross revenue. Net earnings

ㅃu. The sources of the consolidated total gross revenue are accounted for Dec. 31193

Total - .-..................-\$51,469,482 $\overline{100.0 \%} \quad \overline{\$ 51,574,143} \overline{100.0 \%}$ The following table shows the number of shares of the various classes
of stock outstanding at March 311932 and the earnings per share computed in the usual manner on the respective number of shares outstanding at Marcs 11 stock, but does not consider the preference of $\$ 2$ per share on
the class $A$ sho the amount of dividends paid on each
class of stock the class A stock. It also shows the amount of dividends paid on each
class of stock during the period:
No. of Shares. Divs. Paid. Earns.Per Preferred stock.Olass A stockCommon stockNo. 192,534
-1
$1,642.989$
1.197 .882
$2,249,683$
Utilities Public Service Co.-Receivership Asked.Arecevership suit has been fileed in Chancery Cout in Wilm ington, Del.,
asinst the company, controlled by Standard Public Service Co, by Helen
M. Fink of New York City, holder of three five-ver M. Fink of New York dity, holder of three five-year convertible secured in that the company has failed to pay ine complainant alleges insolvency in that the company has failed to pay interest on its outstanding bonds,
which was due June 1. The bill further states that the company does not have cash on hand to meet toher maturing obligations.-V.133, p. 482 .

Westphalia United Electric Power Corp.-Retires Bonds.
Speyer \& Co, as fiscal agents, state that there have been retired through
cancellation for the sinking fund, $\$ 293,000$ of 1st mtge 6 . 6 , bonds, series


## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Prices of Lead Advanced.-American Smelting \& Refining Co. has ad-
vanced the price of lead 5 points to 3 cents a pound. Boston "News urer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, states that the union has agreed to the renewal of the present wage scale for another year. Renewal agreement will expire Aug. 31 1933. About 200, ,ool
Workers ln parts of the United States will be affected. Philadelphia "Financial Journal" Aug 3 , D. 8 . ${ }^{\text {Matters Coved in the of Suly } 30 \text { - - (a) H. H. F. Wilcox Oil \& }}$ Gal proration rules. p. 702. (b) List of foans made by Reconstructiation of Corp, asked for by. Senator Couzens in letter to Eugene Meyer, Chairman
of corporation, p. 727 .

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-No Int. Payment. Until the final adjustment of the Ontario Power Service situation and a print industry in particulara, '. payment of bond interest by the company is The interest on the outstanding $\$ 48,2676.0001$ st mtge bonds was due days of grace expired August 1 Heavy Hobligations or the company. 60 why interest was not met two months ago July 31 were the lowest in the company's history, the directors stat d . period reduced its current bank loans from $\$ 3.400,000$ as of Dec. 311931 .
to the nominal amount of $\$ 300,000$ as of July 31 1932. payments at the eariest possible moment commensurate with permanence payments at the eariest possible moment commensurate with permanence
and financial stability, and all efforts on the management are being directed
towards this end. - V.

Acme Wire Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-
Loss from operations Income Account Year Ended Dec. 311931.

Deficit at the end of the year_
$-\mathrm{V} .133, \mathrm{p} .122$.
\$69,936

Aeolian Co., N. Y.-Capital Readjustment Plan.-The plan of readjustment of the capital stock, dated June 29, states in part:
Proposed operating Plans.-It is the intention of the management to an extent that will leave a very considerabale armount of assets, inities to
 for the joint manufacture, by a separate corporation, of the pianos now names of these companiemspaniles. be transferred to a co corporation together
nith an equal amount in value of other assets a a ainst
 sole wholesale distributor of pianos to the trade. This acture and the with its moderate charges and overheod, should be able to function any and hand ere complete demand of the various companies, without 1 the losses that were heretofore experienced by the several companies. The approval
of this plan by the stockiolders of the company will specifically give authority to the management to continue the nesotiations to a conclusion
upon substantially the basis aforesaid, and each stockholder so approving
will automatically meeting to be called for that purpose, to vote thanagememe at a stocknolders plan in favor of the proposed arrangement. will result from the further concentration of the company's manufacturing consolidation or the company's manufacturing facilities as outline proposed and thus
make available for liquidation a larger amount of assets which in the and current indebtedness of the ce an early retirement of the bank loans of the security for the notes the company, and together with the proceeds part or this plan of readjus
Reduction of Par Value of Common Stock.- In view of the foregoing pro-
posed operating plans, it is promosed that the par value of the common stock
be reduced from $\$ 100$ per share to st be reduced from $\$ 100$ per shape to $\$ 1$ per share value of the common reduction in cack
so created. of $\$ 1,428,570$, will be credited to capital surplus, wo created, be charged a proposed break-down from book value to a fains which posal value expected to be reailized over a poriod oo time of the assets
to be liquidated, together with provision for such other reserves and adjustments as more clearly reflicet the thion present such other values.
Present Situation of Preferred Stock. Under the Con
no winding up of the company can be effected providing for the retirement of the pref. stock, without the vote of the common stock, irrespective of the voting privileges of the pref. stock upon default in dividends. It is
in the interest of the common stock to delay liquidation, with the ho in the interest of the common stock to delay liquidation, with the hope
of largely increased values to the assets of the company, so that the common stock is opposed to a liquidation at present on an a basis where the
pref. stock would receive its full par value and accrued and accumulated pref. stock would receive its full par value and accrued and accumulated
dividends, in cash, before the common stockholders should become entitled to any payment upon the common stock, especially in view of the fact
that the present pref. stock has little market or collateral value. The voting trustees of the common stock have agreed to vote their stock in
favor of the plan. Sceurities Created.-The company will presently create an issue of \$1,-
$203.8506 \%$ secured notes, maturing on or before July 1 1937, and an issue of $24,077 \%$ sharesed of clatess, maturing on or pref. stock, par $\$ 50$ per share, or a total par
value of $\$ 1,203.850$. The notes shail be secured by an indenture running to the Manufacturers
Trust Co of New York City, as trustee same shail, or Nevide, in add cition, as the the tee . The indenture securing the
of that character, the following: 1. The notes shall be dated as of April 1 1932; shall be due and payable
on or before July 1 1937; shall be in registered or bearer form, but without
 payment to be payable Jan. 11 1 1933, a and semi pannuallym, therearter interest now aggregating 8800,000 . (but about to be reduced to bo $\$ 400,000$ ),
 retired at the rate of $\$ 25,000$ per month), and carried out whatever contract
obligations are undertaken in connection with the unanufacturing nlan obligations, are undertaken in connection with the manufacturing plan
referred to, if consummated that then and thereafter all surplus cash aocumulated in the treasury of the company, in excess of its normal requirements, will be used for the purchase of notes in the open market, or through
tenders, provided the same can be purchased at less than their face value and interest, and in the event of the inability of the company to so pur chase at less than their face value and accrued interest, such surplus pash will, from time to time as accumulated in sums in excess of $\$ 50.000$, be
paid over to the trustee who shall forthwith pay the same pro rata, paid over to the trustee who shall forthwith pay the same pro rata, upon
account of the notes then outstanding, until the notes shall have been account retired; in addition to the aforesaid and solely for the benefit of the notes, the company shall transfer, set over and assign unto the trustee, the open account now owing to the company by the Aeolian Coi. Ltd. of
London, which open account on May 311932 , was the sum of $\$ 1.294,859$, with full power unto the trustee to collect the same in the name of the company or otherwise, and as the same is collected, or payments made upon accouire tinrough pruchase in the open market. or shall be authorized to at less than their face amount thereof and accrued interest, and in the event of the inability to purchase the same at less than the face amount thereof and accrued interest, whenever said payments shall have accumu-
ated to the extent of $\$ 50.000$, or more, shall apply the same pro reta a payment upon account of the outstanding notes. All notes purchased by the company or the trustee shall be immediately cremated. until the notes shall have been fully retired. Each share of class A pref. stock shall be of the par value of $\$ 50$; shall be entitled in any fiscal year, when in the opinion of the directors the condition of the company so warrants, from earnings rrom operacion, when earned, cumulative provided, however, the same shall accumulate, if earnedshall be preefrered on any liquidation of assets to the stockholders, over and above and prior to the payment of any liquidating dividend to the present pref. stockholders or common stock, to the extent of $\$ 50$ per share
and earnings in the fiscal year of retirement, if any, to the extent of $\$ 3$ per
share and any accumulations theren share and any accumulations thereon; shall be not-voting; shall be retireable in whole or in part at any time by action of the directors, at $\$ 50$ per
share plus the proportionate earnings of the fiscal year, if any, to the exent of $\$ 3$ per share and any accumumations theree one share of pref. stock consenting to the plan, shall have the privilege of
exchanging upon consummation of the plan, such pref. stock for $\$ 50$ face Each pref. stockholder consenting to the plan sho of class A pref. stock. his stock with the Manufacturers Trust Co., depositary, 149 Broadway.
The plan will be declared operative by the board of directors when the number of shares of pref, stock deposited under the plan, and consents shall have been executed by such stockholders and likewise deposited, in
an amount sufficient in the judgment of the board to declare the plan
operative.


Por reserve for depreciation on buildings. improvement to leased property stock of Aeolian Co. (Australia), Ltd. of $\dot{1}$ each, valued at \$9,455: 200.000 shares of ordinary stock of the latter company of $£ 1$ each, valued at $\$ 200,000$; Co., Ltd.. London, $\$ 1,303,739$. ci Includes 41,667 shares of no par commo stock of Aeolian-Skinner Organ Co., valued at \$451.715; debentures an
 or $7 \%$ gold notes. e Represented by 24,077 shares, par $\$ 100$. f Repre
ented by 14,430 shares, par $\$ 100$ Includes reserve for payments for
K In
 New Class A Preferred Stock on Curb.-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges
New Jointly Owned Subsidiary Organized.-See American Piano Corp. below.-V. 135, p. 299
Ainsworth Manufacturing Corp.-Earnings.- "Earnings For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June
Department" on a preceding page. -V . 134, p. 3277 .
Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp.-Obituary.--v. 134, Pratt E. Tracy, President, died at Toledo, Ohio, on A

Aldred Investment Corp. of Canada.-Earnings.- For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Depar Ment" on a p preceding page.
The balance sheet as of June 301932 shows total assets of $\$ 3,276,123$, of Which investments at cost accounts for $\$ 3,175,312$. -v. 134, p. 1581 .
The market value of investments was $\$ 1,033 ; 539 .-V .1$
Allegheny Steel Co.-Earnings.
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 301932 see "Earn-
Alles \& Fisher, Inc.-Earnings.Calendar Ye
Gross earning Sell., adm. \& gen. exp. Prov. for depr. \& amort
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax

Misc. inc., int. rec., \&c. Total income-
Int. paid \& other charges Net income Prem. on treas. stik. solī ddj. of pr. year's tax., \&c Surplus, Dec. $31-0 ̄ \overline{0}$
Earns. persh. on 150,000

| $\begin{array}{r} 1929.9 . \\ \$ 835.60 \\ 314.897 \\ 36.745 \\ 52,043 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 31.875 \\ & 18,078 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 519,142 \\ 9,296 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 449,953 \\ 29,293 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 528,438 \\ & 27,551 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 420,660 \\ 769,047 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 50,887 \\ 568.068 \\ C r .14 \end{array}$ |
| $299953 \overline{0}$ | $2 \overline{99,9} \overline{9} \overline{3}$ |
| \$890,177 | \$769,047 |
| \$2.80 | \$3.33 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1931 . \\ -\quad \times 8667,000 \\ 337,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1980, \\ \times 3867.000 \\ \times 488.538 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr} 24,467 \\ \cdots & 839,502 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,800 \\ 875,187 \end{array}$ |
| \$1 | 82,067,526 |

American Cities Power \& Light Corp.- Earnings.partment" on a preceding page
 of no par
of autho
p. 291 .
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see ${ }^{\text {"Earnings }}$ For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended Ju.
eepartment" on a preceding page. -134 , p. 4662 .
American \& General Securities Corp.- Earnings.-
For incomestatement for 6 months ended May 31 see "Earnings DepartFor income statement for
ment" on a preceding page.
ment" on a preceding page.
Statement of Surplus and Undivided Profits May 31
Balances, Dec. 1-Capital surplus.
Undivided profits.

Total
$\begin{array}{cc}\$ 3,484,416 \\ \text { def25 } 5,377 \\ 6,897 & \begin{array}{r}\$ 4,318,507 \\ 121,284 \\ 4,114 \\ 8, ~\end{array},\end{array}$
Gain on ro income for 6 months (as above) below par
6,897
$8,155,509$


Deduct-Net iosses sustained during period-

Appropriations for reserves.-.

Balances, May 31-Capital surplu | $\$ 6,486,140$ | $\$ 3,43,791$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $1,385,569$ | 2,903024 |
| $6,085,303$ | $1,004,114$ |

Total surplus and undivided profits
Balance ofreserves, Dec, 1 .-.-
Appropriations during period.-

Less-Lal | $\$ 7,470,872$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $3,247,075$ | $\$ 3,907,139$ |
| 884,727 |  |

 reserve ... less


Total $\overline{81,868,250} \overline{82,067,526}$ Total

Allied Kid Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
The balance sheet of June 301932 shows current assets of $\$ 3.696,622$, municinal and mount to $\$ 754,532$, leaving working capital of $\$ 2$, 942,090 -V. 134, p. 3099.
Allied Laboratories, Inc.-To Defer Preferred Dividend. The directors have decided to defer the quarterly dividend due Oct. 1


Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Unfilled Orders, \&c.-
 Boos of
Anfiled Unfilled orders $-\mathrm{V} .135, \mathrm{p} .631,12 \overline{2}$.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Juli. } \\ \$ 7,001,000 & \$ 7,136,000 \\ \$ 9,001,000\end{array}$

[^6]thereby assuring the new Aeolian American Corp. two additional important outers.
The Manuracturers Trust Co. has been appointed depositary for common
stock voting trustees of the Aeolian American Corp.-V. 131, p. 1226. American Rolling Mill Co.-Earnings.- 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page. amounted to $\$ 28,419,438$ and current liabilities were $\$ 2,627,325$. This compares with current assets of $\$ 36,-$ p. 130 .

American Sealcone Corp.-Sales Up.-
Sales in the first five months of 1932 exceeded $20,000,000$ containers, the May sales alone amounting to $4.741,000$. Sales in 1932 have been at a
rate considerably in excess of the fuil years 1931 and 1930 . V. 133, p. 483.
American Steel Foundries Co.-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.- V .134 , p. 3462 .
American Stores Co.-Earnings.
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 632 .
American Thread Co.-Earnings.-
 the inventories at March 31 to cost or market value, whit
Comparative Balance Sheet March 31.
Assets-
Property ac 1932. Property account -
Investments......
Investments.......
Co own own
purchase
purchased....--
Cash with trustees
Inventories........
Accts. \& notes rec.
State \& munclipal
notes and bond
Cash_-...........
Cash_-.................
Prepald expenses.
Deferred charges.-
Deferred
Total_...........23,933,466 $\overline{24,934,998}$ Total_............23,933,466 $\overline{24,934,998}$ x Represented by $1,200,000$ shares of $\$ 10$ par value stock, of which $\$ 9$ per
share is paid up. y After depreciation of $\$ 7,459,211$.-V. 133, p. 2764 .
American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co.-Buys Pref. Stock. The company has continued the open follows: stock begun in April, and to date has acquired roughly 3,000 shares at an
average price of about $\$ 15$. average price of about $\$ 15$.
The purchase price has bee behind each share. On June well below the amount of net quick assets rent liabilities $\$ 265,000$, making net working capital $\$ 1,835,000$, which is equal to almost $\$ 23$ a share on the 80.329 shares of preferred stock. The The company's second quarter deficit of $\$ 29,450$ was just about double
that of $\$ 15,906$ in the first quarter and the six months' loss of $\$ 45,356$ made unfavorable comparison with a profit of six months $\$ 256,030$ or $\$ 3.19$ a share on the preferred in the first half of 1931. Despite charges of $\$ 25,000$ a month, totaling $\$ 150,000$ for the half year.- V .135 ,
p. 821 .

## Anchor Post Fence Co.-Earnings.

Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 311931.

$\$ 29,972$
58.581
2,095




Sumpuil be. 21120
Balance Sheet Dec. 311931

Inventories.-


$8 \%$ prlor preferred stock.......
7 preferred stock
Common stock...........................
Common stock
Dividend payable

$\qquad$ x Less reserve for doubtful accounts, $\$ 20,000$ y Less reserve for land
and buildings of $\$ 61,603$ and reserve for machinery and equipment of
$\$ 187,689$. V. 132, p. 4593 .
Arcturus Radio Tube Co.-Decreases Capitalization.-
The stockholders on July 18 approved a proposal to reduce the capital The stockholders on July 18 approved a proposal to reduce the capital
of the company by $\$ 2,574,000$ and a reduction in valuation of assets as of January 1 last.
The stockholders changed the capital stock of the company from the
existing 600.000 shares of no par value stock to $1,200,000$ shares of $\$ 1$ par
value; to write down intangibles to $\$ 1$ and write down its physical assets value, to writelacement values. The stockholders will recelive two shares
to present replate
of new stock for each share of present stock. See also V. 135, p. 130 .
Arlington Apartments, Inc., Pittsburgh.-Foreclosure. The committee for the protection of the holders of bonds sold through
the F . H. Smith Co. (George E. Roosevelt. Chairman) announce that the property will be sold at foreclosure sale on Sept. 21 . The committee,
representing a substantial majority in principal amount of these bonds. will bid for the property at such sale. if the committee is the successful
bidder, non-depositing bondholders will not be entitled to share in the bidder, non-depositing bondholders will not be entitled to share in the
benefits of the purchase but will be entitled only to their proportionate share of the price at which the property is sold at such sale and of the net earnings which the trustee has on hand, after deducting therefrom the
amount of all prior charges. Moreover, non-depositing bondholders will amount of all prior charges. Moreover, non-depositing bondholders will
not be entitled to share in the benefits of the agreement between the Smith Deposits are being made under the terms of a deposit agreement dated May 281930 .-V. 134, p. 1583.
Arrow-Hart \& Hegeman Electric Co.-Ordered to Dispose of Stock. -
The company has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to divest itserting Co., or of the Arrow Electric Co. both of which it acquired in a merger of these companies and the Arrow Manufacturing Co., and the H. Chairman W.E. Humphrey dissented virgorously from the decision, Chairman . E. Humphrey dissented virgorously from the decision,
doubting wheteher the commission has the power to make such an order
and not agreeing that existing structure lessened competition to such an and not agreeing that existing structure lessened competition to such an
extent as to injuriously affect the public. sition by a corporation of capital stock of a competing corporation.V. 134 , p. 4663 .
$\xrightarrow[\text { Arundel Corp.-Earnings.- }-6]{\text { For income statement for month and } 6 \text { months ended June } 30 \text { see "Earn- }}$ ings Department" on a preceding page. .

Associated Dry Goods Corp.-Dividend Action Deferred. -The directors on August 4 voted to defer action on the quarterly dividends due Sept. 1 on the $6 \%$ cum. 1st pref. stock and $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, both of $\$ 100$ par value. Regular quarterly distributions of $11 / 2 \%$ were made on the 1st pref. stock from Dec. 11917 to and incl. June 1 1932, while regular quarterly payments of $13 / 4 \%$ were made on the 2nd pref. stock, from March 11918 to and incl. June 11932. President Samuel W. Reyburn said that while the current price and
security position of the company remained at substantially the same
 ness had been reduced, the decision to defer the dividends was because
Associated Oil Co.-To Retire Notes-Earnings.-

 For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding pase. partment" on a preceding pase.


## $x$ After....-98,498,822 118,085,138 Total-.........98,498,822 118,085,137

 p. 300 .Associates Investment Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings DeFor income statement for 6 m

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30.
1931.

| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} 1932 . \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1931 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | Liabilites- | $1932 .$ | $1931 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash .-......-... | 1,733,619 | 2.186,652 | Coll. trust notes.- | 6,751,400 | 10,613,200 |
| Notes receivable.- | 1,507,628 | 15,454,460 | Accounts payable. | 24,503 | 14,166 |
| Items in transit-- | 338,994 |  | Fed. income tax.- | 63,408 | 65,455 |
| Notes rec.-stock |  |  | Deferred liabilities |  | 283,027 |
| purchased | 49,314 |  | Reserve | 234,666 |  |
| Accts.rec.-related |  |  | Unearned disc. on |  |  |
| cos-.-........ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,736 \\ 32,798 \end{array}$ | 37,898 | notes recelvable | 703,414 | 973,717 |
| Cash val. of life ins | 3,574 | 2,770 | Funds withheld fr | 5 |  |
| Office furn. \& fix- | 38,547 | 45,857 | auto dealers. | 246,648 |  |
| Invest. in cap. stk. |  |  | Preferred stock- | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| of Farmers Se- |  |  | Common stock | 4,709,933 | 4,494,457 |
| curities | 295,000 | 295,000 | Paym'ts on emply. |  |  |
| ther assets | 80.717 | 98,427 | stock subserip |  | 2,182 | Total_.........14,082,927 $\overline{18,121,064}$ Total_.......... $\overline{14,082,927} \overline{18,121,064}$ $\times$ Represented by 80,000 shares (no par).-V. 134, p. 3985

Atlantic Investments, Inc.-Sale Approved.-
The stockholders on Aug. 2 approved the offer of the Massachusetts
Investors Trust to purchase substantially all the corporatins Investors stoust to purchasso substantialy ant the corporation's assets. share of Massachusetts Investors Trust for each share of Atlantic stock held.-V. 135, p. 822 .
Atlas Powder Co.-Common Dividend Omitted.-The directors on August 4 decided to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable about Sept. 10 on the common stock, no par value. A distribution of 25 cents per share was made on June 10 last as compared with 50 cents per share on March 101932 and $\$ 1$ per share each quarter from Sept. 11 1923 to and incl. Dec. 10 1931. In addition, an extra dividend of \$1 per share was paid on Jan. 101927 and on Dec. 10 1929.

Balance Sheet June 30


 Collateral loan | Good-will,pats.,\&c | $4,060,392$ | $3,135,795$ | Acets. pay.. Incl. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| div. on pref. stk. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Secur. of affll cos_ } & 1,567,816 & 3,795,470 & \text { and Federal tax_ } & 428,512 & 716,028\end{array}$ Mtge. recelvable-- $\quad 97,000 \quad$ Nose for deprec.,

 1,235,648

$$
621,348
$$

stock subserips.
U. S. Govt. secur.

Security invect.--
Der'd items (net)-
$\begin{array}{r}1,964,869 \\ 2,100000 \\ 971,658 \\ \hline\end{array}$
31,662,909 33,569,402 Total_... 31,662,909 33,569,402 V. 135, p. 822 .

Autosales Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 469 .
Bahia Corp-Removed from- Curb Excthunter


## Baldwin Locon

For income statement for 12 months ended June 301932 see "Earning
Department" on a preceding page.- $\bar{V}$. Departur.

## Baltimore Steam Packet Co.-Note Extension.-

each series in the amount of about du2e iugust 11932 , and August 1 , 1933 ,
 proposed that the $\$ 450,000$ serial notes be extended without impairment of the present lien upon the steamship "President Warfield," and that they be additionally secured by the pledge of $\$ 150.000$ firrst mortgage bonds of of the serial notes, the loan to be secured by $\$ 650,000$ first mortgage bonds
of the company due July 151942 .-V. 126, p. 418 .
(The) Barbizon (Lexington Ave. \& 63rd St.), N. Y. City.-Loan of $\$ 400,000$.
The East River Savings Bank has made a loan of $\$ 400,000$, or so much thereor as shall at any time be advanced, to be paid Aug. 1 1937, at $6 \%$,
to Hotel Barbizon, Inc. The mortgagor, or any successor in title, has the privilege of prepaying either $\$ 100,000$ or $\$ 300.000$ on any in itereses, has
if 90 day
terest, dass written notice be given, by prepaying 60 days additional in-terest.-V. 135, p. 300 .
(Ludwig) Baumann \& Co.-Defers Preferred Dividend. The directors have voted to defer the quarterly dividend due Aug, 15
on the $7 \%$ cum. conv. 1s pref. stock, , inar sioot The last regular quarterly
payment of $13 \% \%$ was made on this issuue on May 16 .-V. 133, p. 957 .

Bendix Aviation Corp.-Earnings.For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Depart-
ment" on a preceding page. Consolidated Balance Sheet June $30-$
 Insurance, taxes, Land.blds.\&e equip
Sundry Investm'ts 310,935
$5,432,264$
5,201 $\begin{array}{r}325,367 \\ 16,087,38 \\ 6,851 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| Total__.......27,061,558 |
| :--- |
| $\times$ Represented by $314,862,077$ |
| Total_.........27,061,558 |
| $00,862,077$ | $\times$ Represented by 314,379 shares of no par value.-V. 134, p. 1584.

Blue Ribbon Corp., Ltd.- 50 c. Preferred Dividend.The company on Aug, 1 paid a a quarterly dividend of 50 . per share on the
$61 / 2 \%$ cum pref. stock, par $\$ 50$, to holders of record July 28 . A like amount was also padid on Fob. 1 and May 2 last, as against $811 / \mathrm{c}$. per share previ-

Blue Ridge Corp.-Balance Sheet June 30.-





Total_....... $\overline{28,980,545} \overline{120,712,255}$ Total_...... $\overline{28,980,545} \frac{2,712,85}{120,712,255}$ x Listed securities at cost, $\$ 101,932,546$; less capital surplus carried as
reserve, $\$ 76,950,730$; balance, $\$ 24,981,815$ (market value, $\$ 24,104,085$ );
unlisted security unisted security at cost, less reserve, $\$ 1,307,000$; note receivable, secured
 $1,081,968$ shares; ( $b$ ) dividends on pref. stock, $1,142,147$, and (c). exercise
of warrants to purchase at any time shares of common stock at $\$ 20$ per share
issued as of Jan issued as of Jan. 11930 to Shenandoah Corp.) 228,301 shares. b The value
of the above assets on June 301931 , taking listed securities (over $97 \%$ of the total) at market prices and the remaining securities at estimated fair
value, and after deducting crossholding reserves, was $\$ 76,361,787$. V. 135 ,
(Sidney) Blumenthal \& Co., Inc.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings

## (H. C.) Bohack Co., Inc.-July Sales.-

 Tonnage. $\mathrm{V} .135, \mathrm{p}, 130$.
Bohn Refrigerator Co.-Preferred Dividend Deferred.on the $8 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$. The quast regly dividend due June 1 of $2 \%$ was made on March, 1932.-V. 132, p. 3343 .
Borg-Warner Corp.-June Business of Subsidiary.ported by Norge Corp., electric refrigerator manufacturing division of Borg-Warner Corp. For the first six months volume was $94 \%$ of the entire
12 months of 1931.

## Earnings.-

For income statement for 6 months ended June 301932 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page. Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets-
Cash in banks an
on hand........
Call loans and marCall loans and mar-
ketable securs Customers' acc acc'ts rec.,.less reserves ust. notes rec'leMat'ls, supp., \&cInsur, prem.,. \&c.,
prepatd charge. prepatd charges. notes of other compantes, \&ct--z
 Total_......... $\left.\overline{35,202,005} \frac{548,566}{36,847,939} \right\rvert\,$ Total.......... $\overline{35,202,905} \overline{36,847,939}$ x After depreciation of $\$ 9,452,425$. y Includes Federal taxes. z In-
cludes 79,575 shares common and 2,221 shares preferred of Borg-Warner

Bowman Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings,-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-

## (C.) Brewer \& Co., Litd.-Earnings.-

## Gross earningers-

Gross earnings.--

Balance, surplus
Brockway Motor Truck Corp.-Plan Approved.A financial reorganization plan has been approved by more than twocommittee and will be put into effect immediately. , truck and service business. Brockway Motor Co., Inc., will acquire all
operating assets of the corporation, will assume all current debts and con-
tingent liabilities and will assume contractual and policy obligations to
customers. V . stomers.-V. 134, p. 1028.
Broad Street Investing Co., Inc.-Semi-Annual Report , partment'" on a preceding page.
See also Capital Administration Co., Ltd., below

## St 1932


$\$ 2,436,498$
Total_-
Loss on sale of securities to Dec. 31931 25,531
 $\$ 2,462,029$
349,167 $\$ 2,112,862$ Loss on sale of securities. $\$ 2,124,282$
203,854



Deficit. $\$ 45.715$
 ernment Securities on June 301932 was $\$ 299,476.10$ more than on Dec. 31


 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Governm't sec_- } & 40,164 \\ \text { Corp. own stk, held } & 231,375 \\ \text { Int. \& div. rec_.... } & 17.651\end{array}$ | Int. \& div. rec.-.-. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Spec, depos. for divs |  |
| Acco | $.17,651$ |
| 26,039 |  | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Spec. depos. for divs } & 26,039 \\ \text { Accounts recelv....... } \\ \text { Invest. at cost__._x } 2,176,161\end{array}$ Accounts recelv.-.

Invest. at cost,--

Prepaid expenses. | $1,34,838$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $-\ldots .$. |
| 1,248 |

$$
\text { Total_.......... } \overline{\$ 2,665,427} \overline{\$ 2,665,722} \text { Total_.......... } \overline{\$ 2,665,427} \overline{\$ 2,665,722}
$$ - Market value, $\$ 1,034,356$. y Represented by 118,351 no par shares.

-V. 134 , p. 2727 .

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.-Earnings.
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 301932 see "Earnings Department"' on a preceding page.
The balance sheet as of June 301932 , shows current assets of $\$ 10,548,241$
and current liabilities of $\$ 352,039$ a


## Buckeye Pipe Line Co.-Dividend Decreased.-

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Sept, 15 to holders of record Aug. 19 .
Previously, the company paid quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share on this

issur | Previously, the company |
| :--- |
| issue.-V. |

Bucyrus-Monighan Manufacturing Co.-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department on a preceding page.
Current assets as of June 30 amounted to $\$ 1,421,300$ and current liabil-
ities $\$ 271,932$, against $\$ 1,136,561$ and $\$ 171,426$, respectively, on June 30 ities $\$ 271,932$, against $\$ 1,136,561$ an
of previous year. $\mathrm{V} .134, \mathrm{p} .1961$.

Bulova Watch Co., Inc.-Order Issued.-
The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the company to discontinue the watches contain the stated number of jewels, "each and every one of the watches contain the stated number of jewels, "each and every one of
which jewels serves a mechanical purpose as a frictional beaming."-V. 135,
Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for month and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnpreceding page.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.-May Change Dividend Policy-New Director.
The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20c. a In announcing the dividend action resident Ang. 6 dish Backs stated that the earnings for the first six months were not sufficient to meet the dividend requirement, and that the dividend will be paid out of surplus. Unless a substantial increase in the business and earnings of the company a change in dividend policy.
Leroy C. Shonts of Chicago, a member of the firm of Rector, Hibben, Davis \& Macauley, patent counsel for the company, has been elected a
member of the board of directors.-V. 134, p. 4497 .
Butler Brothers, Chicago.-Sales Off $13.2 \%$.-President Frank S. Cunningham, July 26, stated:
General business in the second quarter of the year was relatively worse
than in the first quarter. Demand continued to shrink and commodity Our sales for the six months were $13.2 \%$ less than in the first half of 1931. This percentage of loss is substantialiy less than reported by department stores and most other merchandising concerns.
The net loss for the period was approximately $\$ 200,000$ less than in the The net loss for the period was approximately $\$ 200,000$ less than in the Prices on the commodities we handle average about $18 \%$ less than a
year ago. For the moment they are about at a standstill. It is impossible year ago. For the moment they are about at a standstill. It is
to say whether the downward trend has ceased or will resume. ore are merchandising aggressively and strengthening our personnel in For the fifth successive period we have been successful in making substanWe are, we believe, making substantial progress in the development of a selling organi-ation to supplement our catalog.
The adjourned session of the annual stockholders meeting, which was (held on July 26 for the purpose of considering the election of a director V. 134 , p. 3464 .

Campbell, Wyant \& Cannon Foundry Co.-Earnings. For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings The financial condition continues satisfactory with current assets as of June 30 amounting to $\$ 1,215.169$, equivalent to more than seven times total
liabilities. Cash alone of $\$ 661,495$ was more than 3.75 times such liabilliabilities. Cash alone
ities.-V. 134, p. 3464 .

| Years End. Sept. 30 Gross income nterest expenses, \&c | $\begin{array}{r} 1931 . \\ \$ 2,199,271 \\ 1,532,294 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,296,105 \\ 1,630,150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1929 . \\ \$ 2,654,273 \\ 1,821,674 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 2,148,747$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$666.977 | \$665,956 | \$832,599 | \$872, |
| referr | 140,000 | 140.000 | 140,000 | 140 |
| ommon dividends | 400.000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 325,000 |
| Balance, surp | \$126,97 | 125,9 | 3292,599 |  |

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$\underset{\text { Cincinnati Advertising Products Co.-Earnings.- }}{\text { Fincome statement for } 3 \text { months ended Jun } 30 \text { see } \text { "Earnings De }}$ For income statement for 3 n
parment" on a preceding page.

| Assets- | une 30'32. | c. $31 / 31$. | Liablities- | Ju | Dec. 31'31. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | 853,106 | \$40,763 | Notes payable. | \$17,300 | \$20,200 |
| Marketable securs. | 172,307 | 201,178 | Accounts payable. | 34,471 | 16,297 |
| Notes recelvable-- | 13,671 | 14,075 | Accrued taxes. | 1,130 | 1,735 |
| Accts. recelvable-- | 70,639 | 37,657 | Federal income tax | 5,760 | 11,519 |
| Debit bal. on cred- |  |  | Divs. payable |  | 18,896 |
| itors' ledger |  | 1,279 | Accrued liabilities- | 3,519 | ,173 |
| Inventories. | 47,422 | 53,220 | Credit bal. on cus- |  |  |
| Plant \& equipment | 136,120 | 135,101 | tomers' ledger-- |  | 3,383 |
| Deferred charges-- | 6,050 | 9,901 | Capital stock | 86,500 | 86,500 |
| Life ins. cash surr. value | 10,650 | 10,650 | Earned surplus | 361,286 | 344,121 |
|  | \$509,965 | \$503,823 | Total | \$509,965 | \$503,823 |

Total-.......-.
City Ice \& Fuel Co.-Common Dividend Reduced.The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share
on the common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record

Regaraling the thivididnd action, the company said:
RThe directors during the first quarter of the year
Believe that the the general depressision marter of the vear were encouraged to
 has curtailed the buying power of the public, and has caused a reduction
in the sale of both ice and coal. The shipments of fruits, vegetables and io the sale or both ice and coal itse shipments or truits, veetatabes and other food products bas been less this year than in years pa.
of the lesesening bower of the pubic to buy such merchandise. "The company has reduced its administrative expensess, osficers's salaries
and wages generally throughout the organization and has put Into effect many economies. income atatement for six months ended June 301932
${ }_{\text {see }}$ Clarnk Equipment Co.-Stated Value Decreased.-
Clark Equipment Co--Stated Value Decreased.-
The stockthoders at a special meeting held July 29 anproved a proposal
to fix the stated value of the no par common stock at $\$ 20$ a share and to to fix the stated valuo of the no poar com hon stock at se as shar and to
transfer to surplus the difference between the new stated value and amounts transfer to surplus the difference between the ne
now eredited to capital account for these shares.
Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department on a preceding page. $\begin{gathered}\text { Balance Shet June } 30 \text {. }\end{gathered}$

|  | ${ }_{\text {1932. }}$ | ${ }_{8} 193$. | Thasilitice |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ... |  |  | 7\% |  |  |
|  |  | 1,1611,691 |  | 79,376 | 254,300 |
|  |  |  | act | 61,342 | . 063 |
| ${ }_{\text {Cas }}$ | 222 | 951, | Min int. F Fost |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{41,25} 1$ | 37 481 61 6 |  |  |  |

 Accrued int., \&c.| Inventorles |
| :--- |
| Investments. |


Total_-.......- $\left.\overline{8,504,069} \frac{85,592}{10,493,221} \right\rvert\,$ Total_......... $\overline{8,504,069} \overline{10,403,221}$ $\times$ After depreciation of $\$ 2,080,648$. y Represented by 237,516 no par
shares.-V. 134, p. 4666 . Columbia Pictures Corp.-Contract With R K O Closed.The Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and Columbia Pictures Corp. this week announced the closising of one of the largest and most important filim coorking. Throumh the terms if this agreement RKO has contracted for the entire
$1032-33$ Columbia product of 48 feature productions to be exhbibite in the 1932-33 Columbia product of 4 feature productions to be exnibited intes theatres of the RKO circuit from
Columbiais ine-up or short subjects.
 at the Mayfair until Radio City opens, at which time Columbia's pictures
 ceive representation
and the Hippodrome.
The contract provides that in addition to the theatres now owned or controced iny the RKO circuit, representation will be given Columbia's
product in any additional theatres, control of which shall be acquired,

## where the Columbia service is avaliable.-V. 134, p. 3342.

Combined Trust Shares.-Semi-Annual Dividend.A semi anmual distribution of 19.38 cents per share has been declared
on the rusts shares or standard 01. Group) payable on or after Aus. 15 1932 at the ontce ortion of theity Philadelphia Trust Co. trustee Philadelphia, or at the option or the tolde

## Commercial Credit Co.-Earnings.-

Consolidated operations of company and subsidiaries for the six months
ended June 30 1932 show net income of $\$ 1.348 .971$. After payment of all ended June 30 1932 show net income of 11,348 , 971 . Arter payment of all
dividends on preferred and preference shares, itis was at the annual rate

 2.20 times for the same period of 1931 . Dividends on the company'
 Operatmectexpenses other than interest were at a lower ratio on average money employed than for the corresponding period of 1931, althoug
average money employed was substantialy less.- $-\mathrm{V} .134, \mathrm{p} .3986$.
Consolidated Sand \& Gravel, Ltd.-Smaller Pref. Div.The directors कave declared a dividend of 1 ts of 1 on the $7 \%$ cum. conv
red. pref. stock. par sioo, payable Aus. 15 to holders of record July 30 Adistribution op $1 \%$ was made on Mavy it lase as against reemular quarterly
dividends of $1 \% \%$ were previously pald on this issue. -V . 134, p. 3280 .
Consumers Co., Chicago.-New Directors.-
Sheldon Clart, Jo., J. Co. Conerre, D. B. Fulton, A. F. Gartz Jr.
 Losan and D. F. Fielly. of 1932 as compared with the same of 1930 sales. of the company had decreased $38 \%$, salaries $35.1 \%$, other expense $11 \%$ 1930 period, rather than the first six months of 1031 , was made to base
 mately s400,000 in the current fiscally year ending De. 31 after all charges,
including depreciation, of about $\$ 700,000$. For 1931 the company re ported a net loss or $\$ 442,700$.-V. 134, p. 1200.
Container Corp. of America.-Receivership Suit Dis-missed.-
$N^{\text {The erecivership suit filed recently by Harrington J. Thomson of Orange }}$


poration forwarded to its paying agent in New York funds covering the The company stated that it has no bank loans or maturing obligations except $\$ 14,000$ in bonds of a subsidiary and ordinary current bills, that
it has $\$ 600,000$ cash on hand, that it is meeting and discounting all current obiligations and that the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is
5.19 to $1 .-\mathrm{V}, 135, \mathrm{p},{ }^{2} 24,30$.

Continental American Life Insurance Co., Wilming ton, Del.-Reduces Quarterly Payment.-
The directors recently declared a quarterly dividend of 45 cents per share
on the capital stock, par $\$ 10$, payable July 20 to holders of record July 19 . on the capectars recently decol, par $\$ 10$, para a quarle ulterly divid 20 to holdd ors 45 or reco
A distribution of $521 / 2$ cents per share was made on April 21 last.

## Continental Chicago Corp.-Earnings.-

 For income statement for 6 months endedpartment" on a preceding page.
Comparative Balance Sheet.


Total_........ $\overline{22,260,248} \overline{57,621,992} \overline{T o t a l \ldots \ldots . . . . . .22,260,248} \overline{57,621,992}$ a Investments, at cost. $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 69,191 no par shares.
y Represented by $2,887,506$ no par shares. zApproximate market value, June 30 1932, $\$ 12,150,000$. The cost of the investments is given as $\$ 41$,-
995,831, and
of $\$ 17,380,108$ remainucting investment reserve of $\$ 24,615,723$, the balance
Continental Clay Products Corp.-Receivership.Philip Cohen of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed receiver by the committee. Corporation has consented to the receivership, admitting insolvency.
in payment of bond inted that the corporation defaulted last November
in phe reorganization committee was appointed in January or this year.
The interest of the bondhordiers and the corporation could best be procorporation's properties.
Thich committee attached to the bill of complaint a plan for reorganization which provides for formation of a new corporation. in the event the plan is approved, and exchange of each $\$ 1,00$ bond of the present company
for a $\$ 500$ bond, five shares of preferred and five shares of common of
the new corporation: exchange of each preferred share of the present the new corporation, exchange of each preferred shares of common or the or
the sent
corporation for two shares of class A stock of the new corporation and corporation for two shares of class A stock of the new corporation and
exchange of four shares of the present common stock for ore share of the
new common stock.-V. 134, p. 1378.
Continental Oil Co. (Del.).-Bal. Sheet June 30.-

| Assets- | ${ }_{\text {S }} 1932$. | ${ }_{8}^{1931 .}$ | Liabluties- | ${ }_{s}^{1932 .}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| coperty, plant |  |  | Capital \& surp $\mathbf{y}$ |  | $141,592,493$ 18,14959 |
| Inv. \& adv. (net) | 21,492,634 | 24,097,768 | Minority interest | 421,471 |  |
| Cap. stk. in tre |  | 1,42 |  |  |  |
| Prepald es derd | 1,978,271 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | contí | 2,840,304 | 2.494,9 |
| Cash, securities. | 5,122,186 | 6,486,072 | subscr | 152,911 |  |
|  |  | 3,410,000 | Fund |  |  |
| Ctis. of deposit. |  | 614,000 |  |  |  |
| Notes ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ accts. recelvable... | 5,326,843 | 5,636,780 | Withln 6 m | 67,500 $3,401,966$ | 347.326 $3.414,024$ |
| Crude \& refined ofl. |  |  | Accrd. liabils | 80 | 843,284 |
|  | 19,248,882 |  |  |  |  |
| Other curr.assets | 104,068 | 138,374 |  |  |  |


Continental Shares Inc.-Earnings.-
Earnings.-For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings investments carried at ateceding page $\$ 138,925,166$ had indicated market value of $\$ 13$,352,666 on June 30 last, comparing with $\$ 112,495,824$ and $\$ 25,640,173$
respectively, on Dec. 31 . 1931 , and with $\$ 133,766,248$ and $\$ 78,647,649$ respectively, on June 301 1931., a

Common Stock Off List.- The common stock has been removed from the New York Stock Exchange the the company having discontinued its New York registrar.-V. V. 134 ,

Conveyancers Title Insurance \& Mtge. Co.
The directors have extended to sept. 10 the time for depositing securities under the plan of readenustment More than $85 \%$ of the outstanding securities have already been deposited. In view of the fact that there is
no provision for non-assenters, holders who have not yet deposited their no provision for non-assenters, holders who have not yet deposited their
securities are urged to do soin an effort to avoid receivership and its result-
ing destruction of vel securities are urged to do so in an effort to avo
ing destruction of values.- V. 135, p. 633.
Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.-No Action on Common Dividend.-The directors on Aug. 5 declared the regular quarterly dividend of 67 c . per share on the $\$ 2.70$ cum. red. pref. stock, no par value, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31, but took no act on on the common dividend ordinarily payable about Sept. 18. Distributions of 30c. per share were made on the common stock on March 18 and June 20 last, as compared with 60 c . per share paid each quarter from Sept. 181930 to and incl. Dec. 18 1931. A special stock dividend of $10 \%$ was also paid on Oct. 141930. Earnings.- For income statement for three and six months ended June 30

## Crown Zellerbach Corp.-Dividend Accumulations.-

 The directors have declared dividends of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the of record August 13 on account of accumulations. Like amounts were paicon March 1 and on June 11932 and on Dec. 1 1931, as against 75 cents on sharch in each of the two preceding quarters and $\$ 1.50$ per share pre-
per shat viously. Afthe above payment, accumulations on both series A and B preference stocks will amount io so per siare.
To Decrease Stated Capitalization.-
The stockholders will vote Sept. 15 on reducing capital represented
by common stock from approximately $\$ 12.17$ per share to $\$ 5$ per share V. 135, p. 633, 825 .

Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.-Reorganization Deferred by Court.-
Federal Judge Knox withheld July 25 his complete approval of the reorganization plan submitted by majority bondholders of the corporation,
which is in the hands of an equity receiver, so that he could have an apportunity to study briefs, which he instructed attorneys for and against
 Mr. Hayes said the National Oity Bank and National City Co, had
Mred bondholders and a wiping out ond prom. Hayes said the National City Bank and National City Co. had
to takete the olan and that if it were carried out the reorganizers ioped
issues over $\$ 83,000,000$ worth of property for $\$ 21,000,000$ in new bond "I am inclined to think," said Judge Knox, "that we are virtually
forced into a position where this plan must be accepted in order to give the corporation the only chance for reorganazation and continuance that
there is. I would be delighted to approve an open sale as suggested by there is. I would be delighted to approve an onen sale as suggested by
the minority and would do so if it could be shown that there was any the minority and would do so if it could be shown that the
reasonable likelihood of a satisfactory bid."-V. 134, p. 2156 .
Cushman's Sons, Inc.-Annual Dividend Rate on Common Stock Decreased from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 2$ per Share.-
on the commectors have declared a quarterly dividiend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record
Aug. 15. Previousky the company made regular quarterly payments of
$\$ 1$ per share on tnis issue.
Approximately $99 \%$ of the common stock is owned by the Purity The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 2$ per share on the directors also declared the regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 2$ per share
able sept. 1 to hold and $\$ 1.75$ per share on the on the
o able Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15.-V. 134, p. 3829.
Darby Petroleum Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended $J$ une 30 1932, see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V.
De Mets, Inc.-Earnings.-


Net loss....
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cassets - | ${ }_{\text {17 }}^{\text {1931,264 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {\$189,477 }}^{1930}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Lecountities- }}$ (tayable, | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1931}$ |  |
| Marketable secur- | ${ }_{114,193}$ | 149,577 | Taxes....... | 228,299 | 145,799 |
| Adv.to offic. ${ }^{\text {cemp }}$ emp | 17,030 |  | Preferred sto | x900,000 | 5,000 |
| Inventories-.... | 53,152 | 50,890 | P. \& L. surplus.... | 137,709 | 316,318 |
| Prep.tosecurelea | ${ }^{64,715}$ | 62. |  |  |  |

Inventories.-. Prepayments.
Treasiry stk. (cost)
Leaseholds, imp. \& equip. (cost).
Deferred rental.

| 955,364 | $1,609,208$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 19,650 |  |

Total_........ $81,511,417$
$\times 81,621,478$
R Represental.........
$\$ 1,511,417$
$\$ 1,621,47$ x Represented by 30,000 no par shares. y Represented by 135,000 no
par shares.-V. 134, p. 512 .
Diversified Investment Trusts, Inc.-Smaller Div.The directors recently declared a quarterly dividend of 5 cents per
share on the class A stock, no par value, payable Aug. to holders of record
July Suly 30. Distributions of $71 / 2$ cents per share were made on Feb. 1 and May 2 last as against 10 cents per share on Nov. 21931 and 20 cents per sh.
previously each quarter.-V. 134, p.

Dome Mines, Ltd.-Value of Output.-


## Plan. <br> - Pa., Ltd. Bordhalders Appo

First mortgage bondholders at a meeting July 25 voted in favor of the
reorganization plan ( $\mathrm{V}, 135, \mathrm{p} .134$ ). Of the total of $\$ 6.584,000$ of bonds reorganization plan (V. $135, \mathrm{p}$. 134 ). Of the total of $\$ 6,584,000$ of bonds
outstanding, $\$ 3,37,000$ were represented at the meeting and $\$ 3,262,000$ voted in favor of the scheme.
The plan provide
The plan provides for the waiving of interest payments in the next be paid only if earned. Provision is also made for the waiving of sinking funds due this year and in the three years following. Int consideration for foregoing certain of their rights, the 1st mtge. bondholders receive control of the company until stipulated conditiong
have been fulfilled. They receive 121.804 shares of class A common stock at the rate of $181 / 2$ shares for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of bonds held. There are, in aditition, 123,088 of class B shares of common stock. Voting been fulfilled by the company sock as long as various covenants have not
Bondholders also apmoved the following as new directors. Sir George Garneau, Gerard Power, George Parent, R. P. Kernan, A. P. S. Glassco and A. C. M. Thomson. The new board, which is to consist of seven
 Power Co. Whereby the latter releases Donnacona from its contract and
substitutes an agreement whereby the Donnacona company will pay only for power consumed. In return. Donnacona turns over thill pay only five small constributing plants with book valuation of $\$ 106.000$, and with present valuation, accorcing to Donnacona figures, of $\$ 77,000$, and ac-
cording to Shawinizan figures $\$ 75,000$. V , 135 , p. 134 ,

Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.-July Sales Off -
July sales of the Douglas Aircraft Co. totaled $\$ 190,387$, against $\$ 388,143$
in June and more than $\$ 600,000$ in July 1931, it is stated. The 1931 figure in June and more than $\$ 600,000$ in July 1931, it it stated, The 1931 figure
was the record for any month
Sales fluctuate according to completions was the recors ar and depend largely on the type of ships and the stage of work
and deliveries and dor in progress. Deliveries for the frirst eight months of the fiscal year total S1, 838,825 against over $\$ 3,000,000$ for the corresp.
Dry Ice Corp. of America.-Makes Offer to Stockholders of DryIce Holding Corp. -See latter below.-V, 134, p. 3104.
Dry Ice Holding Corp. - To Vote on Exchange Offer.-
A special stockholders' meeting has been called for Aug. 23 to vote on a
proposal to exchange this company's stock for that of the DryIce Oorp. of proposal to exchang thas of $11-3$ shares of DryIce Corp. stock for each share
America on the bry
of the DryIce Holding Corp. The DryIce Corp. of America has purchased the assets of the solid Carbonic Col, Ltd., for 20,000 shares of Drylce
the Corp. There will be 134,516 shares of DryIce Corp. of America stock
outstanding after the proposed exchange.-V. 134, p. 104 .

Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3281 .
Eastern Rolling Mill Co.-Earnings.
For Income scatement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earn-
ings Department" on a preceding page. ings Department on a preceding page.
On account of the smanl, amount of business available and the extremely low selling prices prevaliling, it is impossible to operate without an unjusti-
fiable loss. Accordingly, directors decided to dise fable lass. Accordingly, directors decided to discontinue production
temporariy in order to conserve assets. This action was effective July 1 . The financial corditition of thereve ampsets. This action was effective July 1 . $\$ 1,183,651$ and current liabilitities $\$ 26,082$. Cash on hand amounts to 8327 , 875. The figures given are as of June 30.-V. 134, p. 3466.

Easy Washing Machine Corp.-New Name.-

Electrical Products Corp. of Washington.- Earrinings. For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 135, , D. 134.
Electric Boat Co.-Listing of Capital Stock (par \$3) Replacing No Par Shares.-
 shares of stock without par value. $A t$ a special meeting of the stockholders held June 21 resolutions were
 sharesed without
134, p. 4164 .

Electric Controller \& Mfg. Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.



Electric Shareholdings Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page. parturn Ceans page

Consolidated Balance Sheet.










Erco Hall Apartment Building, N. Y. City.-Pays Interest on New Debenture Bonds.- Semi-annual interest checks representing payment of the full interest

 bondionders
the Uder the plan of re organization, which was participated in by $99 \%$ of
 It is on these income debent ure bonds that the present interest is bein \& pack. The statement whemedeenture oonds that the present interest is being paid

 Commenting on the matter, Nicholas Roberts, Pres. of S. W. Straus \&
Co and Chairman of the Straus Re-organization committee, said: is a graphic example of what can be accomplished for the interest of the
bondholders where the committee is not bondhalders where the committee is not interfered with and where the deposit of practically all the bonds was secured. This non-interference made
possible a recrganization plan that was quickly consummated with the re-
sult that sult that the bondholders in the property have received cash wind the repaying securities for the full amount of their investment. Unless a comeation work becomes very expensive and in some cases almost imporganiz-
Had there been a contest inde. Had there been a contest by other committees, the cost to the bondhossible.
would have been considerably hirher in tiew, would have been considerably higher in view of the fact that there would
have been unnecessary and time-wasting litigation to contest suits brought
by other committer . The success of thi condition prevailing in the real estate bond further illustrates the panicky at approcimately. 30 . Throre reorganization, Erco Hall bonds were selling as is shown bondholders have received 65 reorganization on plan, however,
ane dollar in cash
$411 /$ cents in income-paying securities and certain shares of stoct
V. 134, p. 1588 .
Exchange Buffet Corp.-Good-Will Written Down of the directors in writing good-will down to $\$ 1$, in establishing a reserve of $\$ 449,999$ against the book value of the second mortgage bonds, now


Fairbanks, Morse \& Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Depart-
Family Financing Corp.-Dividend Omitted.
The directors recently decided to omit the quarterly dividend normally payable about July 15 on the no par value common stock. A distribution
of 5 cents per share was made on this issue on April 15 last, as against 10
cents per share previously each quarter.-V. 134, p. 3104 .
Federal Motor Truck Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see/"Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 2917 .
Fidel Association of New York.-New Collateral Trust Bond Issued.-
A new $\$ 1,000$ guaranteed collateral trust bond calling for an initial pay-
ment of $\$ 50$ and $\$ 5$ a month for 132 months, is being offered by the Fidel ment or $\$ 50$ and New York, Inc. The new bond is designed for those who wish to lay aside a small sum each month to provide for the future. Upon
maturity it guarantees the payment of $\$ 100$ a month for 100 months, or $\$ 50$ semi-annually for $101 / 2$ years or settlement by a lump sum. The holder
shares equally with the Association in any earnings above the guaranteed Beturn. Bonds are available in any multiple of $\$ 1,000$.
Reserves for maturity of the bond are set up on $4 \%$
Reserves for maturity of the bond are set up on $4 \dot{\%}$ basis compounded
quarterly and the funds are invested in government, State quarterly and the funds are invested in government, State, municipal and deposited and held in trust for the benefit of all bondholders. Fidel Association is the New York affiliate of the Fidelity Investment Association of exclusively to the sale of annuities, and the parent company unconditionally exclusivels its bonds. Bonds issued have a specified loan and cash sur-
guarantees
render value during the entire life of the bond from the first to the 132d
Fifth Ave. \& 43rd St. Bldg. Corp.-Defaults.The 40-story Lercourt National Building on the northeast corner of
3rd St. and Fifth A Te., was put into forecelosure Juily 26 in a suit by the 43rd St, and Fifth Ave., was put into foreclosure July 26 in a suit by the
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for non-payment of two mortgages
aggregating $\$ 6,000,000$, interest of $\$ 116,000$ due since last November, and
city taxes for the first half of 1932 , amounting to $\$ 130,000$.

State Senator John J. McNaboe and John F. Galvin Jr. were named as
reecivers by sumpeme Court Justice Black.


 was due, they were consolidated into one mortgage for that amount. | Assets- | 1932. | 1931. | Liabuittes- | 1932. | 1931, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Furniture \& fixt's_ | $\$ 31,670$ | $\$ 31,668$ | Call.tr.totes pay.y | $\$ 275,000$ | $\$ 1,041,500$ |
| Cash_............ | 164,244 | 278,638 | Fed. tax, reserve-. | 10,721 | 16,972 |


 Total_......... $\$ 2,193,251 ~ \$ 3,000,792$ Total_......... $\$ 2,193,251 ~ \$ 3,000,792$
x Secured by assignment of conditional sales contracts amounting to of notes receivable. $z$ After deducting $\$ 2,145$ reserve withheld, \&che V. 134, p. 3282 .
 Decrease.
Fisk Rubber Co.-Chicopee Chamber of Commerce Asks Deposit of $8 \%$ Bonds and $51 / 2 \%$ Notes.-
Having received strong assurances of support from owners of the $8 \%$
bonds and $51 / 2 \%$ notes of the company the Chicopee Ohamber of Commerce protective committee for these securities is considering a reorganization plan according to a press dispatch for Chicopee, which further states:
Whitfield Reid, Secretary, stated many bends been received since the committee's call for depoosists two notes aiready have
has beeks ano, and it has been informed it will receive certificates of ceposit representing securi
ties pledged with other Fisk protective committees. Mr. Reid explained that deposits made with the original Fisk reorganiza-
Mion committee under a plan and agreement dated Jan. 251932 , will be tion committee uncer a plan and agreement dated Jan. 25 1932, will be
available for withdrawal since that plan failed of ad The Chicopee committee is financed entirely by the Chamber of Commerce and note and bond holdders may deposit and withdraw without cost.
It seeks an immediate reorganization of the Fisk company so as to best
Ford Motor Co., Ltd. (England).-Denies Rumor.Trele company has denied reports that it is closing down its plant at Cork, The company issued the following statement: "To enable work to proceed
more efficiently, certain activities which hitherto have been carried more erficiently, certain activities which hitherto have been carried out at At the same time arrangements are being made to carry out at Cork certain
Work formerly handed. at Dagenham Transfers or machinery are taking
place in pursuance of this program.". - V. 134, p. 3829 .
Fox Theatre and Office Building.- Suit Dismissed.In an opinion handed down by Justice Schmuck of the Supreme Court of
New York County on July 30 1932, the application of Ralph T. Crocco, a bondholder of the Fox Theatre end Office Building, in Brooklyn, to remove the Continental Bank \& Trust Co under the mortgase covering the
premises was summarily denied. The decision is considered of great importpremises was summarily denied. The decision is considered of great import-
ance in real estate circles because it estabilishes the principle that the corporate trustee under a mortgage cannot be removed except upon clear proof of its failure to perform its duties as such trustee.
In holding that that it had failed to perform its duties, Judge Schmuct in the course or but princion, sally and exclusively because petitioner fails to show dereliction, no approval will be given to the application. The affa-
davit offered in opposition silences the accusation of dereliction made by way of inuendo and equivocal generality. Under present conditions obtaining in real estate it is impossible to see how the trustee could have
acted in any different manner. accept as just any inference to be drawn from transactions prior tof tepept. 15 respondent. Of these the respondent has no knowledge and concerning them could do nothing. Without specifically discuwssinge all othen cherning
the opinion is held that the trustee affirmatively refutes the incriminates the opinion is held that the trustee affirmatively refutes the incriminations of deinquency and establishes after careful consideration of petitioner's
industry. assestions that naught is shown warranting criticism much less condemna-
tion of the trustee's conduct and that grievous injustice would be done the ustee by its removal, the motion is denied."
The Continental Bank \& Trust Co counsel, Wise, Shepard $\&$ Houshto., was represented in the action by its
represented by Samuel Hoffman. represented in sing upon the decision C. Howard Marfield, President of the In commentink \& Trust Co. issued the following statementi
Continental Bant of the
Judial recognition in the able opinion of Justice Schmuck that the Continental Bank Judicial recogition in the able opinion of Justice Schmuck that the
Continental Bank Trust Co. has fairly and conscientiously discharged its duties and obligations as successor trustee under the Straus mortgages. is
naturally a source of gratification to the officers of this bank. It demonstrates conclusively that thoughtless and reckless attacks upon the performance of its duties as trustee by a banking institution, when unsupported by
any corroborating facts, will receive scant support or attention in then courts of this State. 'The reference in Justice Schmuck's opinion to the fact that the Con-
tinental Bank \& Trust Co. is in no wise chargeable with anything that occurred prior to Sept. 15.1931 has reference to the fact that on that date
the Straus National Bank \& Trust Co. was merged into the Continental Bank \& Trust Co. As a result of that merger, by operation of law, the Continental Bank \& Trust Co. became successor, trystee to Straus Naw, thal
Bank under all mort Bank under all mortgages in which, prior to that time, the latter bank had
been trustee The duty of acting as truste under these mortgages after the merger devolved upon the Continental Bank \& Trust Co. by reason of that fact and thereafter it assumed to act as such trustee., not through any
solicitation on its part or any action on the part of the Straus organization solicitation on its part or any action on the part of the Straus organization,
but solely because the law imposed that duty upon it. "It the performance of its duties as successor trustee under the Straus mortgares since Set., 151931 the Continental Bank \& Trust Co. has at gages and the decision of Justice Schmuck jundicially determineses these mot in so
far as the instant case was concerned, it discharged that duty with fidelity and trust.
Fraser Companies, Ltd.-Amended Plan Approved.The adjourned meeting of holders of the 1st mtge. 25 -year sinking fund
gold bonds of Fraser Companies, Ltd., was held July 26 and approved the plan of reorganization, as amended. At a meeting of $6 \%$ noterolders
held July 21 certain amendments to the original plan were submitted and adopted, and as a result two motions were before the bondholders' meeting:
First, approval of the amendment, submitted by H. J. Symington, which was carried; second, the main motion for the plan, as amended, which carried.
Amendments Sum
marized as follows:
(1) The reorganized financing to the extent that earnings must equal twice the interest on the bonds already issued and any propossed isstue combined. The original plan
called for $11 / 2$ times interest requirements. (2) No further common share financing, subsequent to reorganization,
without authorization of common sharcholders, including present debenture holders, who are prospective common shareholders,
(3) The prior liine ispue by Restigouche Co. of $\$ 1,000,000$
contemplated (4) The Eraser Companies, (4) The Fraser Companies' option in respect to Restigouche to be ex-
tended from June 11934 to June 11935 and to be exercisable by Fraser

Companies only on 3 months' notice. In the case of Fraser so exercising its option, it shall compensate Restigouche bondholders with one shar in ten, as the original shareholders to get one share in 20 , instead of one In ten, as the original plan provided. Companies, Ltd., at a meeting held July 27 approved the plan as amended.
The holders of the 1st mtge, sinking fund gold bonds of Restigouche Co.,
at a meeting held July 27 , also approved the plan as amended.


 ง. 1 Rex

 Add. amt. Written off to
reduce inventories, \&c
redjustment.........-- $\quad 925,694$
Profit \& loss surp-.-def $\$ 5,467,373$
df $\$ 3,281,570$
$\$ 937,901$
$\$ 1,599,711$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Shares com. stock out- } \\ \text { standing (no par) pare-- }\end{array} & 403,782 & 403,782 & 403,782 & 373,665\end{array}$ $x$ After operating expenses, Federal and general taxes and provision
for bad and doubtful debts. Asset-

| Asset- | $1931 .$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1930 .}$ | Labutites- | $1931 .$ | $1930 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.- | 132,512 | 431,780 | Acets. \& bills pay. | 597,669 | 1,163,296 |
| Accts. rec., \&c.-- | 503,420 | 642.561 | Bank loans \& over- |  |  |
| Notes receivable.- | 300,000 | 700,000 | drafts | 3,089,000 | 5,378,628 |
| Inventories..---- | 4,712,961 |  | Int. and accrued |  | 569,157 |
| Land, bldgs., \&c.- | 9,223,424 <br> 395,523 | 39,132,275 | Payroll and other | 288.364 | 569,157 |
| Dep.with Montreal Trust Co |  |  | charges acerued | 78,009 |  |
| Deferred charges.-- | 113,458 | 120,265 | note discount)-- | 176,650 | 201,196 |
| Deflcit..........-- | 5,467,374 | 3,281,570 | Reserves | 4,091,948 | 3,486,971 |
|  |  |  | Res. for conting-- | 50,095 |  |
|  |  |  | 1st mtge. bonds -- | 8,202,000 | 8,202,000 |
|  |  |  | Debentures. | 6,487,500 | 6,000,000 |
|  |  |  | Convertible notes_ | 3,620,000 | 3,500,000 |
|  |  |  | Secured notes. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
|  |  |  | 1st mtge. bonds (Restigouche) -- |  | 1,900,000 |
|  |  |  | Capital stock.....x1 | 3,986,930 | 13,986,930 |
|  |  |  | Capltal surplus. | 4,396,507 | 4,399,834 |

 p. 305,635 Represent

Fulton Industrial Securities Corp.-Reduces Common Dividend.-
A semi-annual dividend of 5 cents per share was recently declared on the common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15 .
Previously, the company made semi-annual distributions of $121 / 2$ cents .

x After depreciation. y Less amortization. Represented by 472,982
no par shares.-V. 135 , p. 826 .
General Foods Corp.-Affiliated Co. Takes Over Distribution of Frozen Food Products. -
According to a recent announcement, the Frosted Foods Sales Corp., a
subsidiary of the Frosted Foods Co., Inc., has taken over the distribution subsidiary of the Frosted Foods Co., Inc., has taken over the distribution and sale of Birdseye quick-frozen food products from the Birdseye Packing
Co., Inc., and Pacific Frosted Foods, Inc. The Frosted Foods Co., Inc., is a subsidiary of the General Foods Corp.
Birdseye frosted foods are now being produced at five permanent packing plants and five portable plants, for distribution through retail outlets in
General Steel Castings Corp.-Earnings.For income statement for six months ended Jun
Department' on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4668 .
Georgia Home Insurance Co., Columbus, Ga.-Omits Dividend.The directors recently decided to omit the dividend usually payable
about Aug. 1 on the capital stock, par $\$ 10$. The last semi-annual dis-
tribution, amounting to 65 cents per share, was made on Feb. 11932 .

General Motors Corp.-Buick Shipments.-

Gildred Building Co., San Diego, Calif.-Div. Deferred. The directors recently decided to defer the quarterly dividend due
July 1 on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$. The last regular quarterly payment of $13 / 4 \%$ was made on this issue on April 11932 .-V. 127, p. 3406.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.-Patents Held Valid.-
In a decision handed down by the U. S. District Court, District of Conof Gillette versus Hawley Hardware Co. with Clark Razor \& Blade Covor Newark, N, J. as real defendant. The defendants were held liable for
New Suit Against Gillette Filed.-
A damage suit has been filed against the company and 19 of its officers and directors by the Trophy Tower Sales Corp., operators of razor blade
vending maccines. With headquarters in Cleveland. The suit charges the Gendette company with violating the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust laws, through a merger designed to eliminate competition.-V. 135, p. 637 C dend Deferred.
The directors recently voted to defer the semi-annual dividend due
July 25 on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 10$. The last regular semi-annual juyment of 35 cents per share was made on this issue on Jan. 251932 .

Globe-Wernicke Realty Co. (Ohio).-Div. Deferred.-July 15 on the $6 \%$ cum. prert. stock, par sion. The last regular quarterty


Gold Seal Electrical Co., Inc.-Listing-Par Value Changed. -
The New York Curb Exchange has authorized the listing of 579,052 hares of new comm on stock, par $\$ 1$, issuable share for share
rol d common sto ck, without par value.-V. 130, p. 4426 .

Gould Coupler Co.-Receivership
theon A. Townsend and Charles J. Symington, who has been president of the company, were Aug. 2 appointed equity receivers for the company by Judge W, Calvin Chesnut in the Federal Court in Baltimore. In granting
the application, the court gave the receivers permission to carry on the business. The receivership was granted upon application of Founders Supplies, Inc., of Buffalo, a creditor for $\$ 3,891$, and Hynes Sparks, the owner of things, that the company was unable to meet its interest charges or to pay other current liabilities without seriously impairing its working capital. The company admitted the allegations and consented to the appoint-
ment of equity receivers for the purpose of conserving its assets. ( Bondholders' Protective Committee Formed.-
Organization of a protective committee to represent the holders of the 1st lien $6 \%$ 15 year sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb. 11940 , was annon payment of interest due on these bonds on Aug. 1 . Hunter $\mathbf{S}$. Marston is chairman of the committee, the other members being Robert O. Adams, James Bruce and Robert J. Whitfield. National Bank of the City of New York as depositary. Deposit forms may be obtained from the depositary or from E. Earley, secretary of the committee, 44 Wall st., N. Y. City Cotton, Franklin, Wright \& Gordon are
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn-
ings Department" on a preceding parnings Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3105 .

Grand Union Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended July 2 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 636 .
Granite City Steel Co.-Earnings
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings De partment" on a preceding page.- $\mathrm{V}, 134, \mathrm{p}, 4165$.
(W. T.) Grant Co.-July Sales.

Great Northern Iron Ore Properties.-New Trustee.C. O. Kalman of St. Paul has been elected a trustee to fill the vacancy
caused by the death of James N. Hill of New York.-V.134, p. 4503.
(S. M.) Grier Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-


 Loss from stores' operations,
Net profit from other cos. $100 \%$ owned, after Fed.

 Net profit applicable to S. M. Grier Stores, Inc_loss $\$ 620,405$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

 | Acts. \& notes rec. | $\$ 207,990$ | $\$ 407,318$ | Notes payable.... | $\$ 350,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| And |  |  |  |  |
| Due |  |  |  |  |
| from leased |  |  |  |  |

 Due from ofticers
\& employes S employees-1.e
Ins, value of life Merch. Inventories
Com. cap. stk. of Com, cap. stk. of
parent co. purch.
for off. \& empl. for off. \& empl.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Capital assets.... } \\ & \text { Other assets }\end{aligned}$ Other assets......-
Good Good-will.-........ Reorganiz, expense
Total..........
$\times$ Represented by 116.435 (oo-par) shares.-V.....- $\$ 3,585,304$
Grigsby-Grunow Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 301932 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page. Comparative Balance Sheet.


## -V. 134, p. 4669

Guardian Title \& Mortgage Guaranty Co. of New Jersey.-N ew Trustee.
The Fidelity Union Trust Co. has been appointed trustee of an issue of bonds, due June 1 1938, to succeed the New Jersey National Bank \& Trust
Co.-V. 128, p. 568.

## Gulf Oil Corp.-Yates Oil Lease Upheld.

The State Supreme Court at Austin, Texas, has issued an order upholding acres in the heart of Yates oil field, Pecos County, owned by Gulf Oll Corp. The suit was filed by W. H. Colquitt, recelver of the Smith estate, which owned the land. The lease is valued at millions of dollars. One section
of 640 acres has produced $\$ 48,000,000$ of oil, which has paid the s. of 640 acres has produced $\$ 48,000,000$ of oil, which has paid the State of The trial court at Fort Stockton, Texas, had rendered a decision that the
lease should be cancelled, but the Oourt of Oivil Appeals reversed this
decision and the latter's action was given the approval of the Supreme decision and the latter's
Court.-V. 134, p. 4669.
(M. A.) Hanna Co.-Earnings.-

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn, p. 3468.
Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.-371/2c. Class A Dividend.The directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per share on the $\$ 3$
cum. class A stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record cum. class A sto ak, no par vaiue, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record
Aug. 15 . Alike amount was paid on June 1 last. Previously, the company
paid regular quarterly dividends of 75 c . per share on this issue.- V . 135
p. 139 .
Hercules Powder Co., Inc.-To Spend $\$ 135,000$ at Jersey Plant. -
Installation of new boilers and modern power equipment and construction of additional power housing facilities at its Kenvil, N. J., explosives plant
is announced by the company. $\$ 135,000$ has been appropriated for the is announced by the company. $\$ 135,000$ has been appropriated for the
project which wil proceed at once, according to George E. Ramer, Chief
Engineer. The improvements are being made at this time because of the economies that will be effected in operation and because of the present low pre new 500 hp . steam boilers, with auxiliary equipment will be in-
Two
stalled in a new steel building immediately adjacent to the present engine stalled in a new steel building immediately adjacent to the present engine
room of the plant. A new turbine for high pressure steam will also be
installed. The new project is expected to bring substantial in power costs.
The Kenvil. plant is Hercules' largest explosives and sporting powder
Hershey Chocolate Corp.-Balance Sheet June 30.-



## Heywood-Wakefield Co.-Earnings.-

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department on a preceding page.
Sales billed in the first six months showed a decline of $30 \%$, compared.
with the similar period of last year with the similar period of last year.
The balance sheet as of June 301932 shows current assets of $\$ 4,616,895$,
compared with $\$ 5,450,846$ Jan. 1932 . Cash and temporary cash investments totaled $\$ 1,547,454$. against $\$ 1,940,940$ six months ago. Current.
liabilities amounted to $\$ 190,380$, compared with $\$ 208,256$ at the bevinning liabilities amounted to $\$ 190,380$, compared with $\$ 208,256$ at the beginning
of the year and working capital was $\$ 4,426,515$, against $\$ 5,242,590$.
President Richard N. Greenwood says: "The furniture industry is. President Richard N. Greenwood says. ©The furniture industry is.
experiencing an unprecedented number of retail failures, including many
concerns of long standing and substantial credit risk. The company's. participation in these failures, while no more unfavorable than the exparticipation in these failures, while no more unfavorable than the ex-
perince of other manufacturers, has depleted reserves previously estab-
lished to a degree that necessitates creation of an additional safeguard. lished to a atential losses, necessitates creation of an additional safeguard
against potive
Cumulative dividends amounting to $\$ 142.716$ ( $\$ 14$ per share) on the outstanding first preferred stock and $\$ 400,137$ ( $\$ 17.50$ per share) on the
outstanding second preferred stock were in the outstanding second preferred stock were in arrears as of June 301932 .
During the six months 611 shares of first preferred stock were retired and
2,121 shares of second preferred.-V.
(Charles E.) Hires Co., Philadelphia.-Dividends.The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the class B and class A stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Ang. 15 . The directors:
also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 c . a share on the class A also dectared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c. a share on the class A
stock for the fourth quarter of 1932 payable Dec. 1 to holders of record.
Nov 15. Nov.
During 1930 the following dividends were paid on the class $B$ and manage-
ment stock: $\$ 1$ a share on Sept, $1,50 \mathrm{c}$, a share on $\mathrm{Oct}, 15$ and 50 c , a share During 1930 the following dividends were paid on the class B and manage-
ment stock: $\$ 1$ a share on Sept, 1,50c, a share on Oct. 15 and 50 c . a share-
on Dec. 1.-V. 133, p. 3468 .
(R.) Hoe \& Co., Inc.-A ppeal on Receivership.Samuel Zirn, attorney representing a group of stockholders and note-
holders, obtained permission July 23 from Federal Judge Goddard to appeal from an order entered on June 22 appointing the Irving Trust Co. permanent equity receiver for the corporation, Mr. Zirn asserted in his petition that a bankers' group, composed of the Guaranty Trust Co., or its wholly owned subsidiaries, the Guaranty Co..
Dominick \& Dominick and the Edward B. Smith Co., had arranged, for the temporary receivership for "its own selfish interest and advantage.".
The syndicate, it is alleged, organized the Hoe company in 1924 and then sold its securities to the public at prices ranging from 12 to 50 times the present market value, for the purpose of forcing a judicial sale and re-
organization in which they would be the underwriters."-V. 135, p. 827 .
Hope Webbing Co., Inc., Pawtucket, R. I.-Omits Div. The directors on July 22 took no action on the quarterly dividend ordi-
narily payable about Aug. 1 on the $\$ 100$ par value capital stock. The last
quarterly payment of $\$ 1$ per share was made on May 21932 .- V . 105 ,

## (Joseph) Horne Co.-Earnings.-



Total..

$$
\overline{\$ 17,375,336}
$$

x Less reserve of $\$ 125,000$. y Less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,689,735$.
Represented by 230,715 shares of no par value.-V. 127, p. 556 .

Hotel Delmonico, N. Y. City.-Reorg. Plan Halted.-


 Justice Colinns, hot cond for the removal of the Continental Bank \& Trust Co. as trustee.


 Straus company had interests in the reorganization which conflict with
thoos of of hion thon dors
An application by Mr. Tuttle to compel the Straus company to disclose
 Nicholas Roberts. President or the straus company, declared that the plan obected to had been adopted arter six months nesonations, with the
Hotel Roosevelt, N. Y. City.-Bondholders Win Decision.
 of the Hotel Roosevelt, who dissented from the pian of reorganization
instituted several monthis aso are entitled to have a recelver appointed for
 succording to decision of supremo Court Justice Valente handed down
July 23 on an anplication My Morris
Greene, who owns ine bonds of July 23 on an application by Morris J. Greene, who owns five bonds of
the issue of $\$ 5,500,000$ sold in 1927 . The Court said a list of all dissenting
bondholders would be furnished to the plaintiff upon application to the Court. hotel company contends that more than $95 \%$ of the bondholders is being conducted by a finance committee, and that a wide receivership for the entire hotel would be detrimental to the interests of all the bond-
holders. Frederick Rockwell, president of , the hotel company, said in holders. Frederick Rockwell, president of , the hotel company, said in company included the leasehold interest in the Hotel Rooseverets ite the the hotel equipment, which is valued at $\$ 2,000,000$, and that the derendant property in the hands of a finance committee the hotel company has taken
it from the control of the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., the trustee for the bonditiders.
Justice Valente's opinion stated that although the hotel company insisted that it in sosevelt meeting the interest and sinking fund obligation." The Court held that "there has been a sufficient diversion of trust property", to entitle the dissenting bondholders to the appointment of a receiver
for sufficient income of the hotel to pay the interest due them.-V. 134 , p. 2920.
poudaille-Hershey Corp.-Earnings.-

Houdaille-Hershey Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.- $\mathrm{V} .135, \mathrm{p} .637$. Hughes Tool Co. (Texas).-Earnings
[Including Hughes Tool Co. of California, Ltd. (Classifying non-recurring income as surplus credits.)
 Amortz and expenses
coderal income tax.- $\qquad$
 Net income_-_- $\quad 10 s s \$ 1,315,859$

Surplus credits-non-re curring init.: Interest-

| Dividends. | $-\cdots,-$ | 82,946 | 131,803 | 94,220 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |

 prior years \& int. for $\square$ prior years.
Adj. of acc. of $\mathrm{Howard} \mathbf{R}$.
Hughes Estate Red R. Hughes

54,859
Red. to mark. Val. of
securities owned...- $\qquad$


Surplus at end of year- $\frac{148,919}{\$ 5,796,917} \frac{}{\$ 11,921,089} \frac{\ldots-\ldots}{\$ 12,159,933} \frac{\ldots-\ldots}{\$ 13,285,805}$
 a After depreciation of $\$ 3,261,760$.-V. 132, p. 2401

 Balance, surplus.-.- def $\$ 500,794$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { def } \$ 68,634 \\ & \text { xstimated, figures not reported } \\ & \text { by company. }\end{aligned}$


Hupp Motor Car Corp.-Earnings.- $\quad$ For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page. - V. 134 , , p. 4166 .
Independence Trust Shares.-Charges in Portfolio Common stocks of Electric Bond \& Share, New York Central RR,
and Southerr Pacific have been eliminated from the portfolio of Inde pendence Trust Shares, according to announcement by Independence not mandatory but discretionans, and the trust. This elimination was
note by the action of the
directors of the depositor corporation on advice of investment counsel directors of the depositor corporation on advice of investment counsel, substitution may be made for these eliminated the trusst agreement, not the proceeds
from the sale will be distributed on the next distribution date. Oct. 1932. Shareholders will be permitted to reeinvest all or any part of dis-
tributions in additional trust shares at cost--V. 132, p. 423.

Indiana Ice \& Fuel Co.-Defers Dividends.-
The directors recently voted to defer the quarterly dividend due July 1
on the $6 \%$ cum pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ The last revular quarterly dis-
ribution of $11 / 2 \%$ Was made on April 1 The.
Indiana Limestone Co.-Time for Deposit of Securities Extended to Such Date as Reorganization Committee May Determine. -
The reorganization committee (A. R. Horr. Chairman) in a letter to
holders of 15 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds and 10 -year $7 \%$ sinking Approximately $86 \%$ of the 15 -year 1st mortgage $6 \%$ sinking fund gold
bonds and $81 \%$ of its 10 -year $7 \%$ sinking fund gold debentures have been deposited. 1932, was originally fixed as the date on or before which bonds
May 1 1
and debentures must be deposited and subscriptions to new prior lien $6 \%$
 In adopting the reorganization plan of March 1 1932, the committees representing bonds and debantiones plan of Mareted arch 1 antention to the the committeesessity for
(a) the deposit of substantially all of the outstanding bonds and debentures under the plan, and (b) subscription by butstanding bonds and debenturures
priolders to tien $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds in an amount sufficient the new prior lien $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds in an amount suffricient to make
available approximately $\$ 1,500,000$ estimated to be required and to be used only for the purpose of paying orff secured to bank required and to to be
new companding the
nem with adequate working capitar, and the payment of expenses new company with adequate working capital, and the payment of expenses Bonds and debentures have not yet been deposited to the extent desired by the reorganization committee, although deposits are steadily coming in
and it seems probable that sufficient deposits will be made to satisfy this and it seems probable that sufficient deposits will be made to satisfy this requirement of the reorganization committee. On the other hand, many
of the security holders of the company have not yet taken advantage of their subscription rights to nev prior ilien bovend and the committee cannot,
of course, declare the reorganization plan operative until its financial reof course, declare the reorganization plan operative until its financial reThe committee feels that, until a change for the gecurity holders of the old company, and that it is warranted in holding the rearganization plan open for deposits and subscriptions thereunder
until such time as the ability and willingness of security holders to subscribe to prior lien bonds can be tested under more normal conditions.
In the meantime. the company is being operated under the direct superFision of an executive committee of five members, of whom three are conWhile the companys operations are rot yet on a corofititulee. basis, yet its
losses are being steadily reduced through drastic cuts in personnel, salaries and other operating expenses. The company's unfilled orders are subhas been no interruption in the business of the company and its operating efficiency has improved.
The reorganization committee is hopeful that, with any substantial any interruption in the company's business or affairs and believese that, in the meantime, its present policy of deferring the reorganization is to the
best interest of the company's security holders and customers. best interest of the company's security holders and customers.
The period within which additional bonds and debentures
posited and subscriptions to the new prior lien $6 \%$ sinking fund may be boo- dofiled has been extended so as to expire on such future date as the reorganization committee may determine Holders who have not deposited
their bonds or debentures are urged to do so promptly as the work of the their bonds or debentures are urged to do so promptly as the work of the necessary new money made easier if practically all security holders assent

Indian Motocycle Co.-Earnings.-
For incomes statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Ingersoll-Rand Co.-Smaller Common Dividend.-The directors on Aug. 2 declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 12. This compares with 75 cents per share paid on March 1 and June 1 last and \$1 per share previously each quarter.

New Secretary. -
F. C. C. Hay, Assistant Treasurer, has been elected Secretary succeeding

Insull Utility Investments Inc.,-Auction Postponed.Che auction of the collateral of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and

Insuranshares Certificates, Inc.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings DeLiguid on a preceding palue comput. the market value of securities held was
L2.03 par share on June 30, the corporation's balance sheet indicates. The balance sheet also shows that notes payable were reduced from \$1,080.to $\$ 550,000$.
Since June 30 J. F. Schoellkopf Jr., Chairman of the board, points out, marked economies in operation have been enforced which, together with a substantial appreciation in the value of securities held, has improved
the position of the corporation considerably since the date of the statement. The schedule of securities owned shows that only minor changes were made in the portfolio during the six months' period. Based on market
values, the portfolio was divided by types of securities on June 30 as follows: Bank stocks, $13.4 \% ;$ casualty insurance stocks, $17 \%$; fire insurance
stocks, $51.5 \%$; domestic life insurance stoks, $17.4 \%$; foreign life insurance stocks, $0.7 \%$ :-V. 134, p. $4504,4333,4166$.
International Cement Corp.-Earnings.For income" statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings


International Business Machines Corp.-Acquisition. The corporation has accuired the counting and weighing machine division its ine International corporation will manuracture the new products in its industrial scale division at Endicott, N. Y. The sales and service national company.-V. 135, p. 828 .
International Securities Corp. of America.-Earnings. partment" in statement for 6 months ended May 31 see "Earnings De Statement of Surpius and Undivided Profits and Reserves May 311932 .
Surplus and Undivided Profils-
 Secured serial gold bond interest reserve Preferred share div
Undivided profits.
$\$ 3,195,198$

## Add - Malance of income for the 6 months ended Gain on retirement of debs accuired below par-- Net decease in bond interest \& preferred share dividend reserves Surplus created through the reduction of stated value of class A com. shares to 81 per share Surplus created through the reduction of stated Tot class B com. shares to 10 c . per share-


Balances, May 31 1932-Capital surplus Preferred share dividend reserve
$\$ 322,001$
$4.892,643$
Dr.3,449
17,374,623
2,162,220 24,748,037 $24,673,844$
42,296
$24,716,139$ Preferred share div
Undivided profits_

## $\begin{array}{r}\$ 870,070 \\ 94,056 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Reserves-
Balance. 11931.
Appropriations durin
$\$ 3,227,095$
ppropriations during the period-From surplus
from retirement of debentures-....................
From undivided profits
,892,643
$\qquad$

(ained auring the period
Balance of reserve, May 311932
Note.- On May 3i 1932 the unreaized depreciation from book value cost less reserve of an1 investments at then current marke quotations
amounted to $\$ 12,183,438$. The corresponding amount as of Nov. 301931
was $\$ 25,840,260$ was $\$ 25,849,266$.

| Batance Sheet May 31. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{1032}{8}$. | $\stackrel{1931 .}{8}$ | Lta | ${ }_{\text {s }}^{1932}$ |  |
|  |  | Preferred stock |  |  |
| 693,053 | ${ }_{4}^{53,289,640}$ | ${ }^{\text {Class A com. }}$ Class | 59 | 17,965,779 |
|  |  | Sertal gold b | 858 | 905,900 |
|  |  | 5\% debentu |  | ,32 |
|  |  | Securs. ${ }^{\text {not }}$ re |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,200,000 \\ 236,140 \end{array}$ | 525,589 | Taxes. | 5,000 | , |
|  |  | sundry expenses | 46,60 | 43,399 |
| 993,070 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,322,981 \\ 46,583 \end{array}$ | Surplus \& undiv. |  |  | Total ......... $\overline{24,552,000} \overline{60,751,256}$ Total_.........24,582,000 $\xlongequal[60,751,256]{ }$ a Total market value of securities taken at market quotations May 31

b Represented by 600,000 shares of no par value. $\$ 9,038,061$. c Represented by 591,156 shares of no par value. d Reporesented by
44,736 shares of $6 \%$ series and 14,714 shares of $61 / 2 \%$ series, all of $\$ 100$
par value.-V. 134 . 346 .

Investment Company of America.-Earnings. For income statement for six months ended June 17 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.- $\mathbf{V} .134$, p. 4333 .

Investment Corp. of Philadelphia.-Earnings.
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page. Assets- 1932. Balance Sheet June 30.

| Assets | 1932. | 1931 | Llabt | 1932. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Divs. receivabie. | \$25,203 4,25 | 85, 23 14,145 | Accounts payable- |  |  |
| Int. rec. on invest ¢ |  |  | eral tax |  |  |
| ne from broker-- | 7,951 |  | Forelgn currency |  |  |
| S. Treas. bills | 499,886 |  | commit- |  |  |
| Investments | y 335,919 1,050 | $\begin{gathered} 2,213,584 \\ 1,050 \end{gathered}$ | Unclatmed Capltal stocl del |  |  |
| urn. \& fixtures.: |  |  | Capital surp |  |  |
|  |  |  | Earned deficti. | 1.342,905 | 1,750,060 |

 x of the 27,000 shares of no par value common stock authorized 7,000
shares are reserved a ainst the exercise of warrants, shares are reserved against the exercise of warrants, each entiting the
holder to subscribe, before Jan. 11939 , to one share of no par value common


Investment Trust of New York, Inc.-Changes in Holdings.-
A notice to the holders of all outstanding certificates for Collateral "As a result of changes made in the portfolio the common stocks of the in the standard investment unit: Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co Electric Auto-Lite Co., Dominion Stores, Ltd and Chesapeake Corp. stocks of the following companies heretofore sold from the the common Edison Co. American Bank Note Co., and National Tea Co.. Detroit proposes to eliminate from the reserve list the common stocks of the General the common stocks of the Diamond Match Co.. Monsanto Chemicor
Works and Pacific Lighting Corp,-V. 134. p. 1384 ,
Investors Trustee Foundation of United States, Inc. -Semi-Annual Dividend.-
President John W. MrGuire announces that the 11th semi annual dividend on Investors. Trustee Shares, series A, amounting to 21.43 cents
per share or $\$ 214.30$ per 1,000 share certificate, will be payable Aug. 15 per share or $\$ 214.30$ per 1.000 share certificate, will be payable Aug. 15
at the Chase National Bank of the City of New York to holders of record July 15.15 . 15 . 1931 , a semi annual distribution of $\$ 414.50$ per 1.000 share cerficate. was made. This was followed on Aug. 151931 by the payment
of $\$ 369.92$ per each 1,000 share certificate and on Feb. 151932 by the
Island Creek Coal Co.-Earnings,
Wer income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Do-
partment" on a preceding page.- -135 , p. 639 .

## (Byron) Jackson Co-Earnings.-

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.--V. 134, D. 3990.

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Greensboro, N. C.-Reduces Semi-Annual Distribution.-

A semi-annual dividend of $3 \%$ was recently declared on the capital stock,
par $\$ 100$, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 25. Previously, the噱
Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-Regular Dividend.-

 ment of Labor, retail food prices declined $15.5 \%$ between June 151931 and June 151932 .
Saleres of Jewel Food Stores. Inc., a subsidiary, for the
four weeks ending July 161932 were $\$ 301,282$. four weeks ending July 16 dire 1932 were $\$ 301,282$.
The directors on Aug. 2 declared the 19 th regular quarterly dividend of
S1 per share, payable. Oct. 15 1932 to common stockholders of record $\$ 1$ per share, payable Oct. 151932 to common stockholders of recore
Oct. 11932 .-V. 135, p. 308 .

| Kelley Island Lime \& Tr | --Earn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 193 | , |
| $\qquad$ material sol | \$363.644 | 213 |
| Depreciation \& | 147,241 | 267,513 |
| nistrative a general ex | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 216.403 \\ & 245,403 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Operating profit Other inc.incl.inc.from invest.,int.earned, \&c.(Net) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{ss} \$ 29,000 \\ 112,800 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 425,255$ 137,743 |
| Profit before providing for Federal taxes Provision for Federal taxes. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 83,800 \\ & 7,825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 562,998 \\ & 47,788 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net pr revious | $\begin{array}{r} 875,975 \\ 3,406,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 515.210 \\ 3,664.096 \end{array}$ |
| Total surplus Dividends Res. provided for conting |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,179,307 \\ & 772,380 \end{aligned}$ |
| Profit \& loss-surplus Dec. 31 Earns. per share on 308,952 (no par) shs. cap. stk- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,728,617 \\ \$ 0.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,406,927 \\ \$ 1.66 \end{array}$ | Balance Sheet Dec. 31.



Kellogg Co.-Seeks Damages From National Biscuit Co.Oharging the National Biscuit Co. with violation of the Sherman Anti-
Trust Act in attempting to create and maintain an illegal monopoly in Trust Act in attempting to create and maintain an iliegal monopoly in
inter-state commerce. the Kellogg Co. Aug. 4 , filed suit in the D .
District Court at New. York, asking triple damages totalling $\$ 3,000,000$. National Biscuit Co.'s efforts, "through a campaign of threat, coercion
and intimidation," to prevent other manufacturers from marketing shredded wheat products, despite the fact that all patent rights expired years ago,
form the basis of the Kellogg Co.'s suit, according to the formal complaint. nd its rigg out that with the expiration of the patents, shredded wheat and its processes became public property and open to free competition,
Mr. Kellogz declared that his company will push the suit as vigorously ${ }^{\text {as }}$ possible. S. Supreme Court has held repeatedly that upon the expiration of a patent the right to make the formerly patented products falls into the product itself, and to call it by the name under which it became known while patented, provided only that he makes it clear that the product now is being made by a new manufacturer as distinguished from the former
patent owner," explained Crichton Olarke, Kellogg Co. attorney For many years since the patents expired. the Kellogg Co. Chas en-
deavored fairl and in ood faith to exrcise its lawful right to enter into
 impeded, injured, oppressed and held back" by the National Biscuit Co.'s The practices charged against the National Biscuit Co. in the complaint
include intimidation of the trade into refusing to handle Kellogg's shredded include intimidation of the trade into refusing to handle Kellogg's shredded
wheat product, unlawful registrations in the patent offices threats IItigation, threatening propaganda and other "oppressive and monopoly
methods."-V. 131, p. 123.

Kelvinator Corp.-Shipments Higher.Commenting on the report for the third quarter, President Mason said: "Keivinator's unit shipments for the quarter were $20 \%$ higher than in the
corresponding period of 1931 ."-V. $135, \mathrm{p}$. 828 .

Kendall Company.-Earnings-
For income statement for 24 weeks ended June 11 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
The balane shee. asof June 111932 , shows current assets of $\$ 6,105,113$; current liabilities of $\$ 821,811$, with net working capital of $\$ 5,283,302$,
Cash amounts to $\$ 1,763,983$.-V. 134 , p. 4670 .
Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp.-To Purchase Its Stock.
President Roger Amory is notifying holders of 1st pref. class A and B stock that they may tender their stock for sale to the company at $\$ 400$ a
share. There are 96.598 sbares of 1st pref. stock outstanding divided into share. There are 9.59 sbares of 1 st pref. stock outstanding divided into
56.74 shares of class A socock and 39.724 shares of class B stock. The company has on hand in excess of $\$ 4.000 .000$ casn, and the directors have
authorized the purchase of such amounts of class A and class B tock as may be tendered up to the close of business Aug. 20 at $\$ 10$ a share In explanation of this offer, Mr. Amory points out that the litigation
at present pending before the Supreme Judcial Court of Massachusetts at present pending berore the supreme
concerns the right of the class $B$ stocknolders to require the redempetts itigation, the class A stockholders claim that to redeem the stock at present would impair the companys capital as against the class A stockholders, and that therefore the company siould be enjoined from requiring any clas, stockholders were advised on Nov: 9 last, to redeem the B stock that had been tendered to it at 1100 per share and accrued dividends, but an in-
junction granted to certain class A stockholders prevented this redemption unction granted do cerracinour iss A stirickitho cours prevented this redemption The case was brought before the supreme Court on March 9 last and to If the decision shoull be against the B stockholders, Mr. Amory conwill for all practical purposes be substantially the same and therefore then directors have not elt justified in offering at present any differeat price The asset value of the 1st pref. stock, upon the assumption that class A and class $B$ are on a parity, is is ine opinion of the directors sub stantially
in excess of $\$ 40$ per share. If, however, the Court should hold that the B
stock is enticled to be redeemed, the asset value of the class A stock would
be very substantiall Should the rights of the class A and B stock be adjudicated before Aug. 20 1932, opportumity will be given the stoch ornings for the first six mond their offer. per share on the 1st preferred class A and class B stock, or at the rate of $\$ 3.06$ per share per annum exclusive of canital gains and losses. In addition to the more than $\$ 4,000,000$ cash on hand, the company hases a substantial ndeterminate value.
The company has made arrangements with Kidder, Peabody \& Co. to attend to the purchasing of stock tendered -V. 134, p. 3285.
(S. S.) Kresge Co.-July Sales.-
 and 41 Canadian stores, a total of 18 stores.-V. 135, p. 308.

## (S. H.) Kress Co.—July Sales.-


Kreuger \& Toll Co.-Answer to Bankruptcy Petition Ordered Before Aug. 25.-
The company must appear on before August 25 to answer a petition
for involuntary bankruptcy filed June 4 or be adjudicated bankrupt for involuntary bankruptcy filed June 4 or bo adjudicated bankrupt Hearings on the petition for an American receiver for the company Were continued with Jacob K . Javits, American receriver for the company conducting investigation before Henry K. Davis, , ipecial master. Edward
M. Andel, head of the foreign department of the Bankers Trust Co. presented reproductions of vouchers of deposits and withdrawals of the presented reproductions of vouchers of deposits and withdrawals of the
Kreuger \& Toll account with Bankers Trust Co. in confirmation of testimony in a previous session. . testify at a later hearing in regard to an amount oo sizh.000 paid to Lee,
Higginson \& Co. on March 21932 , Ky Kreuger \&oll set as a tentative date on which Mr. Durant will furnish data on this and

Lackawanna Securities Corp.-Dissolution Approved.The stockholders on Aug. 2 approved the dissolution of this corporation
and the distribution of one $\$ 1.000$ Glen Alden Coal Co bond for each $161 /$ shares of stock held. The change was made to save expenses and taxes The company's assedts comprise $\$ 51,000.000$ of Gle expenses Alden bonds, of taxes
Thich $\$ 1,500,000$ have been retired annuall which $\$ 1,500,000$ have been retired annually, with resultant dividends on the Lackawana company's stock. Under the new plan, the stock-
holders will receive directly a distribution of a new series of $\$ 51.000,000$
Glen Glen Aldoen bonds, topether with a liquidating dividend to cover other
assets. See also v. 135, p. 308.

Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd.-Bal. Sheet June 30.-

| Balance Sheet June 30. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  | 1931. | Liabluties- | 1932. | $1931 .$ |
| Fixed-will |  |  | Accrued charges.- | 4,134 |  |
| Cash | 1,300,307 | 1,155,193 | ${ }_{\text {Payables, }}$ | +25.000 | 879 |
| Stocksin assoc | 56,170 | 82,066 | Surpl | 884,194 | 859,534 |
| Recelvables... | ${ }^{6,773}$ | 6.8 |  |  |  | Recelvables

Inventories
$\qquad$ 137.081
4,697

Total...........s1,828,107 $\overline{\text { s1,812,099 Total...........s1,828,107 }} \overline{\$ 1,812,099}$ x After deducting depreciation of $\$ 416,456$ y Represented by 57,50
no par shares. - $\mathrm{V} .134, \mathrm{p} .3107$.
Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 301932 see "Earnings
Lehigh \& Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. (N. J )
Lehigh \& Winkes-Barre Coal Co. (N. J.). -Initial Div-stoek jnitial dividend of $\$ 2$ per share was recently declared on the capital

Lehigh \& Wilkes-Barre Corp.-Larger Dividend.A dividend of $\$ 2$ per share was recently declared on the no par value
 to and incl. Jan. 2 1932, the company
share on this issue.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.- $\mathbf{V}$. 134, p. 2922 .
(C. W.) Lindsay \& Co., Ltd.-Earnings.-

Period End. Feb. 28- 12 Months 12 Months 12 Months 14 Months
 Interest and discount.-. $\qquad$

| Total p | \$75.061 | \$242,960 | \$364,946 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ond inte |  |  |  |  |
| Tax adjustment....- | 6226 |  |  |  |


| R |
| :--- |
| R |
| R |
| R |


-V. 134, p. 3107
Line Material Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-



Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 311931
 XAfter reserve for bad debts of $\$ 12$
shares of no par value.-V. 129, p. 293 .

Lindsay Light Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Link Belt Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "'Earnings De-
rtment" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4671 .
Liquid Carbonic Corp.-Reduction in Capital- Farnings. A reduce the amount of capital represented by no-par common shares to
$\$ 30 \mathrm{a}$ share from $\$ 49.32$. The reduction will permit the transfer of approximately $\$ 6,615.489$ on the company's books to capital surplus from If the plan is effected the company's books will then show, per share of stock outstanding (342,406 shares), approximately the following figures:
capital, $\$ 30$; capital surplus, $\$ 20$; earned surplus, $\$ 4$, and reserves, $\$ 2$. "Earnings.-For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see
Excess sales and profits resulting from abnormal shipments caused
by the Federal excise tax on carbon dioxide, which became effective June 21,
have been excluded from the period in which they occurred and are being have been excluded from the period in which they occurred and are being From present indications, however, the management believes that profits in the quarter ended Sept. 30 next, which is the final quarter of the fiscal year ago, which means that the results for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30
1932 cannot be expected to equal the showing made in the 12 months ended June 30 last.
Net working capital on June 301932 , was $\$ 7.157,657$, and the ratio of
current assets to total debts was 6.1 to 1 , compared with 3.8 to 1 a year current assets to total debts was 6.1 to 1 , compared with 3.8 to 1 a year
ago. During the 12 months, bank loans were reduced $\$ 725,000$, and total
liabilities were reduced more than $\$ 1$.
(A. E.) Little Co., Lynn, Mass.-Receivership.
(A. E.) Little Co., Lynn, Mass.-Receivership.- Judge Lowell in Federal Oourt appointed Conrad Rohe, of Winthrop, receiver for the company and its subsidiary. These companies were
petitioned into bankruptcy June 25 on a creditor petition, at which time pudge Pierce in the Superior Court appointed John M. Farquhar of Lynn
Jemporary receiver. The Court ordered Mr. Rohe to work in conjunction temporary receiver. The Court ordered M
with Mr. Farquhar.-V. 133, p. 2275.

| Years Ended- | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 31 . \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 31 \\ & 1931 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 31 \\ 1930 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } 1 \\ 1929 . \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales.-.-.-.- | \$15,120,933 | \$17,010,191 | \$18,435,000 | \$16,552,739 |
| Net pr | 1,180,840 | 1,206,634 | 1,190,328 | 922,203 |
| Prior preferred dividends Common dividends | 679.568 | 680,672 | $\left.\begin{array}{r}3,559 \\ 552,945\end{array}\right\}$ | 416,631 |
| Surplus | \$501,273 | \$525,962 | \$633,823 | \$505,572 |
| Previous surp | 2,225,075 | 2,205,599 | 1.798,996 | 1,364,097 |
| Total surplu | \$2,726,348 | \$2,731,561 | \$2,432,819 | \$1,869,669 |
| Prem. paid on pref. stock redeemable |  |  | 123,543 | 38,025 |
| Income tax adjustment (prior years) | 84 | 4 | 1.371 |  |
| Additional Fed. income |  |  |  |  |
| taxes 1931.-..-.---- | 19,070 |  |  |  |
| Res. on investments..-- | 275,000 | 122.000 | 95.000 | 72,887 |
| Reorgani_ation expenses |  |  | 7,306 | 7,306 |
| Profit on sale of capital assets |  |  |  | Cr.47,546 |
| Good-will account written off |  | 360,000 |  |  |
| Surplus | \$2,292,193 | \$2,225,075 | \$2,205,599 | \$1,798,996 |
| ing (no par) <br> Earnings per share | $\begin{array}{r} 845,966 \\ \$ 1.40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850,841 \\ \$ 1.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850,841 \\ \$ 1.39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 766,600 \\ \$ 1.1 \end{gathered}$ |


| Comparative Balance Sheet May 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1932. | 1931 | Liabilites- | 1932 | 93 |
| Cash | \$796,981 | ,028,601 | Bank advances | \$50,000 |  |
| Bonds | 707,350 | 293,448 | Acets. | 524,103 | \$689,501 |
| A cerued interest- | 19,546 | 11,510 | Prov. Income tax- | 140,000 | 145,926 |
| Guar . invest ctfs.- | 400,000 |  | Div. payable | 169,655 | 170,168 |
| Sundry acts. rec. | 74,475 | 47,815 | Reserve on in | 275,000 |  |
| Inventories.-.-.- | 1,359,882 | 1,776,564 | Capital stock | 2,881,060 | 2,929,660 |
| Adv. on mdse. pur | 18,705 | 10,483 | Surpl | 2,292,194 | 2,225,07 |

Inventories.-.....
Adv. on muse. pur
Other investents
Deferred charges. Deferred charges.
Capltal assets...
$\overline{\$ 6,332,012} \overline{\$ 6,160,330}$
Total
$\overline{\$ 6,332,012} \overline{\$ 6,160,330}$
 x Less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,171$ 795.
shares of class A stock no par value and 383,300 shares of class B stock
Loudon Packing Co.-Earnings.-

| Years Ended April 30 - | rnings.- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended April 30- | 1932.73 | 1931. $\$ 486.011$ | \$474,024 |
| Depreciation | 42,034 | 39,868 | 36,090 |
| Interest | 7,020 | 9,173 | 7,128 |
| Federal tax | 25,501 | 52,436 | 50,490 |
| Net income | \$169,198 | \$384,534 | \$380,316 |
| Dividends | 270,000 | 247,500 | 236,250 |
| Surplus for ye | def $\$ 100,802$ | \$137,034 | \$144,066 |
| Previous surplus | 410,631 | 272,802 | 128,736 |
| Surplus adjustment (Credit) |  | 795 |  |
| Profit and loss surplus | \$309,829 | \$410,631 | \$272,802 |

Profit and loss surplus.

Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30 .
Assets-
Rash_-............
Due fr. employees
Inventorles....
Land bldgs, mach.
\&equlp. (at cost)
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 1932. } & 1931 . & \text { Llabtitities- } & & \\ \$ 2932,474 & \$ 11,518 & \text { Accts. payable... } & \$ 58,990 & \$ 111,671\end{array}$

Total_.....
\$1,566,337 \$1,750,563 Total_........... $\$ 1,566,337$ \$1,750,563 Represented by 90,000 shares of no par value--V. 134, p. 3991.
Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.-Earnings.- $\quad$ - 6 mee "Earnings For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended Jun
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4167 .

LutherjManufacturing Co.-Omits Dividend.-
deriy dividend normally
 chat
McCall Corp.-Earnings.-


McLellan Stores Co.-July Sales.-

Mack Trucks, Inc.-Earnings.For incorene statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4334 . Magma Copper Co.- Production.11.524,902 the thiree months onded of copper. Cone Cost of producing this copper anter produced
Crediting
 penses but before Federal taxes, was 5.51 cents a pounds. The average net
sales prices during the quarter was 5.45 cents a pound.-V. 135, p. 828 .
Marlin-Rockwell Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4334 .
Maytag Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department 0 on a preceding page. On June 30 cash and marketable securities at market value amounted
to $\$ 2,711,252$ and total current assets were $\$ 4,258,694$, compared wich
current liabilities of $\$ 342,243$.-V. 135 , .309
Massachusetts Investors Trust.-Change in Portfolio.Slayton, Learoyd, Inc., general distributors of the Massachusetts In-
vestors Trust, report that on July 29 the portfolio of securities owned by vestors trust showed an increase of $\$ 2,610,437$ in the last 21 days from the ow, of which about $\$ 2,100,000$ was increased valuation and the balance On July 8, the trustees of the Massachusetts Investors Trust made their
first purchases since June 7 . Between July 8 and July 29, the trustees purchased 17 different securities at a cost of approximately $\$ 500.000$, cash on hand. Sales of Massachusetts Investors Trust Shares in July
were the second largest in volume of any month this year.-V. $135, \mathrm{p} .828$.
May Department Stores Co.-Dividend Decreased.-The directors on Aug. 5 declared a quarterly dividend of 25 c. per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. Distributions of 45c. per share were made on March 1 and June 1 last as against $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per share paid each quarter during 1931.
The company continues in strong cash position and without bank debt, it was stated.-V. 134, p. 2537.
Mercury Mills, Ltd. (\& Subs.).-Earnings. Calendar Years-
xNet loss on operations. xNet loss on operations.-
Brond interest -...-.
Provion for depreciation
Cost of moving machinery,






## Assets-

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Trade acts. and } \\ \text { bills recelv, net }\end{array} \quad 340,135 \quad 331,102 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { stack of subs. in } \\ & \text { hands }\end{aligned}$

 | Iffe insur. $\&$ pre- | $6 \%$ cum. pret. shs. | $1,000,000$ | $1,000,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pald fire insur- | Bank Indebtedness | 331,243 | 255,246 |


turing rights, \&c.

| turing rights, \&c. | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Deficit........... | 508,086 | $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 5,421,466} \overline{85,309,526}$

 46,953
50,000

Total _....... $\$ 5,421,466 \$ 5,309,526$ Total $\$ 5,421,466$ \$5,300,520 x Represented by 45,000 shares (no par).-V. 134, p. 4506
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.- Aequisition.
The company has acquired an interest in the Photo-Oylinder Corp) recently organized for the purpose of utilizing a new method of engraving
textlie printing cylinders. The Photo-Cylinder Corp., which is actually delivering its product to various textile finishing and printing
works, is employing an engraving method which embraces the pie combination of photo-engraving, photo-lithography and offset printing a V. 134, p. 3833 .

Metropolitan Ice Co.-Extra Dividend.-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 30
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 30c. per share in ad tock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like amounts
Metal \& Thermit Corp., Carteret, N. J.-Reduces Div.A quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was recently declared on the common
stock, no par value, payable Aug. to holders of record July 12 Pre stock, no par value, payable Aug, 1 to holders of record July 12 . Pre-
Viously, the company made quarterly payments of $\$ 1.50$ per share on
this issue.-V. 100, p. 1799
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.-Merger.New York will vote Sept. 7 on approving the consolldation of both companles.
Metropolitan Industries Co.-Smaller Pref. Dividend.paid $\$ 6 \mathrm{cum}$. pref. stock and a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the full paid allotment certificates for pref. stock, both payable Aug. 1 to holders
of record July 19. Previously regular quarterly payments of $\$ 1.50$ on the of record July 19. Previously regular quarterly payments of $\$ 1.50$ on the
full paid shares and 75 cents on the $50 \%$ paid certificates were made.

- 134, p. 2922 .


## Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.-Earnings.-

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Current assets as of June 301932 were $\$ 17,363,679$, of which $\$ 6,405445$
Was in cash. was in cash. Current liabilities were $\$ 1,693,600$, making net current as
sets $\$ 15,670,079$ as compared with $\$ 14,823,081$ as of Dec. 311931 vet sets $\$ 15,670,079$ as compared with $\$ 14,823,081$ as of Dec. 311931 . Net
current assets as of Jume 301932 were equivalent to over $\$ 8,40$ per of outstanding stock and current assets were over ten times current liabili-
ties. Inventory valuations of crude and refined oils were less than market.
The company has no bank loans, bonds or pref. stock.-V. 134, p. 3108 .
Midland Steel Products Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3108 .
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co.-Receivers Answer Forcclosure Suit.-
Henry T. Bush and C. Ray Phillips, receivers for Missouri-Kansas Pipe
Line, have filed answer in Chancery Court at Wilmington, Del., to the suit Line, have filed answer in Chancery Court at Wilmington, Del, to the suit
filed by Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., Which has asked foreclosure and sale
of certain collateral deposited with it to secure payment of the $\$ 1,060,000$ of certain collateral deposited with it to secure payment of the $\$ 1,060,000$
2 -year $6 \%$ notes. The answer states creditors and stockholders of their investments. The The in
loss to unsecured cerers value the collateral involved at $\$ 10.000 .000$ and allege that if receivers value the collateral involved at $\$ 10,000,000$ and allegts. That if
the sale is postponed for a reasonable time, they can work out the financial
difficulties of the company. V . 135 , difficulties of the company.-V. 135, p. 142.
Mitchum, Tully Participations, Inc.-Earnings.-


Net profit-i


Totata surppus
Divivend
Divend
roid
Dividends paid-tūrui notetereceivabie
Balance surplus before providing for decline in


Assets-
Cash
Securities at
Bondl
Bost
Securities a
Bonds...
Stocks...
Stocks.------.--
Notes \& accts. rec.
nterest in oil prop. 1931. Syndicate participa-
 1930.
$\$ 15,000$
18,150
20 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}982,263 \\ 147,447\end{array}\right.$

Total x Less cost of 425 shares preferred stock and 425 shares common stock in
treasury $\$ 1,930$.-V. 134, p. 1208.
Monsanto Chemical Works.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" in last week's "Chronicle," page 807 .

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.
1932.1931.
 recelvabio.ioliors. employes, \&o.-: Inventories Treasury stock.
Misell. Invests LTandi.is.
Machinery
Patents.s.sprocesses
Preposid inser
${ }^{\text {Prepaidit insurance. }}$
Discount on bonds

Total_- $\overline{22,728,413} \overline{24,310,720}$

 | $1,462,733$ | $1,456,986$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Ltabilities- } \\ \text { Accounts payable- } \\ \text { Accruen }\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 686,662 | 697,174 | Accrued interest, |

 $\begin{array}{ll}78,326 & 39,250\end{array} \begin{aligned} & \text { Estim'd inc. taxes } \\ & \text { Purch, money }\end{aligned}$
$1932 . \quad 1931$ $\begin{array}{ll}1932 . & 1931 . \\ \$ & \$ \\ 450,977 & 482 ; 160\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}181,461 & 125,942 \\ 132,933 & 133,846 \\ 178,369 & 23,\end{array}$ 132,933
178,369 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { ligation } \\ \text { Funded debt.....-- } & 1,604,500 & 1,704,177 \\ \text { Reserves: }\end{array}$ Reserves:
For deprec.
obsolescence-
For relocations,
extenslons ,798,484 5,784,377
$\begin{array}{ccr}\text { For contansersin } & \cdots-\cdots & 1,453,698 \\ \text { hands of cust's } & 620,165 & 665,842\end{array}$
tingencles, \&c
$\begin{aligned} & \text { For loss on pur- } \\ & \text { chasecommit }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Capital stock_...-x7,150,000 } & 7,150,009\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Capital stok-.--x } 7,150,000 & 7,150,000 \\ \text { Caplal surplus.-- } & 4,124,243 & 3,405,970 \\ \text { Earned surplus.-. } & 2,920,986 & 2,529,560\end{array}$ Total_-................22,728,413 $\overline{24,310,720}$ 429,000 no par shares.-V. 134, p. 4671.
Morgan Engineering Co.-Tenders.-
to it of 1st mtge. series A 20-year s. f. gold bonds, dated bids for the sale an amount sufficient to exhaust $\$ 82,625$ at prices not exceeding $1071 / 2 \mathrm{t}$
and interest.-V. 131, p. 2233 .

## Muirheads Cafeterias, Ltd.-Earnings.-

| Muirheads Cafeterias, Ltd.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net earnings. | \$47,591 |  | $\text { Feb. } 28 \text { '30. }$ | $\text { Feb. } 28 \cdot 29$ |
| Prov, for depreciation-- | 30,000 | \$45,575 30.000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 50,330 \\ 30,000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 70,347$ |
| Organi.. exp, written-off |  |  | 3,000 | $\begin{array}{r}24,000 \\ 3,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Net income | \$17.591 | \$15,575 |  |  |
| Previous surplus.- | 12,894 | 12,179 | 417,330 40,592 | $\$ 43,347$ 39,163 |
| Miscell adjustment | 12,806 | 12,179 | 40,592 | 39,163 |
| Income tax adjust. prior |  |  |  |  |
| peri |  |  | 2,772 | 57 |
| Total surplus_ | \$30,79 |  |  |  |
| Preferred dividends | 5,796 | \$2,754 | $\$ 60,694$ 6.262 | \$82,567 |
| Common dividends---- | 7,871 |  |  |  |
| Miscell, adjustments.-- | 7,678 | 7.834 | 18,641 | 31.416 |
| Res. for Fed. income tax, | 1,000 |  |  | 3.849 |
| Surplus | \$8,446 | \$12,894 | \$12,179 |  |
| Shs. com. stk. outstanding (no par) |  | 712,894 78.710 | \$12,179 | \$40,592 |
| Earnings per share | \$0.15 | \% $\$ 0.12$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.710 \\ & \$ 0.13 \end{aligned}$ | $78.710$ |



Inventory -....-
accrued revenue
Bldg. Impt., res-
taurant plant \&
equipment, \&cc.
Leases, tr. names,
good-will, \&e.-

x After depreciation of $\$ 106,500$. y Represented by 78,710 no par shares
-V. 132, p. 4602 .
Mullins Mfg. Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3650 .
Munsingwear, Inc.-Dividend Omitted.-
The directors on Aug. 3 voted to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable about sept. was thade on June stock, no par value. A distribution 1932,50 cents per share in each of the three preceding quarters and 75
cents per share previously.

Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 642.
(G. C.) Murphy Co.-July Sales.-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 1932-July-1931. } & \text { Decrease. } 1932-7 & \text { Mos.-1931. } & \text { Decrease. } \\ \$ 1.394,115 & 1,475.608 & \$ 81,493 & \$ 9,679,479 \\ \$ 9,937,401 & \$ 257,922\end{array}$
Muskegon Motor Specialties Co.-Class A Div. Deferred. The directors have voted to defer the quarterly dividend due Sept. 1 on the $\$ 2$ cum. conv. class A stock, no par value. The last regular quarterly
paymenu of 50 cents per share was made on this issue.- V . 134, p. 3108 .
Mutual Depositor Corp.-Semi-Annual Distribution on Representative Trust Shares.-
The corporation on August 1 announced the declaration of the third
semi-annual dividend on Representative Trust Shares amounting to 6252 c . per share. Payment will be made against surrender of coupons on and after August 11932 , and covers accumulations surcender of coupo
The third semi-annual distribution is represented by:
 Stock dividends (fractions as to units) sold.
Interest allowed by trustee on above funds.
 eliminated. Representative Trust Shares have no reserve fund. All the investor's cash, excent a $51 / \% \%$ service charge, has been invested in the de-
posited stocks and accumulations to date of purchase An initial distribution of 36.5522 c . per share was made on Aug. 1 1931, V. 134, p. 1040 .
(Conde) Nast Publications, Inc.-Plans Bond Issue.The stockholders will vote Aug. 22 to give the company authority to place pose have not been disclosed. However, the company has outstanding
$\$ 1,000.000$ of notes which mature Dec. 15 1932 . Excluding these notes, current liabilities at the end of 1931 were $\$ 968,844$ against current assets
of $\$ 1,521,934$. Cash on Dec. 311931 amounted to $\$ 417,944$.-V. 134,

National Acme Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134 .
National Aviation Corp.-Balance Sheet June 30.-


 Total_........-\$5,507,400 $\overline{\$ 5,195,643} \overline{\text { Total_......... } \$ 5,507,400} \overline{\$ 5,195,643}$ Represented by 410,378 (no par) shares.-V. 135, p. 829.
National Bellas Hess Inc.-Transfer Agent.-
ransfer agent of $1,800,000$ shares of common stock of $\$ 1$ par vappointed
National Cash Register Co.-Earnings.
Nor income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "EarnCurrent assets as of June 301932, amounted to $\$ 24,765,365$ and current
liabilities were $\$ 2,131,000$. This compares with current assets of $\$ 27,229,174$ liabilities were $\$ 2,131,000$. This compares with current assets of $\$ 27,229,174$
and current liabilities of $\$ 2,795,608$ on June 301931 .
Prior to June 30 1932, the company discount obligations amounting to $\$ 1,500,000$ arising out of the purchase of the assets
of the Remington Cash Register Co. V. $134, \mathrm{p} .3650$.
National Dairy Products Corp.-Reduction in Dividend. - The directors on August 4 declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 5 . Quarterly dis tributions of 65 cents per share had been made on this issue from Jan. 21931 to holders of record July 11932.
Six Months Report.- Consolidated statement of profit and loss, for 6
months ended June 301932 , is given in "Earnings Department" on a
preceding page.
Thos. H. Mcrnerney, President, stated that the corporation has in ex-
cess of $\$ 18.000,000$ cash, and more than $\$ 50,000,000$ depreciation reserves, cess of $\$ 18,000,000$ cash, and more than $\$ 50,000,000$ depreciation reserves, the company continuing the policy of setting aside maximum amounts of
the latter. Earnings were down primarily because of reduced prices, but volume of sales had shown a distinct upturn in July of reduced prices, but
vhe sharp decline of May and June. Wage and salary reductions effected May 1 are only reflected for two months in the report for the first half year. but are expected to produce material savings in the last six months of the current
year, he said, while the last six months should also show the customary larger seasonal sales.
The cash position of the company is after payment of Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 The cash position of the company is after payment of Feb. 1 and Aug. 1
1932 purchase fund requirements and Feb. 1 and Aug. 11932 bond interest ments. The reduction in the common dividend from 65 cents per quarter to. 50 cents was in line with reduced prices generally and the narrower margin an unusually cool summer throughout most of the territory supplied. although cheese tonnage has held up well. Much improvement, he added, which, with current pick in volume, made the outlook for the cosession. whighly satisfactory.-V. 134, p. 3108 . made the outlook for the company
National Enameling \& Stamping Co.-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 2923 .
National Industrial Loan Corp.-Smaller Dividend. A quarterly dividend of $161 / 4$ cents per share has been declared on the
no par value common stock, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 30 . Previously, the company made regular quarterly distributions of $321 / 2$ cents.
per share on this issue.-V. 133 . p. 4169 . National
National Industries Shares.-Termination of Trust Agreement.
Pursuant to the trust agreement, dated May 31 1930, between Palmer
Shares Corp., as depositor (now National the Chase National Bank of the National Industries Shares Corp.), and National Industries Shares, series A, that the trustee has elected to terminate The holders of certificates for National Industries Shares, series. 151932. surrender of the same with all unmatured coupons attached within 90 days after such termination date, namely on or before Nov. 14 1932, will said 90 day period the holder shall be entitled upon surrender of certificate to receive in cash their pro rata share of the net proceeds of sale of deposited securities and property after the sale thereof by the trustee, and other
cash, if any, then held by the trustee distributable in respect thereto. -V. 134 , p. 4507 .

National Lead Co.-Favors Rail Transportation.- Y of the importance of the welfare of the railroad industry as a factor intion general economic recovery as well as in the improvement of the company's own business throughout the country, expressed themselves in favor of
rail transportation, wherever possible, for all shipments under the company
control, in order to assist in restoring the buying power of the railroads and
of their employees so far as lay within its power.-V. 134, p. 3288 .
National Steel Corp.-Changes in Collateral.The corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange concerning
changes in the collateral deposited as security for its sinlidg fund gold changes in the collateral deposited as
bonds. $5 \%$ series due 1956 , as follows:
Demand Mortgage Bonds-
Great Lakes Steel Corp
(Dei.) Great Lakes Sten Corp
The Hand.
Michigans Steernaco Corp. Corp. (Dai.) The above three companies originaliv -.... $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { 6.000,000 } \\ & \text { None }\end{aligned}$
 the Graana Furnace Corp. (D.

Weapial Stock-
Wearton steit Co. com, stock (\$100 par value)
Great Lakes Steel Corp., common stock (with-
 Hatock (s10 par value) The (without par value) Virbinio ore Mining Co... common stock (s̄īō In the case f the weirton steel Oo. GGreat Lakes Steel Corp. and Hone in the number of shares outstanding, there being no chansed by reduction book value of the shares outstanding, In the case of the Hanna Furrace
Corp. (Del.) the number of shares was reduced to 100 after the transfer of the property to the Great Lakes steel Corp. The change in the Prodicer Ste propit Co. wat ocacaioned b b areaptalization under the laws of the
State of Delaware. The otal book value remains the same.-V. 135 . p. 829 .
National Tea Co.-Earnings.-

National Union Fire Insurance Co.-Reduces Par, \&cc. The stockholders on Aus. a approved a reduction in capitat to $\$ 1,1,100,000$
from $\$ 2.700,000$ and in par value to $\$ 20$ rrom $\$ 50$.
The outstanding shares remain the same at $55,000 .-\mathrm{V} .135$. p. 642 .
Neisner Bros., Inc.-July Sales.-

Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.-Earnings.- - Earning For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended Ju,
New Mexico \& Arizona Land Co.-Earnings.-

| CalendarRentals.-Interest.-Other---- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1931 . \\ \$ 42,033 \\ 361 \\ 281 \end{array}$ | 1930.$\$ 35,159$ $\begin{array}{r}302 \\ 1,006 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1929 . \\ \$ 31,961 \\ 148 \\ 575 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total incor |  |  | \$42,675 | \$36,467 | \$32,684 |
| Expenses |  |  | 6,452 | 6,73335,009 | 8,32535,391 |
|  |  |  | 36,367 |  |  |
| Taxes |  |  | 2,897 | 35,009 3,248 | 1,064 |
| Deficit |  |  | \$3,041 | \$8,523 | \$12,096 |
|  | General Balance Sheet Dec. 31. |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- <br> Lands | 1931. | \$900,337 | Liabilities- | $\stackrel{1931 .}{(\$ 1,000,00}$ | $\stackrel{1930}{ } \mathbf{} 1,000000$ |
|  |  |  | Capital stock |  |  |
|  |  | 128,338 | Current liabil | - $\begin{array}{r}10,626 \\ \hline \text { - } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,223 \\ & 31,782 \\ & 59,336 \end{aligned}$ |
| Current assets | 130,204 |  | Deferred liabilitie Deficit |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | . 62,377 |  |
| Total | \$980,935 | 43,669 | Total. | \$980,935 | \$1,043,669 |

$-\mathrm{V} .132, \mathrm{p} .4427$.

## (J. J.) Newberry Co.-July Sales.- <br> 

Newport Industries Inc.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 1932, see
New York Dock Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
New York Shipbuilding Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Niagara Falls Power Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 ana 1 - 30 see "Earning
s



Niagara Share Corp.-Conversion of Debentures-Earns. Co. of New York, as trustee of the 20 year $51 / 2 \%$ cony. gold debentures due May 111950 , a statement relative to the change of the conversion price and the existing conversion right of the holders of said debentures, the trusi with the provisions of the trust indenture:
The corporation has recently been recapitalized by (inter alia) the issuance of one share of class B common stock in exchange for each five shares of the common stock theretofore issued and outs:anding. Thereafter
$36,691.35$ additional shares of its class B common stock were issued by way of a dividend on the class B common stock.
As a consequence of the recapitalization of the corporation and the issuance of said addas adjusted, so that the bearer or registered owner debentures been has adjusted so that the bearer or resincipal amount of $\$ 1,000$ shall be
of any such debentures of the prind
entitled, at his option, upon the terms and subject to the conditions entitled, at his option, upon the terms and subject to the conditions stated ind on or prior to May 11936 , or, if called for redemption to take
place after May 11932 , and prior to May 11936 , on or before the date plixed for such redemption into 9.0815 shares of class $B$ common stock
(equivalent to 45.4075 shares of the former common stock, and instead of

10 shares of the former common stock as originaly yporided): : subbect however, in any such case, to further adjustment of the conversion basisis in
certain events and to all of the provisions in respect of such conversion

Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page. Cet impairmensolidated Statement of Capital Surp pus June 301932 .
vision for depreciation in security values.---.---........... $\$ 3,611,248$
 com on stockon stock ( 55 par value) on a balue) in exchange for old
cols of 1 new share tor


29,419,811
560,697

## Gross capital surplus.

$\$ 26,369,260$
Net loss on sales of investments based on original Reserve foror fiuctuàtion in mariket value appiceabie ${ }^{4,041,332}$

 Miscellaneous
Capital surplus June 301932
$\$ 7,376,488$ 1932 Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.
Assets-
Cash.-....-. recelvable....
Int. and divs. rec Int. and divs. rec recelvable_-...Mtges. \& real est
Office bldg. and equipment... Invest, banking house good-will
office furniture \& equirpment Unamort. bond discount \& exp
Miscell. assets..
$\begin{array}{lr}599,774 \\ 63,514 & 719,559\end{array}$
 a Market value, $\$ 82,241,444$. b Depreciation in $34,370,048160,553,483$ extent of $\$ 19,399$ by reserves for fluctuation in market value of investments exchange collateral. d Scrip expiring July 11931 is exchangeable into 56 shares preferred stock. 112 shares common stock and 336 warrants t subscribe to an equal number of common shares at $\$ 32$ per share on o berore March 11933 . e After r
$\$ 96,205,442$. -V .134 , p. 3992 .

Nichols Copper Co.-To Pay Bonds.-
1932, will be paid on the maturity date, it is debnenture bonds, due Sept. 1 Holders of said bonds should present and surrender them on or afte Sept, 11932 , at the office of the Title Guarantee \& Trust Co., 176 Broadway
N. Y. City.-V. 132, p. 2786 .

Noma Electric Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.Years Ended-
Net profit after chgs, and Fed. taxes Net profit after chgs, and Fed. taxes
Sths. of com, stk, out'g. (no par)
Farnings per share


| Consolidated Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb. 29 | Feb. 28 |  | Feb. 29 | Feb. 28 |
| Cash.... | 8157,i13 | \$104,256 |  | 1932. | 1931. |
| Notes\&acets.ree.- | 170,272 | 192,914 | Acet's payable. | \$65,829 | 8100,000 32,870 |
| Mdse. Inventory | 557,780 | 710,716 | Accrued Items | 5,066 | 10,846 |
| Sundry acets.,rec_ | 4,645 | 2,539 | Acets.rec.cred.b | 6,311 |  |
| ock $p$ |  |  | Res,for Fed.taxes | 40,868 | 80,803 |
| Mach., fur.\&flx | 102,997 | $\begin{array}{r} 40,591 \\ \mathbf{1 0 0 , 9 6 4} \end{array}$ | Com. stk. \& surpl. | 892,876 | 973,120 |


| Mach.fur.\&flix_-. | 102,997 | 40,591 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Deferred chags_-- | 32,805 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 9 6 4}$ |

Tolal $\overline{\$ 1,025,613} \overline{\$ 1,197,639}$
$x$ Less reserve for depreciation. y Represented by $\mathbf{8 1 , 0 2 5 , 6 1 3 \text { \$1,197,639 }}$ par value.-V. 134, p. 3109.

Noranda Mines, Ltd.-Earnings.-
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4335.
Northern Insurance Co. of N. Y.-Reduces Dividend.The directors recently declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 \%$ on the
capital stock, par $\$ 25$, payable July 28 to holders of record July 28 . Pre-
viously, the company made semi-annual payments of $8 \%$ each.-V. 123 .

North German Lloyd (Steamship) Co.-Resignation.Ernest Glaessel has resigned as a member of the board of directors.-V.

Ohio Brass Co.-Sales Agreement.-
The company announces that it has disposed of its line of wood cross
arm hardware, wood guy strain insulators and steel insulator pins to Hubbard \& Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. The latter company is insulator pins to protected by its patents. This is a manufacturing and sales Brass Co, and only, and there is no financial interest of either company in the other These materials, in the future, will be manufactured only in the other. Co., although both companies will co-operate in the sale of the devices. ward by both companies. Due to the specialized manufacture and en gineering of similar materials by Hubbard, both companies expect that users will benefit by this co-operative arrangement. ("Electrical World.")

Otis Steel Co.-New Officer.-
J. E. Montgomery, formerly Vice President in charge of operations of
Wheeling Steel Corp. has been appointed Assistant to the President of

Ontario Equitable Life \& Accident Insurance Co., Waterloo, Ont. - No Dividend Action Taken.
The directors on June 18 took no action on the dividend ordinarily
payable about Aug. 10. The last previous payment of 20 c. payable about Aug. 10. The last previous payment of 20 c . a share was
made on Feb. 10 . 1932, and compares with 30 c . a share previously paid
each six months.-V. $134, \mathrm{p} .1209$.

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Ohio Copper Co. of Utah.-Earnings.$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Catendar Years- } \\ \text { Oopper produced (bs.)- } & \text { 1931. } \\ 659,213\end{array}$ Operating cost per 1 bb Aver. Price realiz. per 1 lb -
Operating profit. 4.963
Miscellaneous income.-.
4,919

Total income
der 540,044
Interest on bonds, \&c.
Local $\&$ Fed taxes, ins.
admin. expense, kc..-
Res. for deprec. of new
plant-
Res. for deptet. of mine.
Adjustments.
Adjustments - of bond disc
$\begin{array}{r}50,307 \\ 39,600 \\ 6,964 \\ 4,084 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Deficit--
Prof. \& loss def. Dec. 31 -

##  $\$ 28,751$ 13,001 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 117,608 \\ 13,165\end{array}$ <br> $\begin{array}{ll}68,474 & 77,614 \\ 39 & 39\end{array}$ <br> | 39,600 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25,581 | 39,600 |
| 27,929 |  |



$\$ 145.039$
32.763
7
49,113
39,600
50,095
$-7.090$
$\$ 33,624$
244,690
 4.149
$1,208,216$
preference stock (par 10c.), 100,000 shares of partic. preference stock
(par 5 c. ) and 200,000 shares of common stock (par 5ct.) of the new company to be paid for at par in cash. Of this stock, 100.000 shares of partic., paref.
stock and 39.745 shares of common stock are to be transferred from understock and 39.745 shares of common stock are to be transferred prom under-
writing group on exchange for stock of old company if $100 \%$ exchange is Ovington's Gift Shop Inc.-Formed to Acquire Substantially All of the Assets of Ovington Bro's. Co. See Ovington Bro's. Co. above.
Owl Drug Co.-Seeks to Terminate Litigation.-
Although the 42,000 shares of this company's pref. stock deposited for outstanding specified in the terms of exchange outlined by Dru\%, Inc., in its offer. the latter company has decided to proceed with adjudication of
the scockholders' suit in a Los Angeles Court as a move preliminary to the Hearing on the adjuance. $\begin{aligned} & \text { ation will be held Aug. } 22 \text { in Los Angeles, non- } \\ & \text { Hepositing stockholders have been notified. Joseph I. Zook. President of }\end{aligned}$. depositing stockholders have been notified. Joseph 1 . Zook. President of court proceedings are calculated to terminate litigation in order that
Drug, Inc., stok may be delivered to depositing holders of Owl Drug
pref. stock.-V. 134, , 4170

Pacific Freight Lines Corp., Ltd. (\& Subs.).Operating revenuenues--.-.-............ Year Ended Dec. 311931 Operating revenues
Operating expenses
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,040,182 \\ 1,916,878 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Income from operations
Other income.-........
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 123,304 \\ 48,647 \\ \hline\end{array}$


| Net loss, before depreciation, management fees, \&c.-..--- | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,861 \\ \text { Depreciation }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: | Losses on retirement of fixed assets. Management fees

Miscellaneous
es.--.............
Net loss$\begin{array}{r}24,282 \\ 1,236 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 254,414$
13,190
Balance transferred to surplus
$\$ 241,224$
Assets-
Property, equipment
franehlises, \&o................

Aecteollectible accounts. Maneorilictibibe and supounts
Speecilal
Special deDosits Due from United American $5,985,545$
118,391 $6 \%$ serial gold notes of Pacific
Froelght Lines. under the plan
thereof as hereinafter negotiable receipt is now entitled, upon the surrender cumulative participating preference stock and (or) comenon stock of Ovington Bro's Co. and for the shares of the participating preference stock
and (or) common stock of Ovington's Gift Shop, Inc. to which he is entitled under the plan, to-wit:; three-fourths of a share of cumulative participating preference stack of Ovington Bro's ©Co. and one share of participating preference stock of Ovington's Gift Shop, Inc. for each share of cumulative
participating preference stock of Ovington Bro's Co. represented by his

 each share of cumulative participating, preference stock or common stock as the case may be. of Ovinton Bro, soo. Will be delivered as shall be
necessary to avoid the issuance of fractional shares. All holders of receipts have been urged, therefor
as soon as possible to the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, depositary, 11 Broad St...N. Y. City.
transfer agent for the participating preference stock of Ovington's Gift
Shop, Inc.
A recent circular letter to the stockholders stated in substance:
Or the year Bro's Co. for the year ended Jan. 311932 reported a net loss charged a arainst reserye oftraordinary losses, depreciation and amortization pared to the previous fiscal year, of $\$ 509,731$ The detail of

| Jan. $31 \begin{aligned} & \text { Y } \\ & \text { s }\end{aligned}$ | Chicago Lease. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chicago } \\ \text { Furititure } \\ \text { \& Fixtures. } \end{gathered}$ | Amorti- zation. | Sub-Lease 436-5th Ave | $\begin{gathered} \text { Loss on } \\ \text { Chicago } \\ \text { Store Oper. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Amortiz. ou } \\ \text { Leasehold } \\ \text { Impt. at } \\ 436-5 t h \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1928-29- | \$27 |  |  | \$123,830 | \$146,928 | \$8,072 |
| 1930-31 | 12,904 | 202937 |  | 46,020 49,754 |  | 2,380 |
| 1931-32 | 12,956 |  |  | 46,885 |  | 2,380 |
| Total... | \$65,818 | \$202,977 | \$14,06 |  | 146,9 |  |

Ovington Bros. Co. had issued and outstanding 100,000 shares of no par cumulud partic, preference stock and 79,650 shares of no par common stock (including 39,905 shares held in the treasury of the company). Previous the preference and common stock to $\$ 1$ per share during the thed value of
Jan. 31 1931. This action, which was ratified by the stockholders at Jan. 311931 . This action, which was ratified by the stockcholders at a
special meeting held on Dec. 111930 , resulted in a total capital as shown by as of that date of $\$ 422,846$. This surplus has been reduced to $\$ 180,976$ as of Jan. 311932 .
Capitalization of New Company- Authorized. To Be Presently
 The partic. preference- stock will be entitled, after provision for divi-
a 20000 shs.
dends upon the prior preference stock, to cumulative prefertiol dends upon the prior preference stock, to cumulative preferential dividends
of eight cents per share per annum. In addition, out of the surplus or net profits remaining (a) during the first two years, after provision for the payon the prior preference stock and the cumul. preferential dividends annum cents per share per annum on the partic, preference stock, and (b) after the irst two years, after provision for the above-mentioned preferential divipreference stock, all dividends declared and paid up to $\$ 150.000$ in the prior years shall be divided and paid as follows; pane-half thereof up to $\$ 75,000$ proportion to their respective holdings of such stock: and the ore as a class in prercof, uo to $\$ 75,000$, shall be distributed to the holders of the one-half stock as a class in proportion to their respective holdings of such stock. Any additional dividends thereafter declared and paid in any fiscal year class and $80 \%$ to the holders of common stock as a class, in proportion to their respective holdings. Upon any liquidation or distribution of assets the holders of the partic. stock of the amount to which they are entitled upon liquidation preference hall be entitled to receive the sum of 25 cents per share, plus an amoid, equal to all accumulated unpaid dividends thereon before the payment of the holders of the partic. preference stock any remaining such sums to company shall be divided one-half to the holders of the partic. preference stock as a class and one-half to the holders of the common stock as a class, n proportion to their respective holdings.
$\mathbf{b}$ Each share of stock of the new compa Note - It is contemplated that any part or all of the additional 100,000
shares of prior pref. stock and 200,000 shares of common stock of the company presently to be authorized and not to be purchased as the new will be offered to stockholders of the new company and stockholders of the old company, if applied for or if additional working capital is required. company, a group of stockholders will subscribe for 100,000 shares of prior

Utillties, Inc. (Accts. receelv)


Packard Motor Car Co.-Comparative Balance Sheet.-Assets- June 30'32. Dec. $31^{\prime}$ '3-i| Liabauttes- June 30'32. Dec. $31^{\prime}$ '31
 Rights, privileg
\& inventlons Mtge. \& land con-
tracts received tracts received
Inventories Anvents. received. Det. instal. notes-
Mule \& State bds Munic. \& State bds Gov. securitles.
Cash.........
Deferred charges.

319,186 595,83
$\times$ After depreciatern Total_.............56,601,787 $\overline{59,595,717}$
Pacific Western Oil Corp.-Earnings.
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. 132, p. 671 .
Panhandle Producing \& Refining
For partment" on a preceding page.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

| Assets- | 1932. | 1931 | Liabilities- | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aproperty acct | ,198,383 | \$4,069,729 | Preferred stock. | 1,735,900 | \$1,785,900 |
| Investments | 77,965 | 109,465 | Common stock. | 1,054,872 | 1,034,703 |
| Cash | 44,501 | 33,484 | Notes payable, de | 1,227,777 | $1,034,699$ 300 |
| Oll. | 96,543 | 87,520 | Accounts payable. | 318,038 | 372,974 |
| Inventories | 305,087 | 338,436 | Accrued liabilities. | 87,998 | 62,056 |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 185,300 | 400,245 | Purchase money | 87,998 | 62,056 |
| Deferred charges.- | 27,744 | 50,737 | obligations...-- | 63,199 | 175,286 |
|  |  |  | Reserves | 16,469 | 36,432 |
|  |  |  | Approp. surplus. | 1,423,438 | 1,321,566 |
|  |  |  | D | 1,992,167 |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total_........ } \$ 2,935,524 \\
& \text { a After depreciation, depletion and amortization reserve } \\
& \$ 5,089,616 \\
& \$ 5,089,616 \\
& \text { Renre }
\end{aligned}
$$ a After depreciation, depletion and amortization reserve. b Repre-

sented by 198,770 no par shares.-V.
Paramount Publix Corp.-Pay Interest on Debentures. The corporation on July 29 deposited with the Chase National Bank,
trustee, funds in payment of the coupon due Aug. 11932 on its $51 / 2 \%$
gold debentures.-V. 135, p. 310,145 .
Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.-Earnings.Fartment" on a preceding page-V months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
(J. C.) Penney Co., Inc.-Balance Sheet June 30.-


## F Parker Rust-Proof Co.-Omits Common Dividend.-

 The directors on Aug. 5 decided to omit the quarterly normally payable af 75 cents per share were previously made on this issue. Earnings.-For incomes.statement for 13 and 26 weeks ended July 21932 see "Earnings
Phillips Petroleum Co.- Semi-A nnual Report.For income statement for 3 and 6 month ended
Department", in last week's . Chronicle, page 809 .
Frank Phillips, President, says
Frank Philips, President, says in part: declines. Hardly, an industry has been in mune. The cospany's policy is to carry its capital the books The company's policy is to carry its capital assets on the retire-
at cost, less proper deductions for depletion, depreciation and ren
ments. No property, which has appreciated pan value throug disconery. Novelopmenty, or other causes, is carried on the books at any
figure above cost. Low prices for oll and its products have necessarily affected values the recovery of reserves of oil and gas from certain properties. Conservatism suggests the wisdom of writing such values down to bring
them in line with present-day oonditions. such action is being and
the been taken, by a large number of concerns in the oil business, as well as in other lines of industry and finance.
The directors have, therefore, approved a reduction of $\$ 16,000,000$ The directors have, therefore, approved a reduction of $\$ 16,000,000$
in the book value of the company's properties. This amount has been
charged against earned surplus account and added to reserve for In the book value of the company's properties. This amou
charged against earned surplus account and added to
depletion and depreciation, in the June 30 balance sheet.
After this adjustment, and allowance for reserves for depletion and
depreciation whici accrued on the books of the Independent Oil \& Gas Co. before we purcrased on the boisical properties, the fingure at which
he capital assets of the phillips Petroleum Co, are now carried on its books is less than $50 \%$ of cost.
This action will tend to obviate the nesity for abnormal reserve
charges in the future, and will make reported net proft figures incharges in the future, and will make reported net pront depletion, de-
dicative of current results. Such abnormal charges for dion preciation, and retirements were seen in the first quarter 1932 income account. The improvement in the second quarter income figures par-
tially reflects the result of the action appoved by the directors. Ap-
the preciation in values, not shown in the daiancelues.
insurance against possible future delines in values.
Phillips Pipe Line Co. and Phillips Natural Gas Co.
 organized as affiliated but non-owned companies in order that were might by bond isue orneral financial conditions prevailing, this could not be done for construction purposes."
them money 1932 by the Phillips Pe-
Both companies were taken over in July tronal profit All benefts accrued to your company. and best earners in the company. Money, borrowed and advanced by Phillips Petroleum Co, for pipe line construction purposes will now
be repaid out of consolidated net operating income. Both pipe lines tie together the company's refining units with its
Bot products to the ultimate consumer at minimum cost. New values have thus been added to widely distributed properties, and the company has
been placed in a strategic position for advantageous development of
in been placed in a strategic position
the enormous business in tis natural trade territory, the Central
United States.
Generol Remarks.-During the last 12 months, prices have been General Remarks.- During the last 12 montis, pronow, however,
at record lows. The prices for company products are now, hels.
at higher levels. The growing popularity of these products with the at higher levels. The growing popularity of these products with the
public, is an important factor in profitable operation under present conditions. It is unwise to predict future income, but interesting to note that at the second quarterly rate, consolidated net operating income for
the Phillips Petroleum Co. and its present subsidiaries for one year, together with its net working capital would be sufficient to purchase market quotations. This fact clearly emphasizes the ricicculously low
earning power. funds the company will, of course, not be used for such
The funde
purchase, being employed for the preservation and improvement of its purchase, position and properties. Net operating income is now permitting a rapid reduction of liabilities. Plants and facilities are being maintained in first-class condition, and the cost entailed charged to current expense.
Stockholders are no doubt aware of the very heavy taxes which have
They range from taxes on the been imposed upon the oil industry. They range from taxes on the products. Some of these taxes are a direct charge against the earn-
ngs of the company. All of them tend to decrease income by cutting ngs of the company. Alt of all, excessive gasoline tazes make evasion increasingly attractive to dishonest marketers as the rate in-
creases. Evading the tax, the sell at prices which have demoralized the price structure and cost the industry and state Governments un-
thid millions of dollars. Stockholders will greatly aid the company and millions of dollars. Stocknes by asking their leerislators to reduce excessive taxes;
and themselvin service stations. Fundamental or basic economic conditions in the oil industry have ben slowly but surely improving. In May the Supreme Court or the
United States upheld the authority of the Oklatoma Corporation
Commission to control state production of crude oil. During June, Commission to contro state production of crude oil. During June,
the production of crude oil in California was reduced sufficiently to allow increased prices for refinable crude oil and gasoline. In June also, Congress placed import taxes on petroleum and gasoline, which
will tend to lessen the quantities coming into this country from In accordance with co-operative effort, under the regulation of
 half of 1932 was 53,627 barrels gross and 37,788 barrels net, only
about $2 \%$ of its potential production. Natural and refinery gasoline about $2 \%$ of its potential production, Natural and rennery gasoime through the company's outlets. further economies have been effected both in the administration and operation of the company, which is Comparative Co
Assets June Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet
Plt. \& prop.y\$1
Acts. \& notes
recei
Accriv. Int.
recelvable
Mark'able se-
ritides
Crude re-

$\underset{\text { Materials \& }}{\text { ucts }} 12$,
supplies
Employes
atk,
accole
$\begin{array}{rr}5,119,685 & 5, \\ 17,936 & \end{array}$
13,438 21,363

> | Cap |
| :--- |
| Fu |
| Ind |
| No |
| Ac |
| De |
|  |
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| De |
| A |
|  |
| A |
| In |

Capital $\begin{aligned} & \text { sth. } \\ & \text { of } \& \mathrm{adv} . \\ & \text { to afml. \&c. } \\ & \text { cos. } \\ & \text { Deferred } \\ & \text { defd }\end{aligned}$
defd. chgs.- $\left.\frac{1,273,163}{} \frac{1,439,090}{\$ 201,363,540} \right\rvert\, \overline{\text { Total }} \overline{\$ 180,433,465} \$ 201,363,540$ x Represented by $4,156,908$ no-par shares. y After deprectation and depletion of $\$ 118,884,239$ - 134, p. 3110 .

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June
artment": on a preceding page.-V. 135, p. 474 .
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earninge Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc.-Smaller Quarterly Dividend. -The directors on August 4 declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the no par common stock, payable September 1 to holders of record August 15. This compares with quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share paid from June 11929 to and incl. June 1 1932. In addition, an extra distribution of 50 cents per share was made on Sept. 1 1929.V. 133, p. 1463.
$\underset{\text { Por income statement for six months ended June } 30 \text { see "Earnings }}{\text { Porning }}$ Department"' on a preceding page.
The balance sheet as of June 30 , 1932 , shows total assets of $\$ 14.695 .255$,
 able sechries, less reserve, amounted to $\$ 5,020,382$ and current liabilities were $\$ 26,390$ comparing with cash and marketable securities, less reserve.
of $\$ 3,659.632$ current assets of $\$ 6,135,807$ and current liabilities of $\$ 591,431$
on June 30 .-V. 134, p. 3835 .
Pittston Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page, -V . 134, p. 4171 .
Plymouth Oil Co.-Earnings.-
For incomee statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3835 .
Pocahontas Corp. - Tenders.-
The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, trustee, will until Aug. 10 receive
sids for the sale to it of $6 \%$ gold bonds, dated DDec. 15 1923, to an amount
suff
ufficient to exhaust $\$ 200,784$.-V. 134, p. 1779.
Pond Creek Pocahontas Co
For incoreek Pocahontas Co.-Earnings.- "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.-V. $135, \mathrm{p}, 475$.
Potomska Mills Corp.-Earnings.-
Manufacturing profitnings for Year Ended Dec. 311931.
 $\begin{array}{r}81,829,815 \\ 1,804.401 \\ \hline\end{array}$


|  | $\times 8706,185$55,367 | Liabilittes- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton and |  |  |  |
| Stock in process \& cloth \& |  | Notes payable. Accounts payabl Profit and loss. | $\begin{array}{r} 31,200,000 \\ 150.00 \\ 73,238 \\ 73,426 \end{array}$ |
|  | 374,173 |  |  |
| Cash \& accts. |  |  |  |
| Trade acceptances | 17,355 |  |  |
| Liberty bonds.-...........-- | 150,491 |  |  |
| Inv. New Bedford Waste Co.. |  |  |  |
| Prepald in |  |  |  |
| Pr | 541 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$1,496,7 |

x After depreciation of $\$ 614,317 .-\mathrm{V}$. $133, \mathrm{p} .494$.
Price Bros. \& Co., Ltd.-Plan Withdrawn-Aug. 1 Interest not Paid.-
Lord Beaverbrook has withdrawn his plan for reorganization of the comDany because of opposition to the plan by important interests.
The statement handed out by Lord Beaverbrook to press representativee in Lho stan was as follows:
Co. have not accepted the reorganiz of the creditors of Price Brothers \& June 4. I have withdrawn the plan,"1, 1 Ist mtge. $6 \% 20$-year sinking fund gold bonds, due in 1943 has not been paid. Forbes \& Co., Ltd., Montreal investment bankers, distributors of the bonds: not paid, and it is understood that an announcement will be made shortly of the formation of a committee for the protection of the bondholders, at
which time communications will be sent to all holders."-V. 135, p. 475 .

## Producers \& Refiners Corp.-Preferred Stockholders

 Committee.Formation of a protective committee to represent the interests of holders of preferred stock, following the issuance or the first general report by the
receivers for that cor Ernest Sturm, Chairman of the Board, Continental Insurance Co. heads Erest surm, Chairman of the Board, Contman M. Bjura, of H. Hentz \&
the committee, the other members being Shermen
Co. and James $G$. Stanley, Attorney. C. E. Sigler, Sec., 70 Broedw Co and James G. Stanley, Attorney. C. E. Sigler, Sec., 70 Broadway,
N. Y. City. The report of the receivers, the notice points out, discloses that approximately $65 \%$ of the outstanding common stock of the corporation is owned
by Commonwealth Petroleum Holding Co.. a whilly owned subsidiary or Consolididated Oil Corp, and that Consolidated Oil CorD and its subsidiary
companies own approximately $96 \%$ of the total estimated indebtedness of companies own approx
Producers \& Refiners.
"In the circumstances," the committee declares, "it is of the utmost
importance that holders of the preferred stock should unite for the protection of their interests and they are ursed promptly to deposit their shares pection Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. is named depositary for the committee, which have been organized at the request of holders of a large amount
of the preferred stock; and Larkin. Rathbone \& Perry are acting as its of the preferred stock; and Larkin, Rathbone \& Perry are acting as its
counsel. A protective agreement is in course of preparation.
Receivers' Report.-
A report of the receivers shows the assets taken over by the receivers had an estmmated value of $\$ 16,422,812$ as of May 7 1932. Current assets opinion of the receivers as to the present fair market value of the severaf properties enumerated and valued as part of a going concern.
Debts and liabilities are estimated at approximately $\$ 14,301,701$, of Dhich $\$ 10,004,800$ consist of notes patable to tornanks. The company, has
outstanding $\$ 2.845,350$ preferred stock and $\$ 37,438,950$ common stock. outstanding $\$ 2,845.350$ preferred stock and $\$ 37,438,950$ common stock.
Subsidiary companies are not in receivership. The company's interest in subsidiary companies is carried as as investments in other companies, stated as $\$ 6,81,1815$, and notes and accounts receivable from these companies. "The receivers have not had sufficient time to estimate the value of the
 A supplemental report covering southewstern Deveropment oo and its subsidiaries will be submitted The report of operations of Producers \& Refiners Corp. in receivership. for the period from May 8 to May 31 M 1932 , shows gross operating profit of
$\$ 73,735$ and net profit of $\$ 35,221$ arter depletion, deprectation. receivers

Public Investing Co.-Dividend Omission.-
The directors have voted to omit the dividend ordinarily payable about Sept. 15 on the no par value common stock. From June 1931 to and ind incl.
年 pared with 25 cents per share previously each quarter.
Six morths ago it was announce that payments would be made semiannually instead of quarterly.-V, $134, \mathrm{p} .1779$.

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Financial Chronicle

Purity Bakeries Corp.-Earnings.- - - 12 and 28 weeks ended July 16 see "Earnings For income statement for 12 and 28 weeks ended

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.-Film Contract.-
RCA-Victor Co., Inc.-New Contract.-
Final steps are being taken in preparation for the sale in $F$. W. Woolworth
 are being made under an exclusive contract with reA-Victor Co.. Inc. and will be supplied in two sizes, 8 and 18 inch, to retail at 10 cents and
20 cents, respectively. Records osld by music companies had been offered 20 cents, respectively. 10 -V. 134 , p. 688 .

Rainier Pulp \& Paper Co.-Earnings.-

| Years E Saless Costion Deprecia | $\begin{aligned} & 1930 . \\ & .4302 \\ & .823 .649 \\ & 152,288 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1931, \\ \$ 1,712,164 \\ 1,502,055 \\ 108,385 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1930, \\ \$ 2,300,926 \\ 1,613,946 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aterest earne | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 454,565 \\ \text { Dr. } 28,370 \end{array}$ | $\$ 101,724$ Dr. 36,188 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 559,952 \\ \text { Dr.18,828 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,273 \\ & 19,593 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total profit--------- | \$426,195 | \$65,536 | \$541,123 | 3703,86 |
| Extraordin and loss | 202,439 | 235,654 |  |  |
| Non-recurring inter <br> Taxes. | 6,968 |  | 61.5000 |  |
| Balance_ Dividends paid- | \$216,788 | $180$ | 15,250 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 486,607 \\ & 246,016 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$216. | 350,869 | \$64,373 | 240 |
| 223,000 shares co |  |  |  |  |

bined A and B stocks.


Land \& buildings
Contracts and de
ferred charges.
Total..........-\$3,495,862 $\overline{\$ 3,747,454}$ Total.......... $\overline{83,495,862} \overline{\$ 3,747,454}$ x Represented by 100,000 no par class A shares and 123.000 no pa
class B shares.-V. 133, p. 815 .
Rapid Electrotype Co.-Earnings.-
 Balance Sheet Dec. 311931.

$\qquad$ $\$ 16,242$
27,172
19,524
2,520
 Inventories
Insurance
(c) Insurance (cass surr value).:-
Cash advances Land, buildings,--...........: $p_{\text {pentents }, \text { formula } \& \text { \& good-wiil:- }}$ Patents, formula \&g
Doterred debit items
Atlantic Flectrotype
 x Less depreciation of $\$ 399,329$. y Represented by 40,515 shares (no
par).-V. $134, \mathrm{D}$. 2168 .

\author{

- Ray Office Bld
}

Ray Office Bldg., Oakland, Calif.-Reorganization Plan. The Ray Office Building first mortgage bondholders' committee
has formulated and adoted a plan for the reorganization of the Ray
Office Buidding bond issue on peht mortgage bonds issued under a trust indenture dated April 151924 , executed by Fisk M . Ray, securing an issue of bonds in the aggregate
principal amount 865,000 of which there are $\$ 571,500$ now outPresent Status of Property.-The Ray office Building is a 10 -story reinotrced concrete store office and garage building located on land
which fronts approximately 93 ft, on Broadway near 19 lat which fronts approximately 93 ft on Broadway near 19 th St. The
building contains approximately 52,000 square feet of rentable office ouilding contains approximately 52,000 square feet or rentable office
space, 6 stores on the ground floor and a public garage in the base-
ment. The office space is approximately $69 \%$ occupied and about $2 / 3$ of the store facilities are rented. The location of the property is consider
Thered are on and delinquencies In the perayment of real or personal
property taxes. Default was made in the annual principal payment on the bond issue which fell due on April 15 1932; and by reason
of this default this committee requested all known holders of the of this default, this committee requested all known holders of the
first mortgage bonds to deposit same. At the present time a sub-
stantial majority of the outstanding bonds have been deposited with the depositary.
The operation of the property since March 251932 has been in
the hands of Leigh M. Battson, as successor trustee under the trust Indenture The foilowing plan of reorganization is conditioned upon the acquisition of the property by the committee or its nominee at the forthDigest of Plan of Reorganization. New Company. A new corporation will be organized. If acquired
at sale, title to the property will subsequently be transferred to this new company.
Possible Nein the commilttee Find the ing.-New company, with the co-operation of to obtain a new frst mortgage loan on the property , the proceeds of
which, to gether with that portion of the funds available which, together with that portion of the funds avaiable to the com-
mittee arising from the operation of the property by the truste
 such other moneys axpensey of avalrabee's these purposes will be
used to pay the expense of the trustee's sale and reorganization.
IAt the present time the committee has no commitment loan, but it is hoperul that the loan can be obtained by the new shmpany arter title to the property has been acquired.
shiosible for the committee and the new company to obtain funds by means of a new first mortgage loan to pay the ex-
penses attendant to the reorganization, then the unpaid balance of penses attendant to the reorganization, then the unpaid balance of
such charges will be paid out of the eanings of the new company
before any distribution will be made on the new securities to be before any distribut
lssued to depositors.
$5 \%$ to
$5 \%$ Cumutative Income Bonds to Depositors. -New company shall
be authorized to issue cumulative $5 \%$ 15-year sinking fund income be authorized to iss an amount equal to the total oo the present first mortgage
 his plan, plus ancrued interest thereon at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum
from the date interest was last paid on the present bonds
po the date
 Fided such interest is earned by the new company and if less than
$5 \%$ per annum 1 earned during any year, then the amount earned the rate of $5 \%$, per annum is not earned and pald to the holders of the income bonds by the new company, the difference between the $5 \%$ and the amount of interest paid shall accumulate for later
payment. There shall, however, be a minimum fixed interest repayrement of $21 / 2 \%$ per anuum, and failure to pay interest on the event of default under the terms of the trust deed securing the income bonds.
he property, the trust deed secur mortgage loan is not obtained on ute a first lien on all the mortraged property. On the other hand, if a new frrst mortgage is obtained, the trust deed securing the income
bonds shall be subject only to the lien of the trust deed or mortgage securing such new loan.
The net income from the company will be utilized to discharge ny unpaik extion of interest will be made the income bonds any distribution of interest will be made on the income bonds to be
issued to the depositors during such period, the failure to pay the minimum rate of interest will not, of course, be an event of default.
The new trust deed will provide that it may be released and the income bonds satisfled at any time upon the payment of less than nul amount of the outstanding bonds, or the terms and pro-
tisions of the income bonds and trust deed may be modifed, with the consent in writing of the hnolders of not less than $75 \%$ in prin-
cipal amount of the outstanding bonds (exclusive of any bonds held by the equity owners)
Upon the consummation of the plan of reorganization, each depositing first mortgage bondholder shall be entitled to receive income
 wepositors Also do to Receive Voting Trust Certifcates for Common Stock. In addition to receiving income bonds in the same face
In
mount as bonds deposited, plus $5 \%$ past due interest thereon, each epount as bonds deposited, plus $5 \%$ past due interest thereon, each 1 share of common stock of the new company for each 1 s.000 of cates for commmonostock thus distsibuted to depositors will constitute
c5\% of the entire common stock of the new company. Voting trust certincates for the remaining 45 \% of the common stock Land Co., Which is the present owner of the property, In return for
In the co-operation which has been afforded the committee and the
bondholders in the reorganization. The voting trust certificates for ondholders in the reorganization. The voting trust certincates for
commmon stock thus issued to the present owne of the property will,
coner common stock thus issued to the present owner of the property will,
however, be subject to recapture for the bondholders in the manner hereinatter proverature of All Common Stock for Depositors. The voting trust certificates for common siffce Building will provide in the event that interest at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum is not paid on the outstanding income bonds and all chares on the new first mortgage loan for the
first 5 -year period, the voting trust certificates issued to the stockfirst 5 -year period, the voting trust certificates issued to the stockmade up in 30 days. If the voting trust certificates are cancelled,
he depositors will own $10 \%$ of the common stock of the new com-
 any portion of the reorganization expenses, then the 5 year derray shall commence only at such time as the earnings of the property
shall become available for payment of interest on the income bonds. Management.-Upon the consummation of the reorganization, superMision of the operation of the property will be under the three voting
trustees. It is expected that statements in connection with the earnings and the operation of the property will be directed to the holders
of voting trust certificates and income bonds as frequently as practicable, Chittee.-Charles C. Irwin, Chairman; Robert E. Straus, C. A. Rodege 310 , South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Counsel, Gottlieb \& Sch,
Serksortz, Lautmann, Levich Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and Sonnenschein,
\& Morse, 77 West Washington St., Chicago
Depositary. -Straus National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago.


| Comparative Balance Sheet. $\$ 0.90$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- Cash. securs. \& | 31. | $\text { Dec. } 31^{\prime} 30 \text {. }$ | Liablittes- <br> Capital stock. | Dec.31'31. <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ | $\$ 1,000,000$ |
| sacts, reo-.--: | 5753,983 | \$885,822 | Accounts payable. | ${ }_{11,351}^{9.014}$ |  |
| Inventories .----- | 423,722 | 401,865 | Surpius. | 1,340,914 | 1,429,336 |
| Deterred charges-- | 6,497 |  |  |  |  |
| Other investments | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{62943}$ | 52, ${ }^{3,648}$ |  |  |  |
| Machlnes on lease. | 2494,370 $\times 332,705$ | 522,721 318,661 |  |  |  |
| Fixed assets.....--- | 285,156 | y324,849 |  |  |  |

x Less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 638,180$ y Less reserve for deprex Less reserve for depreciation
ciation of $\$ 1.208 .107$. z Less re re
$\mathrm{V}, 134, \mathrm{p} .4508 \mathrm{~V} .133, \mathrm{p} 3979$.

Reliance Manufacturing Co. of Illinois.-Earnings.For income statement for three and six months ended June 30
"Earnings Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p 3291.
Remington Rand Inc.-Listing of \$1 Par Value Shares to Replace No Par Shares.
The New York Stock Exchange has authori-ed the listing of certificates
cor common stock of the par value of $\$ 1$ a share as follows: $1,290,987$ shares upon official notice of issuance in lieu of an equal number of shares of common stoficial notice of issuance on the isued and outstand purchase warrants upsoned pursuant to the terms of a cerrain supplemental stock purchase
isreement with the National City Bank of New York as trustee; 97.485 agreement with the National City Bank of New York as trustee 97.485
shares upon official notice of issuance on the exercise of stock purchase Warrants issued attached to the corporation's 20 -year $51 / 3 \%$ debentures, Series A, due May 1 1947; 100.000 shares upon official notice of issuance on
the exercise of a certain option granted to Reynolds, Ltd., making the total amount of common stock applied for, $1,533,472$ shares.
Reynolds, Ltd., Option. On July 71932 the executive committeeof the board of directors authorized the execution and delivery to Reynolds, Ltd., of an option to purchase all or any part of 100.000 shares of the common
stock of the par value of $\$ 1$ a share. This option is exercisable upon the payment of $\$ 10$ a share and expires by limitation of time on June 301937. Such action was ratified by the board of directors at a meeting held on July 121932 . This option was granted in connection with a certain employment contract and in place of a certain option theretofore granted to Kardex of
Canada, Itd.. which option had at that time expired, never having been exercised in whole or in part.
In connection with the recent approval of the stockholders of a proposal
to change the par value of the common stock from no par to $\$ 1$ par value, to change the par value of the common stock from no par to $\$ 1$ par value,
it is stated that this action reduces the capital value of the common stock The stockholders on July 12 also voted to retire 47.372 shares of common stock purchased by the company prior to 1932, reducing capital by this ever, the company' retains the right to issue these shares if desired at some subsequent time, so that the authorized issuable common share capitalization will remain $2,500,000$ shares, of a par value of $\$ 2,500,000$. New
certificates of $\$ 1$ par value are exchangeable share for share for present outstanding no par common stock. The purpose of the reduction in par value is not to create a surplus for the declaration of dividends out to permit the surplus to at or use or the good-will and the patent items in the

Henry S. Thompson has been elected a director to fill the vacancy result-
n!g from an increase of the board to 25 from 24 members. Other directors werereelected. ${ }^{\text {James H. Rand Jr. }}$ James H. Rand Jr., Chairman of the board, stated that while the com sany was not at present showing a profit, he expected that during the next
six mosths the company would break even unless there were further declines
in business. in business.
Mr. Ra. Mr. Rand said the company had 200 branch offices in this country
and that leases on these offices, which were taken mainly in 1927 , were now beginning to expire. He said the payroll of executives now was one third of the total of constituent companies before their consolidation and that the payroll of executives was at present $40 \%$ of the salaries paid in
1929 due partly to reduction in number of executives and partly to cuts in salaries
The new plan of operations with an executive experienced in each branch
in control of the operations of that subsidiary or department has worked In control of the operations of that subsidiary or department has worked
successfolly during the six months it has been in force. reducina expenses,
speeding up action and greatly increasing general efficiency, he said. Consolidated Batance Sheet March 311032 (Tncl. Domestic \& Foreion Subs.) After giving effect to (1) change to $\$ 1$ par value per share of common
tock, (2) the retirement of all preferred and common treasury stock, and (3) granting of an option on 100,000 shares of common stock.

Cash in banks \& on hand .... $\$ 7,355,198$ Accounts payable Foreign draits \& notes re- $\$ 7,3 E 5,198$ Accrued expenses (payrolls celvable, less reserves. Anventories reivable. Inventories--...........-.-.-.-. Rental machines (deprec. val
Other assets.-. .
Propertles, less reserves...... Propertles, less reserves_-...

Revere Copper \& Brass, Inc.- Earnings.-
or income statement for six months ended June
0 Elmer) Richards Co., Chicago.-Earnings.Clmer
Calendar
and
sales. Net sales-1.-.........................
 1929.
$\$ 2.317 .67$
136.52 Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

| nce Sheel Dec. 31. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cashets- | ${ }_{\text {818,904 }}^{1931}$ | ${ }_{\text {839,059 }}^{1930}$ | Ltabitities- | 1931. <br> $\$ 100,000$ | 1930. \$160,000 |
| Accts receivable.. | ${ }^{272} 57.296$ | 454.879 | Ace'ts payable- | 34,486 |  |
| Marketable secur. |  |  | cellaneous items |  |  |
| Deferred charg | 10,259 | 22,882 | Res. for conting-- | 000 | 000 |
| Land and building |  |  | Cum. conv. pf. stk. |  | 555,263 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Furn., tixt. \& ed }}$ Good-will $\&$ mail- | 80,640 | 68,595 | Common stoc | y300,000 | 300,000 |
| .- | 412,024 ${ }^{1}$ | 339,266 |  |  |  | 1 ng Hist........ 412,024

## 339,266

| Total .......... |
| :--- |
| x Represented by $40,031,281$ |
| $\$ 1,152,441$ |
| Total $\ldots \ldots . . . \overline{\$ 1,031,281} \overline{\$ 1,152,441}$ |

Richman Brothers Co., Cleveland.-Earnings Calendar Years-
Manufacturing profit.
Operating expense

Operating profit
Federal taxes.--
Net profit
Surplus for year

\section*{$\$ 1,902,7$} | $\$ 2,265,640$ |
| :---: |
| 240,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2.025,640 \\ 1,795,965 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 229,675$

Balance Sheet Dec. 31
1931. 1930 .

Assets-
Cash \& U. Cash \& U.S.S. securs $8,354.912$
Accounts, \&c......
55,338 Inventory $\quad$ Permanent assets. 2.200 .67 Permanent

Total_.......... $\overline{15,978,735} \overline{15,813,363}$ Ltabututies-
Current liabilitle
 $\underset{1,028,491}{973,448}$

Total.........-15,978,735 $\overline{15,813,363}$
Rima Steel Corp.-Aug. 1 Interest Not Paid The interest due Aug. 11932 , on the $7 \%$ closed first mortgage 30 year
sinking fund gold bonds, due 1955, is not being paid.-V, 134, p. 689 .
Rio Grande Oil Co. of Delaware.-To Sell Properties and Dissolve.
The stockholders will vote Sept. 14 (a) on authorizing the board of company to Consolidated Oil Corp., in consideration of 494.329 .2 shares of the common stock of Consolitated, all of the indebtedness and contract proving the dissolution of the company, and (c) on authorizing the distribution and delivery to the stockholders of the company of the common stock of Consolidated payable to the company at the rate of $4-10$ ths of
a share of the common stock of Consolidated for each share of the $1,235,823$
shares of the coll Charl S. Jones Vion
Charles S. Jones, Vice-President and Treasurer, July 27, stated
It has become increasingly evident in the oil industry that only a well-
rounded company, balanced as to crude oil production routing of rempany, balanced as to crude oil production. refining and marment in business. The developments of the last two years in the industry, in connection with the general business depression, have resulted in a difficult situation for your company. Theretofore, the company's pro-
duction from the Elwood Terrace field was more than sufficient to operate its refinery at Vinvale to capacity. Proration has now reduced the com-
pany's share of the net production from that field to 2,375 barrels per pany's share or the net production from that field to 2,375 barrels per
dayy, and the companys's total net production everywhere is only 4.475
berre promises to be commercially productive in the Sespe zone under present zone of production in Elwood Terrace, this zone canot be developed and the company cannot be otherwise restored to its former position as
a producer of oil without substantial capital expenditures.
On the other a producer of old without substantial capital expenditures. On the other
hand under present competitive conditions the company has no adequate market for even the reduced output of its refineries. For it to obtain
a fair return from the investment in its refineries and to justify the expendures necessary to restore its production, the company must have Unfortunately, the capital or credit required to with its refrining operations, is not available under present depressed business conditions. The alternaresources to secure the facilities which your company lacks. The Con-
solidated Oil Corp is
 a strong position in all phases of the oil business production, transporta-
tion, refining and marketing
and business of thas recently accuried all of the properties and business of the Prairie Oil \& Gas Co. and the Prairie Pipe Line Co
and at the time of such acquisition wrote down the balance sheet valuations and at the time of such acquisition wrote down the balance sheet valuations
of its capital assets and those of the Prairie companies which it so acquired to more nearly conform to present day economic conditions and it therefore to moren thoroughly sound francial say economic conditions and it therefore
has ature, with a strong position as to cash and as to net current assets.
Ha ving been informed that Consolidated Oil Corp. intended to extend
its activities to the Pacific Coast the management of your company invited Consolidated to submit for your conslderation an offer for the purchase of all the property, assets and business of your company Consolidated,
after evaluating the properties of this con after evaluating the properties of this company on a b basis comparable
to that used in the redetermination of the values of its own proper made effective on the consolination on of the values of its own properties wwith those ortites
Prairie Oil \& Gas Co. and the Prairie Pipe Line Co., has submitted an offer to your company dated July 201932 business and good-will of your company in consideration of 494,320 ; shares of the common stock of Consolidated, which is equivalent to 4-10ths of a share or such stock for each share of the $1,235,823$ shares of the stock of your company now outstanding. The offer provides that Consolidated
will assume all indebtedness of the company, all of its obli contracts and leases, and all liability which may result from litigation now pending or which may arise from transactions in the usual courrs
of business. The offer further contemplates that your company shall dissolve as of the date of the transfer of its properties to Consolidated so
as to permit the prompt distribution and delivery by the company to its stockholders of the common stock of Consolidated received by the company, each stockholder of the company to receive 4-10ths of a share of
such common stock of Consolidated for each share held by him in the company, In the case of fractional shares, non-dividend bearing and non-voting scrio certificates will be issued which will provide that upon
the surrender of such certificates the surrender of coch certificates agssegating on* full share a certificate
of stock for such full share will be issued.
H. F. Sinclair, Chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidated Oil Corp., in a lettər to the Rio Grande Oil Co. on July 20 gave the following data:
production is many hundred thousands of barrels a day. Under crude of production is many hundred thousands of barrels a day. Under proration
or restriction, however, the actual production is about 70 Un daily. This production is from about 8,800 wells in Texas, Kansas, Wyoming and other States.
Extensive undeveloped
acres, constitute the corporation's reserves for the future several million

The corporation has about $14 \%$ of all crude oil in steel storage east of
the Rocky Mountains This is distributed in tank farms adjacent to its pipe line system, available for the corporation's use or for sale to other The cor
of trunk lines, and an extensive em consists of approximately 7,000 miles
200,000 barrels a day. This pipe line system, having a capacity of 200,000 barrels a day. This pipe line system extends from the Gulf Coast
to Wood River, St. Louis, and to Chicago, connecting with the principal
 It has ample facilitiies not only for the requirements of the corporation's Woming also under the head of refiness as terminals operated in conjunction with marketing activities. One of these terminalls, Tremley Point, N. J., carries with it the ownership of
200 acres of New York water front property. Other terminals are located 200 acres of New York water front property. Other terminals are located
in Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Texas.
The fleet of ocean tankers operated by Sinclair Navigation Co. aggregates aboun crude and refined products. These vessels are employed in transporting crude and refined products in the domestic and foreign trade.
Tank cars enter largely into the distribution of petroleum products, the Sinclair refineries have atotal daily crude oill capacity of 137,500 barrels, wit Marcus Hooks. Pa. Wellsville. N. N. Y; East Chicago. Sand Spring. Okla Kansas City and Coffey ville, Kans.; Fit'. Worth, Houston and Gladewater,
Tex. An extensive improvement program carried out in recent has. made possible the production of the type of gasoline now demanded for high-compression motors and of high-grade lubricants. The refinery
at Wellsille, N. Y, is the largest plant in this area operating exclusively
on Wensylumin As a manufacturer of
leading place in the industry 位s, the Sinclair organization has gained a More than 50 railroads are large consumers of sinclair products. The U. S. Navy, after exhaustive tests, has for two successive years awarded
a contract for sinclair lubricants equalling the Navy's purchases of all In addition to its seven principal and a number of smaller refineries,
Consolidated has 17 casinghead gasoline plants with a daily capacity of Consoindated has
400.00 gallons.
For the distribution of the products of its refineries the Consolidated company (which operates in the United States through the Sinclair Refining Co.) has outlets in nearly all States east of the Rocky Mountains,
and in Cuba, Mexico, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Germany and other foreign countries. In the United States it owns and controls approximately 2,100 bulk tations, from which retail outlets and large consumers are supplied. Supplementing about 12.000 owned and leased service stations in the
United States the corporation has more than 21.000 other outlets, its products being sold through about more than 23,000 points of distribution. More han 55,000 pumps with their necessary tanks are installed at these outlets. pany marketed last year $1,500,000,000$ gallons of products. The largest item in this total was a about a billion gallons of gasoline.
Marketing operations of the corporation are carried on through its wholy-owned subsidiary, sinclair Refining Co., production operations Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Co. The Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Co.
Co has been formed in Delaware in May 1932 with a capitalization of $\$ 1,000,000$

## River Raisin Paper Co.-Earnings.-

Net loss after depreciationings Year Fnderest Dec. 311931.
Previous surplus
$\$ 204,535$
454,713
Profit \& loss surplus

## Balance Sheet Dec. 311931


Note.-Balance of bond sinking fund deposits due Jan. 1 and July 11931, $\$ 75.000$ each, amounts to $\$ 139,132$. Additional payments thereon of Depreciation for the year on 1931 has been provided in the amount of $\$ 245$,-
D. purposes upon asset values rearesenting costwed for Federal income tax x Less reserve for doubtful accounts $\$ 12,000$. y Represented by 508,000
shares (no par) - $V .132$, 673 .
Roane County Oil Co.-Earnings.-
Calendar Years-


1930.
86.0
32
32
$\$ 11.531$
8.425
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 17.168 \\ 8.355 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total income-

$\begin{array}{r}825.523 \\ 16.090 \\ 36.328 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Loss for year-....................................... $\$ 28,083 \quad \$ 26,895$
Roerich Museum, Inc.-Protective Sommittee.-
A committee has been formed with Harvey Wiley Corbett of Corbett, preservation of the rights of holders, of the 1st mtte. series $A$ bondholders sition to the tactics which have been employed by the American Bond \& a receivership, which receivership has now been vacated to bring about court. This committee is composed entirely of bondholders or representatives or boncinolders, Corbett the members of the commtitee are John o Hara Cosgrave,
Wibur F. Holt. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Arleigh Pelham, Theonhile Schneider, and Mrs. Lionel Sutro. Arieigh Pelham, 70 Pine St., is Sec-
retary of the committee, and Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway depositary.
The letter. which is signed by the entire committee, says in part
vestment. We believe, that, from a strictly business standpoint the investment can best be safeguarded through the continued existence that the Museum as an integral element of this situation. Each of us is ilike wise convinced that elimination of the Museum, or proceedings calculated
to destroy the cultural activities which have created the character extent of its present tenancy, would result in grave prejudice to, if not the ruin of, our investment. In reaching that conclusion we leave entirely out of consideration the civic loss which would follow destruction or cur-
tailment of the work of the Museum.
"This committee does not purpose to be a 'close corporation, We want it to be truly representative or all of you, and we invite your sug-
gestions as to additional members who could lend weight and strength to the protective work which we propose to undertake. At the same time "We are frankly in sympathy with the Museum, At the same time
we shall not permit our sympathy to becloud our business judgment. We
shall stand unalterably for the greatest possible security to the bondholders. "We shall co-operate in fostering the Museum only to the extent that we believe it is desirable to do so for the preservation of your investment.
On the other hand, we are definitely and unequivocally opposed to ruthless Holders are urged to deposit their bonds at once with the depositary Holders are urged to deposit their bonds at once with the depositary.
committertificates of deposit received from the American Bond \& Mortgage
com, pill.
Roland Park Homeland Co., Balt. Md.-Defers Div.The directors recently voted to defer the quarterly dividend due Aug. 1
on the $63,5 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par 1000 The last regular quarterly pay-
Roos Bros, Inc.-Earnings. -
Calendar Years- $\quad 1931$ ngs.- 193
Sales.
Nefit
Net profit................-
Wet proff on non-recurring
exp.of open. new store. Eederal income tax store.
Net income
Pref, stock div

| $1,449.591$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 120,595 | $\$ 4,952,127$ |
| $\ldots$ | 309,198 |

\$5.421.,813
${ }^{1928 .}$
cividends:-:-
ck dividends
Balance.

| Balance- |
| :---: |
| Previous surplus |
| approp, to |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 104,817 \\ 65 \\ 133,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\overline{5} 2, \overline{3} \overline{0} \overline{1}$ Common stock \& surplus $\begin{array}{r}\text { def } 893,183 \\ 1,27+6,653 \\ D r 5,934 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 85,388
$1,275,199$
Dr5,934 $\$ 74,998$
$1,200,201$ Earnings per share on

| 1,175,537 | \$1,274,653 | \$1,275,199 | \$1,200,201 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0.50 | \$2.57 | \$3.44 | \$3.82 | Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1931. Cassets-

Customers acets.
reeelvable receivable.........
other acets. rec. Inventories Life ins. surr val.
Prepaid expenses Fixtraures \& expenses Lease deposit Other assets.
Good will
1931.
$\$ 359,83$ 359,830
875,620
875,620
16,534
822,598
 x After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 598,070$
by 80,000 shares of no par value.-V. 135, p. 311 .
Royal American Corp., N. Y.-Tenders.-
Sealed proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Aug. 181932 by Treasurer Andrew Stewart for the sale to the corporation of as many shares of capital
stock as the sum of $\$ 600,000$ will pay for, at a price not exceeding $\$ 35$ per share.
Stockholders making the lowest offers will be advised at once of their acceptance and
form on or arter Aus. 23
The corporation's office is located at 20 Pine St., N. Y. City.

- Royal Weaving Co., Pawtucket, R. I.-Omits Div.For the first time in years the company is passing its quarterly divided.
Treasurer H. . Soule issued the following statement: In view of the continued unsatisfactory business conditions, particularly those prevailing in the silk market, the directors have deemed it prudent io forego the declara-
tion of the dividend usually paid at this time (July 15). Stockholders are
tion


Saenger Theatres, Inc., New Orleans, La.-Defers Div. The directors recently voted to defer the quarterly dividend due July 1 on the $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock, par $\$ 100$. The last rexular quarterly distri-
bution of $13 \%$ was made on this issue on April 11932 .-V. $129, \mathrm{p} .813$
St. Louis (Mo.) General Investment Corp.-To Pay Liquidating Dividend.-
The company announces the distribution of an initial liquidating divi-
end of $\$ 5.85$ a share, payable in 1932. At last accounts the company led an authorized issue of 135,000 shares of capital stock. no par value, of

Second International Securities Corp.-EarningsFor income statement for six months ended May 31 see "Earnings Statement of Surplus and Undivided Profits and Reserves May 311932. Survhus. . Vndieited Profits
Balances. Dec. 1 1931-Capital

Adance

Gain on retiremented through reduction of stated value
Surp cluss A common shares to $\$ 1$ per share.
of class A
Surplus created through reduction of stated value
of class B common shares to 10c. per share...

## Total surplus

$1.740,000$

Appropriations for reserves (see statement below)

Total surplus and undivided profits ............................... $\$ 3,004,535$

Appropriations during the period- ${ }^{\text {From surplus from retirement of debentures_-. } \$ 1,022,408}$

8,382,025

 cost less reserve of all investments at then current market quotations or as other wise indicated on the last page of this report, amounted to $\$ 5 .-$
102,173 . The corresponding amount as of Nov. 30 1931, was $\$ 9,394,139$. Comparative Balance Sheet May 31.

| Assets- | $1932 .$ | 1931. | Llabrittes- | ${ }_{8}^{1932 .}$ | 1931. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Invest. securitles |  |  | Pret, stocks --... | 2,168,150 | 2,187,900 |
|  | ${ }_{256,815}$ | $11.253,715$ | Class A com. stock | y 7608000 | 1,923,0005 |
| Accr. inc. recelv. |  |  | 5 5\% debentures... | 3,336,000 | 6,704,000 |
| \& items in course |  |  | Current Hablilities. | 110,7 |  |
|  | 86,740 | 147,990 | Capital surplus.. | , 004,534 | 472,523 $551 ; 826$ |
| Coll. notes rec -- | 140,490 |  | Undiv, profits - |  | 551,826 |
| forelgn gov-... | 250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Securitles sold not | 18,195 | 134,122 |  |  |  |
| Unamort. disc. on |  |  |  |  |  |
| ent | 288,410 | 522,5 |  |  |  |
|  | 0,587,567 | 19,881,193 |  | 9,587,567 | 9,881,193 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { taken at market } \\ & \text { d by } 30,091 \text { no } \end{aligned}$ | hha | MRepre- |
| $\text { by } 600,$ | ${ }^{43 .} \text { no pà }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { resen } \\ & \text { res. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d. by } 308,091 \text { no } .4674 . \\ & \hline 13 . \end{aligned}$ |  | Repre- |

Seaboard Oil Co. of Del.-Earnings. For incore statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a precedin page.


Securities Corporation General-Dividends Resumed. The directors have declared two quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share
on the $\$ 8$ preet. stock and two quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on

 Servel, Inc. - Listing of Common Stock, Par $\$ 1$ Per Share,
to Replace Common Stock Without Par Value.) to Replace Common Stock Without Par Value.)The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $1,749,061$
sharem of common stock (par
S1


The stockholders on July 26 approved proposals, to change the com-
mon stock of po par value tint common stock of si par and to

 Total.........- $\overline{11,339,909} \overline{23,227,167}$ Total.......... $\overline{11,339,909} \overline{23,227,167}$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 823,319$. b Represented by $1,736,426$
shares of no par value. c Capital surplus. $\$ 379,456$ special surplus Shaler Co. (\& Subs.).-Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 .

| Assets- | 1931. | 1930. | Ltabluttes- | 1931. | 1930. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$24,981 | \$13,224 | Notes payable.... | \$25,000 |  |
| Customers accts. |  |  | Trade accept. pay. | 800 |  |
| receivable .-.-- | x195,542 | 215,785 | Trade accts. pay - | 43,744 | \$24,239 |
| Inventorles_...-. | 192,558 | 98,465 | Accr. royalties \& |  |  |
| Prepald expenses.- | 9,763 | 17,001 | commissions .-- | 22,647 | 30,475 |
| Invest. in Shaler |  |  | Sundry acets. pay - | 16,035 | 5,959 |
| Lock Co....-- |  | 150,000 | Accr. wages \& in- |  |  |
| Sundry investm'ts |  |  | surance, \&c.- | 3,531 | 3,563 |
| \& advances | 45,300 | 206,606 | Provision for taxes | 3,036 | 8,852 |
| and, buildings, |  |  | Dividends payable |  | 17,262 |
| mach. \& equip- | y146,194 | 144,112 | Mortgage payable | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| rights .-...... | 800,647 | 850,000 | Deferred llab. for |  |  |
| Deferred charges to |  |  | golf club depart- |  |  |
| future operations | 1,000 | 14,295 | ment assets | 9.085 |  |
|  |  |  | Class A stock | 732,253 |  |
|  |  |  | Class B stock | 389,137 | $\begin{aligned} & 690,000 \\ & 188,503 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | 163,715 | 188,503 |

Total_......... $\overline{\$ 1,415,987} \overline{\$ 1,709,488} \mid$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 1,415,987} \overline{\$ 1,709,488}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Less reserve for bad deb
of $\$ 93,551 .-\mathrm{V} .133$, p. 302 .

Sharp \& Dohme, Inc.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Frank C) preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4674.
Frank G.) Shattuck Co.-Earnings.ings Department" on a preceding page. -V . 135, p. 476 .

Shawmut Association.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" in last week's "Chronicle", Condensed Balance Sheet June 30

 | Accr. Int. recelv.- | 38,887 | 159,177 | Reserve for taxes \& |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| partic. payments | 818,422 |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and call loans | 664,399 | 976,279 | Equity for cap.stk.y $\$ 7799,792$ | $9,046,122$ |  | Total_.....-.- $\overline{\$ 7,799,792} \overline{\$ 9,064,544}$ Total_........ $\overline{\$ 7,799,792} \overline{\$ 9,064,544}$ x Market price June 301932 , $\$ 2,619,302$. y Paid-in capital for 400,000

no par issued shares, $\$ 8,150,000$, less 2,300 treasury shares, $\$ 46,863$, less no par issued shares, $\$ 8,150,000$, less
deficit of $\$ 303,345$. V .134, p. 4508 .
Shell Pipe Line Corp.-Earnings.
Tor income statement for three months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Shell Union Oil Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.
"For income statement for three and six. -months inde. Jonne 30, see
Shenandoah Corp.-Balance Sheet June 30--

| Assets- | $1932 .$ | $1931 .$ | LIabutites- | $\begin{gathered} 1932 . \\ \mathrm{s} \end{gathered}$ | $1931 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investments | x32,918,769 | 111,271,909 | Loans payable.- |  | 4,500,000 |
| Divs. recelvable | 59,287 | 99,517 | Res. for accr, exp | 38,406 | 40,112 |
| Cash. | 92,111 | 232,991 | Res, for conting. | 161,454 | 121,454 |
| Accts. recelvable | 8,126 | 26,526 | Acets, payable- |  | 126.793 |
|  |  |  | Preferred stock. | 26,981,000 | 29,931,000 |
|  |  |  | Common stock-- | y5,897,432 | 5,897,313 |
|  |  |  | Capltal surplus. |  | 70,966,444 |
|  |  |  | Operat'g surplus | --...-- | 47,826 |

Total_....... $\overline{33,078,293} \overline{111,630,942}$ Total........ $\overline{33,078,293} \overline{111,630,942}$ $x$ After deducting capital surplus carried as reserve of $\$ 68,320,149$
The value of the above assets based on June 301932 market price for ali The value of the above assets based on June 301932 market prices for ali
securities including $\$ 3,992,396$ represented Dy common stock of Blue Ridge Corp, was $\$ 8,554,948$. Y Represented by $5,897,432$ no par shares common
stock reserved for (a) conversion of pref. stock, 809,430 shares: (b) dividends on pref. stock, 938,970 shares and (c) executive options at $\$ 16.90$ per share. shares for the fourth year, and expiring as to part annually and wholly on
Dec. 311935 .-V. 135, p. 830.

Simmons Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page. V. 134, p. 4508 . Simms Petroleum Co., Inc.-Earnin
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3472 . Soule Mill.-Balance Sheet Dec. 26 1931.-
 Assets-
Real estate
Merchandise Meal estate--.................Total
Total $-\mathrm{V} .134, \mathrm{p} .1211$.
$\qquad$ Liablitites-
k-1.........
.... $\$ 1,260,00$
Acc't payable and taxes......- 16,435

Total................... $\$ 2,794,305$

Skelly Oil Co--Earnings.-

(A. G.) TSpalding \& Bros.-Suspends Dividends.-The directors on Aug. 2 decided that in order to conserve the cash position of the company it is advisable to suspend payment
of all dividends until such time as the current earnings of the of all dividends until such time as the current earnings of the company are sufficient to cover them. Accordingly, no action was taken on ${ }^{\text {In }}$ the dividend which would have been payable Sept. 11932 on the $7 \%$ cum. ref. 1st pref. and $8 \%$ cum. 2d pref. stock, both of $\$ 100$ par value. The last regular quarterly payment of $13 / 4 \%$ and $2 \%$, respectively, were made on June 11932.
President J. W. Curtis Aug. 2 states:
Tne airectors at a meeting held Aug. 2 1932, have decided that, until
business improves and a profit is being earned, all dividends should be
 preferred sto cks.
As a result of the continuation and greater intensity of the busimess depression our sales volume has been to date about one third less than a
year hoo. which in turr was about $20 \%$ en ess than 1930 . In spite, therefore,
of the suving
 the company will probably show an operating loss again this year. We
therefore believe it is unwise under these conditions to continue payment therefore believe it is unwise under these conditions to continue payment
of any dividends until the company is earning a net profit at least sufficient
 Worth of the company was approximately 51.800 .000 ecual to $\$ 535$ per
share of tso
tref stock share of 1st pref. stock, and the net current assets of the company were
approximately $\$ 9,570.000$, equal to $\$ 287$ per share 1st pref. stock. De-
ducting the 1 st $\& 2$ pre pref. stocks at par leaves for the common stock a ducting the 1st \& 2nd pref. stocks at par leaves for the common stock a
net worth of approximately $\$ 38.64$ per share and a net current asset value of $\$ 15$ per share.
We call attention of our pref. stockholders to the provisions of our
certificate of incorporation under which their dividends are certificate of incorporation under whe cumulative, hence their payment is only postponed, and they must all be paid in full
before anv dividends can be declared or paid on the common stock.- $\mathbf{\nabla}$.
134, p. 3472 .
Squibb Building (Abenad Realty Corp.).-Reorganization Plan.-
霜 The Bondholders' Committee (Nicholas Roberts, Chairman) has prepared a plan of reorganization dated July 25 . The Committee in a circular to the
holders of first leasehold mortgage $61 / 4 \%$ sinking fund gold bond certificates, dated July 11929 states in substance The bonds are secured by a first leasehold mortgage on the leasehold
located at the south-east corner of 58 th Street and 5 th Avenue. New York, located at the south-east corner of 58 th street and 5 th Avenue, New York,
N. Y on which is located the 32 -story building commonly called the
Squibb Building. Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, as trustee N. Y on which is located the 32 -story building commonly called the
Squibi Building. Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, as trustee
under the mortgage took possession of the property in December 1931. under the mortgage took possession of the property in December 1931. hold is now in default to the extent of approximately $\$ 335,640$ unpaid taxes besides interest and $\$ 95,500$ unpaid ground rent.
The lessors have entered into an agreement with E . R. Squibb \& Sons,
which holds under a sub-lease certain floors of the building (but which did not issue the bonds and which is not in any respect liable on the bonds), providing for a readjustment of the interests in and financing of the property in accordance with one of two alternative plans. Plan I involves participa-
tion by bondholders and Plan II (which is to become operative in the tion by bondholders and Plan II (which is to become operative in the
event that Plan I does not become operative or cannot be carried out in accordance with its terms) provides for a termination of the ground lease and a readjustment of the interests in the property without any participa-
tion by bondholders. Plan I, insofar as its provisions affect or concern tion by bondholders. Plan $I$, insofar as property without any participa-
bondholders, is hereinafter referred to as "the Plan." Digest of Plan of Reorganization.
New Company. - The owners of the fee of the premises on which the Squibb
Building is erected will form a corporation under the New Company.- The owners of the fee of the premises on which the Squibb
Building is erected will form a corporation, under the laws of the New York,
to acquire the several separate interests of the lessors in the fee of the to acquire the several separate interests of the lessors in the fee of the
premises and their rights under the ground lease, and to acquire at forepremises and their rights under the ground lease, and to acquire at fore-
closure (at a price not exceeding an amount to be agreed upon between the closure (at a price not exceeding an amount to be agreed upon between the
lessors and Suibb), the leasehold covered by the mortgage made by Abenad
Realty Corp, and Rarclay-Arrow Holding Corp, to Straus National Bank \& Realty Corp. and Rarclay-Arrow Holding Corp. to Straus National Bank \& Capitalization.-Corporation will be capitalized as follows:
(All three of the mortgages to be liens on the entire premises with the
(theronements thereon, but to be subject to leases of space in the building improvements thereon, but to be subject to leases of space in the building
not extinguished by the foreclosure of the leasehold mortgage. not extinguished by the foreclosure of the leasehold mortgage.)
(a) An underlying mortgage for $\$ 635,000$ for 10 years with interest at $5 \%$ per annum (which is to be a consolidzation of the present mortgages on the several parcels of the fee), with privilege to the mortgagor to repay the principal in whole or in part on any interest date upon 90 days' notice, (b) $\$ 4,365,000$ first trust mortgage 20 one time.
$5 \%$ per annum until maturity, and to be redeemable on any quarterly interest payment date in whole or in part at par and int. The mortgage will
provide for a sinking fund of $\$ 50,000$ per year for first five mears provide for a sinking fund of $\$ 50,000$ per year for first five years, $\$ 75,000$
per year for next five years and $\$ 100,000$ per year until maturity, to be per year for next five years and $\$ 100,000$ per year until maturity, to be
applied, subject to the provisions of the plan with reference to priority and otherwise, to the amortization of the underiying mortgage and the
redemption of the first trust mortgage bonds. The mortage will als redemption restrictions as provided in the plan with respect to foreclosure contain restrictions as provided in the plan with respect to
for three years after the date of the first trust mortgage bonds.
(c) $\$ 1,125,000$ second trust mortgage 20 -year $6 \%$ bonds entitled to a
sinking fund at the rate of $\$ 50,000$ per year, to be applied to the redemption sinking fund at the rate of $\$ 50,000$ per year, to be applied to the redemption
of bonds at par and int. Sinking fund to be dependent upon income throughout the life of the bonds. Interest is to be dependent on income for three years and until the corporation shall have received the proceeds from their date. redeemable at the option of the corporation at, and entitled on liquidation
to, the par value thereof. to, the par value thereof.
(e) 180.000 shares of common stock (no par) entitled to exclusive voting power, except as otherwise required by law.

The lessors will receive as of the date of closing:
(a) $\$ 4,365,000$ first trust mortgage bonds.
(a) $\$ 4,365,000$ first trust mortgage bonds.
(b) A payment in cash (out of the proceeds of the sale of second trust mortgage bonds and stock) equal to the amount, if any, of unpald ground
rent and 1932 real estate taxes on said premises apportioned to the date
of closing, but not in excess of $\$ 50,000$. of closing, but not in excess of $\$ 50,000$.
(c) $20 \%$ of the shares of common stock of the corporation not issued to the holders of the leasehold bonds. (d) The lessors are to be charged as of the date of closing, as provided
in the plan, with unpaid 1932 real estate taxes apportioned to that date. Paricipation by the Bondholders.
The assenting holders of the $61 / \%$ bond certificates issued under the
leasehold mortgage will be entitled, in respect of leasehold bonds deposited leasehold mortgage min:
by them under the plan: (a) To receive one share of preferred stock and one share of common (b) To purchase (at the option of the holder). In respect of each $\$ 100$
of leasehold bonds so deposited, for the sum of $\$ 25$, one share of common of leasehold bonds so deposited, for the sum of
stock and $\$ 25$ of second trust mortgage bonds.

## Participation by Squibb.

Squibb will: (a) purchase a principal amount of second trust mortgage
bonds equal to the amount if any, by which the principal bonds equal to the amount, if any, by which the principal amount of such
bonds subscribed for by the holders of the leasehold bonds shall fail to equal $\$ 1,000,000$, together with $80 \%$ of the shares of common stock of th corporation not issued to the holders of leasehold bonds for a purchase
price of $\$ 1,000,000$ less an amount equal to the principal amount of second trust mortgage bonds subscribed and paid for by such holders of leasehold the corporation with the funds required by it.
(b) Enter into an agreement with the corporation providing for the cancellation of Squibb's present lease of floors in the Squibb Building
numbered 22 to 33 inclusive, and of the two penthouse floors, and take a occupied by Squibb and numbered the floors in the Squibb Building now of 20 years, at a rental of $\$ 63,000$ per year. 25 , respectively, for a term The common stock of the corporation received by the lessors is to be
deposited under a voting trust agreement, the trustees of which are to be nominated by squibb. An alternative the agreement between the lessors and E. R. Squibb \& Sons provides in substance that if plan 1 above outlined be not accepted the lease which constitutes the security for the leasehold bonds will be
terminated with the result that all the security for such bonds will be lost to the bondholders.
E. Under the agreements it is necessary, at the option of the lessors and E. R. Squibb \& Sons, in order that the plan be declared operative. that
the pian obe ccepted by not less than $80 \%$ of the outstanding bonds before Aug. 16 1932.
J. Emmittee- Friel and R. Cholas Roberts, chairman; John L. Laum, Charles Ridgely. N. Y. City . 129 D.

Standard Brands, Inc.-Expanding Plants.The corporation has started work on a substantial expansion of its
Eleischmann yeast plant at Peekskill, N. Y . which, covering 10 an with 130 buildings and $1,500,000$ square feet of floor space, is the largest in
the world. Twelve huge copper fermenters, each large enough to the world. Tweve huge conper fermenters. each large enough to hold an
average house, will be built to replace the 32 smaller units. of considerably
 require 500,000 pounds of copper and the work will take about a year.
A single day's average output from the Standard Brands Peekskill plant. A single day's average output from the Standard Brands Peekskill plant,
which is one of 12 operated by the company in the United States, Canada and Cuba, supplies sufficient yeast to producce $10,000,000$ loaves of bread. The corporation announces also the purchase of a six-story building of
reinforced concrete at 2133 Pershing Rad. Chicago opposite Mckinley
Perte Park. The plant, which will be equipped with new machinery, will be used
for roasting Chase \& Sanborn Coffee, and distributing Ohase \& Sanborn for roasting chase sanborn offree, and distributing $\mathrm{O}^{\circ}$
Standard Corporations, Inc.-Further Reduction in Div. A dividend of 4 cents per share was recently derlared on the no par value with 5 cents per share paid on May 1 last, 7 cents per share in each of the
three preceding quarters and 10 cents per share previously.-V. 134, p. 3112 ,

Standard Fruit \& Steamship Corp.-Earnings.
For income statement for three and six For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn-
ings Department on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3472 .
Standard Investing Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30, see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page. Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30
[Including American, London \& Empire Co
Assets- 1932.

## Investments..... Adv.. loans, syndi-

 Adv. loans, syndi catetions, participa
Cash in banks Cash in banks....
 Misc. acots. sec--:- $2,64,880$ Unamort. disct. on debentures

$$
450,000
$$ Lhabluthes-

Accr. Int. on deb
Accts. rec. for se 1932.
s.
135,661
${ }_{s}^{1931 .}$


Total_........11,020,847 $\overline{17,085,056}$ Total............. $\frac{11,020,847}{} \frac{192,09}{17,085,056}$
$\qquad$
 Other assets.-.-.
Plant properties.
Patents (less amort
Prepald exps. Prents (less amort)
Prepald exps. \&
supplies.
Total_......... $\overline{\$ 1,475,023} \overline{\$ 1,650,011}$ Total_.......... $\overline{81,475,023} \overline{\$ 1,650,011}$ Note- (1) At balance sheet date the company was contingently liable
to banks for trade acceptances receivable of the Amtorg Trading Corp. discounted in the sum of $\$ 70,043$, which was reduced to $\$ 23,711$ as of Feb. 16 1932. (2) Company signed an option to sell 800 shares of stock at $\$ 7$
per share, good until July 311932 . (3) Company is contingently liable to
return to the receiver of the Manulation return to the receiver of the Manufacturers National Bank \& Trust Co. $\$ 10,000$ withdrawn prior to the closing of the bank on June 151931
$\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 86,250 shares (no par).-V. 132, p. 4079 .

Superior Steel Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn-
ings Department" on a preceding page.-V.134, p. 3294 .
Super Maid Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-

 Interest and discount pai

 Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


 | Notes \& accts. rec. | 558,338 | $1,203,905$ | Acer. Wages \& sals. | 7,137 | 6,576 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Inventories (cost). | 240,104 | 452,678 | Tax reserve (est.). | 13,400 | 86,200 |
| Prepaid expenses_ | 11,266 | 55,387 | Res. for loss on |  |  |
| Cash val. Insur..- | 49,269 | 38,477 | lease |  |  |



Total_........ $\overline{\$ 1,607,152} \overline{\$ 2,738,120}$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 1,607,152} \overline{\$ 2,738,120}$ x Depreciation deducted was $\$ 172,973$. y Represented by 145,697 shares
f no par.-V. 134, p. 2547 . Syracuse Washing Machine Corp.-Changes Name.The name of this corporation has been changed to the Easy Washing of its product.-V. 134, p. 3998.
(G.) Tamblyn Ltd.-Earnings.-

For income statement for three and six months ended June 301932 see
"Earnings Department" on a preceding page.-V. 130, p. 4069.
10 East 40 th Street Building ( 10 East 40 th St. Corp.). - Receivership.

Alfred B. Jones of 10 East 40 th Street was appointed receiver. July 22 ,
the 44 -story office building at 10 East 40th Street by Supreme Court Justice Collins in a suit against the 10 East 40th Street Corp. The suit was brought by the Chase National Bank as trustee under a mortgage made The suit is brought because of the non-payment of a balance of $\$ 5,373,500$ due on the mortgage and because out of interest of $\$ 161,205$ due on July

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings.For income statement for three and nine months ended May 31 see
"Earnings Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4337 .
Texas Pacific Coal \& Oil Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn-
(John R.) Thompson Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn
ings Department" on a preceding page. -V. 134, p. 3653 .
Thompson Products, Inc.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn-
Tide Water Associated Oil Co. (\& Subs.) --Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Depart ment" on a preceding page.

| $\begin{gathered} 1932 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1931. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oil producing -- 102,057,902 | 123,598,983 | $6 \%$ pre | 6,672,600 | 73 |
| Rerining.......- $52,726,029$ | 56,865,276 | Common stock | 56,105,110 | 73, |
| Transportation - 56,590,829 | 60,605,974 | Tide Water Oil |  |  |
| Marketing ..... $32,002,498$ | 32,856,754 | 5\% pref. stock | 19,944,600 |  |
| Miscellaneous -- 3,323,457 | 3,737,431 |  |  |  |
| Total ----- 246,700,715 | 17 | (Asso.OI Co | 8,288,000 | 10, |
| Res. for deprec. \& depletion. $124,809,917$ | 127,657,574 | $5 \%$ gold bonds '37 (TideW ater) |  |  |
| tal prop |  | port. Corp.)- | 1,515,000 | 1,820,000 |
| \& equipm't-12 |  | Purchase mon |  |  |
| vs. in cos. affil |  | oblig. (current) | 641,2 | 1,312,617 |
| not consol.... 11,409, ther investm'ts 6,073, | 12 | Accounts Day |  |  |
| Cash on hand \& |  | Notes payable. |  |  |
| in banks....- 9,815 | 7. | Wages, int. |  |  |
| Marketable secs 5,406 | 2,000 | miscellaneous | 4,727,5 |  |
| Notes \& trade accentances rec |  | Due to cos, affil. |  |  |
| Acets, rec.-less |  | Divs. payable.- | 1,002,332 |  |
| reserve.-.-.- 8 8,599,703 | 10,241,288 | Deferred purch. |  |  |
| Due from com- |  | money oblig. | ,2 | ,629,949 |
| panies affil- |  | Miscell. def. liab | -3,712 |  |
|  | 1,012,064 | Del, credits to |  |  |
| ees. in escrow-- 594,068 |  |  |  |  |
| Crude ofl \& prod 23, 135,450 | 36,676,844 | tingencles | 2,649,98 | 5,324,91 |
| Mat's \& supplies $1,987,077$ | 2,470,745 | Surplus | 13,921,751 | $\times 16$ |
| Inv. reserve fund | 4,379,224 | Minority int. in |  |  |
| Spee. accts. rec. secured. |  | subsidia | 3,02 | 3,883 |

$\times$ After depreciation $\quad$ Represented by $1,902,345$ no par多
Superheater Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 2926, 1212. Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.-Earnings

$\underset{\text { Cassets }}{\text { Marl }}$
Balance Sheet Dec. 31.
1931. 1930.
Assets-
sh
arketable arketable......... secu. otes rec.-sec'd secured----1-1
ustomers recelvable undry other rec's nventorles-- $\$ 45,154$
 932,72
$\$ 8,247$
8, 1930. $\$ 6,330$ 19,432 ,432 13.075 544,052
67,120 a Securities at cost (approximate market value, $\$ 2,504,440$. b Repre-
sented by 55,156 shares $\$ 5.50$ div. series cum. pref. stock. c Represented by 394,591 shares common stock (no par). The preferred and common
shares include 93 shares preferred and shares stock of American, London \& Empire Corp. deposited for exchange.
-V .135, p. 313 .

Standard Oil Co. of California.-Earnings.ings Department" on a preceding page.-V, 135, p. 476 .
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).-Extra Dividend.and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 c . per share on the $\$ 25$ c. per share amounts have both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 16 . Like Standard Utilities Inc.-Dividend Omitted.
St payable about June 1 on the common stock, no par value. On March 1
last a distribution of two cents per shon last a distribution of two cents per share was made on this issue as against four cents per share on Dec. 31931, seven cents per share on Sept. 11931
and $121 / 2$ cents per share previously each quarter. V .134 , p. 1390 ,

Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Co.-Earnings.For income statement for three months ended June 301932 see "Earnings

Sterling Securities Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134 , $\mathbf{~} .4337$.
Stewart Warner Corp.-Earnings.-
ings Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3294 . 30 see "Earn-
Studebaker Corp.-Balance Sheet June 30.


Sept. 6 to holders of record Aug. 19. This compares with $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per share paid on June 6 last, 50 c . per share on March 5 1932 and on Sept. 5 and Dec. 5 1931, and 75c. per share previously each quarter.
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department' on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3473 . Tide Water Oil Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 301931 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.

Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada.-Earnings.Calendar Years-
Net earnings-
Explor. \& devel. expens
Net income.
Dividends
Balance, surplus. Prorit and loss surplus--
Earnings per share on
1.000 $1,000,000$ shs. capital
stock (par $\$ 1$,
a After deducting $\$ 41,700$
$\$ 0.006$
loss on sale of 80.005
shares of Tonopah \& Goldfleld RR. Co. pref. stock at $\$ 5$ per share b AAter
loss on sale of 2,546 shares of Ting $\$ 171,218$
lonopah $\&$ Goidfield RR. Co. common stock.
 V. 132, p. 4080.

Tropic-Aire, Inc.-Patent Upheld.-
Tropic-Aire patents on the fan-equipped hot water heater were upheld
ngain, in a decision received by Edmund Burke, Vice-President \& Gen again, in a decision received by Edmund Burke, Vice-President \& Gen.
Mgr. of the company
U. \& District Judge Moscowitz, of the Eastern (Brooklyn) district of New York, in handing down his decision held that E. A. Wildermuth, Brooklyn automotive distributor for United Motors Service Corp. a sub-
sidiary of General Motors, had infringed the Tropic-Aire patents. Mr. Sidiary of General Mitotors, had infringed the Tropic-Aire patents Mr. Harrison Radiator Co. and the Northeast Electric Co. both subisdiaries of General Motors Corp. Tropi-Aire, IIc., brought suit against Wialder-
muth in Feb. 1932, alleging infringement of patents. The defendant was given 30 days in which to file notice of appeal.
The decision was described by Mr. Burke as the most significant legal The decision Was described by Mr. Burke as the most significant legal
victory won by Tropic-Aire, Inc. in their long fight to sustain their patents
on their on their fan-equipped hot water heater. These patents are known as the
Caesar patents and oricinally were issued to Orville S . Caesar, a Superior, Caesar patents and originaly were issued to orvile s. Caesar, a Superior, in a few years, and who in now chairman of the boord of Tropic-Aire, Inc.,
as well as president of the Greyhound Management Co. as well as president of the Greyhound Management Co. decision respecting Tropic-Aire patents, and is the fourth to hold the patents valid. Mr. Caesar's invention was first presented to the trade in
Feb. 1927 , shortly after the formation of Tropc- inire. Inc., with head-
quarters in Minneapolis. quarters in Minneapolis. The fan-ecuipped car heater grew rapidly in
popularity, and Tropic-Aire, Inc., became the leader in this field. issuing licenses to several other manufacturers who desired to produce the fan-. equipped heater, as distinguished from the exhaust gas or the hot air
types of heater.

Truly Warner, Inc.-Bankruptcy.-
A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court July 16 for this company, operators of a chain of hat and shoe stores,
The petition asking for a receiver. listed liabilities at $\$ 860,446$ and assets with a book valuation of $\$ 1,068,860$.
Truscon Steel Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn-
277 Madison Avenue Corp.-Foreclosure Suit.-
A foreclosure suit against the 277 Madison Avenue Corp. on a mortgage
of $\$ 1.000,000$ covering the property at the southest corner of Madison
Avenie and toth Avenue and 40th street. known as 273 to 277 Madison Avenue and $24-26$ the 275 Madison Corp. The suit is based on the default in payyment of semi-annual interest of 88,000 due June 1 on a first and consolidated mort-
gage for $\$ 3,200,000$ and because taxes of 556,280 for the first half of 1932
are unpaid.

- United Carbon Co.-Earnings.

Derartment" statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department on a preceding page, yar's second quarter compared with
tast yearik arises fetter results in this year the increasing outlets for sale or natural gas which last year's arises from the increasing outlets for sale of natural gas which of the year. Carbon black business has continued to be on an unsatisfactory price basis.
been reduced $20 \%$ to been reduced
cash position; cash as of $\$$ June 30 Was $\$ 436,474$ compared with $\$ 454,611$ is of
 The outstanding $7 \%$ non-cum. pret, stock showed a further small reduc tion to $\$ 1,813,725$, while common
368,885 shares. $-\mathrm{V} .134, \mathrm{p} .3654$.

United-Carr Fastener Corp.-Earnings.- 30 see "Earnings Department". on a preceding page. 1932 shows current assets of $\$ 1,382.307$. of which cash totaled $\$ 23,547$ and U. S. Sovernment securities $\$ 189.750$.
Current liabilities were $\$ 157,111$. leaving working capital of $\$ 1.225,196$. Current liabilitites were $\$ 157,111$, leaving working capital of \$1.225.1
or approximately the same as at the close of 1931 .-V. 134 , p. 3295 .

United Chemicals, Inc.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Dopartment" on a preceding pase turrent assets as of June 30 i 1932 were $\$ 1,358,654$ and current liabilities
were $\$ 167,414$.-V. 134, p. 3837 .

## United Milk Products Corp.-Earnings.-

For incomes statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
United States \& British International Co., Ltd.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended May 31 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding
partment" on a preceding page
Statement of Surplis and Undivided Profits and Reserves May 311932.
Surplus and Undivided Profits-
Bances, Dec. 11931 - Capital surplus
Undivided profits.
Add - Balance of income for the 6 months ended Gain on retire. of debs. accuired below par-
Prov. made at Nov. 30 1931 for pref. share Prov. made at Nov. 301931 for pref. share div.
reversed-div. subsequently Surversed-dineated throbsequently passed the reduction of stated
value or Class A com. shares to value or Class A com. shares to $\$ 1$ per share-
surpus created throun the reduction of stated
value of class B com
,001,869
surpus created through the reduction of stated
value of class B com. shares to 10c
Deduct-Appropriations for reserves (see state-
ment below)-
970,000
$\frac{7,515,473}{\$ 8,345,780}$


\$602,586
Balance, Dec. 11931.
Appropriations dari
107,472
Appropriations during period-From surplus from
retirement of debentures

7,743,194 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,850,663 \\ 5,432,720 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Balance of reserves, May 31 1932-Applied to Balance of reserves, May $31 \quad 1932$-Applied to
portfoio
Applied to holdings in Trans-Oceanic Trust, Ltd $\qquad$ $\$ 2,417,947$ Note,-On May 311932 the unrealized depreciation from book value-
cost less reserves cost less reser ves of all investments at then current market quotations
amounted to $\$ 2,389,543$. The corresponding amount as of Nov. 301931
was $\$ 8,010,316$
$1932 . \quad$ Balance Sheet May 31.
1931.1

a Market value May 31 50, 1932,91 Total............ $5,083,75515,108,999$ shares of no par value $y$ Represented by 300,000 shares of no par value.
z Represented by Unit Sy 29,060 sha
United States Envelope Co.-Omits Dividend.-
payable about sept. 1 on the outstanding $\$ 2,625,000$ common stock, par

United States Hoffman Machinery Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "EarnFor income statement for three and six months ended J
ings Department" in last week's "Chronicle," page 811 .

## Balance Sheet June 30.

 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Assets- } & \text { 1932. } & \text { 1931. } \\ \text { Prop., plant, \&c.. } & \text { x } 8803,858 & \$ 955,196 \\ \text { Pats. after res..... } & 1,134,865 & 1,375,120 \\ \text { Good-will_ } & 1 & 1\end{array}$ Good-wCash.

Mortga | Mortgages recur-- | 678,468 | 672,310 | Pu |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Plant construc | 109,100 | $-\ldots .$. | De | Plant construc. \&

equif. in process Instal. accounts,
recelvable, \&c.Accts. receeve, \&c. Dep. on leases, \& Inveasury stock...: $1,709,004$

366,138 | $2,141,018$ |
| :--- |
| 545,408 | Investments .-.... Total.......... $\overline{86,050,140} \overline{\$ 7,211,462}$ Tota1........ $\overline{86,050,140} \overline{\$ 7,211,462}$ x After depreciation of $\$ 420,961$. y Represented by 222,203 no par

shares.-V. 134, p. 3474 .

United States Oil \& Royalties Co. (Inc.).-Earnings.For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page. -V.134, p. 3113 .
United States Playing Car Co.-Decreases Common Dividend.-
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share A distribution of 3716 cents per share Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20 . with 50 cents per share on April 1932, $621 / 5$ cents per share each quarter from April 11931 to and incl. Jan. 21932 and $\$ 1$ per share previously.

United States Printing \& Lithograph Co.-Earnings. For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page
Current assets as of June 30
1932 amounted to $\$ 3,656,517$ and current liabilities were $\$ 931,563$, comparing with $\$ 2,675,614$ and $\$ 1,199,828$, rePresident Arthur
company's business has been made in the past two to three weeks and that most of the plants have increased production and rehired some of their

United States Rubber Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V.135, p. 314 .

Universal Pictures Co., Inc.-Earnings.- 1932 see "Earnins dopartment on a proceding page.

Vadsco Sales Corp.-Earnings.-
For incomes statementror for 3 and 6 monthis ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a mpeceding page.- -134 . p. 3837 . Valspar Corp. - Receivers Appointed.
Lawrence Philinps of Rumson. N. A. And Robert P. Robinson of Wilming-
ton were Aus. 3 appointed receivers for the corporation. The corporation consentedil to the receiners. silied by Christian $O$. Thamae of Grantwood, N. J. and Charles A. Greene of Forsest Hills, ,
and Greene a stockholder.- $-\mathrm{V} .130, \mathrm{p} .4262$.

Vick Financial Corp.-Earnings.-
 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.-Independent Stockholders' Committee Unanimously Favors Merger as Proposed \$70 a Share to Be Offered for Half Prior Preference Stock.Lituidation in its entirety or virginia-Carolina Chemical Corop. as pro-
 themanagement, appointed July 11. Liquication, the report declares. under conditions now, prevailing would decrease the value of assets blares unilions of dollars throuth loss in collection or oreceivathese sale or inventory, and
reduction to junk value of physical properties. Good will would be com
 shareholders and unannimously reconm ands approval of the plan says, the first $\$ 11,000$, opo of avilable cash would be required for retirement


 not consent to such a a course. Ir liquidation is is considered at and, it it is pointed out, it should be after, not before, the proposed merger is consummated. for the corporation to distribute immediately a large part of cash assets freed from operations of the fertilizer business.
The committee points out that the corporat
voted to purchase from prior that the corporation's directors on July 28 of the merger with Armour Fertilizer Works, not more than one-half of their holdings at $\$ 70$ a share plus accrued or accumulated dividends. Should less than half be offered for sale by some holders, the company could take
additional offerings from other stockholders, so that not in excess of a total of 50,050 shares would be acquired.
The committee states that with retirement of one-half of the prior pref.
stock, annual dividend requirements ahead of the $6 \%$ pref. stock will be reduced to approximately $\$ 350,000$ per annum, increasing materially the
possibility of junior shareholders receiving dividends on their holdings. - V. 135, p. 646

Waco Aircraft Co.-New Contract.-
The company on July 21 announced receipt of orders for 15 planes for $\$ 200.000$. Ten planes are to be equipped with gun and bomb racks the rest are to be equipped for radio and photographic purposes. -V . 135 .

Walworth Co.-Earnings.
For income statenent for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings De-
partment" on a preceding page.-V. $134, p, 3838$.
Warner-Quinlan Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page.-V 134, p. 3655 .
Warren Foundry \& Pipe Corp.-Earnings.-


## Western Paper Goods Co.-Dividend Decreased.-

The directors have declared a cuarterly dividend of 15 cents per share
on the class $A$ and class $B$ stocks, no par value, both payable Aug. 4 to


## - Westfield (Mass.) Mfg. Co.-Receivership.

by Judge Dillon in Mass. Superior Court at Westfield have been appointed receivers. The receivership was asked by Hampden National Bank Trust Co. of Westfield and assented to by compary Company, established 1915 , makes bicycles and children's vehi
continued by the receivers.-V. 134, p. 3655.

## Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Number of Stock

 holders Continues to Increase-Earnings.-The company is mailing today (July 30) dividend check's payable to holders of preferred stock. During the past 12 manths there has holders. The total number of preferred and common stockholders of this company by quarters this year and the last two years follows: of this

Fourth quarter
Note:-These totals are taken on the date of 53,079
48,455 ment of dividends payable in these respective quarters, the second quarter of 1932 being the number of stockholders of record July 11
1932, to a part of whom the dividend of July 30,1932 , is payable.

> Results of Retail Sales Campaign

The company in a folder telling of some of the results of its employes sales campand June the 35,000 men and women on the Westinghouse payrolls interviewed 68,206 prospects and induced 58,045 persons 922,392 -an average of over $\$ 50$ per sale. a pretail value of $\$ 2$,-
and Into a nation-wide army. Employes interested the employes, formed dealers completed the sale, delivered the goods and received payment. Retail prices were not cut. Buyers were given no discounts. Em-
ployes received no commissions. Prizes of merchandise were awarded to several thousand employes and silver cups were presented in

Earnings.-
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
Department" on a preceding page. $\mathrm{V}, 134$, p. 3304 .

## Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.-Dividend Omission

 payable about Sept. 1 on the common stock, no par value. A payment of 25 cents per share was made on this issue on June 1 last as compared with 40 cents per share in each of the two preceding quarters and 50 cents per Earnings. -For income statement for 6 months ended July 2 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
As of June 301932 , current assets. including cash of $\$ 125.881$, totaled
assets, including cash of $\$ 84,380$, and current liabilities of $\$ 89,486$ a year
preceding. In addition to the increase in current liabilities the balance sheet as
of June 30 shows other increases in liabilities. Among these are $\$ 250,000$ of June 30 shows other increases in liabilities. Among these are $\$ 250,000$
of notes payable and $\$ 381,313$ due to the United Chemical Co., which
did not appear in the June 301931 . statement. Bonds outstanding at the close of the first half of 1932 totaled $\$ 1,809,000$ compared with $\$ 1,474,500$ a
year preceding.-V. 134, p. 3655 .

Wilcox \& Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.-Omits Dividend The directors have decided to omit the semi-annual dividend normally payable about Aug. 15 on the common stock, par $\$ 50$. A distribution of
$\$ 1$ per share was made on this issue on Feh. 15 last as compared with semi-
annual payments of $\$ 1.25$ per share previously made.-V. 134 , p. 1046 .
(H. F.) Wilcox Oil \& Gas Co.-Assessed by Oklahoma Corporation Commission for Violation of Oil Proration Rules. See "Chronicle" of July 30, page 702.-V. 134, p. 4000.
Wilcox-Rich Corp.-Class B Stock Off List.-
The class B common stock, no par value, was stricken from the list of the
New York Stock Exchange on July 28.-V. 135, p. 148 .
Wilson Line, Inc.-Preferred Dividend Deferred.-
The directors have decided to defer the dividend due Aug. 15 on the $7 \%$
cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$. The last regular semi-annual payment of
$31 / 2 \%$ was made on this issue on Feb. 151932 . In a statement to preferred stockholders, President George B. Junkin were substantially the same as those for the similar period in 1931, earnings for June and July 1932 , have declined sharply due to che existing depression. Consequently, the directors believed it to be more conservative to defer the
preferred dividend due at this time. While this action will cause a temporary cessation of income return to shareholders, the financial position porary cessation of ine company will be strengthened and the equity available for the share-
of thers will be increased.
"The equipment and property of the company is being maintained at a
high standard, but notwithstanding the company is being maintained at a to keep them in line with decreased revenues. Salaries and wages have been cut $20 \%$ and other economies have been made.
is cumulative as to dividends and they eventually are entitled to receive the
dividends in full."-V. 134, p. 4510 . (F. W.) Woolworth Co.-July Sales.
 -V. $135, \mathrm{p}, 315$.

Yellow Truck \& Coach Mfg. Co.-Earnings.-
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earn ings Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 3475.
(L. A.) Young Spring \& Wine Corp.-Earnings.-
For income statement for 6 months ended June
30 see "Earnings De Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-Earnings.-

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department osets as of June 30 1932, including $\$ 15,060,247$ cash and Govern-
Current art ment securities, amounted to $\$ 68,580,062$, and current liabilities were
$\$ 5,851,556$, comparirg with cash and Government securities of $\$ 19,954,808$,
current assets of $\$ 93.610 .451$ and current liabilities of $\$ 6,562,632$ on June 30 current assets of $\$ 93.610$
1931 - .135, p. 831 .

## CURRENT NOTICES.

-Leonard J. Marquis and Victor M. Cortes, former general partners in F. L. Salomon \& Co., are forming a co-partnership under the name of L. J. Marquis \& Co. to engage in a general Stock Exchange commission business at 39 Broadway. Following their retirement the firm of F. L. Salomon \& Co. will consist of Ferdinand L. Salomon, who has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1919, and Gerard F. Hulsebosch, who will continue in active management of the firm's offices
-Mabon \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Mabon Kingsley and Clarence F. Avery, formerly partners of Kingsley, Avery \& Co., and John M. Maurer have been admitted as general partners in their firm. This follows the dissolution of Kingsley, Avery \& Co. members of the New York Stock Exchange, the partners of which were Mabon Kingsley, Clarence F. Avery, Fred I, Eldredge, Carl L. Eiermann and Louis J. Francke Jr.
-Orvis Brothers \& Co., New York, have ready for distribution the 21st edition of their "Cotton Chart." This compilation carries in a compact manner the vital cotton statistics on the condition of the crop and ginning reports over a period of 10 years, and provides spaces for keeping the card up to date during the current year, as new reports are issued. The new features show preliminary acreage, harvested acreage, revised acreage, and yearly yield per acre.
-Moore, Leonard \& Lynch, members New York Stock Exchange, announce the admission, effective Aug. 1st, of Jerome Hill, Thruston Wright and William Frew as general partners, resident in Pittsburgh, where they will be identified with the firm's local office.
-Herrick, Berg \& Co., members of the New York Stock, Curb and Cotton Exchanges, announce that John Locke and Rensselaer W. Bartram Jr. have been admitted as general partners, and that Harry C. Cushing 3d has rcired from general partnership in the firm
-Tenner, Beane \& Ungerleider, members of the New York Stock Exchange and other important exchanges throughout the country, announce the acquisition of the Jacksonville and Miami offices previously maintained by Livingston \& Co
-James Talcott, Inc. have been appointed factors for the Queen Oity and for Kaufman \& Getzoff, New York, converters of silk
-William R. Keevers is now associated with Frank C. Masterson \& Co., members of the New York Curb Exchange, in charge of their municipal bond department.
-The 1932 edition of "A Yearbook of Railroad Information," containing 96 pages, has just been issued by the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads.
St. Watson \& White have prepared a circular on Illinois Central-Chicago, bonds, due 1963 .
-The Chicago office of Ettinger \& Brand announce that Charles M. Strickland, formerly with E. A. Pierce \& Co., has become associated with them.
-Hornblower \& Weeks have prepared a special analysis of New York City bank stocks, including a review of their semi-annual statements.
-Bristol \& Willett, 115 Broadway, New York, have prepared an analysis of Babcock \& Wilcox Co
-Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. announce the removal of their Bridgeport, Conn., office to 167 State St
-Allied General Corp., 63 Wall St., New York, has issued a special
analysis on the McCall Corp.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> \section*{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 BUSIeditorial matter, in
NESS ACTIVITY.

## Friday Night, Aug. 51932.

COFFEE on the spot was firmer with a moderate business Offerings were small; No. 7 Rio, $81 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ;$ No. 4 Santos, $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ Victoria $7-8 \mathrm{~s}, 8 \mathrm{c}$. Maracaibo, Trujillox, $91 / 2$ to 933 c. ; fair to good Cucutta, $101 / 2$ to 11 c .; prime to choice, $111 / 4$ to $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; washed, $101 / 2$ to 11 c .; Ocana, $101 / 4$ to $101 / 2$ c.; Bucaramanga, natural, $10^{1 / 4}$ to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; washed, $10^{3 / 4}$ to 11c.; Honda, Tolima, Giradot and Manizales, $10^{3 / 4}$ to 11 c .; Medellin, $121 / 4$ to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Mexican washed, 14 to 15 c .; Ankola, 25 to $121 / 4$ to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Mexican washed, 14 to 15c.; Ankola, 25 to
$34 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Mandheling, 25 to $321 / 2$ c. Genuine, Java, $221 / 4$ to 34c.; Mandheling, 25 to $321 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Genuine, Java, $221 / 4$ to
23c.; Robusta, washed, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Mocha, 14 to $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Harrar, $121 / 2$ to 13 c .; Abyssinian, $101 / 2$ to 11c.; Guatemala, good, 11 to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Bourbon, 10 to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. On the 2 nd inst. cost and freight offers from Brazil were received in a fairly large number and prices were generally lower. For prompt shipment from Rio de Janeiro Santos Bourbon 3-4s were offered at 10.25 to $10.45 \mathrm{c} . ; 3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $10.15 \mathrm{c} . ; 4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 10.00 c .; $5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 9.90 c . and 6 s at 9.70 c . Rio 7 s were offered at 7.60 c . On the 3 rd inst. cost and freight offers from Brazil were received again in larger supply and prices were somewhat irregular but with a generally higher trend. The offers continued to be for shipment from the Port of Rio de Janeiro, owing to the blockade of the port of Santos, and included, for prompt shipment, Santos Bourbon 2 s at $11 \mathrm{c} . ; 2-3 \mathrm{~s}$ at 10.00 c .; 3 s at $10.30 \mathrm{c} . ; 3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at $9.70 \mathrm{c} . ; 3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 10.20 to $10.30 \mathrm{c} . ; 4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 9.70 c .; and 5 s at 9.70 c . Victoria $7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ were quoted at 7.40 c Spot coffee was in moderate demand. Prices were quoted nominally unchanged with Santos 4 s at $111 / 4$; Rio 7 s at $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; and Victoria $7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at $81 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. On the 4 th inst. cost and freight offers from Brazil again were received in a fairly large supply and quotations were about unchanged. Owing to the continued blockade by Federal warships of the Port of Santos, due to the Revolutionary activities in Brazil, the offers were almost entirely for shiment from Rio de Janeiro and included Santos Bourbon $3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at 9.75 c .; $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 10.20 to 10.35 c .; $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 10.10 to 10.25 c .; $5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 9.90 e .; and 6 s at 9.75 . Rio 7 s were offered at 7.60 and Victoria $7-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 7.50 to 7.60 c To-day cost and freight offers from Brazil were in moderate supply and prices were about unchanged. For prompt ship ment from Rio de Janeiro, Santos Bourbon 2-3s were here at 10.65 c .; 3 s at 10.50 c .; $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 10.10 to 10.20 c .; and $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 10.00 c . Spot coffee was quiet and unchanged at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for Santos 4 s and $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for Rio 7 s .
On the 1st inst. futures ended 8 to 14 points lower with sales of 2,250 bags of Rio and 9,000 bags of Santos. Destruction of coffee has ceased. Fighting was still going on. Rio was threatened.
On the 2 d inst., futures declined 4 to 15 points on reports that the Port of Santos had been reopened. Liquidation set in here among those who had believed that the Port of Santos would be closed for a much longer period and that supplies in the United States would therefore become greatly reduced. The sales of Santos futures, however, were only 9,000 bags and of Rio they were only 3 lots. On the 3d inst., futures declined 7 to 18 points on New York and Brazilian selling. Local interests and New Orleans bought. The trading was very small, only 24 lots of Santos and 10 of Rio. It was stated that the Port of Santos was closed. On the 4th inst., stated that the Port of Santos was closed. On the 4th inst.,
future were unchanged to 8 point higher. The trouble. in Brazil have caused a marked reduction in shipments, especially of the better grades. The sales of futures were only 23 lots. To-day Santos futures here closed 2 points lower to 5 points higher with sales of 3,000 bags and Rio futures ended 2 points lower to 7 points higher with sales of 2,000 bags. The trade and commission houses bought while importers and other trade interests were selling. Final prices show a decline on Santos futures for the week of 5 to 11 points and are 5 points lower to 4 points higher on Rio
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
 September

Santos coffee prices closed as follows
s follows: Spot unofric
September September $\qquad$
COCOA to-day ended 1 to 5 points higher with sales of 210 lots. September closed at 4.40c.; December at 4.50c.; January at 4.51c.; March at 4.62c.; May at 4.74c., and July at 4.83c. Final prices show an advance for the week of 9 to 17 points.

SUGAR.-Futures closed 2 points lower to 1 point higher on the 1st inst. There was a rumor that the 700,000 tons of Cuban sugar may not be sold until June 30 1933. Cuban and Wall Street interests haye recently been good buyers
of May and July. It is said that Dr. Gutierrez will confer with Wall Street interests on the Cuban situation. This may, some think, become a bullish factor through a delay in releasing the 700,000 tons to June 30. The sales on the ist inst. were 14,650 tons. Spot sugar was quiet at 1.07 to 3.07c. The sugar melt of 14 United States refiners for the week ended July 23 in long tons raw sugar value was. 90,000 tons, against 105,000 tons in the same period last 90,000 tons, against 105,000 tons in the same period last
year. Deliveries in the same week this year were 107,530 year. Deliveries in the same week this year were 107,530 figures since the first of the year follow: Meltings, Jan. 1 to July $231932,2,140,000$ tons; Jan. 1 to July 25 1931, 2,460,000 tons. Deliveries: Jan. 1 to July 23 1932, 2, 139,847 tons; Jan. 1 to July 25 1931, 2,440,931 tons. Havana cabled the movement for the week ended July 30 as follows: Arrivals, 45,717; exports, 79,390; stock, 1,060,436. Exports were to New York, 6,923; Baltimore, 12,497; New Orleans, $5,795^{\cdot}$ Philadelphia, 8,924 - Boston, 3,482 ; Savannah, 1,808 ; interior United States, 219; United Kingdom 34,299; France, 2,322; New Zealand, 3,121. Grinding, 3 On the 2 d inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points higher on the be lief that the release of 700,000 tons of segregated sugar will occur on June 30 instead of Jan. 1 1933, unless the price reached $11 / \mathrm{c}$. e \&f. Some 12,000 tons of actual sugar wer sold, including 4,150 tons of Porto Rico at 3.08c., Aug. 10-15 loading; 4,000 tons of Philippines, Aug.-Sept., at 3.10 c . and 4,000 tons of Philippines, Oct.-Nov., at 3.08c. Refined was 4.15 c . with good withdrawals; resales $3.921 / 2$ to 3.95 c . On the 3 d inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower with sales of only 4,150 tons; also 23,900 tons of actual sugar at 1.09 to 1.10 c . c.\&f.; 20,000 bags of Cuba prompt sold at 3.09c., and 4,300 tons of Porto Rico, Aug. 10-15 at 3.10c Futures on the 4th inst. ended unchanged to 2 points higher with sales of 12,050 tons. W all Street and Cuba bought especially September and December; 10,000 tons of Philippines sold at 3.08 c , , delivered promptly
To-day futures closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher with There was 10,550 tons. Trade interests were the best buyers. There was little pressure to sell. The outside raw market was quiet. A fair amount of raw sugar was offered at 1.10 c . for Cubas and sellers were firm in their views. There was a good demand from local refiners at 1.08c. and from southern refiners at 1.10 c ., but little or no business was reported. A decision is expected within a few days on the proposal to continue for another six months the segregation of the 700,000 tons of Cuba sugar from the American quota, now held under a pool agreement until Jan. 1. Dr. Viriate Gutierrez, is expected in New York shortly to confer with American sugar interets and it is believed that one of the principal points of discussion will be the segregated sugar Final prices here on futures show an advance for the week of 1 to 2 points. Closing quotations follows:
Spot unofficial
September
December
1.08 @ $1 . \overline{2}$ March.

December
3 May-higher b.-On July 30 th prices were generally 2 to 5 points only 6,000 . On the points. Chicago's receipts of hogs were Hogs fell 10c. except for light weights. the top wos $\$ 5$ Western receipts were 78,000 against 81,000 a year ago. On the 2nd inst. futures declined 5 to 13 points. Hogs were steady. Prime Western cash was 5.45 to 5.55 c .; refined to Continent, $57 / 8 \mathrm{e}$.; South America, $61 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; Brazil, $67 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. On the 4th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points higher with little change in hogs. To-day futures ended unchanged to 2 points higher on the strength of the grain markets. Final prices show an advance for the week of 12 points.
daily closing priges of lard futures in chicago. September
October
October
January
Season
$\begin{array}{lllllll} & 4.87 & 4.92 & 4.87 & 4.90 & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ \text { Searon's } \\ \text { Sioh and }\end{array}$
PORK quiet; Mess, $\$ 20.25$; family, $\$ 21.25$; June 21932 $\$ 13.75$ to $\$ 14.75$. Ribs, Chicago, cash 6.62 c ; Beef dull; Mess nominal; packet nominal; family, $\$ 12.621 / 2$ to $\$ 13.75$; Extra India mess nominal; No. 1 canned corned beef, $\$ 1.70$; No. 2, $\$ 3.25$; six pounds, South America, $\$ 11$; pickled tongues, $\$ 30$ to $\$ 40$. Cut meats firm; pickled hams, 18 to 20 lbs , $103 / 4 \mathrm{cc} . ; 14$ to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 101 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to $14 \mathrm{lbs} ., 10^{3 / 4} \mathrm{c}$.; 22 to 24 libs., $9 \mathrm{c} . ;$ pickled bellies, 10 to 12 lbs., $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 6 to 10 lbs., $81 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ bellies, clear, dry salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs., than 14 to 16 lbs., 858 c. Butter, lower grades to higher 13 to $161 / 2 c$. 17 to $211 / 2$ c. Cheese, flats, 12 to 21 c .; daisies, 13 to $161 / 2$ c. Eggs, medium to special packs, $143 / 4$ to 23 e. OILS.-Linseed was offered early in the week by some smaller operators below the basic price of 5.3c., but of late there was little to be had under that figure. Duluth on the 4th inst. was stronger at $973 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and Argentina was unchanged. Cocoanut, Manila coast, tanks, $31 / 4$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.;
tanks, New York, $33 / 4$ c. Corn, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Western mills, $31 / 2$ to $35 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; olive, denatured, spot, 58 c .; shipment, 57 c .; China wood, New York drums, carlots, $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$;
tanks, $47 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Pacific Coast tanks, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Soya bean, tank tanks, $47 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; Pacific Coast tanks, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Soya bean, tank cars, f.o.b. Western mils, 2.80 c .; carlot delivery New York, extra strained winter, $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cod, Newfoundland, 21 to 26c. Turpentine, 42 to 47 c . Rosin, $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 6.20$. Cottonseed oil sales to-day, including switches, 43 contracts. Crude S.E., 31/4c. bid. Prices closed as follows:

## Apot_-

August
September
Octeber October-

16@ 4.25 March.
PETROLEUM.-Gasoline was firm despite rumors of price shading. There was a good demand. Jobbing demand held up well and prices were unchanged. Export demand was rather quiet, however. Heating oils were in rather sumers have already contracted for their next winter's requirements but there are many who are still in the market. Spot demand was small, which is only natural for this time of the year. Grade C bunker fuel oil was firmer at 85 c . refineries. Diesel oil was in fair demand at $\$ 1.65$ same basis. Kerosene shows a slight improvement with demand gradually picking up and less talk of price shading. For 41-43 water white a good business was reported at $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in tank cars at refineries. Gross crude oil production in the United States last week averaged $2,137,500$ barrels daily, compared with $2,205,850$ barrels in the previous week, a drop of 68,350 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Declines of 59,900 barrels and 14,900 barrel, respectively, in the daily outputs of Oklahoma and East Texas were among the important changes. All motor fuel oil stocks in the United States last Saturday totaled 61,172,000 barrels, compared with $62,455,000$ on July 23 , a decline of $1,283,000$. Gasoline stocks at refineries representing $95.1 \%$ of the refining capacity of the country amounted to $38,158,000$ barrels, against $39,394,000$, a decrease of $1,236,000$.

Tables of prices usually appearing here will be found on an earlier page in
ur department of ". Business Indications," in an article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products.

RUBBER.-On the 1st inst., prices advanced 6 to 16 points with a good demand and sales of 1,520 tons of No. 1 standard and 410 tons of No. 1 B. An influential feature was that the executive of one tire company stated that June sales, due to the heavy anti-tax demand, had increased $118 \%$ over June of the previous year; that the plant is still operating at capacity and that August production, as far as this company was concerned, would be the heaviest for that month since 1928. Another of the smaller tire makers in Pennsylvania reported his plant working day and night with no indications of a letdown. No. 1 standard contract closed on the 1st inst., with August at 3.23c.; Sept. at 3.27c.; Oct. at 3.32c.; Dec. at 3.40c.; Jan, at 3.47e.; No. 1 B Aug. 3.23c.; Sept. 3.27c.; Oct. 3.32c.; Nov. 3.36c. A and AB Aug. 3.21c.; Sept. 3.25c.; Oct. 3.30c. Outside prices: Spot, Aug. and Sept. 3 3-16 to 31/4c.; Oct.-Dec. $31 / 4$ to $33 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; Jan.-Mar. 3 9-16c.; spot, first latex thick and thin pale latex, $41 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. ; clean thin brown No. $2,3 \mathrm{c}$.; rolled brown crepe 2 13-16c.; No. 2 amber 3 3-16c.; No. $3,31 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; No. $4,31-16 \mathrm{c}$.; Paras, nominal: up-river fine spot, $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; acre fine spot $61 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. On the 1st inst., London and Singapore markets were closed in observance of the bank holidays.

On the 2nd inst. prices declined 7 to 12 points with sales of 390 tons of No. 1 standard and 270 tons of No. 1 "B." The Malayan export figures for July previously estimated at exports for last month were 38,121 tons were delayed. Ceylon exports for last month were 3,121 tons against 3,614 tons during June, of which 1,536 tons were shipped to the United States against 2,231 tons in June and 3,035 tons last year. The United Kingdom stocks were reduced 524 tons bringing the total at London to 48,833 tons and that at Liverpool to 57,366 tons. No. 1 standard contract closed with August at 3.11c.; Sept., 3.15c.; Dec., $3.29 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Jan., $3.35 \mathrm{c} . ;$ March, 3.42c.; No. 1 "B" Aug., 3.11c.; Sept., 3.15c.; Oct., 3.20c.; Nov., 3.24c.; "A" and "AB" Aug., 3.09c.; Sept., 3.13c; Oct., 3.18c. Outside prices:
Spot, Aug. and Sept., $31 / 8$ to $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. On the 2nd inst. Lindon Spot, Aug. and Sept., $31 / 8$ to $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. On the 2 nd inst. London closed quiet net 1-32 higher; Aug., $21 / 8 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Sept., $25-32 \mathrm{d}$. ; Oct.-Dec., $27-32 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Jan.-March, $25-16 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ April-June 2 10-32d. Singapore ended steady, 1-16d. to 3-32d. higher, Aug., 1 25-32d.; Oct.-Dec., 1 27-32d.; Jan.-March, 1 29-32d.

On the 3rd inst. prices declined but rallied and closed 3 points lower to 4 points higher with sales of 830 tons of No. 1 standard and 370 tons of other grades. The July shipments by Malaya were larger than expected, being 40,863 tons, against 36,500 tons in June and 43,600 tons in July 1931. These figures, together with weaker London and Singapore cables, caused early selling. No. 1 standard contract closed with Sept. at 3.15 to 3.18 c .; Dec., 3.32 to 3.36c.; Jan., 3.39c.; Mar., 3.52 to $3.53 \mathrm{c} . ;$ No. 1 "B'" Aug.,
3.11 c .; Sept., 3.15c.; Oct., $3.21 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Nov., $3.26 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Dec., 3.32c. 3.11c.; Sept., 3.15c.; Oct., 3.21c.; Nov., $3.26 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Dec., 3.32.".
Outside prices: Spot, Aug. and Sept., $31 / 8$ to $31 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Oct.Dec., $33 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; Jan.-Mar., $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; spot, first latex thick and thin pale latex, $315-16 c . ;$ clean thin brown No. $2,3 c . ;$ rolled brown crepe, $23 / 4$ c.; No. 2 , amber, $31-16$ c.; No. 3,3 c. On the 3 d inst. London closed steady $1-16$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower; Aug. 2 1-16d.; Sept., 2 3-32d.; Oct.-Dec., 2 5-32d.; Jan.-
Mar., $27-32 d . ;$ April-June, 2 9-32d. Singapore ended
steady 3-32d. lower; Aug., $111-16 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ Oct.-Dec., 13/4d.;
Jan.-Mar., 1 13-16d. Jan.-Mar., 1 13-16d.
On the 4 th inst. prices advanced 16 points early, but profit taking reduced the net rise to 4 to 7 points. But the sales of No. 1 standard were 1,270 tons and of No. 1 " $B$ " 750 tons. No. 1 standard ended with August at 3.18 c. ; September at 3.22c.; December at 3.38c.; January at 3.45 c .; No. 1 "B" standard August, 3.18c.; September, 3.22c.; October, 3.28c.; November, 3.3c.; December 3.38c.; January, $3.45 c . ;$ " $A$ " and "AB" August, $3.16 c$. ; September,
$3.20 c . ;$ October, $3.26 c$. Outside prices: Spot, August and September, $33 / 8$ c.; October-December, $37-16 c . ;$ January March, 3 13-16c.; spot first latex thick and thin panuary$4 \mathrm{c} . ;$ clean thin brown No. 2, $31-16 \mathrm{c}$.; rolled brown latex, $27 / 8$ c.; No. 2 amber, $33-16 c . ;$ No. $3,31 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ;$ No. $4,215-16 \mathrm{c}$. ; Paras, up-river fine spot, $53 / 4 c$.; Acre, fine spot, $61 / 8$ c.; Cauchoa Ball-upper, $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. On the 4 th inst. London opened steadier 1-32 to 1-16d. higher and at $2: 38 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. was steady, $1-16$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher; August, $21 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.; September, $25-32 \mathrm{~d}$.; October-December, $27-32 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ January-March, $25-16 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ April-June, $213-32 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore closed steady 3-32d. net higher; August, 1 25-32d.; October-December, $127-32 \mathrm{~d}$.; January-March, 1 29-32d. To-day futures closed with No. 1 standard contract 6 to 9 points higher and sales of 107 lots. August, 3.24c.; September, 3.28 to 3.30c.; October, 3.34c.; November, 3.41c.; December, 3.47 to 3.48c.; January, $3.54 \mathrm{c} .$, and March, 3.66 to $3.67 \mathrm{c} . ;$ new "A" August, 3.23 c , September, 3.22 c .; October, 3.26c.; November, 3.32c.; December, $3.39 \mathrm{c} . ;$ January, 3.45c.; February, 3.52c.; March, 3.58c.; April, 3.64c. Final prices show an advance for the week of 13 points. To-day London closed steady $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to 1-32d. higher; August, $25-32 d . ;$ September, 2 5-32d.; October-December, 2 9-32d.; January-March, 2 11-32d., and April-June, 2 13-32d.

HIDES.-On the 1st inst., prices advanced 5 to 25 points; some 17,000 spot hides were sold, it seems, at steady prices. Hides were helped by the early rise in the stock market. The closing was with Sept, old at 4.95 to 5.65 c .; new, 4.25 c .; Dec. old, 5.80 to 5.85 c .; new, $5.80 \mathrm{c} . ;$ March old, 6.45 c .; new, 6.50 to 6.60 c . On the 2nd inst. prices closed unchanged to 5 points lower with sales of $1,680,000$ lbs.; also 4,000 July frigorifico steers sold at $53 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. September also closed at 4.90 to $5 \mathrm{c} . ;$ December at 5.75 c .; September new 4.25 to 4.40 c .; December, 5.75 c. ; packer native steers and butts, $51 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Colorados, 5 c .; New Packer native calfskins, $9-12 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 1$; $7-8 \mathrm{~s}, 60$ to $70 \mathrm{c} . ; 4-7 \mathrm{~s}, 45 \mathrm{c}$. On the 3rd inst. prices were easier early but stronger later, closing 5 to 13 points higher on old contracts and 5 points lower to 10 higher on new with total sales of $1,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. closing with September old, 4.95 to 5 c .; December, 5.88 c .; March, 6.45 c .; September new, 4.25 c . to 4.50 c .; December new, 5.85 c .; May, 6.50 c . On the 4 th inst. prices closed unchanged to 20 points higher with sales of $1,360,000$ lbs closing with old September, 5.08 c .; December, 5.88 to 5.90 c , In the outside market, 2,500 frigorifico light steers, August, sold at $611-16 c$ c.; 8,000 frigorifico steers, July at $55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. At Chicago sales were estimated at 30,000 hides at steady prices. To-day futures closed 17 to 30 points higher with sales of 48 lots. August ended at 5.10 c . ; September at 5.35 to 5.30 c .; October at 5.55 c .; November at 5.85 c .; December at 6.15 c .; January at 6.40 c. ; February at $6.60 \mathrm{c} .$, and March at 6.85 c . Final prices show a rise for the week of 35 to 40 points OCEAN FREIGHTS were quiet.
CHARTERS included.-Grained booked, 5 loads New York-Liverpool,
1s. 6d.; 5 loads New York-Rotterdam, $51 / 2$ c.; 2 loads Montreal-Antwerp,
$5 \mathrm{c} . ; 4$ loads to Antwerp, $41 / 2 \mathrm{c} .2$ loads 2 ontreal-Ma
 grain $10 \%$ London or Hull prompt, August, 1 s . $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .101$ loads New York-
Genoa. 7 c . 6 loads New York-Antwerp, $5 \mathrm{c} . ; 21 / 2$ loads Montreal, August,
Genoa, $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and 5 loads Montreal-R Genoa, $81 / \mathrm{cc}$. and 5 loads Montreal- Rotterdam, $51 / \mathrm{c}$. Sugar. Java-
United Kingdom-Continent, first halp Sept., 21 s . Cuba, Aug., 10-20,
United Kingdom-Continent, 12 s . 9d.; Prompt, Marseilles, 13 s . 6 d . Coal


 clean Sept.: $10 \%$, Russian Black Sea-Dunkirk and Rouen, 7s clean, August;
Novorossisk-Wilhelmshaven, 6 s . $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. , unfinished benzine, July-August: part cargo, two ports, N . States two -three ports, Havre, Cette, and
St. Louis due Rhone, 10 s . 6d., crude tar, July.

COAL.-New York retail anthrac
An upward revision of prices was announced by the New York retailers. Broken is now $\$ 11.95$, egg and chestnut, $\$ 12.20$, stove, $\$ 11.45$; pea, $\$ 9.45$; buckwheat of the various sizes unchanged. There was no July 1 advance.

TOBACCO has been very quiet here. Some damage was done to the Connecticut broadleaf crop by hail but shade grown was hardly touched. The U. S. "Tobacco Journal" says in effect that the prospect of deficient supplies of Sumatra are plainer than ever to Sumatra importers. The crop in this country is making fair progress but with conditions somewhat lower than those of a year ago. There was a fairly active week in Havana. The "Journal" says of Sumatra: "It is known that of the 17,000 bales that were bought for this country from the spring inscriptions as much as 13,200 have been bought by manufacturers, either at the inscriptions or else from the importers, leaving only 3,800 bales of this tobacco to be added to the available market supply. With the 2,500 bales of old tobacco in the hands of importers, and deducting about 300 which will probably never come to this country because of its quality, it is clear that the total floating supply of Sumatra is only 6,000 bales."
SILVER.-On July 30 futures ended unchanged to 9 points lower; sales, 75,000 ounces. August closed at 27.07 c .;

October at 27.27 to 27.35 c.; December at 27.54 to 27.68 c. January at 27.69 to 27.81e.; March at 27.95e.; May at 28.21c and July at 28.47 c . On the 1st inst. futures closed 3 to 17 points higher with sales of 200,000 ounces.; August, 27.10 c . October, 27.43 to 27.50 c . and December, 27.69 c . On the 2 d inst. the ending was 4 to 10 points higher with sales of 775,000 ounces; September, 27.32 to 27.45 c .; October, 27.50 to 27.45 c .; December, 27.75 to 27.80 c ., and January, 27.86 c . On the 3d inst. futures closed 5 points lower to 17 points higher with sales of 175,000 ounces. October ended at 27.48 to 27.42c.; December at 27.80c.; March at 28.27c.; May at 28.55 c . and July at 28.83 c . On the 4 th inst. futures ended unchanged to 10 points higher with sales of 775,000 ounces. September ended at 27.40 to 27.48 e.; October, 27.55 to $27.62 \mathrm{c} . ;$ December, 27.85 to 27.95 c .; January, 27.97 c ., and March at 28.27 e . To-day futures ended 5 points lower to 10 points higher with sales of 575,000 ounces. Near months were the strongest. August closed at 27.40c.; September at 27.50 to 27.60 c .; October at 27.65 to 27.75 c .; November at 27.80 c .; December at 27.95 c .; January at 28c.; February at 28.11 c .; March at 28.22c.; April at 23.37c.; May at 28.52 c June at 28.67c., and July at 28.80c. Final prices are 28 to 34 points higher than a week ago.
COPPER advanced $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $53 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. delivered to Connecticut Valley, and this price was reported to have been paid freely on the 4th inst. On the other hand, August copper was said to have sold from first hands early this week at $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., a new all-time low. Copper Exporters, Inc., quoted 5.10c. c.i.f. European ports. Sales were reported made to Germany late on the 3 d inst, at 5.15 c . Japanese producers were offering are 4.90 to 5c., owing partly to the depreciation of the yen and also in part to the fact that the shapes of copper offered are not of the common variety and hence difficult to dispose of. Other metals were higher. London on the dispose of. Other metals were higher. London on the futures up $£ 11 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$. to $£ 283 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ sales, 200 tons spot and 1,800 futures; electrolytic rose 15 s . to $£ 3115 \mathrm{~s}$. bid and £32 15 s . asked; at the second session spot standard advanced 13 s . 9 d .; futures rose 12 s . 6 d . on sales of 50 tons spot and 500 tons of futures. American standard contract on July 30 closed 1 point lower with sales of 25 tons; closing September, 4.27c.; December, 4.50c.; March, 4.74c.; May, 4.90c.; new standard September, 3.90c.; December, 3.90c.; March, 4.06 c .; and May, 4.30 c . On the 1st inst. American standard closed 10 points higher with sales of 50 tons; September, 4.37c.; December, 4.60c.; March, 4.84c.; May, 5c., and July, 5.16c.; new standard 10 points higher with sales of 125 tons; Soptember, 4c.; December, 4e.; March, 4.24c., and May, 4.40c. On the 2 d inst. American standard ended 25 points higher with sales of 50 tons; December, 4.85 c .; May 5.25c. New standard 6 to 15 points higher with sales of 50 tons; September, 4.14c. On the 3d inst. American standard rose 5 points with sales of 50 tons; September, 4.67 c .; December, 4.90 c .; May, 5.30c.; new standard unchanged; sales 25 tons; September, 4.14 c . On the 4th inst. American standard 5 points higher with sales of 200 tons; December, 4.95 c .; March, 5.19 c .; new standard unchanged, with sales of 100 tons; September, 4.14c.; December, 4.15c.; March, 4.30 c ., and May, 4.48c. Four December standard contracts were exchanged for four December American at 35 points. To-day American standard August ended at 750 . Sepember at 482 c . October at 489 c . November at 4.97 c . December at 5.05 c .; January, 5.13e.; February, 5.21c.; March, 5.29c.; April, 5.37e.; May, 5.45c.; June, 5.53c.; July, 5.61e.

TIN was higher. On the 4th inst. there was an advance $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on spot Straits to $22^{3} \mathrm{sc}$. Demand was quiet. Howver consumption of tin is decreasing. Tin plate operations have fallen below $40 \%$ of capacity as against the recent high of $50 \%$. And the automobile industry is taking smaller quantities. In London on the 4th inst. spot standard advanced $£ 3$ to $£ 136$; futures up $£ 35$ s. to $£ 13715 \mathrm{~s}$.; sales 150 tons spot and 850 tons of futures; spot Straits advanced $£ 3$ to $£ 1415$ s; eastern c.i.f. London was up $£ 17 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. to $£ 141$ 2s 6d.; at the second London session standard advanced $£ 15 \mathrm{~s}$. on sales of 250 tons of spot and 250 tons of futures. On July 30 futures closed unchanged with no sales; Sept., 20.95c.; Dec., 21.40c.; March, 21.85c.; May, 22.25c. and July 22.65 c . On the 1st inst. the closing was unchanged to 10 points higher with sales of 29 tons; Sept. 21 to 21.15 c .; Dee.,21.40c.; March, 21.85c.; May, 22.25c. and July, 22.65c. On the 2nd inst. futures ended, 25 to 35 points higher with no sales; Sept., 21.30c.; Dec., 21.75c.; March, 22.20; May, 22.60 c . and July, 23c. On the 3rd inst. futures closed 5 points higher; no sales; Sept., 21.35c.; Dec., 21.80c.; March, 22.25 c .; May, 22.65c. and July, 23.05c. On the 4 th inst. they closed 35 points higher with sales of 30 tons; October, 21.85c.; May, 23c. To-day August ended at 21.45c.; Sept. at 21.60 c .; October at 21.75 c .; Nov., 21.90 to 22.15 c .; Dec., 22e.; Jan. at 22.20c.; Feb., 22.35c.; March, 22.55c.; April, 22.75 c .; May, 22.95c.; June, 23.15c.; July, 23.35c.; no sales.

LEAD advanced $\$ 1$ per ton on the 4 th inst. to 3 c . New York and 2.90c. East St. Louis. The advance from the ecent low point is now $\$ 7$. There was a good demand. Corroders and makers of lead foil were the best buyers. In London on the 4 th inst. prices advanced 3s. 9d. to $£ 10$ 5 s for spot and $£ 1015 \mathrm{~s}$. for futures; sales 150 tons of spot and 1,150 tons of futures; at the second session prices were up 1s. 3 d . on sales of 50 tons of spot and 100 tons of futures.

ZINC was advanced $\$ 1$ a ton on the 4 th inst. to 2.75 to 2.80c. East St. Louis. The outside prices was the general quotation all through Oct. There was a fair demand. In London on the 4 th inst. prices rose 7 s .6 d , to $£ 1213 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. for spot and $£ 13$ for futures; sales 500 tons spot and 1,600 tons of futures
STEEL has been quiet though a little better demand is reported for plates. Prices are said to be a bit irregular on galvanized sheets in Philadelphia. In the main steel prices are considered steady in slow market which has not been really tested, it is argued, for a long time. The tin plate production is stated as $40 \%$

PIG IRON has remained quiet at $\$ 13.50$ for eastern Pennsylvania and $\$ 14$ for Buffalo both nominal quotations in the absence of businss that really tests the market.

WOOL--Boston wired Aug. 2 a Government report, which said: "The volume of trade on the finer quality domestic wools appears to be fully maintained at last week's rate. The bulk of the sales are on 64 s and finer territory wools in original bags with bulk average French combing lines bringing 32c. to 33 c . scoured basis, and short French combing and clothing lines selling at 30c. to 31c. A moderate amount of 58 s , 60 s grade territory wool is moving at steady prices. Scattered sales are being closed on $48 \mathrm{~s}, 50 \mathrm{~s}$ territory wool at 27 c . to 38 c . scoured basis, for strictly combing staple. Washington wired Aug. 1: "A downward trend in sheep and wool production in Western sheep States the next few year is in prospect, according to the Bureau of Agricultura Economics, Department of Agriculture, in its outlook report to-day. Major factors in the indicated decline in production which were pointed to by the bureau, are a de crease of $8 \%$ in the lamb crop this year and a closer marketing of lambs with the consequent effect on breeding stock.' The bureau believes that wool consumption is likely to increase from present low levels and adds that an increase in wool consumption might precede a revival in general business, as it did in the year 1921. Foreign wool production continues high despite price declines. Later Boston wired: "The finer grades of Western grown wools are moving in better volume than last week, with prices steady to slightly firmer. The bulk of the trade in territory wools is on graded and original bag French combing lines of 64 s and finer qualities and on graded 58 s , 60 s . The demand for these grades is broader and prices are inclined against the buyer. Fair weights of 56 s and 48 s , 50 s , territory wools sell at prices unchanged from the more or less nominal quotations of last week.
WOOL TOPS.-To-day futures ended 30 points lower to 50 points higher with distant months the strongest. August ended at 45c.; Sept. at 45.20c.; Oct. and Nov. at 46c.; and Dec. and June, 47 c . Boston spot unchanged at 49.50 c .
SILK.-On July 30th futures ended 5 to 6 points higher with sales of 2,200 bales. September closed at $\$ 1.42$; Oct. at \$1.43; Nov., $\$ 1.42$ to $\$ 1.44$; Dec., $\$ 1.42$; Jan., $\$ 1.42$ to $\$ 1.44 ;$ Feb., $\$ 1.42$ and March, $\$ 1.42$ to $\$ 1.44$. On the 1 st inst. futures ended 4 to 5 points lower with sales of 740 bales; Aug., $\$ 1.31$ to $\$ 1.38$; Sept. and Oct., $\$ 1.35$; Nov., $\$ 1.36$; Dec., $\$ 1.37$ to $\$ 1.38$; Jan. and Feb., $\$ 1.37$ and March, $\$ 1.38$. On the 2 nd inst. the ending was unchanged to 3 points lower with sales of 700 bales; August, $\$ 1.30$ to $\$ 1.36$; Oct. and Nov., \$1.35; Dec., \$1.34 and Jan., Feb. and March, $\$ 1.35$. On the 3rd inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher with sales of 750 bales; Aug., $\$ 1.31$ to $\$ 1.33$; Sept., \$1.33 to \$1.35; Oct., \$1.35 to \$1.36; Nov., \$1.34; Dec., Jan. and Feb., $\$ 1.35$ to $\$ 1.36$ and March, $\$ 1.36$ to $\$ 1.37$. On the 4 th inst. futures closed 1 to 4 points higher with sales of 1,350 bales; Aug., $\$ 1.33$ to $\$ 1.40$; Sept., $\$ 1.34$; Oct. and Nov., \$1.37 to \$1.39; Dec., \$1.38; Jan., Feb. and March, \$1.39. To-day futures ended 1 to 6 points higher with sales of 920 bales. August closed at \$1.39; Sept. at $\$ 1.37$ to $\$ 1.39$; Oct. at $\$ 1.39$; Nov. at $\$ 1.38$ to $\$ 1.39$; Dec. at $\$ 1.40$ and Jan, and March at $\$ 1.41$. Final prices show a rise for the week of 1 to 3 points.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 51932.
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 98,638 bales, against 62,468 bales last week and 31,530 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1932,,35,048 bales, against 12,986 bales for the same period of 1931, showing an increase since Aug. 11932 of 22,062 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon | Tu | Wed. | Thur | Fri. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 3,072 |  | 818 | 511 | 599 | 19 | 5,119 |
| Texas Cit | ${ }^{672} 4$ | 87 | 337 | 278 | 276 | 2,474 |  |
| Corpus Chris | 5,091 | 7.539 16.008 | 2,926 | 6.200 | 3,008 | 6,408 |  |
| New Oriea | 1,489 | 16,008 | 2,044 | $1,37 \overline{6}$ | 4,042 | 669 | 16,008 9,620 |
| Mobile | 1,448 | 164 | 1,244 |  | 121 | 31 | 3 3, |
| Jacksonvil |  | 22,778 |  |  |  | $2 \overline{3}$ | 22,778 |
| Savannah |  | 105 | 48 | 284 46 | 127 | 526 | ,262 |
| Lake Charl |  |  |  |  |  | 169 | 69 |
| 1 lm | 30 |  |  |  | 22 | 11 | 107 |
| Norroke- |  | 10 |  |  |  | 19 | 284 |
| Totals this week | 16.086 | 47,504 | 7.450 | 8,705 | 8,213 | 10,680 | 98,638 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11932 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

| Receipts to Aug. 5. | 1932. |  | 1931. |  | Stock. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week. | Since Aug 11932. | This | Since Aug 11931. | 1932. | 1931. |
| $\overline{\mathrm{Ga}}$ | 5,119 | 2,047 | 593 | 93 | 456,451 | 398.429 |
| Houston- | 4,351 | 3,365 | 1,576 | 1,576 | 1,033,8 | 711,788 |
| Corpus | 31,172 | 18,542 | 5,159 | 5,159 | 100.9 |  |
| New Orrea | 9,620 | 8,13̄1 | 827 | $\overline{8} 2 \overline{7}$ | 919,991 | 566,760 |
| Mobile- | 3,013 | 1,40̄1 | 2,640 | 2,640 | 158,893 | $211.14 \overline{4}$ |
| Jansacoia | 22,76 |  |  |  | 21.161 |  |
| Savannah | 1,262 | 970 | 1,122 | 1,122 | 193,179 | 343,970 |
| Oharleston | 3,7̄8¢ | 1 $\overline{3} 8$ | 129 | 129 | 97.6 |  |
| Lake Char | 169 | 169 |  |  | 48,165 |  |
| Norfoik | 364 | 22 | 419 | 419 | 43,216 | -3,6816 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston. |  |  |  |  | 13,82 | 2,854 |
| Philadelph |  | 18 | 519 | 519 | ${ }_{5}^{1}, 3$ |  |
| Totals | 98,638 | 35.048 | 12,986 | 12,986 | ,348,395 |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. | 1929. | 1928. | 1927. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston. | 5,119 | 593 | 1,442 | 2,850 | 5,778 |  |
| Houston ----- | 4,351 | 1,576 | 13,095 | 1,848 | 5,858 | 13,401 |
| New Orleans_ | 9,620 3,013 | 827 2,640 1 | 2.448 | 1,975 949 | 6.712 | 9,029 |
| Savannah | 1,262 | 1,122 | 294 | 443 | 124 | + 655 |
| Charleston-- | 3,788 |  |  | , |  |  |
| Wilmington-- | 107 |  | 2 | 16 | 583 | 3,578 |
| Norfolk | 364 | 419 | 22 | 418 | 44 339 | 118 |
| All others. | 71,014 | 679 | 44,554 | 38,1 |  | $23.10 \overline{5}$ |
| Total this wk. | 98,638 | 12,986 | 62,509 | 49,834 | 21,074 |  |
| Since Aug. 1-- | 35,048 | 12,986 | 62.738 | 52.522 | 6.376 |  |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 126,712 bales, of which 42,558 were to Great Britain, 4,916 to France, 23,643 to Germany, 10,036 to Italy, nil to Russia, 22,887 to Japan and China and 21,672 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 25,445 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 57,280 bales, against 25,445 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week

| Week Ended Aug. 51932. Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great <br> Britain. | France. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many. } \end{gathered}$ | Italy. | Russta. | Japande China. | Other. | Total. |
| Galveston | 5,548 | 2,284 | 4,300 | 2,784 |  | 8,491 | 9,289 |  |
| Houston- | 8,714 | 1,123 | 8,053 700 | 7,252 |  | 9,201 | 8,677 | 43,020 |
| New Orleans |  | 1,700 | 4,246 |  |  |  |  | 700 |
| Mobile.. |  | 1809 | 4,090 | ----- |  | 4,750 | 2,757 | 13,453 |
| Pensacola |  |  | 1,617 | --.-- |  |  |  | 1,617 |
| Charleston | 27,084 | - | 2,045 |  |  | 200 |  | 27,284 |
| Norfolk- | 1,101 |  | 2,045 |  |  |  | 449 | 2,494 1,101 |
| San Francisco. | 111 |  | 50 |  |  | 245 |  | 1,106 |
| Lake Charles.. |  |  | 542 |  |  |  |  | 542 |
| Total | 42,558 | 4,916 | 23,643 | 10,036 |  | 22,887 | 21,672 | 126,712 |
| Total 1931 | 939 | 437 | 3,460 | 3,578 |  | 13,645 |  |  |
| Total 1930 | 5,012 | 6,388 | 6,947 | 2,488 |  | 13,645 | 9,160 | 29.445 29.995 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Aug. } 11932 \text { to } \\ \text { Aug. } 51932 \text {. } \\ \text { Exports from- } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Brttain. | France. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy. | Russia | Japan \& China. | Other. | Total. |
| Galveston |  | 1,082 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houston.- |  |  | 3,505 | 5,170 |  | 9,191 | 1,843 | 7,823 19,719 |
| New Orleans_ |  | 1,700 809 | ${ }_{2}^{4,246}$ |  | -..- | 4,750 | 2,757 | 13,453 |
| Savannah.. | 11,243 |  |  |  |  |  | 500 | 3,399 |
| Norfolk. | 1,101 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,243 |
| Lake Charles |  |  | 542 |  |  |  |  | 1,101 |
| Total | 12,344 | 3,591 | 10,383 | 7,954 |  | 13,951 | 9,057 | 7,2 |
| Total 1931.- | 939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1930... | 5,981 | 6,388 | 6,947 | 2,488 |  | ,650 | 3,386 9,160 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,44 \\ & 31,51 \end{aligned}$ |

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 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 vlew
however, of the numerous inquiries we are recelving regarding the matter, we wil say that for the month of June the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 9,978 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports
were 11,297 bales. For the eleven months ended June 301932 there were were 11,297 bales. For the eleven months ended June 301932 there were 196,019
bales exported, as against 186,830 bales for the eleven months of $1930-31$
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. 5 at- | On Shipboard, Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. | France. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many. } \end{aligned}$ | Other Foreign | Coastwise. | Total. |  |
| Galveston | 600 6.397 | 300 | 2.500 |  |  |  | 445,551 |
| New Orleans | 6,397 | 1.251 | 1,544 | 23,248 | 652 | 33,092 | 886,899 |
| Charleston_- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 193,179 |
| Mobile |  |  |  | 5,104 | 100 | 22 | 152,171 43,216 |
| Other ports | 2.000 | 1,000 | 1.500 | 26.000 | 500 | 31,000 | 1,448,030 |
| Total 1932 | 9,515 | 3,551 | 5,544 | 61,352 | 1,752 | 81,714 | 3,266 |
| Total 1931 | 4,233 | 2,732 | 3,655 | 28,833 | 1.800 | 41.253 | 2,705,897 |
| Total 1930 | 2,558 | 2.018 | 3.113 | 22,230 | 521 | 30.440 | +534,131 |

COTTON has continued to show strength despite per sistent selling attributed to the co-operatives of anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 bales a day and the absence of outside public support. The talk to the effect that a $\$ 30,000,000$ pool has been formed in wheat and cotton, with a possible delay of a year in liquidating Government holdings, has had no perceptible effect on prices, but there are those who think it may come to something, especially as the crop seems to be $5,000,000$ bales smaller than the last one. On July 30 prices advanced 4 to 6 points net, despite selling of October attributed to Government agencies said to have reached nearly 10,000 bales, or 200,000 bales or more in the last three weeks. But effective offsets to this selling was good buying by Far Eastern and domestic trade interests, some scattered professional buying and a rise in the stock market. Liverpool was a seller, and there was rather more hedge selling. But an excellent class of buying took the offerings quite readily. The absorptive capacity of the market recently has been one of its most salient features. Worth Street was more active last week, the sales of print cloths and broadcloths being estimated at as high as $30,000,000$ yards at firm prices. Stocks of goods on hand are said to be abnormally low, and numerous mills have had to resume work to meet the demand.
On the 1st inst. prices ended practically unchanged after an early rise of 5 to 10 points, reaching the highest level in three weeks, though in that time several hundred thousand bales of Government holdings had been sold here. On the 1st inst. Government sales were estimated at 10,000 bales of October and also a couple of thousand December. Aug. 1, moreover, was the day on which the Farm Board became free to sell 650,000 bales, the allotted quota. At the same time it was denied that the Department of Agriculture had been selling here any of the 300,000 bales or more taken by it for seed loans. The closing here on the 1st inst. was unchanged to 2 points net higher. The principal concentrated selling was generally attributed to the co-operatives, but Liverpool and the South also sold. Hedge selling, however, was small. The chief buying was by trade interests. The outside public did little either way. Private crop estimates ranged from $11,394,000$ bales to $13,400,000$ bales, including one of $12,497,000$. The condition was estimated in one instance at 67.2 against 73.3 a month ago and 66.4 as the 10 -year average. One report of the condition was 68.5 . Fossick said in a weekly report: "The weather was more unfavorable than otherwise, except in Texas, where rainfall was beneficial. Practically the whole of the northern half of the belt is in need of rainfall. A good soaking rain is needed; local showers, which left many drouth spots, merely helped the boll weevil without providing needed soil moisture. Rainfall in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, although good for the plant, stimulated weevils, which were already doing considerable damage, with infestation heavy and just about general. Weevil infestation over the northern third of the belt is mostly confined to widely scattered 'nests'; infestation extends farther northward and is heavier than in any year since 1923." One report put the world's consumption of American cotton in the year just ended at $12,580,000$ bales, excluding linters, against $11,045,000$ last year; carryover, $12,911,000$ bales, excluding linters, against $8,710,000$ last year. Some stress the decreased crop expected and also signs of the increased consumption in the new season just opened, and at the same time underscoring the improvement here and there in general trade, especially in textiles. The weather was too rainy east of the Mississippi River. Weevil complaints attracted attention. The continued early rise of the stock market had a more or less bracing effect. The chief defect was an absence of popular outside speculation.
On the 2nd inst. prices declined some 20 to 22 points on a natural reaction after a continuous advance. Part of the decline was recovered later on, with the trade demand still persistent. The net loss was 12 to 16 points. Rather heavy selling by the co-operatives, New Orleans and scattered interests had its effect. Also there had been some weakening of the technical position. In New Orleans there was supposed to be some selling by co-operatives. In Liverpool there was hedging pressure. American and Continental trade interests bought here. The co-operatives were said to have sold October and December. Print cloths were less active as raw cotton declined. Underneath it all as the chief sustaining factor was the unflagging trade demand. The New York Cotton Exchange Service said: "Lancashire mills, although curtailing heavily, are still running at a much higher rate than a year ago, although mills are finding it difficult to move current output at narrow margins. Continental mills report little change and are consuming American cotton at the same rate as a year ago. Recent French cloth sales have exceeded output. In the Orient yarn and cloth sales are below current production, cables state, but
mill activity is maintained at the recent high level, and 'mill margins,' while not satisfactory, are sufficient to warrant a continuance of current mill operations. The decline in the yen continues to help Japan's large export trade in cotton goods, and Japanese spinners who bought American cotton heavily before the depreciation in exchange have a substantial advantage." London cabled, Aug. 2: "At the close of the joint negotiations between the mills and unions to-day in Manchester on a new wage agreement for the Lancashire cotton manufacturing section a difference of $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ in the piece price list remained, and it was difficult to see where any real progress in reconciling the two parties had been ,made. The conference adjourned until Friday afternoon.'

On the 3rd inst. prices advanced 10 to 15 points, with stocks and wheat distinctly higher, especially stocks and active buying. The co-operatives are supposed to have sold some 15,000 bales, but it was well taken. The inexhaustible trade demand, home and foreign, was a telling factor. One estimate put the crop at only $60 \%$ of last year's yield; another said two-thirds of last year's. The boll weevil is believed to be a more serious factor than for nearly 10 years past. Men are also recalling the fact that the fertilization of this crop has been unusually scanty. The New York Cotton Exchange Service says: "The problematical phases of the crop outlook are the amount of weevil infestation and the present and prospective weevil damage, and the ability of the plant, poorly fertilized as it is, and inclined to sappiness in many sections, to develop and hold its fruit in the hot, dry weather which is needed to hold the weevil in check. It is agreed that the weevil increase has been restrained greatly by the heat of the past three weeks, but still the pest is present and doing damage on a larger scale than in years. It is recognized that the cotton crop often makes more progress than is apparent on the surface in hot and dry weather, but the stamina of the plant is lowered this year in the 35 or $40 \%$ of the belt where fertilizer is needed and where it has not been applied in usual measure. Private estimates are tending to put the yield per acre around average, as compared with $25 \%$ above average last year, thus allowing for the effects of weevil damage, poor fertilization, and weather which has been far less ideal than last year. The domestic cloth market was more broadly active than for several months. Sales were well above the current rate of production in aggregate yardage, and on various lines of unfinished goods they closely approximated a normal turnover. Buyers showed more disposition to contract for distant deliveries, and a substantial amount of business was placed calling for deliveries in the last quarter of the year. Most mills, however, declined bids at curernt prices for delivery beyond September, in view of the present low levels of prices and the extremely narrow margins. Prices tended upward in response to the larger demand and higher raw material costs, especially on unfinished goods. Mill margins on standard unfinished goods have held about unchanged during the past two or three weeks, while cotton has moved upward. Despite very heavy selling of October and December prices were some 10 points higher than on July 9 , something. which bears eloquent testimony to the absorptive powers of the market, even in the absence of any active outside speculation.

On the 4 th inst. prices declined 5 to 10 points on continued selling by the co-operatives, who for nearly a month have been selling at the rate of some 10,000 bales a day. At one time prices advanced with the stock market active, but ran into selling at about 6c. for October. There was talk about the rumors of a big pool being formed to operate in wheat and cotton amounting to some $\$ 30,000,000$, in which Arthur Cutten is, it seems, to take part. Some influential interests, it is understood, agree that if a pool could be organized and an agreement reached with the Farm Board not to market some $3,500,000$ bales it holds, either directly or indirectly, it would be a powerful aid to the American cotton business obviating unsettlement, uncertainty and apprehension. If a syndicate could be formed through which it could acquire from the Farm Board for cotton co-operatives a certain amount of cotton, with the understanding that no more cotton would be sold by these sources for a year, the stabilization of cotton prices at materially higher levels could be accomplished. The average crop estimate of the New York Cotton Exchange members is $12,292,000$ bales, and that of five special reports $12,168,000$, or about $5,000,000$ bales less than the last yield. Fossick even suggests $11,850,000$ bales. Government selling was the chief drawback in a market lacking outside speculative support.

To-day prices ended 5 to 9 points higher. The early advance was about double this and was attributable to buying by domestic and Continental spinners, spot houses and Wall Street interests. Liverpool was firmer, and there were reports of greater activity in textiles. The Farm Board was still supposed to be selling, although on a somewhat smaller scale than recently. But hedge selling from the South, some pressure from the Far East and profit taking caused the reaction. There was very little rain in the Western belt. Two stations in Central Texas had about $13 / 4$ inches. The forecast, however, pointed to possible showers in practically all sections in the next 36 hours. Estimates on the crop ranged from $11,824,000$ to $12,596,000$. Final prices show a rise for the week of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton ended at 6 c . for middling, a rise for the week of 5 points.

| Staple Premiums ${ }^{\text {S }}$ - |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $60 \%$ of average ofsix markets quoting |  |
| for dellverles onAug. 11, 1932. |  |
|  |  |
| 15-16 | 1-Inch |
| inch | 102 |

Differences between grades established for deliveries on contract Aug. 111932 are the average quotations of the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.


The official quotations for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:
 ${ }_{6}^{\text {Frij }}$
NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS:


MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

|  | Spot MarketClosed. | Futures Marke Closed | SALES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot. | Contr'ct | Total. |
| Saturday... | Quiet, 5 pts. adv-- | Steady-1---- |  | 100 | 100 |
| Tuesday | Quiet, 15 pts. dec- | Steady |  |  |  |
| Wednesday- | Quiet, 10 pts, adv | Steady Barely - |  |  |  |
| Friday | Quiet, 5 pts. adv -- | Barely steady-- |  |  |  |
| Total week |  |  |  | 100 | 100 |

FUTURES.-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday, | Monday. Auo. 1. | Tuesday, Aug. 2. | Wednesday, Aug. 3. | Thursday, <br> Aug. 4. | Frtilay, Aug. 5. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | 5.88 | 5.89 | 5.77 | 5.87 | 5.80 | 5.85 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cot. ${ }_{\text {closing }}$ | 5.94 | 5.95 | 5.83 | 5.93 | 5.8 | 5.91 |
| Range. Closing - | $\begin{aligned} & 5.95-6.01 \\ & 6.00 \end{aligned}$ | $6.00-6.09$ $6.01-6.02$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.80-5.96 \\ & 5.89 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5.99}^{5.53-6.03}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5.92-6.11 \\ 5.92 & 0.93\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing. }}$ | 6.08 | 6.09 | 5.96 | 6.06 | 6.00 | 6.06 |
| Range | 6.12-6.17 | 6.18-6.25 | 5.98-6.12 | 5.98-6.20 | $6.09-$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | 6.16-6.17 |  | 6.04-6.05 | 6.14-6.15 | 6.09 | 6.15-6.16 |
| Ranne Closing. | ${ }_{6.25}^{6.10}{ }^{6.25}$ | ${ }_{6.26-6.33}^{6.26}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.05-6.21 \\ & 6.13 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 6.00-6. 6.24 $6.23-1$ | ${ }_{6.14}^{6.14}$ | ${ }_{6.23-2.2 .29}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing- }}$ | 6.32 | 6.33 | 6.19 | 6.29 | 6.21 | . 29 |
| ${ }_{\text {Range }}$ | 6.35-6.40 | 6.40-6.47 | 6.20-6.34 | $6.21-6.41$ | 6.29-6.47 | 6.35-6.44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ Closing: | 6.47 | 6.47 | 6.32 | 6.42 | 6.36 |  |
| Ray - | 6.50-6.55 |  | 6.32-6.48 |  |  |  |
| Closing- | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.39 | 6.50 | 6.44 | ${ }^{6.50}$ |
| Range.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | 6.61 | 6.61 | 6.45 | 8.5 | 6.50 | 6.5 |
| Closing:- | 0.64 <br> 6.67 <br> 6.64 | ${ }_{6.67}^{6.68} 6.72$ | ${ }_{6.51}^{6.48-6.59}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.46-6.67 \\ & 6.63 \end{aligned}$ | 6.56-6.71 | ${ }_{6.62-6.68}^{6.62}$ |

Range of future prices at New York for week ending Aug. 51932 and since trading began on each option:

| optton for | Range for Week. |  | Range Stnce Bepinntno of Optton. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1932- |  |  | 4.91 June 101932 |  |
| Aug. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} 1932 \mathrm{3} 2$. |  |  | 5.23 5.32 June June 23 11932 | 7.57 7.68 Oct. Oct. 80 0193191 |
| Oct. 1932 | 83 A | 6.11 Aug. 4 | 5.15 June 9 9 1932 | 1 |
| Nov. ${ }_{\text {Dec. } 1932}$ | 5.98 Aug. | 6.26 Aug. 4 |  | ${ }_{7}^{7.77}$ Feb. Feb .111932 |
| Jan. 1932 | 6.05 Aug. | 6.33 Aug. 1 | 5.36 June 81932 | 7.84 Feb. 191932 |
| ar. 193 | 6.20 Aus. | 6.47 Aug. | 5.54 June 81932 | 7.16 Apr. 151932 |
| 19 | 6.32 Aug . | 6.61 Aug. | 5.69 June 81932 | 6.61 Aug. 11932 |
| 1\% 1933 | -6.46 | 6.72 Aug . 1 | 6.32 July 251932 | 2 Aus. 1193 |

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THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is, as follows: Foreign stocks 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.


 Liverpool stock
Manchester stock
Continental stock


 London stock
Mancheter stock.
Continental stock. Indian afloat for Europe-Stock in Alexandria. Eogyt
Stock in Bombay Tndia

Total East India, \&o
Total American.
Total visible supply

 Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool Broach, fine, Liverpool-...-
Tinnevelly, good, Liverpool70.000
51.000
42.000 51,000
42.000
495.000

495.000 \begin{tabular}{rr}
63,000 <br>
495.000 \& 100,000 <br>
\hline

 

\hline 889.000 \& 473,000 <br>
\hline 675 \& <br>
\hline

 

\& 675,000 \& 675,000 \& 895,000 <br>
\hline \& 205.0000 <br>
\hline

 

\& 675,000 \& 895,000 \& 964,000 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $1,860,000 \overline{2,077,000} \overline{2,266,000} \overline{1,970,000}$



Continental imports for past week have been 69,000 bales. The above figures for 1932 show a decrease from last week of 68,384 bales, a gain of 963,323 over 1931, an increase of $2,571,203$ bales over 1930, and a gain of $4,131,735$ bales over 1929.

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:

| Towns. | Movement to Aug. 51932. |  |  |  | Morement to Aup. 71931. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { shit- } \\ & \text { ments. } \end{aligned}$$\begin{aligned} & \text { ments. } \\ & \text { Week. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Stocks. } \\ \text { Aul. } \\ 5 . \end{gathered}$ | Receipts. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship } \\ & \text { Sents. } \\ & \text { meck. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ 7 . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week., Season. 1 |  |  |  | Week. | Season. |  |  |
| Ala. Birming'm | 37 |  | 800 |  | 248 | 248 | , 557 | 27,537 |
| Eufaula ....... | 44 16 |  | 447 | ${ }_{4}^{5,7,915}$ | 31 | 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 519 \end{aligned}$ | 6.854 46,911 |
| Selma | 46 | 35 | 149 | 40,24 | 9 | 93 | 170 | 33,782 |
| Ark, Blytheville Forest City -- | 11 |  | 319 | ce ${ }^{29,341} 14.638$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 4 | ${ }_{7}$ | 10,755 1,944 |
| Helena. | 15 |  | 229 | 30,366 |  |  | 140 | 8,308 |
| Hope - | 2 <br> 40 |  | ${ }_{64}^{75}$ | 8,374 |  |  | 99 | 361 |
| Little Rock |  | 7 | 110 | ${ }_{43,512}$ | 62 | 62 | 545 | 12,945 |
| Newport, |  |  | 50 | 10,503 | 12 | 12 |  | 2,249 |
| Walnut Ridge | 15 |  | ${ }_{56}^{670}$ | ${ }_{4}^{35,435}$ |  | 12 | 253 38 | 7,688 |
| Aa., Albany. | 165 |  | 200 | ${ }^{3.210}$ |  |  |  | 1,100 |
| Atlansa | 2,931 | 2,014 | 3.350 |  | 697 | ) |  |  |
| Augusta | 168 | 48 | 2,156 | ${ }_{91,660}$ | 2,744 | 2,744 | 2,513 | 64,012 |
| Colum | 95 | 73 | 2,000 | ${ }^{20,790}$ | 380 | 380 |  | 5,300 |
| ${ }_{\text {Maco }}$ | 95 | 7 | 1.300 | ${ }^{36,920} 9$ | 380 | 380 | ${ }_{300}^{193}$ | 27,751 |
| La., Shreveport | 15 | 15 | ${ }^{1879}$ | 65,595 | 16 | 16 | 1,085 | 57,899 |
| Miss.,.Clarksdale | 169 | 169 | 654 | 62,510 | 46 | 46 | 537 | 9,511 |
|  |  |  | 32 | ${ }^{5,863}$ |  |  |  | 2,873 |
| Greenwo | ${ }_{26}^{76}$ | ${ }_{26}^{26}$ | ${ }_{132}^{578}$ | -64,353 | ${ }_{2}^{52}$ | 52 | 811 383 | 17,503 |
| Jackson- | 69 | 69 | 224 | 4,121 | 30 | 30 | 107 |  |
| Vieksburg |  |  |  | 10.018 |  |  | 212 | 3,320 |
| Yazoo city | ${ }_{4} 11$ | 302 | ${ }_{466}^{156}$ | ${ }^{14,359}$ |  |  | 119 | 3,144 |
| N.C., Greensbiro | 74 |  | ${ }_{384} 4$ | 20,518 | 1,285 | 1,285 | 1,852 | ${ }_{33,402}$ |
| Oklahoma- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. C., Greenvilie | 685 | 281 | 1,612 | ${ }^{76,581}$ | 1.000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 34,389 |
| Tenn., Memphis | 4,504 | 3,599 | 9,517 |  | 4,744 | 4,744 | 9,761 | 97,496 |
| Texas. Abllene | $\stackrel{1}{5}$ | 21 |  | 2,038 | 3 |  | 38 | ${ }_{279}^{124}$ |
|  |  |  | 95 | 4,138 | 3 | 3 | 10 |  |
| Dallas |  |  | 842 103 | - ${ }_{3,614}^{9,425}$ |  |  |  | 5,914 |
| Robsto | 2,002 |  | 190 | ${ }^{2}, 669$ | 1,928 | 1,928 | 2,021 | 1,303 |
| San Antonlo- | 476 | 465 | 57 | 812 | 47 | ${ }^{47}$ | 104 | ${ }^{1,421}$ |
| Texarki | ${ }_{245}^{10}$ | 144 | 202 | 6,303 | ${ }_{37}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 474 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,036 \\ & 3,144 \end{aligned}$ |

Total, 56 towns $\overline{13,183} \quad \overline{7,929} \quad \overline{29,673} 1332994 \quad 15,255 \quad 15,255 \quad \overline{32,499} \overline{776,015}$
includes the combined tonninn

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 19,276 bales and are to-night 556,979 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all towns have been 2,072 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:

| Shipped ${ }_{\text {S }}$ - | -1932- |  | -1931 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Auj. 1. | Week. | Since Aug. 1. |
| Via St. Louis | 66 | 310 | 1,020 | 1,020 |
| Via Mounds |  |  | 154 | 154 |
| Via Louisville -- | 75 |  | 18 \% | 18 \% |
| Via virginia. | 3,028 | 1,018 | 3.620 2 | 3,620 |
| Via other routes, |  |  |  |  |
| Total gross over | 27,875 | 3,328 | 7,580 | 7.580 |
| Deduct Shipments ${ }^{\text {der }}$ - |  |  |  |  |
| Overland to N . Y ., Bosto | 156 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}519 \\ 298 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}598 \\ 298 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Inland, \&c., from South | 742 | 573 | 3,710 | 3,710 |
| Total to be deducted | 926 | 701 | 4,527 | 4,527 |
| Leaving total net overland | ,949 | 2,627 | 3,053 | 3.053 |

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 26,949 bales, against 3,053 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 $426^{\circ}$ bales.
 markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended Aug. 5. | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wed'day. | Thursd'y. | Friday. |
| Galvesto | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.65 | 5.75 | 70 | 75 |
| New Orlean | ${ }_{5}^{5.60}$ | 5.60 | 5.50 | 5.60 | 5.50 | 5.55 |
| Savannah. | 5.80 | 5.81 | 5.69 | 5.79 | 5.72 | 5.78 |
| Norfolk | 5.95 | 6.00 5.76 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5.67}$ | 5.72 |
| Augusta | 5.88 | ${ }_{5}^{5.94}$ | 5.81 | 5.88 | 5.81 | 5.88 |
| Memphis.- | ${ }_{5}^{5.50}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.70}$ | 5.60 | ${ }_{5}^{5.50}$ | 5.70 | 5.70 |
| Litsto Rock- | $5{ }_{5} 5.45$ | 5 | 5.29 5.29 5 | 5.39 | 5.32 5.25 | 5.37 |
| Dallas | 5.45 | 5.35 5.35 | 5.25 | 5.35 | 5.25 | 5.30 5.30 |

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:


NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE ELECTS MEMBERS. -The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange elected on Aug. 2 the following to membership in the Exchange: Joseph Smith of Manchester, England; A. Gerald Eccles of Alexander Eccles \& Co. of Liverpool; George H. D. Herbert of G. H. Herbert \& Co. of Liverpool; D. E. Japhet of Houston, Texas; Joseph Klingenstein of Wertheim \& Co. of this city; Rensselaer W. Bertram Jr. of Herrick, Berg \& Co. of this city, and J. Robert Lindsay of Greenville, South Carolina.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.-Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that it has been abnormally warm in most sections of the cotton belt. In the western portion there has been little or no rain, but in the eastern portion there have been light to generous showers. The hot dry weather held weevils in check. Many places are in need of rain.

Texas.-The general condition of cotton in this State averages fair to good. Shedding continues, with some premature opening in the northeastern part.

Memphis, Tenn.-Cotton is making good progress.


The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the point named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

##  Memphishreve Vicksburg -..........- Above zero of gause.

## Dallas Cotton Exchange Weekly Crop Report

The Dallas Cotton Exchange each week publishes a very elaborate and comprehensive report covering cotton crop conditions in the different sections of Texas and also in Oklahoma and Arkansas. We reprint this week's report which is of date August 1 in full below:

## TEXAS.

WEST TEXAS.
Abilene (Taylor Co.).-Last week has been hot and dry, just what we need for the crop. Plant is not growing so rapidly but is fruiting nicely. Will need rain in about a week or 10 days but will not suffer materially
for 15 or 20 days. If we get rain in the next two weeks do not expect any for 15 or 20 days. If we get rain in the next two weeks do not expect any will be some movement by the first. Haskell (Haskell Co.). - Cotton doi
best in many years. general rain would be beneficial, lice working on the young cotton.

## NORTH TEXAS

Clarksville (Red River Co.).-Different reports on the present cotton crop are so varied that it is hard to form a definite opinion of its condition. However, I believe majority agree this year crop will not measure up in size as well as one last year. Crop is not suffering much from insect damage. Cause for the plant throwing off so much fruit in past several days must be attributed to weather. Some farmers have told me that plant seems to be showing signs of improvement in that it is beginning to bloom again. Still believe we have plenty time for cotton crop to make an improvement with ideal weather conditions. One or two opened bolls have been brought to town this week. If hot weather continues we will probably have our first bale between 12 th and 15 th of August.
Ennis (Ellis Co.).-About one third of crop in this section is taking normal growth and fruiting fairly well and about two thirds of crop has Crop is about two weeks lot fruiting well caused by weevils and fleas. rain in two weels ic hot late. Moisture plenty at present rain in two weeks if hot dry weather continues.
(Cooke Co.).-Weather past three or four weeks hot and dry has tended to ching well at this time A prolongation of present weather conditions might cause serious shedding (Collin
growing, shedding. With dry weather look for heavy shement, stopped Crop looks like about two thirds yield of last year
Wills Point (Van Zandt Co.).-High temperatures beneficial in checking insect damage, but late planted cotton suffering. We have the best stalk we have had in years, but it is not carrying the fruit that it should due to the fact that the insects have been very active this year. Prospects on an average are good, but with continued extremely hot weather which We have had for past week the yield per acre on lots of the cotton will be below the 10 -year average.

CENTRAL TEXAS.
Austin (Travis Co.).-Cotton deteriorating fast on account of dry weather Many fields stopped blooming and small bolls opening. Don't look anything like last year.
Cameron (Milam Co.).-Crop deteriorating fast, if have good rains in days believe will help. At present look like 45,000 bales this county. Lagrange (Fayette Co.).-Started picking here this past week. Weevil and dry weather caused some shedding. Looks like we will make abou $70 \%$ of last year's crop.
Taylor (Williamson Co.).-Weather hot and dry, cotton shedding badly. General rain needed. Deterioration will be heavy if it does not rain soon.

Cotton now opening prematurly. Crop looks to me about $75 \%$ of last season at this time.

Waxahatchie (Ellis Co.).-Cotton made good progress again this week. General rain within the next week woudl be benef'cial.

## EAST TEXAS

Jefferson (Marion Co.).-Cotton crop not doing well. Hot dry winds have caused serious shedding. Plant below normal in size, looks sick Some top blooms. We notice a number of dead plants.
Pallestine (Anderson Co.).- Orop continues to progress. Weather favor aable, hot and dry. Insect damage and shedding light, less tha normal Houston Co. received two first bales July 29. Expect other points this territory to receive first ba
around August 15th-20th

SOUTH TEXAS.
San Antonio (Bexar Co.). - Crop has been holding its own the past week Although local showers are still falling in this section and the extreme heat causing shedding. In some sections there is quite a bit of cotton dying as much as $50 \%$ in some fields. Boll weevils are also doing some damage but the heat is checking them to some extent. A few bales have been coming in this week and expect a fair movement next week.

## OKLAHOMA.

Chickasha (Grady Co.).-Cotton is making good progress, but will begin to deteriorate in few days unless we get rain; some weevil; but weather too to deteriorate in few days unless we get rain
hot and dry for them to do much famage.
Hugo (Choctaw Co.).-Heavy weevil infestation is receiving its toll. Crops consist of two to three bolls a verage on bottom, nothing in the middle and few squares and occasional bloom in top. Some farmers claim crop total failure. Older cotton looks like ' $t$ is thru w th nothing meuh done.

## ARKANSAS.

Blytheville (Mississippi Co.).-Past week has been dry with exception of light local rains. This, with the warm weather we have been having, has been very favorable for cotton. and if favorable conditions continue for three weeks this territory will make a normal crop. No insects.
Little Rock (Pulaski Co.).-In the Little Rock territory conditions are becoming very mixed. Some sections are needing rain while others are getting too much. Some sections are still grassy and if the rains continue may be abandoned. Weevils are showing up in many sections but damage not so far serious, however, present weather is favorable to insects. While some points may still need rain the territory as a whole would be imPine Bluff (Jefferson weather
Pine Bluff (Jefferson Co.). -Fine rains fell in this county since I reported last. It is raining to-day. Some complain of too much rain and spread of weevil, no damage done yet. We have fine promising cotton, corn, rice,
oats, alfalfa and garden truck.

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 stateceipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a state-
ment of the weekly movement from the plantations of that ment of the weekly movement from the plantations of that
part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

|  | Receipts at Ports. |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns. |  |  | ReceiptsfromPlantations. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. |
| May | 53,1 |  |  | ,664,135 | 112,593 |  |  |  |  |
| 13. | 62,170 | 27,481 | 74,760 | $1,622,896$ | 1,091,370 | 843,575 | 20,931 |  |  |
| 20 | 37,536 | 20,516 | 64,642 | 1,588,105 | $1,060,746$ | 809,649 | 2,745 |  | 30,716 |
| ${ }^{27}$ | 54,967 | 18,911 | 36,228 | 1,554,722 | ,037,599 | 778,788 | 21,584 |  | 5,367 |
| June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 30,591 | 18,600 | 31,419 | 1,497,915 | 973,071 | 714,860 | 2,326 |  |  |
| 17 | 24,783 | 16,977 | 36,511 | 1,476.605 | 943,151. | 687,981 | 3,473 |  |  |
| 24. | 40,793 | 21,134 | 32,659 | 1,450,054 | 910,874 | 665,467 | 14,242 |  | 10,145 |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44.758 34.435 | 17,602 13,152 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,256 \\ & 10.899 \end{aligned}$ | $1,430,563$ $1,409,172$ | 877,605 854,340 | 644,225 <br> 619,981 | 25,367 13,044 |  |  |
| 15 | 31,295 | 16,170 | 13,998 | 1,388,864 | 833,586 | 599,179 | 10,987 |  |  |
| 22 | 31,530 | 16,304 | 12,297 | 1,361,854 | 818,425 | 579,770 | 4,520 | 1,143 |  |
| 29. | 62,468 | 40,927 | 34,308 | 1,352,270 | 798,241 | 560,254 | 52,884 | 20.743 | 14,792 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | 98,633 | 12,986 | 62,50 | 1.332,9¢4 | 776,015 | 548,784 | 79,362 |  | 51,039 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 11931 are 19,337 bales; in 1930 were nil bales, and in 1929 were 51,039 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 98,638 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 79,362 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 19,276 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were nil bales and for 1930 they were 51,039 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:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season. | 1932. |  | 1931. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Season. | Week. | Season |
| Visible supply July | 7,792,942 |  | 6,892,094 |  |
| Visible supply Aug. 1 | 176.311 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.791,048 \\ 61.964 \end{array}$ |  | 6.892,094 |
| Bombay receipts to Au | 8.000 | 51.000 | 15,167 | 101.167 15.600 |
| Other India ship'ts to A | 1.000 |  | 7 7,000 | 7.000 |
| Alexandria receipts to A | 1.400 6.000 | 600 4.000 | 17,400 10,000 | 17.400 |
| Other supply to Aug. |  |  | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| Total snp Deduct $\qquad$ | 7,985,653 | 7.862.612 | 7.042,661 | 7,042,661 |
| Visible supply Aug | 7.724,558 | 7,724.558 | $6,761,235$ | 6,761,235 |
| Total takings to A | 261.095 | 138.054 | 281.426 |  |
| Of which Americ | 205.695 | 95.454 | 185.026 | 185,026 |
| Of which other | 55.400 | 42.600 | 96.400 | 196,400 |

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil., Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. $a$ This total embraces since Ang. 1 the total estimated consumpstion by
Southern mills 40,000 bales in 1932 and 100,000 bales in $1931-$ takings not being a vailable and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners. 98,054 bales in 1932 and 181,426 bales in 1931 , of which
55,454 bales and 85,026 bales American. $b$ Estimated.

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INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS. The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all Indian ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1, as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

| Receipts at- |  |  | 1932 |  | 1931. |  | 1930 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{gathered}$ | Week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week. | Since Aug. 1 |
| bay-............... |  |  | 8,000 | 5,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 10,0 | 10,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports } \\ & \text { from- } \end{aligned}$ | For the Week. |  |  |  | Stince Aug. 1. |  |  |  |
|  | Great | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Contti- } \\ \text { nent. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Japande China. | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- } \\ & \text { nent. } \end{aligned}$ | Japan \& China. | Total. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bombay- } \\ 1932 \\ 1931 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 25,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,000 \\ & 40,000 \\ & 22.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,000 \\ & 40,000 \\ & 47.000 \end{aligned}$ | -...- | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ 25,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 4,000 \\ 22,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 40,000 \\ 47,000 \end{array}$ |
| 1930 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Ind | 4,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 3,000 \\ & 4,000 \end{aligned}$ | -...- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 7,000 \\ & 4,000 \end{aligned}$ | 4,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000 \\ & 4,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.000 \\ & 4,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1931 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total all- } \\ 1932 \ldots \\ 1931 \ldots \\ 1930 \ldots \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{1,000} 4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 29,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,000 \\ & 40.00 \\ & 22,000 \\ & \hline 20, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,000 \\ & 47,000 \\ & 51,000 \end{aligned}$ | 4,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 29,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 40,000 \\ 22,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.000 \\ 47,000 \\ 51,000 \\ 51, ~ \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 7,000 bales. Exports for all India ports record a decrease of 25,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 39,000 bales.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.-We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

| Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 3. | 1932. |  | 1931. |  | 1930. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) <br> This week <br> Since Aug. 1 ..... | $\begin{aligned} & 7,000 \\ & 3,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 87,000 \\ 87.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 1,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Exports (bales) | This Week, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | This Week. | Since | This Week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |
| To Liverpool...-- | 3,000 4.000 | 1,500 2,000 | 4,000 4,000 | 4,000 4.000 | 1,000 3,000 | ${ }^{1,000}$ |
| To Continent and India- | 3.000 | 1,500 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Total exports | 10,000 | 5,000 | 26.000 | 26,000 | 8.000 | 8.000 |

Note.-A cantar is 99 lbs Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.
This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aug. 3 were This statement shows that the receipts for the week
7,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 10,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET-Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in yarns is active and in cloths is quiet. Manufacturers cannot sell. We give prices to-day below and leave those of previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.


SHIPPING NEWS.-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 126,712 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows: GALVESTON-To Liverpool-July 28-West Tacook, 3.315 July 30-Ninian, 1,600-W. West Tacook, 233...July $30-1$
To Ninianester-July 28 To Havian, 400 Iuly 28 - H fringham, 1.052 ...Aug. 3 - Nashaba, To $\frac{982}{}$ Dunkirk-July $2 \overline{8}-$ Effingham, 150.....Aug. 3 -Nashaba, To Ghent July 28 Efringham, 750 Aug, ${ }^{10}$ N-Nashaba, 1000




 To Fiume-
To Oporto-
To Passages Aug. 1-Prusa, 200-Nitonian, 14,641-.-Aug. 4
To Manchester- July 30-Nitonian, i,869...Aug. 4-Liberty
To Japan-July Aras Brastus 200
To Hamburg-July 29 Dalfram, 1.195
TEXAS OITYY-To Bremen-July $30-$ Minden,
PENSACOLA-To Bremen-July 29 - Yelhaven, $1.617 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . ~$

SAN FRANCISCO-To England-? - - 111
To Germany-? ? ? 50
To China- ?- 245
MOBILE To Have July 26 -san Jose, 340
BILE-To Have July 26 -San Jose 340
To Bordeaux-July 26 San Jose, 369
To Dunkirk-Jwly
To Dunkirk-July 26 - San Jose. 100
To Ghent-July 26 - San Jose, 150 . 150
To Bremen- July 28 Yselhaven, 2,090
To Rotterdam-July 28 Yselhaven, 35


To Manchester-30y Effingham, 1,07
To Havre July
To Dunnkirk July 30 Effingham, 50
To Ghent-July 30 - Effingham, 1,02


To B.at5e-ona-July $29-$ Mar Negro, 2,736
To $\begin{aligned} & 1,320-\text { Geno-July } 30 \text { Cody, } \\ & \text { To Venice-July } 28 \text {-Alberta, } 848 \text { Aug. } 1 \text {-Marina } 0,3,6 \overline{2}\end{aligned}$
To Venice-July 28-Alberta, 848
To Trieste July 28 Alberta, 690
To Lisbon-Aus. 3-Prusa, 205
To


To Japan-July 29 - Fernmoor, 1,749 ...-Aug. 4 - Yuri Maru.

To Hest Moreland 303
To Durerk July So San Jose, 300---Aug. 3 -Topeka, 900 -:-



To Rotterdam-100 land
To Ghent-July 31-West Moreland 500
To China-Aug, 1 -Patrick Henry, 4.
To La PazuJuly 28 Suriname, 100
To Guayaquil-July 28 Surin

 To Hamburg-July 28 - Eglantine, 100
 COTTON FREIGHTS.-Current rates for cotton from
New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

|  | ${ }_{\text {Hioh }}$ | Stand- |  | ${ }_{\text {Den }}^{\text {Hf}}$ |  |  |  | Stand- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pool | . 45 c . | ${ }_{\text {. }{ }^{\text {aracac }} \text {. }}$ | Stockhol | Dens | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {ard. }}$. 6. | Shanghal | Denstiv. |  |
| nchest | .450. | . 60 c . | Trieste | ${ }^{\text {.50c. }}$ | .65c. | Bombay | 40 c . | .55c. |
| Antwer | ${ }^{455}$. | .600. | Frume | ${ }^{500}$ | .65c. | Bremen | ${ }_{45 \mathrm{c}}^{45 \mathrm{c}}$. | . 6000 . |
| Havre ${ }_{\text {Rotterdam }}$ | . 35 c . | . 50 c . | ${ }^{\text {Lisporto }}$ | ${ }^{460 \mathrm{c} .}$ | . 750. | Piraeus | ${ }_{75}$ | . 900. |
| Genoa | .400. | . 55 c . | Barcelona | . 35 c . | .50. | Salonica | ${ }^{750}$. | . 850 |
| Osio | .50c. | . 65 c. | Japan |  |  | Vente | 50c. | 650 |

LIVERPOOL.-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, \&c., at that port:

| $\underset{\text { Forwarded }}{ }$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } 15 \\ & 45000 \\ & 590,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } 22 . \\ 42.000 \\ 590.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } 29 . \\ & 43,000 \\ & 590,000 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 5. <br> 31,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Of which An |  |  |  | 266,000 |  |  |
| Total imports |  |  | 14,000 7,000 | 37.000 12.000 | 31,000 6,000 | 61,000 38.000 |
| Or which |  |  | 135,000 | 128,000 | 137,00064,000 | 138,0069,00 |
| Amountich Ame |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| each day of the past week and the daily closing prices ofspot cotton have been as follows: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot. | Saturday | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Frida |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market. } \\ & 12: 15 \\ & \text { P. M. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Dull. | Moderate demand. | Moderate demand. | Quiet. |
| Mld Upl'ds |  |  | 4.68 d . | 4.61 d | 4.69 c . | 4.69 d . |
| Sales.- |  |  | --.- |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Futures. } \\ \text { Market } \\ \text { opened } \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Qutet, un- } \\ \text { ch'gd to } \\ \text { pts. dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Qulet, 2 pornts decline | $\begin{gathered} \text { Steady. } \\ \text { sto } \text { pts. } \\ \text { advance. } \end{gathered}$ | Barley st'y <br> 4 to 5 pts. <br> decline. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { Market, } \\ 4 \end{array} \\ & \text { P. M. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Quiet, } \\ 5 \text { to } 6 \text { pts. } \\ \text { decline. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Quiet, } \\ 7 \text { to } 8 \text { pts. } \\ \text { deelline. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Steady, 11 to 13 pts advance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sirm. } \begin{array}{l} \text { Fio } 8 \text { pts. } \\ \text { docline. } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 30 \\ & \text { tug. } 5 . \end{aligned}$ | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs |  |  | ri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  p.m.p.m.p.m.p.m.p.m.D.m.D. m. D. m. D. m. p. m. D. m. D.m. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Contr | d. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$HoIT- | d. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$HOLI-DAY. |  | d. d. | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  | c. |
| September-- |  |  |  | ${ }_{4.42}^{4.41}{ }_{4}^{4.40}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4.58}^{4.58}$ |
| October. |  |  |  | 4.43 4.41 | 4.51 | 4.53 |  | 4.60 |
| November |  |  |  | 4.45 4.48 4.468 |  | ${ }_{4.55}^{4.55}$ |  | ${ }_{4.65}^{4.62}$ |
| January (1933) |  |  |  | 4.514 .49 | 4.59 | 4.62 |  | - |
| ${ }^{\text {February }}$ |  |  |  | 4.54 4.57 4.55 4.55 |  |  |  |  |
| Arril |  |  |  | $4.60{ }_{4}^{4.59}$ |  | 4.71 |  | 4.7 |
| Mane. |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.65}{ }_{4}^{4.63} 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| July. |  |  |  | 4.68 4.66 |  |  |  |  |
| Augist. |  |  |  | 4.70 4.68 | 4.784 |  |  |  |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 51932.
FLOUR was quiet but inclined to be firm. On the 3rd inst. prices advanced 10c. Later spring wheat flour declined.

WHEAT has been inclined to be encouraged by a higher stock market and talk of the organization of a big pool to stock market and talk of the organization of a big pool to
stabilize prices. But profit-taking and the lack of an export demand for American hard wheat have been drawbacks.

Financial Chronicle
Aug. 61932

On July 30 prices declined $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. The market showed the effects of realizing, though one estimate was only 453 ,-
000,000 bushels of winter and $246,000,000$ bushels of spring, 000,000 bushels of winter and $246,000,000$ bushels of spring, or a total of $699,000,000$ bushels, or $38,000,000$ bushels less than the Government estimate of July 1 and $195,000,000$ bushels under last year's crop of $894,000,000$ bushels. But the technical position was considered rather weaker after the recent heavy covering on an advance. Some bought at Chicago and sold in Minneapolis in the belief that hedging sales in the Northwest will exceed the milling demand. Profit-taking was the rule in most markets. But this was partly offset by the rise in the stock market.
On the 1st inst. prices ended $\%$ c. lower, with Liverpool and Winnipeg closed and fears of heavy hedging sales by the Northwest. Some Canadian reports suggested that the three Provinces will have a crop of $430,000,000$ to $480,000,000$ bushels, one of the largest on record, and comparing with bushels, one of the largest on record, and comparing with
$284,000,000$ in 1931 and a 10 -year average of $385,000,000$ $284,000,000$ in 1931 and a 10-year average of $385,000,000$
bushels. The American spring wheat crop is generally expected to make a good showing despite recent heat and drouth, though possibly not so good as that of a month ago. The steady rise in the stock market was not ignored, and wheat did not act badly.

On the 2nd inst. prices ended 2c. lower on local and Eastern selling and hedging pressure, with no rallying power perceptible. Also the spring wheat crop estimates averaged $273,000,000$ bushels against $106,000,000$ last year. The total for this year was $32,000,000$ bushels less than on July 1. whereas a decrease of $50,000,000$ bushels had been expected. Less damage was done in the American Northwest and in Canada by heat and drouth than had been expected. And after allowing for crop loss and carryover, local statisticians figure that North America has a prospective total of about $1,650,000,000$ bushels available for the $1932-33$ season, or nearly the same as last year, and enough for exports of close to $700,000,000$ bushels after allowing for domestic requirements and for a normal carryover. Liverpool closed $3 / 8$ to 1c. lower than on Saturday, the reduction of $10 \%$ in the French foreign wheat quota being a factor. Winnipeg was 2 to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower than on Saturday. Export sales of Manitobas were estimated at about $1,000,000$ bushels. The technical position was improved.

On the 3rd inst. prices advanced $13 / 4$ c., with stocks rising and rumors that a pool was buying for long account. Eastern operators, it was said, were rebuying after recent heavy liquidation. It was rumored that a pool, believing prices unwarrantably low, were buying not only wheat but also corn, butter, eggs, hides, \&c., as well as foreign exchange on countries on a silver basis. Wall Street was to some extent influenced by these rumors. The sales of wheat for export in two days were estimated at $2,000,000$ bushels.

On the 4th inst. prices advanced about 2 c . on a shar rise in stocks and persistent reports that a big stabilizing pool was to be organized. Later on, however, profit-taking wiped out the advance, leaving prices practically unchanged for the day. It is said that the formation of a powerful pool to operate in wheat has been brought about which will have about $\$ 30,000,000$ to carry on its operations, and in all probability will be managed by Arthur W. Cutten, of Chicago. Some argue that conditions in wheat are believed such that a substantial rise in price can be brought about, especially after hedging operations are over, which usually is around Sept. 1. The Farm Board's holdings of wheat have been reduced to about $50,000,000$ bushels, including both spot and futures, from $250,000,000$ bushels a little more than a year ago. The plan, it is said, calls for the purchase of remaining holdings of the Farm Board, which for more than a year has been keeping it in a semi-demoralized state because the Farm Board has been a heavy seller of wheat on the upturns. With the Farm-Board out of the wheat market and with the prospects of the smallest wheat crop in the United States since 1925, some are hopeful as to the future of prices. The winter wheat crop in this country is estimated at about $440,000,000$ bushels against $789,000,000$ last year, a decrease of about $550,000,000$ bushels, though the spring wheat crop is estimated at more than double the $105,000,000$ bushels harvested last year. While Canada is expected to market a much larger wheat crop than in 1931, reports from Europe are to the effect that the wheat yield will probably, judging from present appearances, be much smaller than that of last year.

To-day prices closed $7 / 8$ to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher, with better cables and dry weather in the Northwest. The lifting of hedges against 800,000 bushels of wheat lost in a Chicago elevator fire was also a bracing factor. And the strength of the stock market helped. There was considerable profit-taking and selling against privileges on the rise, which caused some reaction, but a good demand came in and prices quickly rallied. Weekly trade reports were bullish, and news from Russia was unfavorable. Winnipeg closed $5 / 8$ to $7 / 8 c$. higher. Minneapolis was up 1c. Hedging pressure was not heavy. Mills absorbed outside selling at Minneapolis. Export sales were estimated at 400,000 to 500,000 bushels of Manitoba. Exports from the Southern Hemisphere this week were $2,783,000$ bushels against $3,384,000$ last year. Final prices show an advance for the week of $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
daily olosing prices of bonded wheat at new york.
October-


DAILY Closing prioes of wheat in New York. No. 2 red -............................
DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF September
December






## 

$\qquad$ When Made-
July 181932
July 161932

INDIAN CORN advanced for a time, with country offerings moderate but outside interest has been small. Cash houses have been selling, and the crop prospects are good. On July 30 prices ended $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower for July and unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher on distant months. Little rain fell in the West. Miller estimated the crop at $2,995,000,000$ bushels, or $172,000,000$ bushels less than the Government estimate of a month ago. Last year's crop was $2,558,000,000$ bushels. Country offerings were small, but the shipping demand was poor.
On the 1 st inst. prices declined $3 / 4$ to 1 c. on beneficial rains in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, and greatly increased selling of old corn by the country. The sales to arrive were some 500,000 bushels. Hedging sales and local selling also counted against the price. The crop prospects are considered good. On the 2nd inst, prices declined $11 /$ to $11 / c$ and ended at about the lowest as more beneficial rains fell and the crop, in the judgment of some, seems to point to $2,990,000,000$ bushels, the largest in nine years. It is only $5,000,000$ bushels under the Government estimate of July 1. Everybody seemed to be bearish.
On the 3 rd inst. prices advanced $11 / 8$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., partly, it was supposed, owing to Wall Street buying and smaller offerings. Crop and weather reports were favorable. On the 4th inst. prices advanced 1 to $11 / 4 c$., but reacted on realizing in a smaller market, ending $1 / \mathrm{s}$ c. lower to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The technical position and the crop reports continued to be favorable. To-day prices ended unchanged to $3 / \mathrm{sc}$. lower. Early prices were higher, with wheat, but later on came a reaction on favorable weather and profit-taking. Chicago booked 100,000 bushels to arrive. There was a good cash demand. Final prices are $1 / 2$ to $7 / 8 c$. lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEWAYORK.

## No. 2 yellow-........................ DAILY OLOSING PRIOES OF

## September

Dece
May
Ne

OATS have kept pace with the ups and downs of other grain without developing individual features of special interest. On July 30 prices declined $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 c$., owing to hedging sales. Good-sized receipts were expected on Aug, 1 At the same time the eash demand was active in the sampla market, all offerings being readily taken. Winnipeg advanced $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on July, and it was said that private settlements would probably have to be made. On the 1st inst. prices declined $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on local and Northwestern hedge selling coincident with receipts at Chicago of 535 cars, the largest so far this season. Some think that despite some holding back by farmers stocks at Chicago, it is believed, are likely to increase materially in the near future. On the 2nd inst. prices closed $\%$ c. lower. They went to a new low. The crop suggested is $1,246,000,000$ bushels, or nearly $30,000,000$ bushels larger than a month ago, while last year's yield was $1,112,000,000$ bushels. On the 3rd inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher, after touching new lows early. Receipts are expected to be moderate, with prices so low. On the 4th inst. prices closed unchanged after some early advance. To-day prices ended unchanged, being largely governed by the movement of other grain. Final prices are $1 / 2$ to $\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{c}$ c. lower for the week.

DAILY OLOSING PRIOES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.


## September Decenber.





RYE has moved with pretty close conformity to the $27 / 1 / 8$ tuations in wheat, with no signs of export business. On July 30 prices advanced $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on a local demand that easily took the offerings. On the 1st inst. prices declined $5 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ c., largely under the influence of lowered prices for other grain. On the 2nd inst. prices declined $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. The crop is estimated at $43,000,000$ bushels against some $33,000,000$ last year. On the 3rd inst. prices advanced $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. in a small market. On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower, its fluctuations corresponding pretty closely to those in wheat. To-day prices closed $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2 c$. higher, in sympathy
with the rise in wheat. Final prices are $7 / 8$ to $1 c$. lower for the week.
DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO. September $\qquad$

 Closing quotations were as follows:

## GRATs, New York-



Corn, New York-
No. 2 yellow, rail.........453
No. 3 yellow, all rail....... Barley
Ch.
Chicago, cash. c.i.. domestic.

## FLOUR.

 Spring patents-
Cloars, Firstspring Soft winter straights-Hard winter straights
Hard winter patents..-
Hard winter clears Seminola,
Oats goods
Corn flour ods-1...5illi Hard winter patents..
Hard winter clears.-
Fancy Minn. patents. $\qquad$ 3.20@ …-

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. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:


| Recetpts at - | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Rye. | Barley. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



32 loss.
15,000
Baitimore
Norfolk
Now Orleans
Galveston.
Montreal.
Boston
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Total wk. } 1932 & 301,000 & 3,174,000 & 244,000 & 221,000 & 277,000 & 191,000 \\ \text { Since Jan. } 1 \text { '32 } & 9,529,000 & 81,075,000 & 3,393,000 & 4,589,000 & 10,007,000 & 4,087,000\end{array}$
 * Recelpts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports through bills of lading.
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, July 30 1932, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat. | Corn. | Flour. | Oats. | Rye. | Barley. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | Bushels. 692,000 | Bushels. 38,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels. } \\ 23,240 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Boston Norfolk |  |  | 2,000 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Mobile | 80.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orlea | 6,000 | 1,000 | 8,000 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Montrea | 1,731,000 |  | 51,000 | 144,000 | 190,000 | 191,000 |
| Sorel Halifa | 924,000 |  | 3,000 |  | 86,000 |  |
| Total week 1932 | 3,433,000 | 39,000 | 91,240 |  |  |  |
| Same week 1931.... | 2,522,000 | , | 107,848 | 198,000 | 40,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 191,000 \\ & 501,000 \end{aligned}$ |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 11932 is as follows:

| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to- | Flour. |  | Wheat. |  | Corn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { July } 30 \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { July } 30 \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { July } 30 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kins | Barrels. 46,065 | Barrels. 139,022 | Bushels. 1.305,000 | Bushels. 4.041000 | ushels. | 38 |
| Continent. | 28,030 | 90,164 | 2,070,000 | 8,819,000 |  |  |
| So, and Cent. Am- | 1,000 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 1,181,000 |  | 2,000 |
| West Indies---- | 7.000 | 33,000 | 9,000 | 16,000 | 1,000 | 14,000 |
| Brit. No. Am. ${ }^{\text {Other countries.-- }}$ | 8.145 | 2,000 21,000 | 48,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1931. | 91,240 | 297,186 704,519 | $3,433,000$ $2,522,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,172,000 \\ & 14,824,000 \end{aligned}$ | 39,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 155,000 \\ 26,000 \end{array}$ |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, July 30, were as follows:


#### Abstract

| GRAIN STOCKS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States- | Wheat, bush. | Corn. bush. | Oats, bush. | Rye, bush. | Barley, bush. |
| Boston | 634,000 |  | 4,000 | 1.000 |  |
| New York | 1,254,000 | 148,000 | 79,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| " |  | 316,000 | 57,000 |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 3,238,000 | 78,000 | 27,000 | 5,000 |  |
| Baltimore | 4,037,000 | 35,000 | 30,000 | 31,000 | 1,000 |
| Newport News | 585,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,188,000$ $1,510,000$ | 88,000 | 34,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Galveston. <br> Fort Worth | $1,510,000$ $5,864,000$ | 72,000 | 1,112,000 | 2,000 | 58,000 34,000 |
| Wichita. | 2,214,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Hutchinson | 5,784,000 | 19,000 |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph. | 6,124,000 | 45,000 | 332,000 |  |  |
| Kansas City | 40,287,000 | 30,000 | 67,000 | 40,000 | 83,000 |
| Omaha | 17,725,000 | 172,000 | 429,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 |
| Sloux Cit | 1,200,000 | 12,000 | 75,000 |  | 6.000 |
| St. Louis- | 7,693,000 | 265,000 | 418,000 | 4,000 |  |
| Indlanapolls | 1,629,000 | 708,000 | 634,000 |  |  |
| Peoria. | 3,000 |  | 239,000 |  |  |
| Chicago | 17,879,000 | 4,300,000 | 3,680,000 | 1,985,000 | 160,000 |
| On Lakes- | 247,000 |  |  |  |  |
| M11waukee | 6,318,000 | 120,000 | 448,000 | 187,000 | 159,000 |
| Minneapoll | 20,454,000 | 19,000 | 1,976,000 | 3,476,000 | 1,008,000 |
| Duluth | 12,983,000 | 10,000 | 918,000 20,00 | $1,631,000$ 32,000 | 129,000 |
| Toledo | -Figures un | btainable. |  |  |  |
| Buffal | 10,764,000 | 3,963.000 | 690,000 | 951,000 | 63,000 |
| On Can | 458,000 55,000 | 495,000 90,000 |  |  |  |  $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total July } & 30 & 1932 \ldots-170,255,000 & 10,985,000 & 11,269,000 & 8,942,000 \\ 1,789,000 \\ \text { Total July } & 23 & 1932,-168,720,000 & 11,244,000 & 10,277,000 & 8,805,000 \\ 1,738,000 \\ \text { Total Aug. } 1 & 1931,--212,675,000 & 8,184,000 & 7,392,000 & 9,070,000 & 3,434,000\end{array}$ Note.-Bonded grain not Included above: Barley, New York, 1,000 ; total, 1,000 New York afloat. 669,000; Buffalo, 2,494,000; Buffalo afloat, 282,000; Canal, New 869,000 : total, $5,576,000$ bushels, against $8,145,000$ bushes in 1931 . Wheat. Corn,


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian- | Wheat, | Corn, <br> bush. | Oats, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye, } \\ \text { bush. } \end{gathered}$ | Barley, |
| Montreal. | 7,434,000 |  | 316,000 | 1,388,000 | 250,000 |
| Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur | 50,030,000 |  | 2,559,000 | 2,548,000 | 1,144,000 |
| Other Canadian | 21,638,000 |  | 1,368,000 | 103.000 | 222,000 |
| Total July 301932 | 79,102,000 |  | 4,243,000 | 4,039,000 | 1,616,000 |
| Total July $231932 .$. | 82,125,000 |  | 3,561,000 | 4,018,000 | 1,734,000 |
| Total Aug. 1 1931... | 62,640,000 |  | 3,959,000 | 10,646,000 | 7,624,000 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Summary- } \\ \text { American --..............170,255,000 } & 10,985,000 & 11,269,000 & 8,942,000 & 1,789,000\end{array}$




The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, July 29, and since July 21932 and July 1 1931, are shown in the following

| Exports. | Wheat. |  |  | Corn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { July } 29 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 2 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & \text { 1931. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { July } 29 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 2 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer- | Bushels. $6,513,000$ | Bushels. $22,524,000$ | Bushels. $27,815,000$ | Bushels. $6,000$ | Bushets. <br> 167,000 | Bushels. 117,00 |
| Argentina--- | 498,000 | 3,238,000 | 9,365,000 | 6,650,000 | 29,893,000 | 47,794,00 |
| Australla .-. | 1,624,000 | 7,746,000 | 15,784,000 |  |  | , |
| Oth. countr's | 696,000 | 2,840,000 | 5,192,000 | 196,000 | 1,020,000 | 1,429,000 |
| Total | 9,331,000 | 36,556,000 | 60,636,000 | 7,303,000 | 33,937,000 | 49,578,000 |

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 3.-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Aug. 3, follows:
The week brought a reaction to considerably cooler weather in practically
all sections from the Plains States eastward, though it continued abnormally warm in the Southwest, and moderately warmer than normal in the Southeast. Rainfall was mostly spotted. from the Ohio Valley northeastward, northward and, in most places, northwestward. The relatively coolest weather occurred in the eastern Lake region, where some stations reported weekly mean temperatures as much
as 4 degrees below normal. In most of the South, especially the west Gulf area, warm weather continued, with sections from Oklahoma southward reporting average temperatures for the week from 3 to 6 degrees above normal. especially the interior of the Pacific Northwest where weekly mean temperatures were 3 to 5 degrees subnormal
The table shows also that farrly well distrimibuted-in many places generous Mains occurred over the northern half of the country east of the Rocky Some heavy rains fell in the northern Mississippi Valley area where a number of stations reported weekly totals around 5 inches. The amounts were
mostly tight in the Atlantic States north of North Carolina, while a large mostly light in the Atlantic States north of North Carolina, while a large area or the Southwest, especially Texas, had practically a rainless week.
While much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains is still needing rain, local showers, which were rather widespread in sections of the interior at the close of the week, were timely and helpful, especially over the northern
half of the country. The sections most benefited include Nebraska South Dakota, southern Iowa, northern Missouri, central and southern Hllinois,
nearly all of Indiana, Michigan and Now York. In addition, the severely drouthy conditions in many localitites of the south Atlantic States were relieved by generous rains, but at the same time in a good many places of
these areas dry weather continues. Rain is urgently needed in a number tese States, especially in the midddie Aallantic areat Kentucky Tennessee,
Texas, most of Oklahoma, much of Missouri, northern Iowa and less genTexas, most of Oklahoma, muc
erally in some other localities.
Farm work made good progress during the week, and crops developed rapidly, but deterioration was reported from many dry areas. The harvest of spring wheat is well along-practically fimished in the southern hale of
the belt-and threshing proceeded satisfactorily. Ideal harvest weather prethe belt -and threshing proceoded satisfactorily. Ideal harvest weather pre-
vailed in the wheat sections of the Pacific Northwest where the recent cooler weather has been favorable in retarding too rapid ripening of grain.
SMALL GRAINS. Threshing winter wheat has been largely completed in the main sections or the beit and this work is well along to the northern and are now general throughout most of the area. In some sections the previous hot, dry weather caused premature ripening, with disappointing
yields resulting, while in others the grain was cut early to ayold grassyields resulting, while in others the grain was cut early to avoid grass-
hopper damage. Harvest weather was nearly ideal in the Pacific Northwest, while cooi weather toughened the straw and slowed ripening. country, with variable results noted. Flax is badly burned locally in northcental sections and the late crop is reported poor. Rice needs rain in the
central and west Gulf areas, while cool weather retarded growth locally in California.
While recent cooler weather and many local showers over considerable
areas of the corn belt have been very helpful the warm and mostly dry areas of the corn belt have been very helpful, the warm and mostly dry
conditions during the last few weeks have resuited in more or less damage to the corn crop in many sections of the country. Showers were of most benefit in Michigan, Indiana, parts of llinois, southern Iowa, South
Dakota-and Nebraska. The crop in the extreme western portion of the
belt, especially in central and western Nebraska, the western half of Kansas
and the uplands of Oklahoma, has suffered heavy deterioration; while that on light soils in much of Missouri has been harmed considerably.
In Iowa the crop has deteriorated steadily, except in the extreme southern Inties, with serious and, in pledes irreparable damage oxtreme southern
countiver considerable
northwestern areas; tassels were kilied and silk damaged or burned. In northwestern areas; tassels were kilied and silk damaged or burned. In
northern Illinois dryness has been detrimental, and in the south there has
been considerable damase in the central part of the State the crop continues northern Ilinois dryness has been detrimental, and in the south there has
been considerable damage; in the central part of the State the crop continues
mostly good to excellent. In Indiana some damage has been done., but
recent showers will be very helpful, while in Ohio the crop is still mostly fair
to very good, though needing rain in many sections. Much of Kentucky
The Weather Bureau furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:
Virginia.- Richmond: Temperatures somewhat above normal: rainfall
negligible, except in southeastern truck counties and scattered localities along
southern border. Serious drouth conditions over remainder of State damag-
ing or ruining growing crops, especially corn, meadows, pastures, alfalfa and southern border. Serious drouth conditions over remainder of State damag-
ing or ruining growing crops, especially corn, meadows, pastures, alfalfa and
northern gardens; some injury to southern tobacco. Cotton, peanuts and ing or ruining growing crops, especiany corn, meadows, pastures, alfats and
northern gardens; some injury to southern tobacco. Cotton, peanuts and
Great Valley fruit doing well. Southeastern truck and melons excellent. Great Valley fruit doing well. Southeastern truck and melons excellent.
North Carolina.-Raleigh: Temperatures about norma, with scattered
showers, but considerable portion without sufficient moisture. Crops re-
vived where showers, but considerable portion without sufficient moisture. Crops re-
vived where rains occurred, but condition spotted and only fair, as a whole; many early crops, especially upland corn, damaged beyond recovery. Progress of cotton varied from poor to good; considerable shedding. Warm-
est and driest July of record at Raleigh.
South Carolina, Columbia: Intermittent showers badly distributed. South Carolina,-Columbia: Intermittent showers badly distributed.
Early lowland corn, late corn, sweet potatoes and minor crops improved in
most sections, but most upland crops, except cotton, badly fired by previous
dryness. Cotton progressing slowly, with increased squaring and blooming,
 and condition of cotion generally fair; wome shedding and fruiting still poor
in some places; rains favored weevil activity locally; opening in south. in some places; rains favored weevil activity locally; opening in south.
Lowland corn mostly good; late crop fair advance, though needing rain in
some places. Sweet potatoes, peanuts and cane generally good. Florida.-Jacksonville: Scattered light showers in central and south rains needed. Moderate showers and locally heavy rains in north and ex-
Mone treme northwest resulted in much improvement. Corn, sweet potatoes,
oats, cane and rice generally fair to good. Progress of cotton generally very good and condition good, Citrus generally satisfactory.
Alabama.-Montgomery: Averaged somewhat warm; frequent showers, locally heavy. Progress and condition of corn, sweet potatoes, truck, ranges,
pastures and miscellaneous crops mostly fair to good. Progress and conpastures and miscellaneous crops mostly fair to good. Progress and con-
dition of cotton poor to good, but mostly fair to good; rains helpful in some
places, but too much in other localities caused slight to considerable shedding places, but too much in other localities caused slight to considerable shedding and favored weevil activity; opening beginning in extreme sounhat warm.
Mississippi.-Vicksburg: Frequent light rains and somewhat Progress of cotton rather poor to fairly good; conditions mostly favoring
weevil activity; undue shedding checked. Progress of corn poor to fair, depending on rain. Progress of gardens, pastures and truck generally fair. Louisiana.-New Orleans: Local light to moderate showers somewhat
modified temperatures in southeast, but elsewhere weather hot and mostly
dry. Young corn firing locally in north and west and pastures, meadows,
rice and gardens needing rain, though rice and sweet potatoes generally growing well. Progress and condition of cotton irregular; fruiting well in
southwest, but mostly fruiting poorly elsewhere, with local rains favoring southwest, but mostly fruiting poorly elsewhere, with local rains favoring
increased weevil activity in east; some premature opening and local reports increased weevil activity in east, some premature open
ing general in south half; hot in all sections, with practically no rain; hot, premature opening in northeast and some root rot in central and southeast, Corn practically made; mostly in good condition, but badly fired on dry, minor crops and pastures deteriorating because of dryness. General rain badly needed.
Oklahoma.-Oklahoma City: Intensely hot; sunshine excessive; moderate and southwest. Threshing wheat practically completed. Progress of corn fair to very good in north and east, but deteriorated or made only poor advance in southwest where firing on dry uplands; condition generally very
good on bottoms, but poor to only fair on uplands. Progress and condition good on bottoms, but poor to only fair on uplands. Progress and condition
of cotton fair to good; fruiting fairly well, but needing rain in south-central
and west; some shedding in dry areas. Pastures and minor crops deterioratand west; some sh
ing fast in west.
ittle Rock: Progress of cotton good to excellent, except in a few localities where rather poor; condition good to very good in most por-
tions and poor to fairly good elsewhere. Progress of corn very good to excellent, except in some northeastern counties where soil dry; some nearly potatoes, melons, cantaloupes and other truck
Tennessee.-Nashville: Drouth continues over three-fourths of State, further damaging corn, although condition very good where rains occurred.
Progress of cotton fair; condition fairly good; rain needed. Tobacco burning badly; general condition fair. Vegetables and grass suffering in most areas Kentucky. - Louisville: Temperatures mostly moderate. Th in most rareas.
Lo rain in
southwest and in bluegrass region improved all crops. Corn fair to very southwest and in bluegrass region improved all crops. Corn fair to very
good; firing on slopes and thinner soils, but holding fairly well on good
lands. Tobacco poor to fair; early blooming prematurely and firing in most lands. Tobacco poor to fair; early blooming prematurely and firing in most
districts; late very small and stationary, pastures deteriorating; gardens,
truck and field tomatoes seriously affected.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Aug. 51932.
The improvement, basically seasonal, which had its inception last week in textile markets, has gone decidedly further in the present week, as buyers, infected with the confidence which is spreading over the country as a result of the consistent rise in security and raw commodity values, have acquired confidence in textile values and proceeded to replenish their greatly depleted stocks. All divisions have participated to some extent, and wool, silk, cotton and rayon textiles are all registering a firmer undertone as well as expanded activity. In Wall Street it is thought by many observers that the lowest prices for raw materials have been seen, this view being based as much on the theory that they could not go down much further, as upon the other one, current in financial markets, that the country is on the verge of a substantial business recovery. Textile men, taking into account the drastically reduced stocks of goods in distributing, retail and producing channels alike, are generally tending to adopt a similarly "bullish" viewpoint. All observers concur in the belief that textile markets are in an excellent position to respond to any genuine betterment in demand. In cotton goods, the past few days have witnessed a marked upturn in volume sales of print cloths and broadcloths, especially toward the end of the week, after buyers had convinced themselves that prices, for the moment at any rate, are very steady and likely to go higher. Indeed, such changes as have occurred so far, though slight, have been generally on the constructive side. A fairly broad business in other constructions is also reported Silk goods have responded to firmness in the raw market, in conjunction with the benefits derived from recent extensive curtailment of production. Distribution of
the latter has increased decidedly, with shortages materializing in some directions, notably in transparent velvets, which are being bought in large volume. Prices in some instances have shown a corresponding betterment, a numंber of distributors having raised prices on such fabries as rough-heavy-sheers, satins and crinkled crepes. Rayon sales are markedly larger, and July witnessed the movement out of producers' hands of a much greater total quantity of goods than June. Wool goods activity is increasing gradually, but steadily, with prices somewhat uncertain, but occasional advances preponderating, and most observers citing a firmer undertone. Seasonal influences, a generally restricted supply, and measurable improvement in conditions in agricultural areas are listed as responsible for the improvement now in process. Some commentators question whether there has as yet been noticeable tangible improvement in the farming areas, any more than there has been in the major business indices, but this scepticism is countered with the assertion that confidence has received such stimulus, especially in farming areas, during the past month or so, that the public is now prepared to purchase in anticipation of what financial prophets are envisaginga genuine business recovery in the autumn season.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.-A heavy increase in sales of gray goods has occurred in the past week, coincidently with a broader and gradual improvement in other cotton goods channels, sufficient to turn the scales of sentiment definitely in favor of the optimists who have been prophesying for some time that such a recovery as the present was in prospect. Current activity, for many mills, is the best registered in several months, it is reported. Prices in many directions have shown a distinctly upward trend, though actual changes have not been numerous, and sellers have consistently refused to accept orders for long-time delivery at current quotations, a number even refusing orders for September delivery on the theory that a new and higher scale of values will be in evidence by that time. While such improvement as has transpired in fine goods has been considerably less than that in the gray, it has nevertheless been sufficient, together with a manifestation of greater interest on the part of buyers, to stimulate optimism among fine goods manufacturers. The chief current problem, mill-men agree, concerns production. Fear persists that premature resumption of volume production may wreck the chances of returning prices to reasonably profitable levels. Now, it is pointed out, by reason of determined restriction of production, a sudden improvement in demand has found the primary market in a better position to control values than for a long time, perhaps since the depression began. While warning against endangering this golden opportunity, however, most observers believe that the danger is widely realized and that there will be no general disposition to increase output recklessly. While a number of mills have already stepped-up production substantially, it is understood that in almost every case the increase is justified by the reception of actual orders. Meanwhile it is indicated that substantial curtailment of production will continue to be observed during the remainder of the year. A powerful group of Southern manufacturens, for instance, have not abandoned their agreement to limit production to actual demand, and contemplate shutting down for one week in both August and September, over and above such restriction of output as they may already be observing. Print cloths 27 -inch $64 \times 60$ 's constructions are quoted at $2 \% / 8$ c. and 28 -inch $64 \times 60$ 's at $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Gray goods 39 -inch $68 \times 72$ 's constructions are quoted at $35 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., and 39 -inch $80 \times 80$ 's at 41/8@41/4c.

WOOLEN GOODS.-While rather spotty, and not as substantial as the improvement which has occurred recently in cotton goods, the upward trend in sales of woolens and worsteds has continued its slow irregular progress. Manufacturers are coming into the market persistently for piece goods, and those mills who have not yet got enough business on their books to warrant intensive production hope that that condition may soon be remedied. Semi-staples continue to rule the demand. Highly styled fabrics are avoided by all except the most venturesome cutters, and sales center in mixtures and twists, with some small buying of pin-checks in evidence. Medium and dark grays, browns and blues are the colors which are being asked for, consistently. Twills and herringbones lead sales in staples. The hopefulness which rules in the trade reflects what is thought of the outlook rather than current business. It is expected that consumer demand will develop sufficient strength to enable mills to produce actively and continuously up to the beginning of the spring season. With respect to consumers, current wardrobes, which, on the whole, are known to have been subjected to extremely long and arduous wear, it is believed that the point has just about been reached when a large proportion of even the working public will be literally out at elbows and knees unless they buy new suits.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.-Activity in linens has quieted down somewhat, though some importers report that they continue to move a certain amount of dress goods and suitings. Household lines continue inactive with the exception of a few novelties, which continue to intrigue buying interest. Burlaps are slightly firmer, partly in reflection of a moderate improvement in spot demand from consumers. Light weights are quoted at $3.15 c$., and heavies at $4.25 c$.

## State and ©

## MUNICIPAL BOND FINANCING IN JULY.

State and municipal permanent bond issues disposed of at public and private sales during the month of July amounted to only $\$ 26,249,622$, which compares with $\$ 88,254,396$ for the previous month and with $\$ 96,766,226$ in July 1931. The total of disposals during the past month is the smallest of any similar period in the current year, and represents the smallest July output since July 1918 when the figure was $\$ 23,142,908$. During the first seven months of 1932 municipal bond awards have totaled $\$ 552,565,411$ in contrast with $\$ 947,954,662$ in the same period of $1931, \$ 877,894,667$ in $1930, \$ 755,497,820$ in $1929, \$ 859,218,515$ in $1928, \$ 968,-$ 849,278 in $1927, \$ 838,257,412$ in 1926 and with $\$ 896,468,767$ in 1925.
There were only five awards of more than $\$ 1,000,000$ each during July, as compared with 20 sales in amounts of $\$ 1$, 000,000 or over in June. The July issues are indicated herewith:
$\$ 3,106,000$ New Rochello, N. Y. Coupon or rearistered bonds, comprisisg


2,744,250 Massachusetts (State of) $33 \%$ registered bonds and notes,
consisting of three issues, due serially from 1933 to 1941 incl.,
awarded to a syndicate headed by F . Boston, at 101.238, a basis of about $3.27 \%$. In addition to
Moseley \& 0 . the group included, Stone \& Webster and Moseley \& Co. the group included, Stone \& Webster and
Blodget, Inc., Brown Bros. Harriman \& Co., and Kidder,
Peabody \& Co.
2,000,000 West Virginia (State of) road bonds awarded to a syndicate headed by the Chase Harris Forbes Corp, of New York, which
bid for $\$ 1,112,000$ bonds as $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 888,000$ as $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. The group obtained the award at a price of 100.0055 , the net interest cost of the financing to the state being about 4.
bonds mature serially from 1933 to 1957 inclusive.
$1,417,900$ Philadelphia, Pa.. $5 \%$ bonds, representing subscriptions re-
ceived during July to the $\$ 20,000,0005 \%$ issue being offered ceived during July to the $\$ 20,000,0005 \%$ issue being offered
 National City Oo., and the Bankers Trust Co., all of New York, also the First National Co., of Trenton. Award was made at a
price of 100.61 , the interest cost basis being about $5.43 \%$ Bonds are dated August 11932 and mature annually on August 1 from
1934 to 1955 inclusive. 1934 to 1955 inclusive.
The inability of numerous municipalities to dispose of their issues continued a feature of the municipal bond market in July. Our records show such failures numbered 69 issues with a par value of $\$ 11,327,092$. In June there wer Such abortive offerings during the seven months of this year according to our records, involved 384 separate issues totalaccording to our records, involved larg separate issues totaloffered in that period include that of $\$ 20,000,000$ by Philadelphia, Pa., in June; $\$ 12,500,000$ State of Mississippi, in May, and $\$ 20,000,000$ unsold State of Louisiana bonds in March. The monthly totals of these unsuccessful offerings show $\$ 11,327,092$ in July, $\$ 28,870,469$ in June, $\$ 30,794,586$ in May, $\$ 18,600,155$ in April, $\$ 28,100,637$ in March, $\$ 24,-$ 247,291 in February, and in January the amount was $\$ 13$,439, 293 .
In the table which follows we furnish a list of the unsuccessful July offerings, showing the name of the municipality, the amount and rate of interest named in the issue, together with the reason, if any, assigned for the non-sale of the bonds: RECORD OF ISSUES THAT FAILED OF SALE DURING JULY.


Aug. 1. c Re-offering of the issue will be made with the interest rate
increased to $41 / \%$. d Sinking funds of the State purchased $\$ 100,000$ warrants as 5 s , at par, of a total issue of $\$ 152,000$ e A block of $\$ 475,000$ bonds was purchased privately later, as 6 s, at a price of 99, by J. S. Rippe
$\&$ Co., of Newark. $f$ Date of proposed sale has been postponed from July 29

Sales of temporary municipal issues during July amounted to $\$ 47,962,000$, which figure includes $\$ 16,785,000$ obtained by the City of New York through the sale of short-term special corporate stock notes, special revenue bonds and tax notes of 1932, and certificates of indebtedness. The city obtained $\$ 10,000,000$ at $6 \%$ interest, $\$ 6,000,000$ at $53 / 4 \%, \$ 700,000$ at $5 \%$, and $\$ 85,000$ at $41 / 2 \%$. Short-term financing by the city in June aggregated $\$ 68,000,000$, the total of all such borrowings in that month having reached $\$ 105,017,790$. The interest rates at that time ranged from $53 / 4 \%$ for $\$ 55,000,000$ revenue bills, $51 / 2 \%$ for $\$ 8,000,000$ special revenue bonds and tax notes, and $5 \%$ for an issue of $\$ 5,000,000$ special corporate stock notes

Canadian long-term municipal bonds sold during the month of July totaled $\$ 25,912,340$, all of which was absorbed by Dominion investors. The largest individual loan was that of $\$ 20,000,000$ Province of Ontario $51 / 2 \%$ bonds, which was distributed by the Government itself, at a price of 97 and accrued interest, to yield $5.81 \%$. The bonds are dated July 11932 and mature July 1 1946. The Province deviated from previous methods in connection with this financing in that no syndicate of banks and investment banking houses was formed to underwrite the issue. The latter, however, acted in the capacity as agents for the Government in soliciting and accepting subscriptions for the bonds, on a commission basis of $1 \%$. This return compares with that of approximately $13 / 4 \%$ which the underwriting syndicate received on the loan of $\$ 25,000,000$ distributed in January 1932.

The Montreal Metropolitan Commission, Que., also appeared in the market during July, having sold an issue of $\$ 1,800,0006 \%$ bonds, due in November 1934, to the Bank of Montreal and the Banque Canadienne Nationale, jointly, at a price of 99 and accrued interest. A further large sale completed consisted of $\$ 1,500,000$ Province of Nova Scotia $51 / 2 \%$ bonds, due July 1 1934, which were purchased at a price of par by a syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy \& Co. The Montreal Protestant Central School Board sold \$1,000,000 $6 \%$ bonds, dated May 11932 and due on May 1 1937, to a group headed by the Bank of Montreal, which re-offered the obligations for public investment at a price of par and accrued interest.

There was no United States Possession financing accomplished during July.

Below we furnish a comparison of all the various forms of securities sold in July during the last five years:

 Can. loans perm't):

47,962,000 Placed in Canada.


Tota1_ $\ldots \ldots \ldots \overline{100,123,962} \overline{169,359,196} \overline{303,986,347} \overline{148,044,618} \overline{143,252,800}$
*Including temporary securities Issued by New York City: $\$ 16,785,000$ in July 1932, $\$ 24,000,000$ in. July 1931, $8130,000,000 \mathrm{in}$ July 1930, $87,150,000$ in July 1929 and $\$ 35,965,000$ in July 1928.
The number of municipalities emitting long-term bonds and the number of separate issues during July 1932 were 156 and 193 respectively. This contrasts with 193 and 254 for June 1932 and with 317 and 446 for July 1931.
For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates for July and the seven months for a series of years. In these figures temporary loans, and also issues by Canadian municipalities, are excluded.


Owing to the crowded condition of our columns, we are obliged to omit this week the customary table showing the month's bond sales in detail. It will be given later.

## NEWS ITEMS

Alabama.-SpeciallSession Called for Economy Legislation. -According to a dispatch from Montgomery to the New York "Times" of Aug. 5 a call had been issued on the previous day by Governor B. M. Miller for an extra session of the State Legislature on Aug. 16. The call is said to have included an appeal for submission of an income tax amendment to the Constitution; reduction of expenses, consolidation of State departments and bureaus; abolition of useless offices and the enactment of othor tax legislation to finance a bond issue to care for the State's current debt.
Chicago, III.-Statement Issued on Improved Financial Condition of City.-Following conferences with New York bankers a statement was issued on Aug. 3 by M. S. Szymezak, City Comptroller, in which he presented an outline of the financial condition of the city, stressing the improved status of the finances since the recent favorable decisions of the State Supreme Court-V. 134, p. 3130. His statement follows:
Chicago, contrary to pubago's Financial Condition.
Chicago, contrary to public opinion, is not only solvent but in a position
to pay any and all of its obligations with a substantial amount in addition thereto when the balance of its taxes are collected. Tax collections in Chicago were suspended in 1928 during a re-assessment of real estate which lasted two years. The 1928 taxes were placed in collection the latter part ore now in collectionf. $80 \%$ of the 1928 taxes have been collected thus fares.
are $19 \%$ of
$70 \%$ of the 1929 taxes have been collected thus far and about $60 \%$ of the are now in collection. $80 \%$ of the 1928 taxes have been collected thus far.
$70 \%$ of the 1929 taxes have been collected thus far and about $60 \%$ of the
1930 taxes have been collected to date. The penalty date for 1930 taxes 1930 taxes have been collected to date. The penalty date for 1930 taxes
was June 11932 . The 1930 tax collections are not only normal but far in
excess of the amount expected in comparison with the penalty dates of
previous years. Court of Illinois recently reversed the County Court of on the 1928 and 1929 uncollected taxes. The assessment rolls for 1928 and 1929 declared invalid by the County. Court are validated again by the of the 1928 and 1929 taxes past due.
Apparently, therefore, all legal technicalities so far as the local courts are concerned have been properly disposed of.
The re-assessment is completed and the state Legislature recently reorganized the tax assessing machinery of Cook County. All our financial
difficulties were due to the antiquated tax assessing machinery. We now operate with a single appointed assessor and two appointedreviewers. The
assessor makes all the assessments in Cook County and is solely responsible assessor makes all the assessments in Cook County and is solely responsible
for them. The taxpayer complaining about his assessment appears before for them. The taxpayer complaining about his assessment appears before
the Board of Appeals which consists of the two reviewers and the assessor. Appeals from their decision are taken to the County Court of Cook County. This Court disposes of such appeals within a very shor
The budget of the City of Chicago for functioning. 1932 was reduced $24 \%$. The
budget of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago was reduced $191 / 4 \%$. A saving of over $\$ 8,000,000$ was affected in 1931. This amount had been appropriated by the previous administration but was saved between the City Council first obtained figures from a non-partisan, unbiased business source consisting of business and professional men not holding public office. present conditions for 1932. The council then proceeded to form its budget well within the limits of the figures presented showing the estimated revenue. The City of Chicago has never defaulted on any of its bonds or on any of its interest. It has frequently exposed itself to considerable unpleasant
publicity because of non-payment of payrolls while it was setting aside puough cash to meet its bonds and interest. Thie is particularly true of the large payments made on Jan. 11932 and on July 1 1932. The City is proud
of this record.
There are outstanding 1928 corporate tax warrants in the hands of the
public. There are only few such 1929 tax warrants in the hands of the public and the 1930 corporate tax warrants are being retired speedily and regularly. There is a small amount of 1931 tax warrants in the hands of the public. Most of the 1931 tax warrants are invested in the City's own funds. These
can be re-sold in any denomination above $\$ 1,000$. The 1931 tax bills will
be sent out by the County Collector in next December or January. The be sent out by the County Co
penalty date is March 11933 .

No. 1. Chicago is solvent
No. 2. Chicago has due it much more than its current liabilities
3. Chicago has a new tax assessing machinery which eliminates

No. 4. The Supreme Court of Illinois reversed the County Court of Cook County on the 1928 and 1929 assessment rolls. These are valid again and the Co
No. 5 . Ohicago has reduced its budget by $24 \%$ and the Board of Education budget by $1914 \%$ Chicago saved over $\$ 8,000,000$ of the 1931 appropriations. This means redu No. 6. About $60 \%$ of the 1930 taxes are collected. The penalty date No. 7. 1931 taxes will be in collection by Jan. 11933 . The penalty date No. 8. Ohicago has neve
M. s.

## City Comptroller.

Connecticut.-Report Issued on Bonded Debts of 28 Municipalities.-The following report is taken from the Hartford "Courant" of July 30 regarding a survey recently completed by Tax Commissioner William H. Blodgett, of the bonded indebtedness of the 28 largest municipalities in the State:
The city and nine school districts of Hartford had the largest net interest-
eearing indebtedness of any community in the State on May 10 , with borrowbearing indebtedness of any community in the State on May 10, with borrowinancial status of 28 of the more populous cimmunities by Tax Commissionhowed that six of the commentities had exceeded the mad pux licmitation,
while 22 communities had an and
hat While 22 communitities had an available margin in their borrowing capacities. nHertiord and its school districts have borrowed a total of $\$ 2.809 .397$ he city still has a borrowing capacity of $\$ 1,655$. 453. Uncollected property
\&xes in the city and school districts totaled $\$ 2.528 .935$ on March 31 .
New Haven had borrowed $\$ 18.612 .446$, within $\$ 346.864$ of its debt limit. cluding $\$ 4,500,000$ which was only cities included in the survey which had no tax borrowing on May 10 . Newo Britain Near Margin.
Greenwich and Torrington had the largest margin for borrowing, while
Ind New Britain had the smallest. In New Britain the borrowing lin.

 Ville, Putnam, seymour
The six communities listed as exceeding their $5 \%$ limitation were Bristol, Danbury, Norwalk, Stamford, Waterbury and Windham, Inciusion

Haines City, Fla.-Court Asked to Restrain Municipal Expenditures Pending Settlement of Bond Claim.-The First

National Bank, of Petoskey, Mich., on July 19 filed a petition for an alternative writ of mandamus in Circuit Court against this city, asking that the municipality be restrained from paying out any moneys until a settlement has been made of a bond refunding claim. The bank states that it is the holder of $\$ 5,0005 \%$ water works bonds of the city which have matured and have not been paid. The bonds are part of an issue of $\$ 50,000$ sold in July 1925 . The bill of complaint asks that if the city is unable to settle the claim, the court order a special ordinance passed assessing and levying a tax for the fiscal year 1932 upon all taxable property in the city.

Handbook on New York City Bonds.-A handbook on New York City bonds has been prepared by F. P. Lang \& Co. of New York, for distribution to dealers. The book is meant to be of service to the active trader as well as the investor and gives in detail the long-term debt of the city. The cover carries a facsimile of the official advertisement in the case of the New York County Soldiers' Bounty Fund 6s of Feb. 11864.

Kentucky.-Governor Asks Loan of $\$ 15,000,000$.-Governor Ruby Laffoon has made formal application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $\$ 15,000,000$ from the $\$ 300,000,000$ direct-relief fund provided in the $\$ 2$, 122,000,000 Federal relief bill recently signed by Preident Hoover.-V. 135, p. 658. The application of the Governor was commented on in the "U. S. Daily" of July 25 as follows: "In his telegraphic application for the loan addressed to the chairman o applies to Commonwealth of Kentucky by the Governor thereof hereby
Theconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States Government for a loan of $\$ 15,000,000$ to be used in furnishing relief and Work relier for needy people and in relieving unemployment in the state are inadequate to meet its relief needs. Please furnish necessary forms
Lee County (P. O. Jonesville), Va.-Governor Pollard Insists County Pay Bonded Debt Maturities.-At a hearing on Aug. 1, held at the instance of the companies holding the bonds, it was insisted by Governor Pollard that the county make every effort to meet the long overdue principal and interest payments on its bonded indebtedness by Nov. 1. An Associated Press dispatch from Richmond to the Baltimore "Sun" of Aug. 2 reported in part on the hearing as follows:
Governor Pollard to-day insisted that Lee County meet its bonded in-
debtedness principal and interest payments now long past due by Nov debtedness principal and interest payments, now long past due, by Nov. 1.
His reprimand drew from county officials who appeared at a hearing on petitions reprimand drew from county ofring companies, that the state appeared at a hearing on county to meet obligations and and the tact that that the county now is ready to
enter suit against holders of bonds of $J$. Westo enter suit against holders of bonds of J. M. Weston, former Treasur
charged with misusing funds, responsible for the county's defaulting.
 1931. They were filed whith the Governor under provisions of a 1932
statute authorizing the Ohief Executive to institute proceedings for withSaldite authorizing the Ohief Executive to institute proceedings for
holding State money duee the counties after a county has defaulted 60 days. Headed by Robert Euly, Lee County Commonwealth's atororney, a dele-
gation from the locality contended that it was unconstitotional to use gation from the locality contended that it was unconstitutional to use
money appropriated by the State for county schools to derray the expenses money appropriated by the State for county schools to defray the expenses
and pay the principal on the county's bonded indebtedness, especially in the case of road bonds.
the hearing.
Louisiana.-Constitutional Amendment to Be Voted On in November.-It is stated that Governor O. K. Allen recently signed a bill that was passed early in July by the Legislature-V. 135, p. 336-authorizing a referendum at the general election in November on a proposed constitutional amendment, giving the city of Shreveport authority to issue $\$ 950,000$ in bonds to liquidate outstanding indebtedness.
Maine.-Addition to List of Savings Banks Legal Invest-ments.-According to news dispatches from Augusta on Aug. 4 Bank Commissioner Annis has added the following obligations to the list of investments considered legal for savings banks: Union Electric Light and Power Co. of Missouri, general 5s of 1957.
Miami, Fla.-Suit to Enforce Bond Payments Entered Against City.-A suit has been filed in the Circuit Court by representatives of the Bondholders' Protective Committee to compel this city to pay matured principal and interest on its bonds aggregating more than $\$ 1,408,000$, according to Miami news dispatches of recent date. Tha writ is said to be returnable on Aug. 7. It was stated that the Committee is acting to protect those who have already deposited their bonds. A number of suits are said to have been filed by other parties. According to report it is not desired to affect the operating funds of the city but to tie up certain bond funds, the distribution of which would be affected by litigation. The suit is said to ask that the court order the City Commission to adopt a proper resolution and warrant for payment (see V. 135, p. 843).
Michigan.-Voters to Consider Proposed Checks on Excessive Tax Assessments.-As a result of initiatory petitions having been signed by 350,000 persons, the voters in this State will have an opportunity at the general election in November to pass judgment on three proposals which are designed to check excessive assessments for taxation levied upon the real property in the State. One of the proposals provides for exemption from assessment up to $\$ 3,000$ on all homes in which owners live. Another provides self-assessment for all property on a cash selling price basis fixed by the owner. The third, using an Ohio law as a precedent, would limit the levies upon property to $\$ 15$ for all purposes. The Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 2 had the following to say on the subject:

If enough voters give their approval, constitutional barriers will be
erected this fall to protect Michigan property against excessive tax assesserected this fall to protect Michigan property against excessive tax assess-
ments. The proposals will be on the ballot in the presidential election as a result of initiatory petitions signed by 350,000 persons.
Two of the measures have never been tried or even voted upon in this The two new ventures would exempt from assessment up to $\$ 3,000$ all homes in which owners live, and provide self-assessment for apll property ona
cash selling price basis fixed by the owner. The third, following the ohio
las cash selling price basis fixed by the owner. The third, follo
law would limit levies upon property to $\$ 15$ for all purposes. Neither home exemption nor the the sis limitarion would go into effect until
vresent indebtedness is paid, but self-assessment would become operative present indebtedness is paid, but ser
Selif-assessment and home exemption are proposed by the Home Patriots,
organized by John R. Rood, Detroit attorney, who was for 20 years on the organzed by John, Rood, Detroit attorney. Who was for 20 years on the provides that assessments upon property shall be at its "cash value" and the State supreme Court in numerous cases has set aside assessments made not made upon cash values.
Mr. Rood would correct
permitting owners to set their own values upon their property, if dis permitting owners to set their own values upon their property. If dissatisie a price at which he would sell. If within 80 days a b byyer bringsthe
nam named in cash to the county treasurer, the owner must sell; otherwise sum named in cash the assessed value of the property the price becomes the assessed value of the property
II this amendment isproved assessents will tend to follow market
values, Mr. Rood says, thus relieving property of part of its present dis-
val values. Mr. Rood says, thus retieving property of part of its present dis-
proportionate tax burden. Home exemption would apply to all homes in
which owners are living. A home assessed at $\$ 5.000$ would be taxed on $\$ 2,000$.
No matter what happens," Mr. Rood says, "the owner of a modest
home would know that his house could not be taxed away from him. The will be the best old age pension the state could devise."
Oklahoma.-Reduction in Valuations Expected to Result in Tax Savings of $\$ 10,000,000$. - It was reported in the Wall Street "Journal" of July 26 that owners of real estate and public utility and public service corporation property in the State are expected to save about $\$ 10,000,000$ in taxes during the fiscal year 1932-1933 as a result of the decision of the State Board of Equalization asking the tax commission to revise transcripts of valuation so a reduction of $20 \%$ in assessments can be made. It is stated that the reduction will be applied to all forms of taxable property, except that of a personal nature.

Pennsylvania.-Governor Pinchot Signs Sterling Aid Bill.On July 29 Governor Pinchot signed the Sterling bill, which is designed to permit the borrowing of needed funds by subdivisions of the State through the pledging of delinquent taxes and has the effect of permitting the city of Philadelphia to borrow the money needed to run the city, not otherwise obtainable at the present time. The Philadelphia "Ledger', of July 30 carried the following article on the new relief law: The Sterling bill, permitting borrowing upon delinquent taxes by sub-
divisions of the Commonwealth, signed by Governor Pinchot yesterday, is divisions of the Commonwealth, signed by Governor Pinchot yesterday, is
good legislation, Johm J. McDevitt Jr., President of the Taxpayers Assogood
ciation of Philadelephia, said last nitht,
Under Mayor Moore and his administrative policy it undoubtedly will give the city a relief period," he added. "While some people think that
if you don't sell bonds you can't borrow; I don't agree. Taxes are good security." measure, characterized by Governor Pinchot as "one of the two most essential relief bills the extra session has been considering.". merely
brings Philadelphia to parity with other counties and subdivisions of the brings Philadelphia to parity with other counties and subdivisions of th "Other counties have not been subjected to the same limitatiion," he temporary purposes is a provision of Pniadelpas charter.
Belief that the sterling bill would cut the muncipal financial dead by meeting both budget demands and providing for unemployment relief was expressed by others.
Mayor Moore sugkested
yor Moore suggested that payment of a part of the $\$ 22,000,000$ arrears "It is far better for those who are delinquen
ties that would accrue by further delay," he said.
"In all probability the Sterling bill will help to borrow some part of the cil, said. "I am delighted to know the Cox, President of the City Coun It will give the city relief, Mr. Cox pointed out, by allowing it to borrow between $\$ 6,000,000$ and $\$ 7,000,000$. Estimates by City Council in its
1932 budget anticipated collection of between $\$ 14,900,000$ and $\$ 22,000,000$ delinquent taxes.
in his comment on the Sterling pow was emphasized by the Governo n his comment on the sterling bill
"It means a new power to refund loans annually for four years," he said,
Most important of all it means new power on the part of all political subdivisions to carry the unemployment load
"If now the General Assemblls Batlle Half Won
uthorizing the repayment of these loans to constitutional amendment eal step will have been taken to meet the perilous situation in which the
ommonwealth finds itself
"One-half of the plan has gone through. Now for the other half." furnish employment through improvement projects was vetoed by the Governor. In certain cases, he said, municipalities and poor districts
could not enforce the provision

Pennsylvania.-Installment Tax Payment Bill Signed.Governor Pinchot has signed the McClure Senate bill permitting payment of local sub-division taxes in installments, it was reported recently. The measure, it was said, levies a penalty of $5 \%$ when delinquency occurs in the first installment payment and levies an additional penalty of $3 \%$ when half of the installments are delinquent. County, city borough, town, township, school district and poor district taxes come under the provisions of the law.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Denies State's Loan Appeal. - In its first adverse decision on appeals by States for unemployment religf aid, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Aug. 4 declined to lend money at this time to Pennsylvania, according to news dispatches from Washto Pennsylvania, according to news dispatches from Washon the belief that the State has not exerted sufficient energy in helping herself, Chairman Atlee Pomerene announced. The Commonwealth had appealed for an immediate loan of $\$ 10,000,000$ and total loans eventually extending to $\$ 45,000,000$, the maximum permitted to any one State under the terms of the unemployment relief Act.-V. 135, p. 658.

Legislature Ratifies "Lame Duck" Amendment.-The State Legislature on Aug. 2 completed ratification of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution to eliminate the
"lame duck" session of Congress, according to Associated Press dispatches from Harrisburg on the day. The ratification by Pennsylvania of the "lame duck" amendment made it the fourteenth State to complete action-V. 135, p. 658. Ratification by 36 States is necessary to make the amendment effective.
Port of Astoria, Ore.-Protective Committee Announces Default in Payment of July 1 Interest.

A statement was issued on July 12 to the holders of bonds of this district by the recently formed Bondholders' Protective Committee, announcing a default by the district in the payment of interest due on July 1, bringing the total default to over $\$ 300,000$. The statement follows in full text: To All Holders of Port of Astoria, Oregon, Bonds:
A short time ago the above committee sent out a letter to all known holders concerted action in order to protect the interests of all Port po Astoriat and holders. SINCE THAT TIME THE PORT HAS AGAIN DEFAULTED in the payment of interest due on July 1st last, bringing
principal and interest now in default to over $\$ 300,000$.
There have been deposited with the committee to date approximately $\$ 1,500$,
oot bonds, or $40 \%$ of the entire outstanding indebtedness of the Port
Althous Although the Committee named September 18th as the date up to which bonds would be recelved for deposit, we again urge those not having already
deposited their bonds to do so AT ONC, as the sooner the bonds are in the
hands of the Committe, hands of the committee, the sooner we can commence negotiations with the Port officials, in an effort to work out some plan, not only to get the
Port to disburse the funds it now has on hand, but to provide for the prompt payment of all maturing principal and interest.
We are advised that tax collections for this year are considerably less
than they were for the same period in 1931, and undoubtedy that than they were for the same period in 1931, and undoubtedly the majority
of the tax payers are waiting to see what the bondolders intend to do paying their taxes.
According to
reports we have received, the County itself is in excellen financial condition and since in the last analysis these port bonds are really an obiligation of the entire County, the Committee has every hope o
working out some kind of an arrangement with either the Port or County Working out some kil enable them to meet their obiligations.
Practically all of the large holders of port bonds have already deposited
their holdings with the Committee, and therefore those investors holding their holdings with the Committee, and therefore those investors holdin
smaller amounts should feel no hesitation about doing likewise. WE AGAIN EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT THIS COMMITTEE IS WORKING WITHOUT COMPENSATION OF ANY KIND, and we urge all bondholders to send their bonds in without delay. The sooner they come in the
sooner we can get to work.
Additional copies of the dit agreement are available and any
tion will be cheerfully given to those addressing the undersigned.
PORT OF ASTORIA, OREGON, BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMTTTEE,

## E COMMITTEE, M. Mather, Secretary.

Rigid Tests of Credit of Municipalities Declared Essential-In an address made before the Institute of Urban Problems, Pennsylvania State College, on July 28, by Gaylord C. Cummin of the Municipal Securities Service, Boston, he declared that the present trend of investors to seek more detailed financial information from municipalities endeavoring to float loans indicates a need for a rigid system of tests to be applied to the borrowing communities regarding their financial status, according to the New York "Times" of July 29. The following is a summary of the points which Mr . Cummin thinks a municipality should cover in its statement of condition, as given in the above newspaper 1. Balance sheet of operating funds as of end of fiscal year. List as assett what the operating funds have or are owed such as: Cash; taxes
receivable by years separated, if possible, into real, tangible personal and intanibibe personal; departmental accounts receivable by departments; tax titles owned by the municipality; other receivables. List as liabilities
what the operating funds owe to others such as: Tax anticipation or tax What the operating funds owe to others such as: Tax anticipation or tax current year not pard; appropriation reserves carried into the next year:
outher accounts payable, notes reserves for bad accunts, \&c other accounts payable, notes, reserves for bad accounts, \&tc.
2. Appropriations for past year by principal items, actual
2 . Appropriations for past year by principal items, actual expenditures, 3. Appropriations for current year, by pritual receipts by principal items. ceipts for current year by principal ittems.
4. Assessed valuation, last three years and current year, divided unto 5. Disputed asssessments, aggregate claims for abi
in court suits for abatement.
6. Total taxes and tax del
噱 7. Total receipts exlusive of borrowing, last fiscal year. Total expenditures, exclusive of those from loans, last five fiscal years
8. Bonded debt in detail, purpose, amount, date of issue, interest rate, 9. Floating debt in detail, purpose, amount, date of issue, interest rate, maturities. sink funds (including only funds pledged for the payment of the of earning, service (total interest and principal due) by years over a 10 year period starting with current year ${ }^{12}$. The method of protecting deposits of public funds in banks: number of depositories limit, if any, of amount depopitice in a single bank; proter-
tion by surety bond; the amount and type of bond (i. e. personai, surety company, \&c.) collateral, the amount and type of collateral accepted. date taxes become delinquent; penalties for tax delinquencies; date budget passed: tax limitis, if any, and whether statutory or constitutional.
14. Recelpts, expenditures, profit and loss statement, and balance sheet for each municipality owned public utility.
15 . Brief data on population growth, commerce, industry, products, \&c.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS
AKRON, Summit County, Ohio--BOND OFFERING.-E. C.
Galleher, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until 12 m . (Eastern standard time) on Aug. 15 for the purchase of $\$ 554,963.436 \%$ coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows
$\$ 374,007.46$ special asst. street improvement bonds. Due Oct, 1 as follows:
$\$ 37.007,46$ in $1934 ; \$ 37.000$ from 1935 to 1939 , incl., and
$\$ 38,000$ from 1940 . $103,480.00$ special asst. street improvement bonds. Due Oct. 1 as
follows: $\$ 5,480$ in $1934 ; \$ 5,000$ from 1935 to 1950 , incl., and $77,475.97$ special asst. street improvement bonds. Due Oct. 1 as
follows. $\$ 15,475.97$ in $1934 ; \$ 15,000$ in 1935 and 1936 , and
$\$ 16,000$ in 1937 and 1938. Each issue is dated Nov. 11932 . Principal and interest (April and
October) are payable at the Chase National Bank of New York. Bids for the bonds to bear interest at a rate other than $6 \%$, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$, will also be considered. No formal bidding blank is required
and bonds will be furnished by the city. Bids to be made for "all or none" and subject to approval of bonds by purchaser's attorney. A certified
aneck for $2 \%$ of the amount bid for, payable to the order of the Director of Finance must accompany each proposal. (At a previous offering on
July 11 of $\$ 484,715.646 \%$ special asst. improvement bonds the city failed
to receive a bid. $\mathrm{V} .135, \mathrm{p} .494$. )

ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Lima), Ohio- BOND OFFERING-Ruth sealed bids until 11 a a. . m. Eastern standard time) on Aug. 17 for the pur-
 Prin. and int. (M. \& s. S. are payable at the office of the County Treasurer.
Bids for the bonds to bear int. at a rate other than $6 \%$ epressed in a
 accompany each proposal
ALVERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Westmoreland County, Pa.-
BOND SALE.-The First National Bank, of Scottdale, is reported to have BoND SALE.-The First National Bank, of Scottdale, is reported to have
purchased an issue of $\$ 25,0005 \%$ school bonds at a price of par. Dated
May 1 1932. ARIZONA, State of (P. O. Phoenix).-LOAN APPLICATION.-We are informed that the Governor has officially made application to the
Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a $\$ 1,000,000$ construction loan
to be used for highway purposes.
BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio-BONDS REOFFERED--
The two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 104,051.92$ unsuccessfully offered
 on aug. 15, with the rate. of interest ixed at . Dut, City Auditor. The offering includes:
be addressed to Floyd
$\$ 73,501.92$ special assessment impt. bonds. Due Oct. as follows:
 Each issue is dated July, 1 1932. Prin, and int. (A. \& O.) are payable
at the office of the City Treasurer, or at the Central Hanover Bank \&
 than $6 \%$ expressed in a multiple of of $1 \%$, will also be considered. A
certiried check for $2 \%$ of the amount bid for, payable to the order of the
City Tresurer, is required. Bids to be made subject to approval of City Treasurer, is required. Bids to
bonds by attorney for the purchaser.
BATH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Savona), Steuben equipment and improvement bond issue submitted for consideration of the voters at an election on July $28-\mathrm{V}$. 135 , p. 659 - was approved by
a vote of 126 to 73 . Early sale of the bonds is expected to be made. BEREA, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-W. H. H. for the purchase of $\$ 11,643.816 \%$ series No. 5 Hartman St. impt. bonds.

 March and September. Bids for the bonds to bear int. at a rate other than fied check for $\$ 120$, payable to the order of the City, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of squire.
BERGEN COUNTY (P. O. Hackensack), N. J. - BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED.-1.
 Bank \& Trust Co. New York. Legal investment for savings banks
and trust funds in the States and New Jerseg, according to the banks and, in their opinion, eligible to secure postal savings debosits. Legai
opinion of Reed, Hoyt $\&$ Washburn, of New York. The bankers report
os as follows with respect to the record of tax collections by the county:
The county has an excellent record of tax collections as evidenced by the following:

The tax levy for the year 1931 for state and county purposes was $\$ 5,862,-$ 258, of which $\$ 1.867 .680$ was for the State and $\$ 3,994,578$ was for the
county. Of the total tax levy for $1931, \$ 5,667,265$, or $9.66 \%$, has been
collected as of July 11932 . The tax levy for the year 1932 for State and county purposes, amounts
 1932 . Subsequent to that date and prior to July 1 1932, $\$ 1,826,839$, or BETTENDORF, Scott County, Iowa.-BOND SALE,-A S9, 808
 BIRMINGHAM, Jefferson County, Ala.-NOTE SALE.-A 8200,000 issue of $6 \%$ tax anticipetion notes is reported to have been purchased
by the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. of New York. Due on Jan BOONE, Boone County, Iowa.-BONDS OFFERED,-It is rept that sealed bids were received until 7.30 p . m . on Aug. 3 , by Otto Hile, city dierk, for the purchase of a $\$ 69,000$ issue of funding bonds. The according to report
BOSTON, Suffolk County, Mass.-LOAN OFFERING.-Edmund L. Dolan, City, Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 12 m . on Aug. 8 , for
the purchase of a $\$ 2,000,000$ note issue, dated Aug. 91932 and payable the purchase of a $\$ 2,000,000$ note issue, dated
Oct. 41932 . Bidder to name the rate of interest.
BRADDOCK, Allegheny County, Pa, BOND SALE.-Joseph R R has purchased an issue of si60.000 $5 \%$ funding and street improvement bonds at a price of par plus a premium of $\$ 300$, equal to 100.18 , a basis of
about $4.98 \%$ Dated June 11932 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as
 December) are payable, it the office of the Borough Treasurer
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Ohio--BOND SALE.-The $\$ 43,0706 \%$ bonds offered on Aug. 1 . C . 135 , Cleveland. Whe aware the comprised.
 Eacn issue is dated Aug. 1 1932.
Eacn issue is dated Aug. 11932.
CALDWELL, Noble County, Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-R. R . V.
 p. 84. . The from 1933 to 1 190, incl. Interest is payable in March and
on Sept
Sopt. Bids for the bonds to bear interest at a rate other than $6 \%$ expressed Sept. Bultiple of 1, of $1 \%$. will also be considered. A certified check for
in a
$\$ 100$, payable to the order of the Village, must accompany each proposal.

CALUMET COUNTY (P. O. Chilton), Wis.-BOND OFFERING.- -
 issue, highway impt. bonds. These bonds arestated to be part of a $\$ 175,000$ have recently been sold-V. 135, p. 494 .
CAMBRIA COUNTY (P. O. Ebensburg), Pa.-ADDITIONAL IN-FORMATION.-The $\$ 270,000$ refunding bonds awarded on July 25 to
Yarnall \& Co. and Gratan. Parsons \& Co., both of Philadelphia, jointly,
 $61,0001949 . \%$ bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 23,000$ in 1937; and $\$ 19,000$
 30,00043 \% \% bonds. Due Aus. $\$ 15,000$ Aug. 1 in 1950 and 1951.
Each issue is dated Aug. 1 1932. The net interest cost basis to the county is about $4.40 \%$.

CAMDEN, Camden County, N. J.-BOND SALE.- Local investors
have subscribed for $\$ 20,0006 \%$ tax anticipation bonds. CHENANGO (P. O. Chenango Bridge) Broome County, N. Y.has been purchased by George Gilbert of Port Dickinson, at par plus a CHICAGO, Cook County, III-WARRANTS SOLD TO PROVIDE
FOR SALARY PAYMENTS. -The sale of $\$ 2,000,000$ tax anticipation Warrants of 1931 to four Loop banks sas made possible payment of salaries of school teachers and other school employese for the last half of the month
of March, it was reported on Aug. 2 . The Continental llinois
mank of March, it was reported on Aug. 2 . The Continental lilinois Bank \&
Trust Co. has asreed to purchaso $\$ 880.000$ of the warrants, the First $\mathrm{Na-}$
tional Bank, $\$ 820,000$, the Northern Trust Co., $\$ 160,000$ and $\$ 140,000$ tional Bank, $\$ 820,000$, the Northern
by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank.
CHISHOLM, St. Louis County, Minn.-BOND OFFERING. - It is
eported that sealed bids will be received until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Aug. 12, by the
 CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Jeffersonville), Ind.-BOND SALE.-The on July 28 V. 135, p. p. 49- were awarded at par and accrued interest to the Borden state Bank, the only bildcer. Dated May 2 1932. Denom.
$\$ 300$. Due one bond each six months from July 151933 to Jan. 151943 . CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.-PROPOSED BOND FIN-
ANCING.-Ray L. councilis to consider an ordinance providing for an issue of $\$ 570,000$ bonds;
of which s100.000 would be used for the construction of a "Wayfarers
Lodge" and the remainder for direct poor relief purposes.
CLOVERDALE, Putnam County, Ind.-BOND OFFERING.- Sealed
ids will be received by the Board of Trustees until 4 p . m. on Aug. 15 for the purchase of $\$ 900041 /$. 5 Water works plant construction bonds.
Dated Aug 15 1932 Denom. $\$ 500$ Duo as follows: 500 Jan. and July 1 195, and $\$ 1.000$ Jan, and July 11955 to 1958. incl. Interest is payable
in Jan. and Juiy. Bids will be receved at the office of the First National
Bank, Cloverdale. The Town Clerk is Ralph M. Hunter.
CONCORD.
CONCORD, Merrimack County, N. H.-TEMPPORARY LOAN:issue offered on July 29 was awarded to Bond \& GGodwin of Boston at
$3.24 \%$ discount basis, plus a premium of $\$ 1.25$. Due on Dec. 71932 . Bidder-ived at the sale were as follows:
Discount Basis.
Bidder-
Discount Basis.
 CUMBERLAND (P. O. Manville) Providence County, R. I.- BOND
SALE.-An issue of $\$ 350.000$ funding bonds is reported to have been SALE.-An issue of $\$ 350,000$ funding bonds is report
purchased by Grenville R. Hood \& Co., of Providence
DALLAS COUNTY (P. O. Dallas) Tex-- ASSESSED VALUATIONS.
-The minimum grand total of assessed property valuations for State and county taxes in the county has been placed at valuations for state and with the peak of $\$ 322,832,130$ last year, according to Tax Assessor Cobb. E. EAYTON, Montgomery County, Ohio-BOND OFFERING.- Bond receive sealed bidds until 12 m . (Eastern standard time) on Aug. 19 for the
 part of an original issue of $\$ 5000.000$ all of why 1953 . These bonds are
Treasury Investment Burchased by the of sis5,000 were purchased by the ictity, and of which the present ofrering
on June 1 That Trustees as investments on June 1 1932. The bonds have the approving opinion of Squire, Sanders sold by the trusteeva a tless than par. The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser elther at the City Treasurer's office or at any Dayton bank
designated by the purchaser, not later than 12 m . on Aug. 30 A certified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order oo the above-
mentioned Secretary , must accompany each proposal. In explanation of the purpose of the sale, the official notice of the offering says: 'Montgomery County officials have not as yet determined the settlement date of current tax collections and these bonds are being sold by said Board in order to
assure prompt payment of bond and interest charges falling due Sept

DEFIANCE, Defiance County, Ohio-bonD ofrering.- O. M. the purchase of $\$ 43,276,746 \%$ bonds divided as follows:
$\$ 36,928.08$ special assessment impt. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 4$, special assessment impt. bonds. Due Oct, 1 as follows: $\$ 4$,
992.08 in $1934, \$ 4,000$ rrom 1935 to 1937 incl., and $\$ 5.000$ from
1938 to 1911 incl Proposals for this issue must be accompanied 6.348 .66 city's portion impt. bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 348.66$
in 1133 and 1,000 from 1935 to 1940 incl. A certified checls for $\$ 63.50$ is required. Int. is payable in April and October. Each issue is dated Aug. 15 1932. Int. is payable in April and October. tiple of $1 / 4$
DELAWARE, Delaware County, Ohio--BOND SALE,-The $\$ 2,700$
 DETROIT, Wayne County, Mich-BOND REFUNDING PLAN to issue $\$ 18,500,000$ refunding bonds to retire short-term obligations, It was indicated last week that the Board would withhold approval of the
plan pending the outcome of the election on Aut 9 when the voters will pass upon a proposal tom limit the tax levy for the fiscal year to a maximum
of 61.000 . 1300 .-

"Issuance of the bonds will increase the city's bonded debt from $\$ 348$ 佂: 000,000 to $8366,000,000$. The city further obligates itself to pay $\$ 8,000,000$ in interest during the life of the securities. The new bonds may be sold or all thestimony at the hearing was to the effect that it will be 1961 before
bonds outstanding, including the refunding issue, will have been "Mr. Roosevelt expressed the opinion that it will be unnecessary for the
city to attempt any additional refunding within a year unless economic city to attempt any ada Approval strengthens the city's financial position to the extent that it eliminates the possibility that deductions might be made from the budgets obligations.

Fixed Charges Pledged.
"Mr. Roosevelt contended that the proposed $\$ 61,000,000$ limitation is so poorly drawn, it will not accomplish the purpose intended by those who
prepared it. He said that it will not affect the fixed charges and that the city will be able to raise $\$ 61,000,000$ in addition to debt requirements. the sinking funds will not be in danger, Mr. Roosevelt told the Board: Sinking fund and interest charges will be the first bills pald from the revenue, he. . If thid DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Wis., BOND OFFERING.Aug. 11 , by A. R. Cole, County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 200,000$ issue on May 1 as follows: $\$ 31,000$. 1936 to 1939 and 876,000 in 1940 . Prin. bonds are part of a
1931. 845.000 issue authorized at an election held on Aprit 7
Said bonds for i\% of the bid payale to the County Clerk, is required. (These
bonds were offered for sale without success on June 22.-V. 134, p. 4692.) DUNEDIN, Pinellas County, Fla.-BOND REF UNDING PROPOSAL. out by the city for refunding its entire bonded debt of $\$ 1,320.000$ within the next 10 years by the exchange of the present bonds for a new issue of
40 -year obligations bearing from $1 \%$ to $6 \%$. It is reported that the plan will be submitted to the bondholders.

EAST GRAND RAPIDS, Mich--BOND OPTION GRANTED.-O. W, Mo $\$ 54,700$ refunding bonds offered on July $25-\mathrm{V}$. 135 , p. 660 . Bidders were asked to name the rate of int. Bonds are dated Aug. 11032 and
mature June 15 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1935; $\$ 6,700$ in 1936 , and $\$ 7,000$ from 1937 to 1942 incl
EAST HARTFORD, Hartford County, Conn.- PRICE PAID.-The
 recently. Net int. cost to the town is about $5.55 \%$. Dated July 191932
Due $\$ 25.000$ on July 1 from 1933 to 1942 incl. The Town Treasurer is
George F. Campbell.
eorge F. Campbell.
ECKLEE, Yuma County, Colo-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 20,000$ issue of
 Dated Jan. 11932.
EDDYSTONE, Delaware County, Pa--BONDS AUTHORIZED.school bonds by a vote of 188 to 162 A Aproval of the issue was sought
 It is ssid that in disposing of that issue, the board exceeded its slegeal bor-
rowing capacity by 820.000 . The board, it is said, is permitted to borrow
 ELK CITY, Beckham County, Okla.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 25,00$ issue of sewage disposal plant bonds offered for sale on Aug. 1 - V. 135 ,
p. 846-was purchased by the standard Bond \& Investment Co. of Tulsa.
There were no other bidders for the bonds.
ELY, St. Louis County, Minn. BOND ELECTION.-An election俍 bonds.
ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Erie), Pa.-BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.bonds of the county aggregated $\$ 4,270,000$, which figure included $\$ 30,000$ bonds which matured on Aug. 1 . Road bonds outstanding amount to
$\$ 2,880,000$, while $\$ 790,000$ is owed for construction of the court house $\$ 2,880,000$, while $\$ 790,000$ is owed for construction of the court house
building. The county, it was said, does not contemplate immediate

 from 1933 to 1947
BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 30 by W.
Tyler., Superintendent of the Board of Public Instruction, for the purchase
of the abovedescribed issue of bonds. Tyler, superinteadented issue of bonds.
FAIRFIELD, Jefferson County, Iowa.- BONDS OFFERED.-We are informed that bids were received unti. Aug. 5 , by the City. Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual water works
funding bonds. Due on Aug. 151952 and optional on Aug. 151937 funding bonds. Due
(These are the bonds
$19-\mathrm{V}$. $135 . \mathrm{p} .846$. .
FLORIDA, State of (P. O. Tallahassee),-REVENUE REPORT According to 30 the state reportenches from Tallahassee for the fiscal year closed Jume 30 the state reported revenues of $\$ 32,161,57$ and expenditures
of $\$ 32,642,096$ There
at the end of the faid to be a treasury balance oo $44,045,045$ FLOYDADA, Floyd County, Tex.-BOND SALE.-A $\$ 10,000$ issue 80.00 by the city sinking fund FRANKLIN COUNTY (P, O Brookville), Ind--BOND SALE.July $26-\mathrm{V} .135$, p. 495 -were awarded to the Franklin County National
 monthis from July 151933 to Jan. 15 1943. Bids received at the sale were
as follows: as Poilows:
Franklin County National Bank (Successful bidder)
Premium.
oity Securities Corp..Indianapolis.
5.00

FREMONT, Waupaca County, Wis.-BONDS VOTED.-At the special election on July $26-\mathrm{V}$. $135, \mathrm{p}$. 661 - the voters approved the is
suance of $\$ 8,000$ in village hall building bonds by a small majority,

GALVESTON, Galveston County, Tex.-BONDS REDEEMED.is reported to have been paid off by the city sinking prior to July 11933 , The notice of
this proposed redemption was given in V, this pr
GIRARD, Trumbull County, Ohio.-BOND SALE-The State and judgment funding bonds, being part of a total of $\$ 24,908$ unsuccessfully
GLADEWATER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gladewater), Gregg County, Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED.-The
$\$ 100,000$ issue of $5 \%$ school bonds that was voted on June $13-\mathrm{V}$. 135 p. 161-was registered by the State Comptroller on July 25 . Denom,
$\$ 1,000$. Dated June 21932 . Due $\$ 20,000$ from Dec. 201932 to 1936 incl. GLEN COVE, Nassau County, N. Y-BOND. SALE.-The $\$ 82,000$ 135, p. 846 -were awarded as 5 s to George B. Gibbons \& Co... Inc., of New York, at par plus a premium of $\$ 147.60$, equal to 100.18 , a basis of about
$4.94 \%$ Dated July 11932 . Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 22,000$ in 1934 , and
$\$ 20.000$ from 1935 to 1937, inclusive.

Wachsman \& Wassall

## Financial Statement

Gross Debt-
Bonds (outstanding)
Floating debt (incl. temporary bonds outstanding) $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,380,500 \\ & \$ 4,340\end{aligned}$


GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE AND HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. that an application has been filed with the Reconstruction Finare informe thion by the District in an effort to dispose of the $\$ 35,000,000$ of $43.5 \%$ bonds
 stated that the bill be furnished. A place of payment will be provided for
legal opinion wis and in San Francisco.
GRAND RAPIDS, Kent County, Mich.-BOND OFFERING.sealed bids until 5 p.m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 1 for the pur-
chase of $\$ 300,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest refunding
 be received for all of the bonds. or any part thereor, and must be un-
conditional. Principal and interet March and September) will be payable at the ofrice of the Treasurer of the school Board. Froceeds of the sale
will be devoted solely to the payment of 300,000 bonds maturing Sept. 1932. Bids to specifically include payment by the purchase of accrued
interest A certified check for $3 \%$ or the bonds bid for, payable to the
order of the President of the Board of Education, must accompany each
proposal

GRANT SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Goodland), Newton County,
 GRANT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sacramento), of $5 \%$ semi-annual school bonds offered on Aug. 1 - V. 135, p. 661 - was not sold as there were no bids received. Dated July 11932 . Due from July 11933 to 1952 , incl
HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio--BOND OFFERING. $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{E}}$. J. Dreihs, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive seale
bonds, to mature serially from 1934 to 1934 incl 140, The county reports an
ret assessed valuation or property of $\$ 1,251,131,000$ and a total debt, including
the current issue, of $\$ 17.06409$ the current issue, of $\$ 17,996,399$
HAMPDEN, New Haven County, Conn.-BORROWING AUTHO$\$ 20,00043 / 4$ notes to pay off a similar amount of maturing obligations. This further issue will mature June 11933 and will be handled by the
National City Co., of New York, according to report. HAMPDEN COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Mass.--LOAN OFFER-
ING.- John J. Murphy, County Treasurer, wiil receive sealed bids until 12 m . (daylight saving time) on Aug. 10, for the purchase at discount pasis of a
$\$ 10.000$
and $\$ 5.000$. Pa yable Nov. 81932 . Notes, evidencing the existenc of the loan, will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the
First National Bank, of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \&
Perlins, of Boston HIGHLAND PARK, Mich.-CHARTER REVISION ELECTION.the Sept. 13 primary election a proposal to revise the city chartect, which
was described as being 14 years old and antiquated in the light of present was described as being 14 years old and antiquated in the light of present conditions. If the proposal is adopted, a commission will be elected to make changes in the charter it deems necessary and the revised document
will be submitted for consideration at the spring election in 1933 . HUDSON, Summit County, Ohio--BOND OFFERING. - Franklin standard time on Aug. 23 for the purchase of $\$ 11.118 .066 \%$ improvemen bonds. Dated Aprill 1.1932 . One bond for $\$ 1.018 .06$. others for $\$ 1.200$ incl. Int, is payable in A. \& \& O Bids for the bonds to bear interest at a rate other than $6 \%$. expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, will also be
considered. A certified check for $\$ 120$, payable to the order of the village.
must accompany each proposal. HUNTINGTON COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{7}$ (P. were awarded as 5.60 s to the Guaranty Company of New York, at a pric of 100.09 , a basis of about $5.59 \%$. Dated Aug. 1 1932. Due $\$ 5,000$ on
The following is an official list of the bids received at the sale:
First National Bank \& Trust Co. (successful bidder)
Bathelder \& Co M. \& T. Trust Co

Wachsman \& Wassail
George B. Gibbons \& $\qquad$ ILLINOIS (Star), $\begin{array}{lll}349.70 \\ 273.00\end{array}$ Treasurer, reports that a syndicate of Chicago banking institution state $\$ 1,750.000$ offered on Aug. 2.- $1356 \%$ revenue bonds of the issue of S1.750, 000 offered on Aus. 2. - V. 135. p. 846 . The banks submitted th
only bid received at the sale. The notes are to mature Dec. 11932 .
INDIANA (State of . - FIVE CITIES MAY BE CONSOLIDATED proposal that the cities of Hammond, East Chicago, Munster. Whiting and Hiphland be consolidated into a single governmental unit, with a through the centralization of municipal functions. Large property owner in the cities are reported to be in favor or the proposition propery it stated that petitions advocating the plan will be circulated shortly
INDIANAPOLIS SANITARY DISTRICT, Marion County, Ind.on Aug. 2-V. 135, p. 661 -was awarded as $5^{1 / 1 / s}$, at a premium of to Campbell \& Co., of Indianapolis. Dated Aug. 21932 and due on Dec
1 Dase 11932.

A bid for the loan at $51 \% \%$ interest at par plus a premium of $\$ 25.56$ was submitted by al group composed of the Fletcher Trust Co., the Fletche National Bank and the Merchants Nationail Bank, all of Indianapolis.
IRONTON, Lawrence County, Ohio- BOND OFFERING.-C. C, thance, City Aurchare will $863,853.26$ receive eased bids until 12 m . on Aug. 19 for for the purpose of extending certain
indeber indebtedness which the city is unable to pay at maturity Bonds will
be dated Sept. 11932 and mature Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,853.26$ in 1934
 at a rate other than 6\%, expressed in a maltiple of yo of $1 \%$, will also be
considered. A certified check for $\$ 650$, payable to the order of the city must axcompany
JAY COUNTY (P. O. Portland), Ind.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-The issue of $\$ 4,4004 \%$ Wayne Tww. road improvement bonds offered on
July 18 , 18 , 195 . Was not sold, as no bids were received Dated
Sept. 15 D. 1931 . Denom. S202. Due one bond each six months from Sept. 15 1931. Denom. $\$ 2220$. Due one bond each six months from
July 151933 to Jan. 15 1943. JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Madison), Ind.-BOND SALE.-
ward of the S17,400 coupon bonds offered on Aug. $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{V} .135$, p. 495 was made as follows.
$\$ 15,0005 \%$ Andrew Blake et al. county road bonds purchased at a price of par by the Madison Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. of Madison $2,40041 / \%$ Republic Twp. road impt. bonds purchased by the Citizen Bank of Commiskey at par plus a premium of \$1.05, equal to
100.04 a basis of about $4.49 \%$. Denom. 8120 . Due one bond Each issue is dated Aus. 1 1932.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Oskaloosa), Kan.- BOND SALE.-
 bian securities Co. of Topeka. Dated Aug. 1 1932. Due from Aug.
1933 to 1942 , inclusive.
JENNINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Louis), Mo- BOND
SALE.-A $\$ 4,000$ issue of $6 \%$ school refunding bonds is reported to have
been sold at par to an undisclosed purchaser. Dated March 151932.
Legality approved by Benjamin H. Charles of St. Louis. JOHNSON, Lamoille County, Vt.-BOND OFFERTNG. - Sealed bids the purchase of $\$ 31,0005 \%$ coupon refunding bonds. Dated Sept, 11932 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1935 to 1949 incl.,
and $\$ 1,000$ in 1950 Principal and interest (June and Dec.) are payable
at the Sterling Trust Co., Johnson.
JOHNSTOWN, Cambria County, Pa.-BOND OFFERING.-James N. McKee, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a.m. on Aug. 9 1932. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on Aug. 1 from 1936 to 1950 , incl.
Interest is payable semi-annually in Feb. and Aug. The bonds, it is said, are free of State tax. and the sale is subject to a
JOHNSTOWN, Fulton County, N. Y. Y. - BOND OFFERING.-
Edward D. O'Neil, Oity Chamberlain, will receive sealed bids until 1:30p.m. on Aug. 26 , for the purchase of $\$ 392,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon The registered scho will be dated Oct. 11931 and mature Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 8.000$ from 1933 to 1936 , incl; $\$ 10,000,1937$ to $1941 ; \$ 12,000,1942$ to 1946 ,
$\$ 14,000,1947$ to $1951 ; \$ 16000$ from 1952 to 1956, and $\$ 20,000$ from 1957
to 1961 , incl. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Date of interest to be expressed in a
 accompanied by a certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount bid for, payable
to the order of the City Ohamberlain. Legality to be approved by Caldwell \& Rayr
ful bidder.

Financial Statement July 301932



Paving
Temporary Loans

Total temporary loans.

s against the above are credits for special assessments for | $\$ 60,248.56$ |
| :---: | ewers.

Balance Sinking Fund, Water Department.

Real property less public buildings and pension property
Franchises

$\$ 10,158,765.00$
$66,200.00$
Personal
Public buildings exempt.
Pension property

$\$ 833,000.00$ LANCASTER, Lancaster County, Pa,-BOND OFFERING.-H,
Edgar Sherrs, City Solicitor, will receive sealed bids unoil 12 m . (Daylight
Saving Time) on Sept. 14 for the purchase of $\$ 1,000,00041 / 2 \%$ serial Saving Time $)$ on S
improvement bonds.

LEXINGTON, Dawson County, Neb.-BOND DETAILS.-The two $\$ \mathrm{p} 496$ and 662 -were awarded as follows: Omaha, at par. Dated May 1 1932. \& Due $\$ 4,000$ from May 1
1939 to 1941 incl. Int. payable M. M. N. N. 5,000 Dated Aug. 11932. Due payable F . \& A. A. Due $\$ 2,000$ from Aug
bonds in denomination of $\$ 1,000$.
LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Markleeville), Alpine nnual school building bonds offered for sale without suc V. 134, D. 3671-has since been sold at private sale. Dated May 11932. Due in 1938
LITTLE FALLS, Herkimer County, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING.(daylight saving time) on Aug. 13 for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered emergency relief bonds. Dated Aug. 1 interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or 1-10th of $1 \%$. Same rate to apply to all of County Trust Co.. Little Falls. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, 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 puccessful bidder
LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Calif.-LOAN APPLICA-
TION.-At the request of the Board of Water and Power Commissioners he City Council on Aup 2 athorized the Commission to employ special counsel to procure a loan of $\$ 32,000,000$ from the Reconstructlon Finance Corporation for the Bureau of Powver and Light, to be used p
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND SALE . offered for s.000 issue of $5 \%$ seniann county hosp 662 and rarm bonds at private sale on July 29 by the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, at par and accrued int. Dated July 11923 . Due from July 1
1933 to 1947 . (These bonds are part of the $\$ 5,000,000$ issue voted in 1923.) LOUISIANA, State of (P. O. Baton Rouge), -LOAN APPLICATION. liminary loan of $\$ 12,000,000$ from the Ry Governor O. K. Allen for a prefor the relief of unemployment in the State. In applying for the loan, Governor Allen set forth in his petition that "the funds of the State and its needs of the State and its various communities
MADISON, Dane County, Wis.-BONDS APPROVED.-At a meeting approved by the City Council-V. 135, p. 162 -calling for the issuance of $\$ 359,500$ in $5 \%$ coupon bonds divided as follows:
$\$ 220,000$ parks and public grounds impt. bonds. Due from July 11933 (1) Due from July 11933
65,000 special. assessment sewer district bonds. Due from July 11933

60,000 to street impt, bonds. Due from July 11933 to 1942 .
5,000 retaining wall bonds. Due from July 11933 to 1942
2,500 bridge completion bonds. Due from July 11933 to 1942.
Denoms. $\$ 100, \$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 11932 .
Denoms. $\$ 100, \$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 11932.
MADISON HEIGHTS SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Amberst) Amherst County, Va.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-The $\$ 62,500$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon
semi-ann. water system bonds offered on July $29-\mathrm{V} .135, \mathrm{p} .334$-was not sold, according to the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors.
BONDS RE-OFFERED. Sealed bids were again recelved for the purchase of the above bonds until noon on Aug. 5 , by W . H. Oarter, Secretary
of the Bond Committee. Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. The county will pay for the printing of the bonds, and for attorney's opinion not exceeding
$\$ 100$. Due as follows: $\$ 2,000$. 1937 to $1948 \$ 2,500,1949$ to 1955 , and
$\$ 3,000$, 1956 to 1962 , all incl. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bid is re$\$ 3,000,1956$ to 1962 , all incl. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bid is reThe bonds will be issued under Chapter 65A, Article 2, of Virginia Code
of 1930 (Michie's Code) Acts of Assembly approved March 271930,1930 Acts, Chapter 460, page 1001, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit order was entered in pursuance of the bond issue election duly called and
held on May 171932 (which resulted in a vote of two to one in favor of held on May 171932 (which resulted in a vote of two to one in favor of
bond issue). The bonds will be exempt from tax and will be the obligation of the whole county. There is no contest in regard to the issue and no litigation is threatened or expected. Default has never been made in the payment of any debt, or interest, of Amherst County, and there is a balance
to the credit of every County fund. There has not been a bank failure in Amherst County within the last 50 years. It is not contemplated Official Financial Statement of July 11932.


Total assessed values
Estimated actual value S50.50.4.4.800

 Balance of indebtedness
Rate of county levies for 1931 (average), $\$ 2.471 / 2$ for $1932, \$ 120,743.48$ Reduction of tax rate for 1932 due to fact that all road construction and maintenance has been taken over by the State under Act of Assembly
 Bank balances_._Balance in County Treasury July 11932.
Bank balances fdeposit
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 60,330.33 \\ 39,909.98 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Cash on hand <br> 1,363.29

 MAMARONECK, Westchester County, N. Y. - BOND SALE. - The
$\$ 130,0006 \%$ coupon or registered bonds offered on July $29-\mathrm{V} .135 . \mathrm{p}, 662-$ $\$ 130,0006 \%$ coupon or registered bonds offered on July $29-\mathrm{V}$. $135 . \mathrm{p}, 662-\mathrm{B}$.
were awarded at a price of par to B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. of New York, the only bidders. The award comprised
$\$ 66,000$ local impt. bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ from 1933 to
1936 incl., and $\$ 7,000$ from 1937 to 1942 incl. 64,000 public impt. bonds. Dime Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1933 to
1948 incl., and $\$ 4,000$ from 1949 to 1952 incl. Each issue is dated Aug. 11932 .
MARION COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Marion), Ohio- - BOND OFFERING.sealed bids until p . (Eastern standard time) on Aug. 18 for the purchase of $\$ 40,0006 \%$ poor relief bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1932 . Due March and $\$ 8,900$ in 1938 . Principal and interest (M. \& S.) are payable at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to
the order of the County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. MARQUETTE COUNTY (P. O. Marquette), Mich.-BOND ELECTION. At the primary election on Sept. 13 the

## Financial Chronicle

M. MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Shoals), Ind--BONDTOFFEERING.-


McCRACKEN COUNTY (P. O. Paducah), Ky.-BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMMATED.-We are informed that the sale of the $\$ 18$. 18.00 issue
of $6 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds to Stranahan, Harris \& Co. Inc., of Toledo
 The entire issue was scheduled
MEADOW GROVE, Madison County, Neb-BOND OFFERING.F. J. Beech, Villaye Clerk, for the purchase or a $\$ 2,500$ issue of $6 \%$ semi
annual water works extension bonds. annual water works extension bonds. Dated Sept. 11932 . Due in ${ }^{20}$
Vears and optional in five years. (These bonds were voted on April $5-1$.
V. 134, p. 2952.)
MECKLENBURG COUNTY (P. O. Charlotte), N. C.-NOTE RENEWAL. A total of $\$ 95,000$ notes was renewed on July 29 as follows
$\$ 50,000$ by the American Trust Co. of Charlotte: $\$ 30,000$ by the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte, and $\$ 15,000$ by the Independent Trust Co
of Charlotte. Due in two months. MEDINA COUNTY (P. O. Medina), Ohio.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-
 MERIDIAN, Lauderdale County, Miss.-BOND SALE CONTEMMIAMI, Dade County, Fla.-REPORT ON VALUATIONS.-The forawing report on the assessed valuation of this city and the newly adopted

 tax assessment roll for $1932, \$ 98,746$, .516. The increase in the personal
roll is due to placing of the Florida Pow Light Co. and subsidiaries an the books for about S7. 000 . 000 . The 132
for Miami on the basis of land area since 1920 for "The decrease in asssessed land area since 1920 .
tax bills as the bills go up or down in accordance with the tax rate or milearis " "t has been decided that all Miami bonds, regardless of issue, be accepted at par in payment of deliinquent taxes unt on and including 1929, and also in paymedt recently provided that refunding bonds only be accepted in this
adopted
manner by the city.

MICHIGAN, State of (P. O. Lansing).-TEMPORARY LOANAt a meeting held on Aug. 4 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation de-
cided to lend $\$ 1,800,000$ to the State for emergency relief needs in Detroit covering a period of two months. Governor Brucker told the Board that that are now available sums " needed at once over and beyond any a mounts through private contributions, taxation available to sale of the city of Detroit
private purchasers, or from any other obligations to
MILWAUKEE COUNTY
PLATED BOND SALEUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis.-CONTEMP relief bonds will be offered fore salor abmed that a $\$ 3,000,000$ issue of county
Bidders are to name the erate of interest. 15 . Dated Oct. 11932 . Bidders are to name the rate of interest.
MINNEAPOLIS, Hennepin County, Minn,-BOND OFFERING,Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Taxation, for the purchase of a $\$ 250,000$ issue of public relies bonds. Int. rate is is not to exceed $6 \% \%$, payable
semi-annually. Dated Aug. 151932 . Due $\$ 50,000$ from 1933 to 193 incl. MINNESOTA, State of (P. O. St. Paul).-BOND AND CERTIFICATE Rura the $\$ 800,000$ tax anticipation certificates authorized by the Rural Credst
Bureau (V. 135, p. 663), it is reported as follows by Julius A. Schmahl, trust The State Investment Board has voted to use $\$ 500,000$ of accumulated trust funds for the purchase of rural credit bonds to that amount. The
interest rate has been fixed at $41 / \%$. The tenure of the bonds has not
been been agreed upon. It it probable that these bonds will be in amount of
$\$ 250,000$ each and that the maturity will be voted as asked for by the Rural Iredit Board. The Rural Credit Bureau will require $\$ 800.000$ to meet interest on outstanding bonds, the interest dates being between Aug. 6
and Aug. 6 . inclusive, in order to maintain the full faith and credit of
the State and to meet the interest on the due dates $\$ 800,000$ has been entered upon the tax rolls against the tax certificate of
of the State, and the Investment cortificatee with funds undertment its control. Thas agreed to purchase this tax tertificate will draw $41 / \%$
interest."

MISSISSIPPI, State of (P. O. Jackson)--STATEMENT ON
 At the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 1 . Mississippi will have outstanding
$\$ 27,000,000$ in bonds, the total having been reduced by $\$ 2,805.250$ during the prosent fiscal pe-iod -uthorized issues now unsold aggregate s19.--
000,000, according to 000,000 for retirement of the carrysurer Mery
 payments, and $\$ 1,500,000$ for completion of the State Hospital for the During the fiscal year the State will pay a total of $\$ 4,388.574$ on out
standing bonds and notes, Mr. May reported. Of this amount $\$ 1.583$. will be for interest. Since Jan. 1 the State has paid $\$ 3,978,004$ principal
and interes. fund deficit and hospital issues, and a successful outcome is hoped for within 60 days.
MISSOURI, State of (P. O. Jefferson City).-BOND SALE.-The
 Dillon, Read \& Co., the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.. Halsey. Stuart \& Co
Ladenburg. Thalmann \& Co.. Bancamerica-Blair Corp, Phelps, Fenn \& Co., B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Darby \& Co G. M-P. Murphy \& Co..and
the W. W. Compton Co., all of New York, Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. st. Louis, the City Bank \& Trust Co. of Kansas City, the Hibernia Securi-
ties Co. of New Orleans, the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, and the First Securities Corp. of Memphis, at a price of 102.817 a basis of
theut $4.06 \%$. Dated Aug. 1 1932. Due $\$ 1,000,000$ on June ifrom 1952 to 1956 , inclusive.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT. The successful syndicate yield $4.00 \%$ on all maturities (accrued interest to be added at prices to yield tod to be interest exempt from Federal income taxes. They are direct
stated
obligations of the State, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all obligations of the
taxable property.

Official Bonded Debt Statement.



Certificicates of Indebtedness*-
$1902-1922$ certificate, school funds, 20 to 50 years, at
$1891-1922$ certificate, seminary fund, 20 to 50 years, at
3,159,000.00
*Certificates of indebtedness are provided for by the legislative acts and pay 5 and $6 \%$ interest semi-annually into the State School and Seminary
funds out of the State Interest fund. These certificates are not negotiable
 The payment of principal and interest of State of Missouri Road bonds is guaranteed by an unlimited ad valorem tax upon all property in the State It has never been necessary to levy any such tax, for the reason that al
motor fuel tax and motor licenses have been pledged for the payment of these bonds and the aggregate requirement for payment will not exceed $\$ 7,000,000$ annually; the collections of mot
has been more than $\$ 19,000,000$ annually.
MISSOURI, State of (P. O. Jefferson City).-BRIDGE PURCHASES CONTEEMPLATED. - The following is taken from a Jefferson City dispatch to the wridzes from unsold State road bonds: "The State Board of purchase of missioners has authorized the State Highway Commission to use $\$ 1.050,000$ unsold Missouri road bonds to purchase toll bridges at Independence,
Hermann and Jefferson City. A friendly suit will be instituted in the Hermann and Jefferson City. A friendly suit will be instituted in the used legally by the Highway Commission to buy existing structures

MONONGAHELA TOWNSHIP (P, O. Dilliner), Greene County, Pa.-BOND SALE.-The issue of $\$ 26,388.905 \%$ coupon road bonds offered on May $21-V$. 134 , p. 3320 -was purchased at a price of par by
local investors. Due
and $\$ 6,388.90$ in 1937. 1 .ec. as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1932 to 1936, incl.,
F. MONROE COUNTY (P. Gillespie, Merk of Monroe), Mich.-BONDS NOT SOLD.that no bidss were recerived at the offering on Juny 26 of of $\$ 1550,990$ refunding
highway impt. bonds-V. 135, p. 663 . The Clerk states has entered into a contract with ${ }^{\text {n the }}$. Municipal Advisory Council of Michigan to exchange the refunding bonds for similar amounts which became due
on May 1932 A due in part to the tying up in closed county banks of a larese that this was belonging to the county. Mr. Gillespie further states that Nov money MONTANA
MONTANA, State of (P. O. Helena). -LOAN APPLICATION.-It to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for $\$ 1,000,000$ to care for the idle and the needy in the State during the coming winter. This is a conservative estima
a caref requested be made a vailable at once, "to meet emergencies now existing in mining and industrial centers of Montana.
MOREAU (P. O. Glens Falls), Warren County, N. Y.-BOND
ofFERING.-It is reported that sealed bids will be received by the Village OFFERING.-It is reported that sealed bids will be recelved by the Village
Clerk until Aug. 9 for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ impt. bonds.
MOSCOW, Latah County, Ida.-BONDS CALLEED.-It is reported
that L. T. Hammond, City Treasurer, called for payment at his office on Ang. 1 , on which date interest ceased, various bonds and coupons of many
MOUNT HOPE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O Otiswile), Orange County, N. Y. Bons. Truly 29 of $\$ 98,000$ coupon or registered school bonds, bidding for $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price of par. Dated Jan. 21932 . Due Jan. 2 as follows; $\$ 2,000$
from 1933 to 1937 incl. $\$ 3,000$, 1938 to $1942 ; \$ 4.000$, 1943 to $1947 ; \$ 5,000$ 1948 to 1952 incl, and stivo from 1953 to 1959 incl. At a previous offer-
ing on June 22 the District failed to receive a bid for the issue. -V . 135 ,
p. 163 .

MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y.-BOND OFFER$8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (daylight saving time) on Aug. 10 for the purchase of $\$ 1.676 .000$ coupon or registered bonds, to bear incest not to exceed $5 \%$, to be of each individual issue must bear the same coupon rate. Comparison o bids will be made by taking the aggregate interest cost, in accordance with $\$ 467,000$ drainage bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 23,000$ from 1937 to 426,000 highway impt bonds. Due Aug, 1 as follows: $\$ 42,000$ from 270,000 highway repaving bonds. Due $\$ 27,000$ Aug. 1 from 1933 to 160,000 Third street widening bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ 150,000 water bonds. Due $\$ 15,000$ Aug. 1 from 1943 to 1952 incl.
75,000 sewerage bonds. Due Aug. A as fillows: $\$ 3,000$ from 12 ind 48,000 municinal bldg. bonds. Due Aug. 1 ins follows: $\$ 4,000$ in 193
 18,000 Department of Public Works equipment bo as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1933 and 1934 , and $\$ 4,000$ from 1935 to 1937
incl. All of the bonds will be dated Aug. 11932 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Principal A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York will be furnished the
successful bidder. Delivery of the bonds will be made on or after Aug. 22 successful bidder. Delivery of the b
1932 at the office of the Comptroller.
TAX COLLECTIONS SHOW INCREASE.-Mr. Fiske reported on Aug. 3 in excess of the volume of collections in the same period in 1931. tions of $\$ 1,385,259$ in the current month of July represented an advance of $\$ 200,000$ over collections in
Financial Statement as of Aug. 2 1932.
Assessed valuation of realty incl. special franchise (1932) . $\$ 170,006,359.00$

Floating debt, July $311932 \ldots$
Retirement from the proceeds of present
$\$ 1,256,459.80$ 17,910,050.00 bond issue.................................133.163.43

123,296.37
Total debt as of Aug. 2 1932_............................... \$18,033,346.37
Water bonds (including present issue) $\ldots$.... $\$ 2.638,000.00$
Tax relief bonds
Sinking funds for bonds other than for
$1,300,000.00$
water and tax relief bonds............. $\qquad$ 4.482,846.23

Net debt as of Aug 21932

Further borrowing capacity, Aug. 21932,
Population, 1930 Federal census, 61,270 .
$\$ 3,450,135.76$
MULTNOMAH COUNTY (P.O. Portland), Ore--BOND OFFERING. A. A. Bailey, County Clerk for the purchase of a $\$ 300.000$ issue of coupon road, series A bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. payable M. \& S.
Denom. $\$ 300$. Dated Sint. 11932 . Due 830,000 from Sept. 1138 to Traeasurer. These bonds may be sold to the hilghest bidder or bidders for casser for
thereof, and maturing as to each such block in equal annual installiples from the 6th to the year from the date of said bonds. but the right is reserved to reject any and all bids for the said issue of $\$ 300,000$ bonds or
any portion thereof, and to accept the highest bid or bids for any portion

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of such issue of bonds of $\$ 300,000$ par value as the Board maydeem advisable
All bids must be submitted on forms furnished by the County Clerk. Ali bonds which may be sold under this issue shall be sold for delivery at such bank at Portland, as may be designated by the purchaser. The approving MULTNOMAH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Port-
and), Ore. -WARRANTS CALLED.-It is announced by E. T. Stretcher, School Clerk, that those warranss presented and indorsed "Not paid for want of funds, ", dated May 261932 , and bearing register numbers 15236
to 15510 , incl., will be paid holders thereof on presentation at their banking
institution. Interest ceased on July 27 . MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA (P. O. Wichita), Kan. bonds offered for sale on July $26-V$. 135 . D. . $497-$ was purchased at par
by the State School Fund Commission. Dated Aug. 1 1932. Due $\$ 2,000$
on Feb. and Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1942, incl.
MUSCATINE, Muscatine County, Iowa.- BOND SALE.- The $\$ 15$,
500 issue of $43 \%$ funding bonds autnorized during May-V. 134 , p. $3506-1$ was purchased by a local bank. Due on Nov, 11937 . We are informed of Davenport on a $2 \%$ basis. (This corrects the report fiven in V .135 ,

NEW MEXICO, State of (P. O. Santa Fe).-LOAN APPLICATION. A tentative request for $\$ 1,250,000$ in direct emergency relief funds has patches from Santa Fe on Aug. 2 . The Governor is said to have explained tiat the request was only tentative and that when final rules and regularequest is reported to
NEWTON (P. O. West Newton), Middlesex County, Mass.-LIST temporary loan sold on July 27 to the the bids received for the $\$ 150.000$
discount basis.-V. 135, p. 848 . New England Trust Co. (Successful bidder)
Second National Bank (Plus $\$ 1$ premium).
Merchants National Bank Merchants National Bank
Raxon, Gade \& Co .......
Ralteron Co-... \& Hutzor.
NEW YORK
TATE SINKK, N. Y.- $\$ 1.024 .000$ CITY BONDS PURCHASED AS Comptroller, announced on Aug. 3 that a total of $\$ 1.024,000$ bonds of the
city had been purchased during the last week of July for inclusion in the
investment account of the State's sinking funds. Tremaine stated nvestment account of the State's sinking funds. Mr. Tremaine stated
that the obligations had been obtained at prices ranging from 80 to that the obligations had been obtained at prices ranging from 80 to 87 ,
yielding from 5.25 to $5.75 \%$. The current acquisitions brought the holdings of city bonds by the State to $\$ 60.000,000$ and marked the first occasion In ssveral years that purchases of city bonds had been made by the State.
A dispatch from Albany to the New York "Herald Tribune of Aug. 4 "We bought these bonds," Mr. Tremaine said "because we considered them very cheap, believing, as we do. that the market has definitely turned; and that there is to be a slow, steady rise in the price of high gradesecurities.
Expressing confidence in New York City's fiscal policy and standing, Mr. Tremaine said:
"The attitude of Mayor Walker and the New York City government,
indicating a determination to cut expenses and meet the economic situation, means a great deal toward the credit of the city of New York, which has always balanced its budget for the last ten years, and, I believe, will con-
tinue to do so and keep that record up. That means public confidence in the secu-ities of the city :
purchase is the sound belief that New York hereafter will that "behind this purchase is the sound belief that New York hereafter will cut its cloth to fit
the cost, and we are counting on the city to hold itself strictly within budget
requirements."
NEW YORK, N. Y.-TEMPORARY BORROWINGS IN JULY TOTAL he sale of the following short-term issues; $\$ 10,000,0006 \%$ in July through otes, due July $151933 ; \$ 300$, and $\$ 85,00041 / 2 \%$ special corporate stock nan
1933 , and $\$ 3,000,00053 \% \%$ special revenue bonds of 1932 , also due June 15
$151933 ;$ also $\$ 700,0005 \%$ certificates of indebtedness for the Independent othis nature by the city in June totalled $\$ 688.000,000$, in addition to which $\$ 2,676,0005 \%$ certificates of indebtedness, due from 1933 to 1935, incl.,
NORFOLK, Norfolk County, Va.-NOTE PAYMENT AND EX-
TENSION.-The Norfolk "Virginian Pilot" of July 29 carried the following account of a scheduled payment of maturing notes and the extension of . Ther notes; Norfolk will pay $\$ 450,000$ in short-term notes out of a total extended to Jan. 10, according to announcement yesterday by Oity Treasextended to Jan. Tunstall.
Trust Co., of New York, where to Mr. Tunstall yesterday by the Bankers The funds available to pay off this $30 \%$ of the notes without difficulty.
"Mr. Tunstall explained yesterday. in making the announcements, that the city already had cut down its outstanding short-term obligations from $\$ 2,900.000$ last year to $\$ 1,500.000$ this year, and the payment of the
$\$ 150,000$ early next month would place the short-term obligations in a comparatively easy position.
OHIO (State of)-FOUR COUNTIES RECEIVE LOANS FROM RE-
CONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION.-Announcement was made on Aug. 2 that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had granted relief and Summit, repayable at $3 \%$ interest. The announcement appeared in full text in the "United States Daily" of Aug. 5 as follows: to-day made available, at the request of the Governor of Ohio, under
Title I of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, the amount of $\$ 852,662$ for certain counties in Ohio. Lorain, Mahoning, Stark, and Summit counties and win meet the emerof the calendar year of 1932 . The amount is provided under appropriate agreements to be reimbursed to the Corporation with interest at the rate of 3 , per annum. Of the gency needs in Lorain County, $\$ 336,440$ in Mahoning County, $\$ 334,977$
(P. O. Oklahoma City).-BOND PROPOSAL.State secretarm an initiated learing the way for submission, according to Oklahoma City news reports It is stated that at a later conference with attorneys he will examine the petition as to hand writing. If approved, it will go on the November general election ballot. The petition was initiated in 1930, but was protested and
ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. New Orleans), La.-LOAN authorized an application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $\$ 4,100,000$ to liquidate outstanding warrants and certificates of improvements.
PASSAIC COUNTY (P. O. Paterson), N. J.-BONDS PUBLICLY B. Gibbons \& Co. Inc., both of New York; C. P. Dunning \& Co. Inc. ; George and C . A. Preim \& Co. of New York made public offering on Aug. 4 of $\$ 2$,
$685,0006 \%$ bonds, issued for park, road, bridge and county building pur poses, at prices to yield $5.60 \%$. The bonds are dated June 11932 and mature serially on June 1 from 1933 to 1978 incl. Coupon bonds in denoms.

Bank of Paterson. Legality approved by Hawkins, Delafield \& Long-
fellow of New York. The bankers describe the bonds as being legal investmen
ment for savings banks and trust funds in the States of New York and
New Jersey, and direct and general obligations of the entire county, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes levied against all the taxable property therein. Assessed valuation, 1932........................
 PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Merchantville), Camden County
N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-The issue of $\$ 161,000$ coupon or registered assessment bonds offered on Aug. $1-V$. 135 , p. 664 - was not sold, as no bids were received. Bidder was asked 112 name tne rate of interest, Within
a limitt of $6 \%$. Bonds are dated Aug. 11932 and mature Aug. 1 as follows:
$\$ 41.000$ in 1934 , and $\$ 40,000$ from 1935 to 1937 incl $\$ 41,000$ in 1934, and $\$ 40,000$ from 1935 to 1937 incl.
PERRYSBURG, Hood County, Ohio.-BOND oFFERING.-Carl F.
Wellstead, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 M . on Aug. 19 for the purchase of $\$ 27,1006 \%$ special assessment improvement bonds.
Dated Aug. 11932 One bond for $\$ 100$, others for $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1
as follows: $\$ 3,100$ in 1934 and $\$ 3,000$ from 1935 to 1942 incl. Prinicpal as follows: $\$ 3,100$ in 1934 and $\$ 3,000$ from 1935 to 1942 incl. Prinicpal
and interest $(\mathrm{J} . \& \mathrm{D}$.) are payable at the Perrysburg Banking Co., Perrysin a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$, will also be considered. A certified check for
$2 \%$ if the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Village Treasurer,


PHILADELPHIA, Pa--BOND SALES TOTAL $\$ 1,591,800$.-Subscriptions received offiday, u-t
$0005 \%$ issue being offered over-counter at par brought the aggregate
of sales to $\$ 1,591,800$. A total of $\$ 1,417,900$ bonds were subscribed for during July.
OITY MAY BORROW $\$ 6,000,000$ ON DELINQUENT TAXES, -In
connection with the passage recently of the Sterling bill (see item on preceding page of this section). Edwin R, Cox, President of the City Council, has estimated that under the terms of the measure the city will be permitted to borrow between $\$ 6,000,00$ and $\$ 7,000,000$ in anticipation of taxes amounted to more than $\$ 22,000,000$, " Mr. Cox said. "In the 1932 budget Council estimated that $\$ 14,900,000$ of this total would be col-
ected, and made appropriations in anticipation. This leaves a difference ected, and made appropriations in anticipation. This leaves a difference
of between $\$ 6,000,000$ and $\$ 7,000,000$ against which loans may be made." PITTSBURGH. Allegheny County, Pa.-FINANCIAL STATE-
$M E N T$ AND TAX COLLECTIONS REPORT.-The following data pertaining to the financial condition of the city and the present status of tax collections has been prepared in connection with the proposed award
on Aug. 16 of $\$ 2,300,00041 / 4 \%$ bonds, described in V. 135, p. 848: Official Financial Statement June 301932.
ussessed (estimat
Land Buildings $8586.692,810$
621.573 .310 Total $\qquad$ Net bonded debt outstandin
Bonds authorized, unissued
Bonds authorized $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,208,266,120 \\ 59,652,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Bonds authorized since above date, unissued Amount in sinking fund Water works sinking fund included in above
 Population, 1930 census, 669,817 fund bonds
Pittsburgh has never defaulted in payment of any of its obligations, Budget, 1931 Budget Figures and Tax Collections Data.
$\$ 3.690,538$, or $12.8 \% .647,626 ; 1932, \$ 25,057,088 ;$ reduc ction under 1931 or $65.96 \%$; $1932, \$ 20,642,073$; collections to July $11931, \$ 15,124,736$
or $60.19 \%$. Tax rate, 1931 , per $\$ 1,000$ : Land, $\$ 25.50$; buildings, $\$ 12.75 ; 1932$, per
$\$ 1,000$ : Land, $\$ 23,00$; buildings, $\$ 11.50$. PITTSFIELD, Berkshire County, Mass.- BOND SALE.-The V. i35, p. 848 were awarded as 4 s to E . H. Honds offered on Aug. Rollins \& Sons, of Boston,
at a price of 100.51 , a basis of about $3.82 \%$. Dated Aug. 1 1932. Due at a price of 100.51 , a basis of a bout
$\$ 5,000$ Aug. 1 from 1933 to 1937 incl.


$\underset{\text { PORT ALLEGANY, McKean County, Pa.-BOND SALE }}{\text { P }}$ S.-The | $\$ 6,000$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathrm{~V} .135, \mathrm{p}$ |
| p | bonds was sold at a premium of $\$ 144$, while a premium of $\$ 30$ was realized

on the remaining $\$ 2,000$. Bonds are dated Aug. 11932 and mature $\$ 500$
PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y.-RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT.-Application was made on Aug. 3 to the Reconstruction Finance corporation for a loan of $\$ 75,000,000$ to finance the construction of the
proposed 38 th St. New York, vehicular tunnel across the Hudson River to Weehawken, N. J. The request was made under the terms of the $500,000,000$ to be loaned by the Corporation to States, municipalities and public agencies for the construction of self-liquidating pro. ects. The and its chief counsel, Julius Henry Cohen. It was commented on in the New York "Times" of Aug. 3 as follows:
"The tunnel loan application was the first of its type definitely known
fore to have Senator Wagner said the loan was not sought in its entirety imme-
diately, but in annual installments of about $\$ 20,000,000$ each. an example of the very type contemplated when the self-liquidating pro ect; Mr . Wagner said. Starting this great enterprise will put men to work and put into effect a public utility very much needed by New York City, extended and another under-river artery is required. was one of a dozen or so used as examples of how money could profitably bideration. provide employment when relief legislation was under con-
included in a list compiled by J. Cheever Cowdin, New York banker, who was most active in obtaining Congressional consideration of self-liquidating prolects.
will provide immediate employment and an acceptable project is one that demand that the revenue to be derived from it is certain to provide funds both for interest payments and amortization of the corporation loan within In a statement
In a statement issued on Aug. 5, Ohairman Galvin explained that the do so had been filed with the Corporation. Formal application will not be made pending conferences between a committee for the Corporation
and one representing the Port Authority, as to the terms and conditions and one representing the Port Authority,
under which the borrowing will be done.
PORTLAND, Cumberland County, Me,-BOND SALE.-The p. 848 -wereawarded to the Shawmut Corp. of Boston, at a price of 100.459 , a basis of about $3.96 \%$. Dated Aug. 1 i 1932 . Due $\$ 10.000$ on Aug. i
from 1933 to 1952 incl. Bids recelved at the sale were as follows:

Shadder .
First of Boston. Corp. of Massachusetts.
Second National Bank of Boston
Fidelity-Ireland Corp., Portland
Graham, Parsons \& OO. and Timberlake. Estes \& Co., jointly Gr. W. Briggs \& Co, and Bancamerica-Blair Corp, o, ointly.-
Maine Securities Corp and $F$. S. Moseley \& Co., jointly Maine Securities Corp, and F. S. Moseley \& Co. jointly Chase Harris Forbes Corp-- Y-rk-
E. H. Rollins

RACINE, Racine County, Wis-BOND SALE CONTEMPL - A resolution was recently a approved providing for the issuance of $\$ 51,000$
 RALSTON, Douglas County, Neb--BOND SUIT FILED.-A
Nit to enjoin the issuance and sale of $\$ 97,000$ worth of bonds to build a suit to enjoin the issuance and sale of $\$ 97,000$ worth of boonds to build a
mintripal electric light plant is reported to have been filed recently in the
District Court. RANDOLPH, COLD SPRING, CONEWANGO, NAPOLI AND
POLAND (Town of) CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.
 as 6 , at a price of 100.298 to the Marine Trust Co. .of Buffalo, and not
pre
 $t 01962$ incl

This latter company bid a price of 100.089 for the issue at $6 \%$,
The bonds are dated Jan. 11932 and mature on Jan. I from 1953
RANKIN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Allegheny County, Pa.-BOND
 1045 to 1951 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1952 . Bids were also submitted by fhe First
National Bank of Braddock and Glover \& MacGregor, Inc., of Pittsburgh. RED LAKE FALLS, Red Lake County, Minn--BOND SALEE--
 RICHMOND COUNTY (P. O. Augusta), Ga.-BOND OFFERI

 \$12,000, $1957, \$ 11,000,1958^{\prime}, \$ 12,000,1999$, and $\$ 11,000$ in 1960 . The
 maturing Jan. 11935 to 1960 incl.. in amounts as specified above. Bidders of the alternate offerings. The above board a angeses to itssue no no additionst
bonds of this series within a period of 12 months of the present issue. Prin. and int. (J. \& J., payable at the County Treasurer's office, the Trust Co in New York. The bonds have been validated by the Superio Court of Richmond County, and will be prepared under the supervisio of and certified as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston. will be furnished. No bid will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery on any of the three offerings described. Bids of Boston, or the areve Secretary A certified the First National Bank yalue of the bonds bid for, payabie to the County Board of Education,
is required.
RIDLEY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Folsom), Delaware County, Pa. bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Aug. 26 for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$. $41 / \%$ bivends. due in 30 years, optional in 10 years. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. A certified check for
Sacramento County, Calif.-BOND SARICT (P. O. Sacramento) Bank of Sacracento is reported to have purchased $\$ 740.000$ in $41 / 2 \%$ semi
ann, school bonds, paying a premium of $\$ 25$, equal to 100 . $\$$ about $4.49 \%$. These bonds are said to be the remaining portion of of V. 134, p. 277e of Dehool bonds which were partially sold on April 4
 the office of the city and County Treasurer. Legality approved by BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMEENT:-Dea
Moulton \& Co, both of San Francisco, are offering Witter \& Co. and R. H. the above bonds at prices to yield from $2.50 \%$ on the earliest maturity to
$4.40 \%$ yor the 1046 mmur MATURITY We Wiy
MATURITY.-We are also informed that the $\$ 406,00041 / \%$ semi-ann, by the National City Co. of Californiased va par by a syndicate headed
 ST. JOSEPH, Buchanan Count
bids will be received until 5 p . m. on Aug. Mo. BOND OFFERING.-Sealed
Comptroller,
 Legality to be approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. Bids subject
to time for prinsing and for resistration with the State will pay attorney's free and will print the bonds. A certified chieck for $2 \%$
of the issue is required. Delivery to be bade of the issue is required. Delivery to be made only when and as bonds being
refunded are presented for payment and cancelled.
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY (P. O. South Bend), Ind-NOTE OFFERING. Aug. 9 for the purchase of $\$ 175,000.5 \%$ poor relief notes, due semi-a.m. on An May and Nov. 151933 . A certified check for $3 \%$ of the notes bid for
 SALEM, Marion County, Ore.-PRIVATE SALE CONTEMPLATED. ment bonds ofered for sale without success on July $18-\mathrm{V}$. 135 , will probably be offered at private sale if arrangements can be made to
SAN LUIS VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Saguache), Saguache count, he has funds on hand to pay $20 \%$ of each $\$ 100$ of beas-
uraer annulnces dhats
due June 11932 and $331-3 \%$ of each coupon due on June 11932 . Bonds and coupons should be addressed to him.
SANDUSKY, Erie County, Ohio-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 44.000$ city's portion improvement emonds offered on Aug, 1 . 135 , 1499 were a price of 100.72 , a basis of about $5.35 \%$. Dated Aug 1 1932. Due Feb. 1
as follows: $\$ 4.000$ in 1934 , and $\$ 5.000$ from 1935 to 1942 incl.

[^7]SCARSDALE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Scars. or registered school bonds offered on Aug. $3-\mathrm{V}$. 135. p . St. were awarron
 SCHUYLER COUNTY (P. O. Watkins Glen), N. Y.-BOND SALE,-
E. Haeger, Oounty Treasurer, reports that Batchelder \& Co of New

 terest is payable in February and August. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt \&
Washburn of New York. SEATtLe, Kin? Count It is reported that by an agreement with local barks $\$ 500,000$ in pay war-
ants are being iswe SHERIDAN COUNTY (P. O. McClusky), N Dak -CERTIFIC SALE.-The three issues of certificates of ind indebtedness aggregating \$15.,000, offered for sale on July $26-\mathrm{V}$. 135 , p . 665 - were purchased by the First
National Bank of McClusky at $7 \%$. The issues are as follows: $\$ 8,000$ general fund $\$ 4,000$ insane fund, and $\$ 3.000$ poor fund certificates.
There were no other bidders for the certificates.
SHERIDAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NC. 29 (P. O. Outlook),
Mont. BOND SALE DETAILS. The $\$ 5.000$ issue of school building
 SOMERVILLE, Somerset County, N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLD.-
The two issues of $5 \%$ coupon or regis ered boncs aggregating $\$ 133,000$
 issue is dated sept. 11932 . SOUTH BEND, Pacific County, Wash-BOND ELECTION.-It1s asked to pass on a proposal to issue about $\$ 35,000$ in wharrant refunding
bonds. This proposal was approved by the voters in 1931 but was later
declared invalid.
SOUTHINGTON, Hartford County, Conn.- BONDS AUTHORIZED,
-An issue of $\$ 150.000$ bonds has been authorized for the purpose of paying a similar amount of notes which mature on Sept. 1 1932 . The bonds, it was said, will bear interest at 41 \% and may be sold at a price of 9 ond the Trav-
elers Bank \& Trust Co. of Hartford. Due $\$ 5,000$ annually for a period of
30 years SPENCER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Spencer),
Clay County, Iowa.- BOND DETAILS.-The $\$ 5.000$ issue of refunding school bonds that was reported sold- V .135 , D. . 49 was purchased by
Geo M. Bechtel \& Co. of Davenport as 5 s . Due on Nov. 1 as follows: Geo. M. Bechtel \& Co. of Davenport as 5 .
$\$ 1,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1939 and 1940 .
SPRINGFIELD, Hampden County, Mass.- BOND
$\$ 200.00035 \%$ coupon or registered Westfield Little River water System bonds offered on Aug. 2 V . 153 . p. . . Wis were awarded to Estabrooks Co.

 maturity; $1934.3 .5 \% \% 1395,3.35 \% ; 1936,3.40 \% ; 1937$ to 1948 incl. $3.45 \%$ and $3.50 \%$ for the 1949 to 1962 maturities. Bids received at the

 Shawmut
Springfield National Bank-.-102.31
|Jackson \& C Curtis. SPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salinas) Monterey County,
Calif. BONDS NOT SOLD. The $\$ 15.000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-ann. scnool bonds offered on July $22-1$. 135 . p. 65 -was not sold as there were no
bids received. Due from 1933 to i951.
STEUBENVILLE, Jefferson County, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-
 poor reliep bonds. Dated Sept. 151932 One bond for $\$ 500$, others for
$\$ 1.00$. Due Sept. 15 as follows $\$ 6,000$ from 1933 to 1935 incl. $\$ 6,500$
in 11936 and $\$ 7.000$ in 1937 . in 1936 , and $\$ 7.000$ in 1937 . Prin. and int. (M. \& S.) are payable et the $6 \%$ will also be considered. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the amount bin, opinion of Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland
BOND SALE.-The issue of $\$ 23.000$ recreation building bonds offered on July $28-$ V. 135 . p. 499 was awarded as 6 s to the Bancohio Securities
Co. of Columbus, at par plus a premium of 832.20 , equal to 100.14 a basis of about $5.97 \%$. Dated Aus. 11932 . Due Oct. i as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from
1933 to 1942 incl., and $\$ 3,000$ in 1943 . SUFFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Riverhead), N. Y- BONDS AND
NOTES AWARDED.-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ series C - ${ }_{\text {tax anticipation }}$
 Savngs Bank of Riverhead at a price of par at $2.60 \%$ interest. Dated
Aug. 1932 and due Dec. 192 . The 815000 emergency relief bonds
offered at the same time were awarded as 40 . 4 sto Lehman Bres. R. W. Pressprich \& Co., both of New York, jointly, at par plus a premium of S25. equal to 100.01 , a basis of about $4.74 \%$. Dated Aus. 1932 and
payabie on Aug. 1 . 1933. . Public re-offering of the bonds is being made
on a yield basis of to $4 \%$ to investors. SUMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio-BOND OFFERING--
J. P. Riddle, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners will recer J. P. Riddle, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive
sealed bids until 1 p . m. (Eastern standard time) on Aug. 8 for the purchase of $\$ 190,500$ not to exceed $6 \%$ int. poor relief bonds. Dated Aug. 11932 . $\$ 40,000$ in 1937 , and $\$ 42,500$ in 1938 . Prin. and int. (M. \& \& S., are payable Oho, deomery. At an anoposering one June must be on the basis of Akron, 17 of $\$ 200,0006 \%$ poor relief
oonds the county failed to receive a bid.-
SUNFLOWER COUNTY (P. O. Indianola), Miss.-BONDS NOT Solfer on te $\$ 40.000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds
offered

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Yakima) Yakima County,
Wash.-BONDS VOTED.-It is reported that at an election held on Wuly 16 the voters approved a proposal to issue $\$ 17,000$ in school bonds.
SYRACUSE, Onondaga County, N. Y.- NOTE SALE.-F. S. Mose-
ley \& Co of New York were the successful bidders for an issue of $\$ 1,000,000$ tax anticipation notes for which bids were asked on Aug. 2 , naming an
int. rate of $2.45 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 10$. Dated Aug. 3 . 932 and due Legal oninion of Cayable at the Chase National Bank of New York. Letes at $2.70 \%$ int. Was made by R. W. Pressprich \& Co. of New York.
TEANECK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Teaneck), a bid in response to its request for tenders until July 29 for the purchase
 limit of $\%$.
TEXAS, State of (P. O. Austin).- BONDS REGISTERED.-The during the week ending July 30
$\$ 1.000$. $5 \%$ Dent.u. Jounty Cons. S. No. 81 bonds. Denom. $\$ 100$. Serial.
$1,5005 \%$ Anderson Cty. Cons. S. D. No. 1 bonds. Denoms. $\$ 100$. Serial.


TEXAS, State of (P. O. Austin). - TAX RATE FIXED-Complying With a statute of the special legislative session, the State Automatic Tax
Board on July 2 fired the State tax rate at 69 cents. compared to 74 Cents
It in the previous year, a decrease of 5 cents. It is stated
$\$ 5,800,000$ in the general fund looms for Aug. 31 1933. WARRANTS CALLED. It is reported that Charles Lockhart, State
Treasure, is calling for payment 18.050 .000 in general revenue warrants,
regardless of whether or not they have been discounted regardless of whether or not they have been discounted.
TOLEDO, Lucas County, Ohio.-BONDS AUTHORIZED.-The City Counci1 has adopted an ordinance providing for the issuance of
S1.214.50 $6 \%$ refunding bonds. to take up issues maturing this year.
The refunding bonds will be dated sept. 1 ins 1932 and mature Sept. 1 as
 $\$ 1,500$ and $\$ 1,000$. Prin. and int.
Bank \& Trust Co. of New York.
UTICA, Oneida County, N. Y.-BOND SALEE-The $\$ 245,000$ coupon
 The award comprised:
$\$ 125,000$ revenue bonds. Due $\$ 25.000$ on Aug. 15 from 1933 to 1937 incl.
120,000 paving and resurfacing bonds. Due $\$ 6,000$ on Aug. 15 from Each issue is dated Aug. is 1932. Public reoffering of the bonds is being Each issure is dated Aug. 151932 . Publ,
made at prices to yield from 3 to $4.05 \%$,
Bids received at the sale were as follows Bids received at the sale were as follo
Phidele, Fenn \& Co. (successful bidder)

VERONA, Allegheny County, Pa.-BONDS AUTHORIZED.-A an election held on July 26 the voters approved of an issue of $\$ 200,000$
refunding bonds by a count of 422 to 38 . In connection with the issue it is reported that the borough has an assessed valuation
while the present bonded debt amounts to $\$ 221,242$.
VICKSBURG, Warren County, Miss.- MATURITY,-The $\$ 5,000$ loan warrant that was purchased by the turst a
of Vicksburg, at $5 \%$-V. 135 , p. 850 -is due on Feb. 151933
W. W. Cutter, Mity Treasurer, reunty, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.issue offered on Aug. 2 was awarded to Faxon, Gade \& Co. of Boston at $4.95 \%$ discount basis. Dated Aug. 21932 and due on Jan. 101933.
Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. The Waltham National Bank purchased ate the same time a block of s100,000 WASHINGTON, State of (P. O. Olympia).-LOAN APPLICATION Financernor Roland H. Hartley on Aug. \& applied to the Reconstruction in the State.
WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Wooster), Ohio-BOND SALE.-The \$23, $7506 \%$ coupon por relief bonds offered on July 28 -V. $132, \mathrm{p}, 500-$ of \$91, equal to 100.38, a basis or about 5.89\% . Dated July 151932 .
Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 4.250$ in 1934 . $\$ 4.500$ in $1935 ~ \$ 4.750$ in 1936.
 Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. (successful bidders)
Wayne County National Bank wooster ------. 90.00 Bancohio Securities
Widmann, Holzman \& Katz Cincinnati
WELL ELEX bids addressed to the Town Treasurer will be received until 12 m . on Aug. 8 March 11933.

WEST ORANGE, Essex County, N. J.-BOND OFFERING.-Ronald C. Alford, Town Clerk, will recerve sealed bids unt $118 ; 15$ p.m. (daylight
saving time) on Aug. 16 for the purchase of $\$ 695,00051 / 2,5 \frac{3}{4}$ or $6 \%$ coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 469,000$ sewer bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1934 to 1956 226,000 incl, $\$ 15,000$ from 1957 to 1971 incl., and $\$ 14,000$ in 1972 , 226,000 assessment bonds. Due Aug. 1 as follows; $\$ 25,000$ from 1933 to
1936 incl.; $\$ 30,000$ from 1937 to 1939 incl, and $\$ 36000$ in 1940 ,
Each issue is dated Ang. 1932 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal and int. (April and October) are payable at the First National Bank. West Orange
No more bonds are to be awarded than will produce a premium of $\$ 1,000$ over the amount of each issue. Bidders are required to submit a separate certified check for each issue bid for in an amount equal to $2 \%$ of the bonds payable to the order of the town. The approving opinion of Hawkins, bidder.
WEST READING, Pa.-BOND SALE,-D. C. Wagner, Borough Secre tary, states that following the failure to receive a bid for the issue of $\$ 45,000$
land condemnation bonds offered on Aug. 2, arrangements were made for the sale of the issue at par to the Delta Finance Corp. of Reading. Mr value, is $\$ 5,746,740$. and that a sinking fund of $\$ 1,000$ reduces the bonded indebtedness to $\$ 392,700$. In addition, there are outstanding $\$ 37.000$ tax
anticipation notes. The tax rate of the borough per $\$ 1.000$ is $\$ 13$ for the anticipation notes, The tax rat
county $\$ 5$, and $\$ 14$ for schools.
WEST SPRINGFIELD, Hampden County, Mass.-FINANCIAL up to July 261932 on behalf of the tax levy for 1931 reached $92.4 \%$ of the
total levy. There are no taxes for 1930 or prior years outstanding, while tax liens held by the town amount to only $\$ 1,434$. The current bonded
debt totals $\$ 1,246,100$, as compared with $\$ 1,364,600$ on Jan. 11932 .

WILKES COUNTY (P. O. Wilkesboro), N. C.-BOND PURCHASE PROPOSED. The County Commissioners are reported to have propsed
that a $\$ 32,500$ issue of refunding bonds be purchased by local investors. WINDSOR AND COLESVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NO. 1 (P, O. Windsor) N Y, BOND ELECTION. At an election to be held on Aug, 20 the veters will pass upon a proposed $\$ 150,000$ school WOOSTER, W
$157.436 \%$ sanitary County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-The issue of n June $13-$ V. 134, p. 4697-was purchased subsequently, at par, by Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 457.43$ in 1933 , and $\$ 300$ from 1934 to 1942 incl. YOUNG COUNTY (P. O. Graham), Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED.house refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due seriaily.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities LAVAL SUR LE LAC, Que.-BONDS NOT SOLD. -H. Gohier, Secretary-Treasurer, informs us that the issue or sold. 000 improvement
MEGANTIC, Que.- BOND OFFERING.-D. L. Lippe, Clerk, will
eceive sealed bids until Aug. 15 for the purchase of $\$ 56,0006 \%$ bonds, divided as follows; 26,000 bonds. Jssued pursuant to By Byaw No. 194 . Due Dec. 1 as follows; $\$ 300$ in 1939 and 1940: $\$ 400$ in 1941, and $\$ 25.000$ in 1943.
NORANDA, Que.-BOND SALE.-The issue of $\$ 30,0006 \%$ bonds
offered on July $25(\dot{\mathrm{~V}} .135$, p. 666 was purchased by the Noranda Mines offered on July 25 (V. 135 , p. 666) was purchased by the Noranda Mines
Co. of Noranda at a price of 92.50 . Dated Sept. 1 1932. Due serially from 1 to 15 years.
LIST OF BIDS.-The following is a list of the bids received for the $\$ 320,-$ LIST OF BIDS.-The following is a list of the bids received for the $8320,-$
$159.966 \%$ improvement bonds awarded on July 27 to the Dominion
p. 8 Bides Co

Dominion Securities
Bank of Toronto.-.
J. S. Forgie \& CO-...
A.E.Ames \& Co
Bell, Gouinlock \& Co
H. R. Bain \& Co

## Wood, Gundy \& Co


J. L. Graham \& Co., and O. H. Burgess \& Co., bid 99.01 for $\$ 120,000$,
option on rest at same price, bid 98.57 for whole block, Gaird ner \& Co.
option 98.00 .

ONTARIO (Province of).-SHORT-TERM FINANCING PROPOSED that legislation will be introdnced at the next session of the Provincia Legislature to permit me introduced at the next session of the Provincial to raise funds for direct relief purposes
through the issuance of short-term obligations, according to the through the issuance of short-term obligations, according to the "Monetary
Times" of Toronto of July 29, which continued as follows: municipalities which's action follows representations from a number of direct relief costs out of current revenue because to meet their share of ditions. Discussions with the recently created Ontario Municipal Board resufte in in the Government's decision to introduce the bill next winter. "Applications will be made by the municipality which desires to issue
the debentures. The Board will consider the application and the municipality's financial and credit condition before permission will be pranted for issuance of the bonds under the new legislation. The authority will
be given only in cases where the Board fells that the municipality's financial condition warrants it.
ONTARIO (Province of).-POWER PROJECT TO BE OBTAINED
THROUGH ISSUANCE OF $\$ 18,000,000$ BONDS. THRO UGH ISSUANCE OF $\$ 18,000,000$ BONDS. -Premier George S.
Henry in atatement made public recently gave details of a transaction
under way whereby the Hydro-Electric Commission will obtain title to the Abitibi Canyon power project through Commission will obtain title to the
of the Province for $\$ 20,000,000$ outstanding bonds of $\$ 18,000,000$ bonds Service Corp., Ltd., which is entirely controlled by the Abitibrio Power Paper Co., Ltd. The statement, published in the Toronto "Globe" of July 25, gave details of the contract entered into between the HydroCorp. for construction and development of the project. It went on to say that the Province has agreed to the assumption of the project upon the to complete the development because of the inability of the Abitibi Power \& Paper Co. to supply any part of the funds it agreed to furnish in connection with the project. This latter company is handicapped because of the present depends upon the willingness of the holders of at least $90 \%$ of the Ontario Power Service Corp. bonds to agree to the exchange. The statement continued as follows with respect to the nature of the exchange, which, it is said, will result in a considerable sacrifice on the part of the 20-year July 1930 Ontario Power Service Corp., Ltd., issued $\$ 20,000,000$ 20-year bonds bearing interest at $51 / 2 \%$. The bonds were underwritten at
90 , netting approximately $\$ 18,000,000$, which was paid to the Montreal 90 , netting approximately $\$ 18,000,000$, which was paid to the Montreal
Trust Co., as trustees, to be paid out for construction and interest during Trust Co, as trustees, to be paid out for construction and interest during
construction, and Abitibi Power \& Paper Co, Ltd., covenanted with the construction, and Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd., covenanted with the
trustee to furnish any additional moneys which might be required to fully
complete the development. The work is nearing completion, but it will complete the development. The work is nearing completion, but it will
cost approximately two and a half million dollars in addition to the moneys
still in the trustee's hands to complete then "Owing to the position of the newsprint industry, the Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd., is unable to supply any part of the moneys it agreed to furnis "Under these circumstances Ontario Power Service Corp.. Ltd., requested the Government to consider some plan for assisting the company or for
taking over and completing the work on behalf of the Government, and for some time the matter has been given serious thought by the Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.
that the development should be completed, and the Government with the approval of the Commission has finally decided as the most convenient way approval or
of getting title to the property to offer to the bondholders $\$ 18,000.000$ of the Commission's 20 --ear debentures in exchange for the $\$ 20,000,000$ of out-
standing bonds of the company, subject to the condition that $90 \%$ of the standing bonds of the company, subject to the condition that $90 \%$ of the
issued bonds of the company are deposited for exchange. of bearing interest at $51 / 2 \%$ payable in Canadian or American funds, will be payab in five years, and $5 \%$ for ten years interest at $31 / 2 \%$ for five years; to redeem on any interest day at par. These debentures will be guaranteed by the Province

To Acquire Title.
"If a sufficient number of the company's bonds are exchanged, the Commission will be able by any necessary legal proceedings to accquire
complete title to the property thereafter. It is intended that the Commission will transfer the property to the Province, but will continue to manage it on "The Government rejected proposals that it should advance moneys to the company to enable it to complete on the security of second-mortgage
bonds or any subordinate security, believing that the property should be "The plan proposed involves a considerable sacrifice on the part of the bondholders, but the Government has been in touch with a large number of local bondholders, or their representatives, who have finally indicated
their willingness to accept the proposed exchange and to advise other their willingness to so.
bondholders to G. The details to carry out the exchange are now being worked out by will shortly appear, giving the bondholders, fuil information as to the steps

PENETANGUISHENE, Ont.-BOND SALEE-J. L. Graham \& Co. of Toronto recently purchased $\$ 25,0006 \%$ improvement bonds at a price
of 97.756 , of which $\$ 20,000$ mature in 20 years and $\$ 5,000$ in 10 years.
QUEBEC (City of , LOAN OF $\$ 9,000.000$ OBTAINED.- It was
reported on Aug. 4 that the city had obtained a loan of $\$ 9,000,000$ from reported on Aug. 4 that the city had obtained a loan of $\$ 9,0$
the Bank of Montreal and the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

TORONTO, Ont.-GROSS BONDED DEBT TOTALS $\$ 188,039,040$--
The annual report cf George Wilson, Commissioner of Finance, shows that The annual report cf George Wilson, Commissioner of Finance, shows that
the city has a gross funded debt of $\$ 188,039,040$, comprising sinking fund issues of $\$ 51,138,720$ and installments bonds of $\$ 136,900,320$, according
to the "Financial Post" of Toronto of Aug. 4 , from which the following remarks are taken:
Annual report of the city of Toronto, just issued by Geo. Wilson,
Commissioner of Finance, shows gross funded debt at $\$ 188,039,040$, divided into sinking fund bonds of $\$ 51,138,720$ and installment bonds of $\$ 136,900,320$. Deducting specially-rated and revenue-producing debts
of $\$ 95,385,165$. sinking fund of $\$ 22,966,987$ and funds of $\$ 2,435,403$ on
hand for installment debt redemption, the net eneral debt is $\$ 67$. 251,485 . hand for installment debt redemption, the net general debt is $\$ 67.251,485$.
The assessed value of rateable property at the end of 1931 was $\$ 1.061$,652,753 for school purposes and $\$ 989,292,666$ for general purposes. There
were exemptions, not incluced in these figures, of $\$ 150,392,777$. 042,394 and for other revenue $\$ 6,089,859$. The population is shown at 627,231 , the area of land and water within the city limits at 25.965 acres
and the tax rate at 33.90 mills. Capital assets at the end of 1931 were and the tax rate at
shown at $\$ 197,042,074$.
VICTORIA, B. C.- BOND SALE . An issue of $\$ 300,0006 \%$ An 15 -year
onds has been purchased by Wood, Gundy \& Co. of Toronto, which are making public re-offering at a price of 101, to yield $5.90 \%$.
VICTORIA COUNTY (P O Victoria), Ont. - BOND SALE.have purchased at par an issue of $\$ 35,00051 / 2 \%$ coupon bonds sold for ment work done in 1931. The bonds are dated Dec. 11932 and mature ment work done in 1931. , inclusive. Denoms. $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$.
serially from 1933 to 1947 ,
Interest is payable in June and December.


[^0]:    *Copyrighted by Legal Research Service, 1932.

[^1]:    Includedia New York Central. y Included in Baltimore \& Ohio RR. z Estimated. * Flood condition

[^2]:    271/6.

[^3]:    Includes deposits in forelgn bra
    (c) $\$ 53,979,000$ : (d) $\$ 20,292,000$

    * As per official reports:

[^4]:    - Announcement is made of the formation of a new investment banking firm-Laurence M. Marks \& Co.. Inc.-by Laurence M. Marks and a group of assoclates, all of whom were formerly connected with Lee, Higginson \& Co. Mr. Marks, who was recently elected President of the Bond Club \& Cow York and who for many years was sales manager of Lee, Higginson Wall St.. New President of the new firm, wnich has opened offices at 49 company are Eugrk, and in Arborongh, Ralph B, Hurlbuty actors of the McKeough, Vice Presidents; Frederic E. Story, Secretary, and Louls D Rieder. Treasurer.
    - Bernard S Metty has become associated with Griffith-Wagenseller \& Durst, according to an announcement made recently. Mrifith-Wagenseller \&
    active in the security business in has been active in the security business in Hollywood and Los Angeles for several years, having been formerly of the Hollywood office of Banks. Huntley \& -Appointment represent Griffith-Wagenseller \& Durst in territory for Douglas L. Skelly Co., Inc., Southern California investment manager banktig firm, was announced recently by Douglas L. Skelly. President. Afrilated with Mr. Bofferding in the Long Beach orfice will be E. I. Peckinpaugh
    and W. S. Winseman as asslistant managers.

[^5]:    Period End.June 30-

    | And Subsidiaries |
    | :--- |
    | $32-3$ Mos |

    $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net prorit aares, } \\ \text { Federal taxe., } & \$ 153,821 & \$ 532,107 & \$ 413,324 & \$ 1,089,004\end{array}$
    \$1,089,004
    

[^6]:    Aluminum Industries, Inc.-No Action on Dividend.The directors on Aug. 4 took no action on the quarierly dividend norlast a distribution of $121 / 2$ cents per share was made as compared with 25
    cents per share on March 151932 and $37 / 1 / 2$ cents per share previously cents per shat
    It was stated that it was deemed advisable to conserve the company's Cash, considerable of which will be required in mov

    American Bank Note Co.-Earnings.
    For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

    |  | $\frac{1932 .}{8 .}$ | $\underset{8}{1931 .}$ | Llablities- | ${ }_{s}^{1932 .}$ | $1931 .$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | and, buildinge, | 376,879 |  | Preferred stock..- | $\begin{aligned} & 4,495,650 \\ & 6.527 .730 \end{aligned}$ |  |
    | Inventories | 1,962,6 | 2,546,727 | Pref, stks, of subs. |  | -391,032 |
    | Accounts |  |  | Account | 241,549 | 271,638 |
    | Market securit | 2,066,50 | 2,507, | Tax reserve...... |  | 106,540 |
    |  |  |  | Dividends payable |  |  |
    | qui |  |  | Advances --...... |  |  |
    |  |  |  | Ins. \& pen. fund \& |  |  |
    | Contract deposit.-. |  | 407 | other spec. re | 421,437 | ${ }_{7} 781021298$ |
    | nvest of approp. |  |  |  |  |  |
    | Cash. | 1,754,035 | 1,882,232 |  |  |  |
    | ash \& secur |  |  |  |  |  |
    | Def. \& unadj. chiss | 145,571 | 395,706 18,252 |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    |  | 40, | 20,395,61 |  |  |  | $-\mathrm{V} .134, \mathrm{p} .3462$.

    ## Amerada Corp.-Earnings.-

    or income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30, see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.- V . 134, p. 3639 .

    American Colortype Co.-Sales Again Lower.-
     Sales. 134, p. 3277

    American Commercial Alcohol Corp.-Earnings.For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings
    Department" on a preceding page.-V. 134, p. 4160 .

[^7]:    Tho forlowing is an official list of the bids received at the sale:
    Binder. Rate.
    Bidder
    McDonald-Callahan-Richards Co. (successful bidder)-
    Ryan, Sutherland \& Co Toledo-i-ati-
    Widmann, Holzman \& Katz, Cincinnati-
    Breed \& Harrison, Cincinnati-
    Braun. Boswrorth \& Cocinoledo
    N. S. Hill \& Co., Oincinnati-.
    Seasongood \& Mayer. Oíncinnati
    Otis \& ©o. Cleveland d.... Columbus

