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The Financial Predicament of New York City—Further Elimination of Salary Increases the Remedy, Rather Than New Tax Levies.

GOVERNOR LEHMAN has yielded reluctantly to the requests of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York and has called an extra session of the State Legislature, to convene on Wednesday of next week, for the purpose of providing means with which to raise an additional \$41,000,000 of revenue so as to enable the City to finance further expenditures for work and home relief. The City authorities had petitioned the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to enact "revenue bills that will provide the funds required during the term of the emergency."

In his reply indicating that he would call an extra session, since there appeared to be no other course open to him, and though he found himself utterly out of harmony with the proposals for raising the amounts needed, Governor Lehman took occasion to go into careful analysis of the City's situation and to make certain observations which the Administration of the City could hardly have relished, but which the latter might well take seriously to heart. The Governor points out that there are obviously two ways in which additional funds might be made available to the City. The first would be through reductions in the operating budget; the second by levying additional taxes. As to the first he said: "I assume that your Board will effect every possible economy so that governmental cost may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of the essential functions of the City." But he also went on to add: "I urge the necessity for further reduction of the budget to the end that additional savings be made and the credit of the City thereby improved."

This last is good and sensible advice, and is the method by which the existing emergency should be met, rather than by burdening the community with additional taxes. The Governor also said that he deemed it his duty to remind the Board of Estimate that the immediate question of securing funds to finance unemployment relief, while of the utmost importance, was only one phase of the general financial situation of the City. It appeared from public statements of the Comptroller, he averred, that the City has a large aggregate of floating indebtedness which comes due within the next few months. This must be met either through payment, extension or refunding into long-term obligations. The Gover-

nor also called the attention of the Board of Estimate to the fact that last December, while he was serving as Acting Governor, he was suddenly confronted with the responsibility of calling an extraordinary session to permit the City of New York to meet an emergency situation. As to this he remarks: "Because of the urgency of the situation I had no choice but to comply with the request. Since then, you will recall, that on several other occasions there have developed so-called 'financial crises' in the affairs of the City, which were cared for only at the last minute, and which undoubtedly affected the credit of the City. Now comes this request for another extraordinary session."

In other words, the City is in chronic financial difficulties, and the Governor is simply stating a well-known truth when he says so. All this merely emphasizes the Governor's warning of "the necessity for further reduction of the budget to the end that additional savings be made and the credit of the City thereby improved." And this object, in our estimation, can be attained in no better way than by the elimination of some more of the salary increases which were made with such prodigality during the last 10 years, either directly by the City authorities, or through the mandate of the State Legislature, often in response to the request of these same City authorities. We believe it correct to say that no other municipality in the country during the last dozen years made salary increases with such great freedom and in such a wholesale way as did the City of New York. The general feeling seemed to be that the City had endless sources of revenue with which to meet demands of that kind and a ready means of providing additional revenue seemed always at hand in the raising of the assessed values and actually billions were added to these assessed values in the short space of a few years, with the result that the tax rate was prevented from rising, thereby conveying the impression that the City was being administered with due economy when the reverse was the case, and the yearly budget kept increasing by the hundreds of millions. Between 1923 and 1931 the assessed value of City property was raised from \$11,060,821,243 to \$20,073,060,764, while the City budget was run up from \$353,350,975 in 1923 to \$631,366,297 in 1932, without counting the contribution by the State towards education, which

amounted to \$18,542,556 in 1923 and \$47,023,649 in 1932.

We say that no better way can be suggested of reducing the budget of expenses than by the elimination of "some more" of the salary increases of recent years, because last December certain salary reductions were put into effect at the special session of the State Legislature to which reference has already been made, this having been done in response to the demand of the bankers, who insisted on a cutting down of the budget before they would extend further aid to the City in meeting its pressing current obligations. These salary reductions, however, canceled only a part of the tremendous salary increases previously made, and the aim now ought to be to cancel the remainder of such increases. It was estimated at the time that the City payroll had been reduced through these reductions in the aggregate amount of \$19,112,068. But as proving that these reductions, while substantial, went only part way in the process, it is necessary only to enumerate a few instances of the exact changes made in the case of the higher officials of the City government.

Thus we find that the President of the Board of Aldermen, whose salary was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000 beginning with 1930, has been reduced to \$20,000, which is still \$5,000 more than the rate of pay before the advance in 1930. In like manner the Corporation Counsel, whose salary in 1930 was raised in the same manner from \$15,000 to \$25,000, now, after the 1933 cut, is still \$5,000 in excess of his pay before the increase of 1930. The Mayor, who had his salary increased towards the close of 1929 from \$25,000 to \$40,000, now gets \$29,915, or nearly \$5,000 more than the rate of pay before the 1930 increase.

The six Commissioners of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, who were getting \$9,000 and were raised in 1930 to \$12,000, have suffered a cut, but only to \$10,840, leaving still an addition of \$1,840 over the amount previously paid. The New York "Evening Post" on June 13 1933 published a table prepared by the City Party, which showed that 49 high positions in the City Administration are still paying higher salaries than before the increase made at the close of 1929. It was also pointed out that 39 City officials receiving more than \$10,000 a year are still getting higher pay after the cuts of last December than in the prosperous year 1929. We reproduce this table below, and have also made footings to show the total amount involved, after allowing for the number of officials to be taken into account where there is a body of officials at a given rate of pay. This table shows that the 78 positions, the aggregate pay of, which was \$685,000 before the increase of 1930, and the amount of which was raised by said increase to \$873,500, are now receiving \$768,575, which is \$83,575 in excess of what these positions paid in the aggregate before the increase referred to—which shows how much room there is for further reductions in order to get back to the pay scale before the notorious rise in 1930.

PRESENT SALARIES OF NEW YORK CITY OFFICIALS
COMPARED WITH 1932 AND 1929.

Position—	Salary		
	1933.	1932.	1929.
President Board of Aldermen.....	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$15,000
Assistant to Board of Aldermen.....	9,140	10,000	6,500
City Clerk.....	10,840	12,000	10,000
First Deputy City Clerk.....	7,790	8,500	7,500
Secretary Board of Estimate and Appropriations.....	10,840	12,000	10,000
Mayor.....	29,915	40,000	25,000
Director of Budget.....	15,040	17,500	12,000
Secretary to Mayor.....	13,390	15,000	12,000
Controller.....	28,000	35,000	25,000
Chamberlain.....	13,390	15,000	12,000
Corporation Counsel.....	20,000	25,000	15,000
President Board of Taxes and Assessments.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioners, Board of Taxes and Assessments (6).....	10,840	12,000	9,000
Commissioners, Board of Elections (4).....	7,340	8,000	8,000
President Municipal Civil Service Commission.....	9,140	10,000	8,500
Commissioners, Municipal Civil Serv. Com. (2).....	7,790	8,500	7,500
Commissioner of Accounts.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Licenses.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Public Markets.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Borough Presidents (5).....	16,695	20,000	15,000
Commissioners of Public Works (5).....	10,840	12,000	10,000
President Park Board.....	10,840	12,000	10,000
Commissioners of Park Board (4).....	9,140	10,000	9,000
Commissioner of Health.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Public Welfare.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Hospitals.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Tenement Houses.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Correction.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Plant and Structures.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Docks.....	13,390	15,000	10,000
Commissioner of Purchases.....	13,390	15,000	12,000
Chief Clerk, Magistrate Courts.....	7,340	8,000	8,000
Municipal Court Clerks (25).....	4,185	4,500	4,500
Grand totals.....	\$768,575	\$873,500	\$685,000

Our contention is that the whole of this rise of 1930 should be expunged. Not only that, but that all other salary increases made, say, during the last 10 years, should also be expunged—and these salary increases were numerous in all branches of the City government—and that if this were done it would go a great way, if not the entire way, toward wiping out the budget deficiency under which the City government is now laboring. This is the view, too, of all the mercantile bodies of the City which have made an investigation into the subject and expressed their opinion in the matter. Thus the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, ever alive to the City's welfare, on June 7 1933 reiterated its opposition to the raising of additional City revenues by increasing taxation, and again urged reduction in mandatory salaries and the elimination of unnecessary positions. James Brown, President of the Chamber, sent the following telegram to Mayor O'Brien at the time: "The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has repeatedly recommended curtailment of municipal expenditures, but with little success, and is opposed to any method for raising new revenues in its place. Reduction in mandatory salaries and elimination of unnecessary positions can be effected by special session of State Legislature also approved by Chamber."

This hits the nail on the head, and is the policy that the City Administration should implicitly accept for its guidance. Not alone should all sinecures and useless job-holders be abolished, which of course is a necessary preliminary in any event, but during the last 10 years there have been innumerable wage and salary advances, as already stated, some of them mandatory but a great many others voluntary. It should now be made a specific requirement that all these wage and salary increases, both in the case of the higher officials and the lower officials, and also in the case of all other bodies of employees for which the City is in any way responsible, be reduced to their former levels. Mere reductions of 5% or 10% or 15%, or higher, such as have recently been undertaken, will not suffice for the purpose where the antecedent increases have been two or

three times that amount. Every rate of pay, from that of the Mayor himself down to the lowest city office-holder, should at once be reduced to the level of 10 years ago. Where there has been no increase there will be no reduction, but where there have been big increases, as has so generally happened, the former scale of pay should be quickly restored, and no body of City employees should be allowed to escape, considering the necessities of the City—the rate of pay should be put back to the level that prevailed say 10 years ago, since, owing to the City's distress and desperate financial plight, no other course is open.

We wish to say, too, that this rule should be applied in the case of the school teachers, as well as in the case of all other City employees. We are prompted to make this remark because we notice that the Citizens' Budget Commission, with Peter Grimm as Chairman, in a letter under date of July 17 to Governor Lehman, suggesting retrenchment measures for the City to follow, while giving much sensible advice which the community should insist that the City Administration heed, enumerates as one of the things to be done "the repeal of mandatory salary laws," but says "except as to teachers." We think there ought not to be any such exception. On the contrary, the big increases given the teachers in 1927, after a long antecedent series of increases, presents the most flagrant case of all. An addition to the City payroll was made at that time for which there was not the slightest warrant or justification. It was simply an unconscionable raid upon the City Treasury. A special Commission which then had the salary increase under consideration made unqualified admission that the City teachers were then receiving (without the proposed increase) a higher rate of pay than was being paid for the same kind of professional work in other cities of the United States, but recommended the increase nevertheless. And the City Administration seemed only too anxious to placate this body of voters. To be sure, last December, at the special session of the Legislature to which several references have already been made, a reduction in school teachers' pay was forced after most vociferous protests upon the part of the representatives of the teachers, but these reductions eliminated only a part of the big increases made in 1927. These reductions were on a graded scale, running from 6% on the first \$2,000 of the wage to 33 9/10% on amounts of wage and salary above \$15,000 per year. But, as said, this still left a considerable part of the huge increase made in 1927 unaffected. And this remainder should now also be eliminated.

We think this paper was the only publication that took a vigorous stand against the unpardonable increase of 1927, and what we then said in opposition is worth reprinting now when retrenchment and economy in City affairs are such an urgent need of the day. We went into a long and extensive analysis of the pay of the City school teachers at that time, showing not only the proposed increases of 1927

(subsequently adopted) but also the long series of preceding increases, using as a basis figures prepared by the special Commission of Fifteen, and we now reprint a few extracts from our remarks at that time. The article itself which we then published on the subject covered nearly five of the "Chronicle" pages, and appeared in our issue of April 2 1927 (pages 1879 to 1883), but we have room for only a few especially pertinent excerpts from the same to illustrate our point, as per the following:

REPRINT OF ARTICLE ON SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY IN "FINANCIAL CHRONICLE" OF APRIL 2 1927.

It is high time that the public became aroused as to what is going on in the matter of raising the salaries of New York City school teachers and gave consideration to the utter lack of merit there is in the proposition. Year after year proposals of one kind or another keep cropping up for making these wage increases and involving additions to the City Budget running all the way from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year. The "cause" of the City teachers—if such it can be called—is being urged with a persistency that is perfectly amazing and which has few if any parallels in endeavors to add to the pay of other Governmental employees.

Are these school teachers really being underpaid? Is there any basis for the idea, to which such wide currency is being given, that they are now and have for a long time been badly treated from the standpoint of proper compensation? Authentic material is now available for determining the question, and this material is illumining in the highest degree. It completely knocks away any and every prop that may have been supposed to exist in support of the argument in favor of higher pay. These school teachers are *not* being underpaid. The exact reverse is the case.

The material to which we allude is contained in the report rendered on March 14 by the Mayor's Committee on Teachers' Salaries. The Committee was an entirely friendly one, as is evident from the tenor of its remarks. The Committee indeed recommends pay increases which it takes pains to declare "it justifies entirely upon the need for attracting to the schools a better quality of teachers and offering inducements which will hold them in the service and stimulate professional growth and increased devotion to their work for the children." As a matter of fact, every page in the report refutes the idea that any such need exists or that any such inducements are necessary, since they are already present to an overwhelming degree.

Indeed, the Committee finds itself obliged to say that "at the present time there seems to be no dearth of candidates for teaching positions except in cases where unusual qualifications are demanded. The training schools are overcrowded, and the fact that the entering classes are increasing in size is evidence that the overcrowding is not due entirely to the lengthening of the training school course. The time is not far distant when the City schools will be unable to absorb the products of the training schools unless this product is limited in number by higher standards of admission."

The Committee was appointed on Oct. 10 last. It was appointed in response to a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a considerable time before. The resolution noted that a number of bills were pending before the Governor providing for salary increases, and that the City Comptroller had reported that one of these bills singled out for special mention, namely, that by Assemblyman Ricca, "would require an additional expenditure of \$17,000,000 for teachers' salaries next

year, and that the City is financially unable to meet this increase within the 2% constitutional tax limitation," and inasmuch as the increases contained in the various bills were not believed to be founded on a scientific or disinterested basis the resolution provided that "a committee of fifteen be designated to make a thorough and scientific study of the entire question of teachers' salaries in the City of New York, five members to be appointed by the President of the Board of Education, 10 members to be appointed by the Mayor, and to proceed with diligence and make a report at the earliest possible date." It is this Committee that has now rendered its report.

In the first place, the report destroys the illusion that there have been no previous pay increases for the teachers. There have been many of them, the last in 1920, at the time when commodity values were on such an inflated basis. Indeed, there were two increases in 1920, one in January and the other in August, the effect of the two together being to raise the pay in many cases over 100%. This fact should be clearly kept in mind that in 1920, as the result of two separate increases, the teachers had their pay doubled and in some instances more than doubled. Yet they are not satisfied.

The report points out that the present salary agitation by members of the supervising and teaching staff dates back to 1924, when the teachers introduced into the Legislature a bill designed to increase substantially the salary schedules for members of the supervising and teaching staff. This bill was passed by the Legislature in 1925 and was vetoed by the Governor. In 1926 a revised bill was again passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor. In each instance Governor Smith took the position that under the Home Rule Law the City had full and adequate power to determine what salaries should be paid to its teachers. The report states that the teachers' salary laws of 1898, 1900, 1912, 1919 and 1920 "have steadily raised the rates of pay" of the teachers and furnishes the following schedule of the rates for the larger groups of the teaching force in support of the statement. We have added a line to show the further increases now suggested:

	Elementary		High School	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
*1898—Men...	\$720 ^a	\$2,160 ^a	\$900 ^d	\$2,100 ^a
Women...	500 ^b	1,360 ^c	900 ^e	1,800 ^f
1900—Men...	900	2,400	1,300	2,400
Women...	600	1,440	1,100	1,900
1912.....	720	1,820	900	2,650
1919.....	900	1,920	900	2,650
1920—Jan. 1...	1,005	2,700	1,350	3,150
Aug. ...	1,500	3,250	1,900	3,700
Proposed and subsequently adopted.....	1,608	4,092	2,148	4,656

* There were different rates in each Borough. These represent the lowest single rate and the highest single rate, the latter for SB teachers.
^a Manhattan and Bronx. ^b Brooklyn. ^c Queens. ^d Richmond. ^e Richmond and Queens. ^f Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn.

The report also furnishes the following tabulation to show the cost of the foregoing increases as reflected in the total salary payments for the years given. The school register and the total number of teachers are also shown:

	Register.	Number of Teachers.	Paid in Salaries.
1901.....	440,286	11,393	\$15,579,977.87
1912.....	693,249	18,897	28,161,997.38
1920.....	829,573	25,135	54,599,458.04
1922.....	902,872	27,092	73,328,878.04
1925.....	964,804	30,506	82,222,465.41

It will be seen from this last table that while as between 1901 and 1925 the school register, or number of pupils, increased only 2.19 times (rising from 440,286 to 964,804) and the number of teachers 2.68 times (the number rising from 11,393 to 30,506) the payroll increased over 5¼ times, in exact figures 5.27%, rising from \$15,579,977 in 1901 to no less than \$82,222,465 in 1925. The report observes that notwithstanding these tremendous increases from 1901

to 1926, "the teaching force in 1924 again sought legislation increasing salaries." The Committee, after saying that it also has investigated the cost of living and the relative drawing power of positions outside the teaching force, makes the unqualified declaration that "from these investigations it has reached the conclusion that neither the cost of living, nor the drawing power of other positions, justifies any substantial increase in the rates paid to teachers over those fixed in 1920."

A table is given of salaries paid to elementary teachers in a number of cities having from 30,000 to 100,000 population, and this shows that the present maximum for New York City elementary teachers is far in excess of the highest paid to any of them. Another table is presented to show the salaries paid elementary teachers in the larger cities of the United States, and here again a wide difference exists in favor of New York City. And in its final summary on this point the Committee does not hesitate to say: "We can find no other city in the United States where teachers are now as highly paid as by the New York City Board of Education." The Committee has also gathered facts as to the salaries paid teachers in private schools in this city, all typical schools which prepare pupils for college and cover the courses of the public schools from kindergarten through the senior high schools. The result is the same. The scale of the Board of Education averages much higher.

The above relates entirely to the case of the City school teachers. The increase proposed was made, though so utterly without merit. If the wage payments of other classes of City employees were studied and analyzed they would, we are sure, reveal numerous other bodies of employees which at one time or another have had increases granted to them during the last 10 or 15 years. Accordingly, if a general rule were now made, to put all wages back to the rates existing, say 10 years ago, in 1923, which was five years after the signing of the Armistice in 1918, when the general wage level was by no means low, a very important reduction in the City budget could be affected, thereby avoiding the greater part if not the whole of the deficiency in revenues with which the City is now confronted.

The method, too, is a very simple one. The State Legislature need only declare that no City employee should receive a larger pay than that which his position commanded back in 1923. And it is a much fairer method, too, than a percentage reduction from existing rates, because if there has been no increase since 1923 there would likewise be no decrease now. In the case of the reductions made in December last, a few bodies of higher officials were cut to lower figures than those prevailing before the rise in 1930, though this might not be true where the rule is extended so as to eliminate the increases not alone since 1929, but since 1923. As one instance, the 25 Municipal Court clerks, who had not been raised at all at the time of the 1930 increases, their pay being left unchanged at \$4,500 per year, were nevertheless obliged in the reduction of last December to accept a cut to \$4,185 per year. To carry rates of pay now back to 1923 would, as already stated, avoid any inequalities of that kind, since if there had been no increase in the rate of pay since 1923 there would of course be no decrease now.

The Financial Situation

IT WAS definitely decided on Wednesday of this week by the Administration at Washington to put into effect a blanket or omnibus code for the regulation of wages and hours of labor in every business enterprise throughout the length and breadth of the land, and on that day and on Thursday and on Friday the stock market suffered a collapse very suggestive of the way in which the security markets underwent destruction in the memorable days of October and November 1929. The two events of this week referred to cannot be regarded as otherwise than closely related, and they suggest reflection and deep thinking as to whether the country is to invite a repetition of the long trail of reverses such as followed the stock market debacle of 1929.

Rumors have been current for a long time that some of the leading spirits in the Federal Administration were urging that the Government should undertake regulatory control over business of every character and description, but it was not known whether President Roosevelt could be induced to give unqualified assent to a scheme of such all-embracing character and so far-reaching in its application. On Wednesday, however, all doubt in that regard was removed, and it was announced that printed forms to carry the project into effect were in readiness and that all that was needed to launch the scheme was Mr. Roosevelt's signature. The stock market, sensing what this meant, and having within the last two or three weeks become the scene of speculative excesses, immediately suffered a breakdown, and this breakdown was further extended during Thursday and Friday, until it reached alarming dimensions under a fear that the bottom would completely drop out of the market just as it did during the exciting days of 1929.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune," writing on Wednesday (July 19) in describing the action taken on that day with reference to the extension of Government control over business enterprises in general, thereby involving a complete surrender of individual control, stated that the President's Cabinet Committee on Industrial Control had come to an agreement on that day to enlist employers on a nation-wide front for an immediate advance in mass purchasing power. Subject to the perfection of blanket agreements covering maximum hours and minimum wages, a signal from the President was all that remained to start a drive for patriotic public co-operation, which means, of course, that Federal control over business was to be carried on in the guise of an appeal to the patriotic spirit of the community.

In a further report of what had happened in the particular referred to the "Herald Tribune" correspondent said that with influential members of the Roosevelt high command yielding their objections, it had been decided to adopt the short cut to industrial mobilization. Forms of agreement, it was stated, had been approved for submission to employers throughout the country. Designed to raise the wage level and spread employment to keep pace with rising prices and production, these agreements would blanket all industrial activities pending the development of specific codes for each industry. It was explained that while the co-operation of employers would necessarily be voluntary, the incentive

would be stimulated by the development of a public psychology in the light of which it would be unpatriotic to hold back. Certain members of the Cabinet Committee, it was stated, gave their support to this part of the plan upon assurances that this appeal to patriotism, on the lines of the war-time Liberty Loan drives, would not be pushed to the point of hysteria and "national boycott." This was finally left, we are told, to the discretion of General Hugh S. Johnson, the Industrial Control Administrator. The reader need not be told how insistent and unrelenting General Johnson is in the carrying out of plans for the regulation of wages and the fixing of hours of work. Indeed, the correspondent took pains to state that there were indications that the General had taken a leaf from the book of his war-time activities under the selective service draft and had already started a great assortment of literature to the printers for a running start the moment the President gave the word to go ahead. By the plan the workers of the entire nation are divided into three groups, the mercantile, the "white collar" and the manufacturing, with a schedule of hours and wages for each class.

All this meant that America's venture into economic planning would start on a wholesale basis. The correspondent referred to well said that nothing of the kind had ever been undertaken in peace times. As to the nature of the campaign General Johnson, it was pointed out, had taken no chances on being caught unprepared. "Churches, cinemas, rotary clubs, newspapers—every conceivable kind of public forum—was to be utilized in the campaign to encourage public support."

We go at length into this phase of the scheme for the entry of Government into private business, so as to make it clear that the weapon, above all others, which is to be used to compel compliance to the general scheme for the regulation of wages and the hours of work, even in the case of the so-called "white collar" group, is to be an appeal to the patriotism of the employer. No account is taken of the fact that the employer may be in the highest degree patriotic, while yet conditions relating to his own business may render it altogether out of the question to comply. The underlying idea in prescribing the different codes is that the employer, if the cost of his goods is increased through changes in wages and in reduction of working hours, shall receive compensation in the shape of higher prices for his own products. But there are innumerable instances where the raising of prices of the finished goods or the particular article produced is altogether out of the question, since at higher prices it would be impossible to find a market for the goods or the article produced. How are such cases to be treated? Is the employer to be branded as lacking in patriotism because he finds it impossible to pay the wages and the hours of labor prescribed, since to do so would involve himself in disaster; if so, then it is quite obvious that there must be tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of precisely such cases in every important section of the country. In such a plight what is the unfortunate employer who finds himself in such a situation to do? The Government means to bombard him and his neighbors with literature, as well as with spoken appeal.

The idea is to have it appear that the objecting employer, even though objecting for a good reason, is an unworthy individual, not meriting the respect and good opinion of his neighbor. How in such circumstances can the unfortunate employer escape being classed with the outcasts?

Nay, more than that, it was stated yesterday that it is intended to enlist the services of women to disgrace and injure every such individual. Women, who do most of the country's buying, are to be asked by President Roosevelt and his Recovery Administration to buy nothing, after Aug. 1, from stores which do not display a Government badge showing membership in the National Recovery Administration. The badge will contain a blue eagle, the letters N. R. A., and the words "We do our part." When she sees this emblem the housewife will know that the store displaying it or the manufacturer of the goods labeled with it, has voluntarily gone on the short work week and has raised his workers' wages under a pledge to the President. Where the woman buying for her family does not see the NRA sign, she is to be asked to take her trade to a store that exhibits the blue eagle. She is to be asked to lay aside any article, no matter how well it suits her, that does not bear the NRA stamp.

This is the most reprehensible part of the proceeding, and it will defeat the very object sought. The Government aims by fixing wages and reducing hours of work in private enterprise, as well as in the great industries of the land, to increase mass purchasing so as to maintain and extend the present trade activity, but as the effect in the cases here enumerated will be to drive many private enterprises completely out of business because they cannot make their subsistence under the conditions prescribed, the effect may readily be to reduce mass purchasing instead of increasing it as desired.

It is this latter thought that is now dominant in the business world, and it accounts for the apprehension aroused by the news that the Administration had definitely embarked upon a venture so full of menace to the whole business world. And it should not escape notice that when the stock market collapsed on Wednesday and Thursday, the commodity markets also collapsed—among others, wheat and cotton suffered the loss of a substantial part of the recent advances in prices. As a matter of fact, everything has since been going down, and the fear is that if the Government persists in its mistaken course business recovery, which is now under such splendid headway, will be dealt such a blow as to threaten its continuance.

In the meantime many other disturbing features are constantly cropping out going to show that a planned recovery, based entirely on artificial contrivances devised at Washington, by the famous "Brain Trust" is not working as satisfactorily or as smoothly as could be wished. The retailers had a conference in this city on Wednesday and they found it necessary to urge that a sharp curb be put on soaring prices, saying that buying power must be permitted to catch up with increased production and also expressing fears of a consumers' strike. One of the newspaper accounts tells us that warnings that retailers must put the brakes on rising prices as long as possible were voiced by numerous speakers on Wednesday in six divisional conferences of the National Retail Dry Goods Association's Recovery Forum at the Hotel Pennsylvania. "In the

present emergency the retailers of the country have an obligation to maintain their 1932 prices as long as possible," J. B. Swinney, of the Specialty Stores Association, told the Ready-to-Wear Division. "Increased prices must come as slowly as possible if we are not to face a great buying strike this autumn." This last is precisely the danger most to be feared from the Government attempt to assume regulatory control of private business in general. Many business concerns will actually be driven out of business if they are forced to accept the rates of pay and the hours of work which the Government will undertake to prescribe.

The simple truth of the matter is that the Federal Government, in the execution of its scheme of a planned recovery, finds itself obliged all the time to extend its activities into new fields and new directions, one step making necessary the next, and this still another, and so on through the whole scale, until in the end the Government finds itself obliged to regulate and control everything relating to business in all its various forms and every detail of operation. This thought is well expressed in a copyrighted article by Mark Sullivan which appeared in the "Herald Tribune" on Thursday morning (July 20). In this article Mr. Sullivan notes that General Johnson is besieged for rulings by both industry and labor, and points out that the original simple minimum wage proposal has become lost in complex regulations which are increasing automatically. In the following we reproduce the Sullivan article in full:

"There is a condition in the industrial bill—industrial control is tabooed in Washington—which operates automatically to carry it farther than was first contemplated, each new step leading to yet further steps not foreseen.

"The original plan about wages was to fix a minimum and stop there. When the code for the cotton industry was adopted a stipulation was added, saying: 'The existing amounts by which wages in higher-paid classes . . . exceed wages in the lowest-paid classes, shall be maintained.' That means that if an employee had been receiving \$5 above a former minimum of, say, \$8, he must now be paid \$5 above the new minimum of \$14. All wages, up to \$30 a week, went up automatically with the minimum. The result, not foreseen, would be an immense raising of the entire wage structure as a whole, with new and awkward differentials set up.

"At once the mill owners and managers were down on Washington by long-distance telephone, airplane, in person and through the agents which every industry feels it necessary to maintain in Washington. They said the innovation was too violent to put in effect at once. It would disrupt things. They made out a good case. General Johnson, head of Industrial Recovery, agreed. He suspended the provision for the present.

"Thereupon labor was down on Washington and General Johnson's neck. Not only the labor affected but all labor, organized labor. They implied General Johnson had done something furtive. He had suspended a provision that had been in the interest of labor. He had taken away something that labor had had. So soon—within the space of a few days—does an advance of wages become a vested right.

"This is but one of literally hundreds of matters put up to Washington. A code forbids more than two shifts a day. Eliminating a third shift, where it exists, involves laying off some men. Immediately labor is again on General Johnson's neck—it will need to be the neck of a Titan. There are charges that the men chosen to be laid off were men who

belonged to the union. There was discrimination against union men. The organized labor leaders would insist on a hearing, and the hearing must take place before General Johnson personally. No one else would do, unless it be President Roosevelt.

"From the side of industry comes a corresponding set of complaints, corresponding demands for hearings. The oil code operates to the disadvantage of the coal industry. Uniform conditions in all coal areas will operate to the disadvantage of the Southern West Virginia fields and shift of production away from that area will paralyze some of the coal-carrying railroads now the most prosperous. So the railroads come to Washington.

"Settling of one such question often has the effect of merely opening up several new questions more intricately refined and complex. It is arising in every industry, in every unit within every industry, virtually in every shop, store and office. Employees feel their wages are being determined at Washington or ought to be. Owners and managers feel the fortunes of their plants hang in the balance of decisions made at Washington. It all converges on Washington as through a funnel.

The condition is unescapable. It works automatically to increase itself. It will take a Colossus to bear the burden and an enormous organization at Washington. Nearly every employer and every employee has something he would like to have Washington do or not do. Expansion has been inherent in the bill from the beginning. The industrial recovery bill as recently as April was a simple measure dealing with one matter only. It provided for maximum hours. Then a minimum wage was inserted. Then other matters. It is now what it is. The end is not yet, decidedly not yet. This characteristic of automatically increasing volume of decision and regulation piling up in Washington must be taken into account in any effort to estimate the direction of the program, and where and how it will end."

Some remarks made by General Johnson on Thursday have added greatly to the prevailing quietude. They came at a most unfortunate time, when the stock market was already in the dumps, and they served further to propel prices downward in a very distressing fashion. General Johnson gave expression to some really alarming utterances. In their effect upon the stock market these utterances recall the day, many years ago, when another Roosevelt was at the helm, who made it a practice to issue pronouncements against corporations and against malefactors of wealth, and whose bellowings from the White House had the invariable effect of sending stock prices downward. The present Mr. Roosevelt is too amiable and too genial to engage in practices of that kind, but in General Johnson he has an individual who would make a fit successor to the former Theodore Roosevelt. At any rate, on Thursday General Johnson indulged in some very extreme talk, and as the stock market then was in a state of great demoralization the effect was to intensify the prevailing feeling of apprehension and anxiety, lest the business of the country be once more started on a downward course.

General Johnson deemed it incumbent to issue a public warning saying that industry must act now to put buying power on a par with prices. According to Associated Press advices from Washington, July 20, he issued a pronouncement to all industries saying that a crisis must be faced within the next 30 to 60 days in bringing the country's purchasing power to a parity with rising prices. "We have had a rapid increase in prices throughout the in-

dustry," General Johnson is represented as having declared emphatically. "We recognize that costs are going to increase, and prices will have to also. Every time in the past there has been a rapid increase in prices there has been a lag in wages. But now the distortion of increased prices is so rapid and the lag of purchasing power so great that it is plain we can't stage industrial recovery with 12,000,000 men out of work." He declared that industry would have to move on a broad front to put people back to work, "not six months from now, but right now—at wages that permit them to live." "If we don't," he said, "there will be the buyers' inability to buy the products of industry. There is no escape." He said he had seen advance wholesale quotations for retail restocking which showed increases of some 60% to 130%. Calling this "appalling," he added: "This shows what we are up against in a little while, and it lies in your hands to meet the situation."

The truth is, business activity is proceeding in an entirely satisfactory way, and men desire now simply to be let alone from further interference at the hands of the Government. The wild gyrations which have marked the course of prices of stocks the present week, more particularly the so-called alcohol stocks, are speculative excesses which are to be deeply deplored and they certainly are full of menace. Everything should be done to hold under subjection performances of that kind. But that need not occasion solicitude regarding the course of trade and industry for the immediate future, if the Government refrains from projecting further schemes calculated to upset the whole business world. As the best evidence of the way trade and industry are growing, the returns of railroad earnings which are now beginning to come in for the month of June may be cited as illustrations. The weekly statements of car loadings furnish further illustrations to the same effect. These car loadings are now showing constant increases as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1932.

And there is every reason for believing that this satisfactory state of things will continue for a long time to come, the Federal Administration permitting. The trouble with the railroads has been that they had no traffic to move. This is now in process of correction, and they are now in receipt of a larger volume of gross revenues, while at the same time expenses are being kept well within bounds, with the result that improvement in net earnings is now becoming as striking a feature as the reverse was the case until within the last few months. Not many reports of earnings for the month of June have yet come to hand, but those thus far received are encouraging in the extreme. The Union Pacific was the first of the large railroad systems to make public its statement for the month of June, and it showed gross operating revenues for the month this year of \$9,972,344 as against \$8,805,826 in June of last year, being an increase of \$1,166,518, while at the same time expenses were reduced in amount of \$126,793, with the result that the net revenue from railway operations for the month the present year stands at \$3,720,790 against \$2,427,479 last year. The Kansas City Southern Railway reports an increase in gross as compared with a year ago of \$55,210 attended by a reduction in operating revenue of \$58,145, and the company accordingly has net from railway operations for June 1933 of \$299,418 as against \$186,063:

in June 1932. The Chesapeake & Ohio, in turn, in its June return is able to report a gain of \$2,299,359 in gross revenue and a gain of \$1,293,721 in net revenue.

With such exhibits as these no concern need be felt about the future of business if the Federal Administration does not itself cause a new setback, and by this we do not mean it should abandon control of the big industries. The stock market had recently become the subject of speculative manipulation in the case of special groups of stock, and its decline now to more reasonable levels may really be accepted as a corrective, and in that sense beneficial. It hence need not involve any detriment to the upward course and the onward swing of general trade and business if other disturbing circumstances are not allowed to come into play.

THE London Monetary and Economic Conference is now in its dying gasps, but we notice that even with the death rigor spreading the effort to do something for silver still persists. London advices on Wednesday (July 19) stated that Senator Key Pittman, the silverite from Nevada, had stated that a "fairly definite" sales limitation agreement had been reached whereby India agrees, beginning Jan. 1, to sell not more than 35,000,000 ounces of silver annually; Spain 5,000,000 ounces, and China none. This, however, was contingent, Mr. Pittman said, upon the silver producing countries absorbing from their own output an amount equal to the total of the amounts named. This confirms our own fears that in the event of the United States resorting to the unlimited coinage of silver, as provided in the inflationary rider to the Farm Relief Act, the United States would have to absorb large supplies of silver from outside sources. India, it will be observed, does not agree to stop dumping its huge supplies of the metal upon the market. It simply agrees to limit the amount of its annual sales. And even this is contingent upon certain other conditions. Senator Pittman professed, we are told, complete satisfaction with this arrangement, which, however, is to cover a period of only four years, and announced that appropriate legislation to increase the United States Treasury's silver reserves would be introduced at the next session of Congress, though he admits that while the three countries already mentioned have agreed to lessen their exports of the metal the seven producing nations had not yet completed plans for absorbing in their treasuries an amount of silver equal to sales by India and Spain. The projected American legislation, he said, would take the form of increasing the Treasury's silver holdings as a basis for a currency issue. The silver resolution adopted by the silver group, which has been continuing its activities in connection with the Monetary and Economic Conference, laid down the following propositions which we print here as a matter of record:

"First, that an agreement be sought between the chief silver-producing countries and those countries which are the largest holders or users of silver, with a view to mitigating fluctuations in the price of silver, and that other nations not parties to such agreements should refrain from measures which could appreciably affect the silver market.

"Second, that the governments shall refrain from new legislative measures which would involve further debasement of their silver coinage below the fineness of 800-1,000.

"Third, that they shall substitute silver coins for low-value paper currency insofar as the budgetary and local conditions of each country will permit.

"Fourth, that all provisions of this resolution are subject to the following exceptions:

"The requirements of such provisions shall lapse April 1 1934, if the agreement recommended in paragraph one does not come into force by that date, and in no case shall extend beyond Jan. 1 1938. Governments may take any action relative to their silver coinage they may deem necessary to prevent the flight or destruction of their silver coinage by reason of a rise in the bullion price of the silver content of their coin above nominal or parity value of such silver coin."

THE Federal Reserve statements this week disclose no new features. There is no evidence of inflationary tendencies beyond the continued purchases of United States Government securities which the present week have been on a reduced scale, aggregating only \$10,024,000, while Federal Reserve notes continue to flow back from circulation, thereby reducing the amount of such notes outstanding. This week's addition of \$10,024,000 to the holdings of Government securities increases these holdings to \$2,017,257,000. But against this increase of \$10,024,000 in the holdings of United States Government securities the discount holdings of the 12 Reserve banks (reflecting member bank borrowing) have been reduced from \$167,866,000 to \$163,129,000, while at the same time the holdings of acceptances purchased in the open market have been reduced from \$13,194,000 to \$9,848,000. The result altogether is that the total of the bill and security holdings, which constitutes a measure of the volume of Reserve credit afloat, have increased only from \$2,190,450,000 to \$2,192,260,000 in face of the \$10,024,000 of new acquisitions of United States securities.

The amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation fell during the week from \$3,067,062,000 to \$3,037,508,000, though as partial offset the amount of Federal Reserve bank notes (against which no cash reserves are required) increased from \$115,853,000 to \$118,137,000. Gold holdings remained almost exactly the same, being reported at \$3,545,879,000 July 19 and at \$3,545,842,000 on July 12. The volume of deposits increased during the week from \$2,521,817,000 to \$2,541,839,000, mainly owing to the increase in member bank reserves (which constitutes the main item in the deposits) from \$2,268,728,000 to \$2,289,811,000. With the gold holdings unchanged, and with the increase in the liability on account of the deposits almost entirely offset by the decreased liability on account of the smaller amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, the ratio of total gold reserves and other cash to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined remains this week the same as last week, namely, at 68.4%. The amount of United States Government securities pledged as part collateral for Federal Reserve notes outstanding has been reduced during the week from \$499,200,000 to \$485,200,000.

THE New York Stock Market this week suffered one of the most noteworthy relapses in Stock Exchange history, and with such huge declines in prices on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday that the only parallel to them for magnitude is to be found in the complete breakdown of stock prices in the autumn of 1929. The relapse must be considered as having grown entirely out of the frenzied speculation

that had been carried on in recent weeks in the alcohol or "wet" group of stocks during which these stocks had been whirled upward with such rapidity and in such a spectacular way as to invite certain collapse when the movement reached its termination or any sudden adverse feature developed. And the announcement on Wednesday of the Roosevelt omnibus code furnished the occasion for the undoing of the market. During the early part of the week the course of values was still upward, and many new high records for the year were established. The alcohol stocks then were foremost in the continued upward flight in prices. On Monday the tone was still buoyant and prices continued to mount upward in a very noteworthy fashion. Advances in the alcohol stocks remained a feature on that day, these advances running as high as nine points or more. Soaring commodity prices served as a stimulating factor. May wheat at Chicago closed above \$1.25 a bushel, while corn and the other grains all pushed ahead with great rapidity, and with barley a special feature, with a rise of over 10c. a bushel, and with a further rise the next day of the same amount or more. Cotton also displayed great strength, and rubber likewise showed no little strength. The tendency of everything was upward in the commodity line as well as in the security markets. On Tuesday the general course of stock prices was still upward, but the alcohol stocks suffered a shakeout, with losses running as high as 12 points from the early high figures, the main reason for this being that in view of the violent way in which these stocks had been marked up the banks insisted on larger margins.

On Wednesday the market may be said to have broken wide open, with declines in the alcohol group of stocks running as high as 25 points. The grain markets were also concurrently decidedly weak, with a break in wheat of from 13c. to 16c. a bushel. It remained for Thursday to turn the downward course of values into utter rout. The alcohol stocks again suffered especially severe losses. National Distillers, after losing 25½ points on Wednesday, tumbled another 22 points; American Commercial Alcohol, after selling off 21¾ points on Wednesday, dropped another 18⅞ points, and Commercial Solvents declined another 9 points after the break of 13⅛ points the day before. The general market at first held up well under great selling pressure, but finally tumbled in helter-skelter fashion. The commodity markets all tumbled in similar violent fashion, showing tremendous losses, and gloom spread over the whole of the commercial and financial markets. There had been, as is known, violent outside speculation in these commodity markets during the period of the great rise, and hosts of these outsiders were now, as a consequence, shaken out. As it happened, the alcohol stocks suffered their severe punishment at the very time that the news was especially favorable to them, the voting on the repeal of the Federal Prohibition Amendment in such dry States as Alabama and Arkansas being overwhelmingly in favor of repeal, and Tennessee also falling into line. Fluctuations between sales in some of the stocks ran as high as 4 to 10 points. Trading, of course, was of enormous size, the sales on Monday and Tuesday running in excess of 6,000,000 shares each day, on Wednesday approximating 7,500,000 shares, on Thursday running in excess of 8,000,000 shares, and on Friday over

9,500,000 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange dealings in excess of a million shares each day were recorded.

As indicating the violent character and extent of the fluctuations, it may be noted that National Distillers, after reaching a high of 124⅞ on July 17, dropped to 64¾ on July 21, with the close yesterday at 67, in comparison with 112⅞ the close on Friday of last week. American Commercial Alcohol, after touching a high of 89⅞ on July 18, tumbled to 29⅛ on July 21, with the close yesterday at 32 against 77 the close on Friday of last week. Commercial Solvents, after touching a high of 57¼ on July 18, dropped to 24½ on July 21, with the close yesterday at 26½ against 40⅝ on Friday of last week. Owens Glass, from a high of 96¾ on July 18, tumbled to 67 on July 21, with the close yesterday at 68, in comparison with 91½ the close the previous Friday. United States Industrial Alcohol, from a high of 94 on July 17, fell to 41 on July 21, with the close yesterday at 46 against 85⅛ the previous Friday. Standard Brands, after moving up to 37⅝ on July 18, dropped to 21 July 21, with the close yesterday at 22⅞ against 28⅞ the previous Friday.

The commodity markets passed through similar wild gyrations, and the extent of their fluctuations deserves to be recorded as a concomitant of the collapse of the speculation on the Stock Exchange. On Friday of this week the Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis grain markets remained closed. The September option for barley, which on Friday of last week (July 14) had sold at 63½c., and on Tuesday was quoted as high as 90c., dropped to 75⅞c. on July 20, with the close the same day at 75⅞c. in comparison with 65c. the close on Friday of last week. September option for rye in Chicago sold as high as \$1.05½ on Tuesday, July 18, but sold down to 67c. July 20, closing the same day at 67c. against \$1.00¾ the close on Friday of last week. The September option for wheat at Chicago, as against a high of \$1.20⅛ on Monday, dropped to 90c. on July 20, with the close on Thursday at 91c. against \$1.10½ the previous Friday. It will be observed that the range covered in this case was over 19c. The May 1934 option for wheat touched \$1.28⅞ on Tuesday, but was down to 97¾c. on Thursday against \$1.18 the close on Friday of last week. The September option for corn in Chicago touched 71⅞c. on Monday, but was down to 51c. on July 20, with the close the same day at 53c. against the close the previous Friday of 64⅞c. Spot cotton here in New York was quoted at 11.75c. on Tuesday, July 18, but was down to 10.55c. on Thursday and 10.10c. on Friday. The spot price of rubber here in New York yesterday was 7.00c. against 8.50c. on Friday of last week. Domestic copper was strong early in the week and closed yesterday at 9c. against 9c. on Friday of last week. Silver in London fluctuated within a narrow range, with the London quotation yesterday at 18⅛ pence per ounce against 18 11/16 pence on Friday of last week, and the New York quotation yesterday at 35.70c. against 40.25c. The foreign exchanges continued day by day to move steadily higher, indicating a further depreciation of the American dollar, but reversed their course on Thursday. Thus, cable transfers on London on Monday touched \$4.80⅜, on Tuesday \$4.85⅞, and on Wednesday \$4.86½ (the old parity being \$4.8665), but the exchange market was nonplussed on the announcement that Great Britain late the night before made an offer to convert the

20-year $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ gold bonds due in 1937 held here in the United States on the basis of £260 for each \$1,000 $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ bond, this being the equivalent of \$3.85 for the paper pound, whereas the latter was selling in the exchange market at the time at fully \$1 higher. The foreign exchange houses did not know what to make of this low price for the pound, and cable transfers on Thursday sold down to \$4.64, and yesterday to \$4.57 $\frac{1}{4}$, with the close at \$4.68 against \$4.79 the close on Friday of last week. Cable transfers on Paris kept steadily rising, and on Wednesday were quoted at 5.73c., but on Thursday there was a drop to 5.46c., with the range yesterday at 5.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the closing price 5.51 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. as against the close of 5.62c. on Friday of last week.

Underlying conditions affecting the course of values were much the same as in previous weeks. Car loadings continued to run well ahead of the corresponding period in 1932, and the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States was reported at 1,648,339,000 kilowatt hours against 1,415,704,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year, giving a ratio of increase of 16.4%, the largest yet shown in any week of the current year. The "Iron Age" reported a slight downward dip in the production of steel, the steel mills now being reported at 58% of capacity as against 59% last week. The bond market continued to hold up well until Thursday, when the tumble in stocks carried everything down with it. Of the stocks sold on the New York Stock Exchange, 324 new high figures were established during the current week (all, of course, in the early days of the week, before the general breakdown), while three sold down to new low figures for the year. In the case of the New York Curb Exchange the record is 192 new highs and 15 new lows. The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. declared an extra dividend of 25c. a share, in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 50c. a share on the common stock, and the General Foods Corp. increased the quarterly dividend on common from 40c. a share to 45c. a share. The rate for call loans on the Stock Exchange again remained unaltered the entire week at 1%.

Trading, as already indicated, has been of tremendous size. On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 2,242,460 shares; on Monday they were 6,380,650 shares; on Tuesday 6,585,733 shares; on Wednesday 7,449,990 shares; on Thursday 8,117,170 shares and on Friday 9,572,020 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 662,182 shares; on Monday 1,404,801 shares; on Tuesday 1,502,249 shares; on Wednesday 1,474,049 shares; on Thursday 1,289,833 shares, and on Friday 1,440,334 shares.

As compared with Friday of last week, losses of huge size appear. General Electric closed yesterday at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 29 on Friday of last week; North American at 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 34 $\frac{3}{4}$; Standard Gas & Electric at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 20; Consolidated Gas of N. Y. at 52 against 61; Pacific Gas & Electric at 27 against 31; Columbia Gas & Electric at 19 against 26 $\frac{1}{4}$; Electric Power & Light at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 14 $\frac{1}{4}$; Public Service of N. J. at 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 52 $\frac{3}{4}$; International Harvester at 30 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 43; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 78 against 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 31 against 43; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 21 against 26 $\frac{3}{4}$; Woolworth at 42 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 49; Safeway Stores at 52 against 56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Western Union Telegraph at 55 against 71; American Tel. & Tel. at 120 against

130 $\frac{1}{4}$; Brooklyn Union Gas at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; American Can at 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 92 $\frac{5}{8}$; Commercial Solvents at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 40 $\frac{5}{8}$; Shattuck & Co. at 9 against 12, and Corn Products at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 80 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Allied Chemical & Dye closed yesterday at 115 against 130 on Friday of last week; Associated Dry Goods at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 17; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 66 against 80 $\frac{1}{8}$; National Cash Register A at 17 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 20 $\frac{7}{8}$; International Nickel at 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 19 $\frac{3}{8}$; Timken Roller Bearing at 23 against 33 $\frac{5}{8}$; Johns-Manville at 41 against 55; Gillette Safety Razor at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 17 $\frac{1}{4}$; National Dairy Products at 19 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 24; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 27 against 33 $\frac{1}{4}$; American & Foreign Power at 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 18 $\frac{1}{8}$; Freeport-Texas at 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 39 $\frac{1}{4}$; United Gas Improvement at 20 against 23 $\frac{3}{8}$; National Biscuit at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 57 $\frac{1}{8}$; Coca-Cola at 96 against 103; Continental Can at 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 62; Eastman Kodak at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 86 $\frac{3}{4}$; Gold Dust Corp. at 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 25 $\frac{3}{4}$; Standard Brands at 22 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 28 $\frac{7}{8}$; Paramount Publix Corp. ctfs. at 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 2 $\frac{1}{8}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 55 $\frac{3}{4}$; Drug, Inc. at 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Columbian Carbon at 51 against 65; Reynolds Tobacco class B at 44 against 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lorillard at 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 24; Liggett & Myers class B at 88 against 94 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Yellow Truck & Coach at 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.

Stocks allied to or connected with the alcohol or brewing group have been the worst sufferers as already noted. Canada Dry closed yesterday at 21 against 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Crown Cork & Seal at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 60; Liquid Carbonic at 23 against 43 $\frac{1}{8}$; Mengel & Co. at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 12 $\frac{7}{8}$; National Distillers at 67 against 112 $\frac{1}{8}$; Owens Glass at 68 against 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, and U. S. Industrial Alcohol at 46 against 85 $\frac{1}{8}$.

The steel shares have of course participated in the general break. United States Steel closed yesterday at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; United States Steel pref. at 94 against 103; Bethlehem Steel at 33 against 45 $\frac{5}{8}$, and Vanadium at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the auto group Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 50 against 75 on Friday of last week; General Motors at 24 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chrysler at 28 against 36 $\frac{3}{8}$; Nash Motors at 17 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 25; Packard Motors at 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ against 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; Hupp Motors at 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Hudson Motor Car at 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 15. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 43 on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 19, and United States Rubber at 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 18 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The railroad shares have not escaped in the general collapse. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at 29 against 38 $\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Sante Fe at 60 against 75 $\frac{5}{8}$; Atlantic Coast Line at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago Rock Island & Pacific at 5 against 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central at 38 $\frac{5}{8}$ against 54 $\frac{5}{8}$; Baltimore & Ohio at 23 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 35; New Haven at 22 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific at 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 126; Missouri Pacific at 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 8 $\frac{3}{4}$; Southern Pacific at 25 against 35 $\frac{1}{4}$; Missouri-Kansas-Texas at 10 against 15 $\frac{3}{4}$; Southern Railway at 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chesapeake & Ohio at 40 against 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern Pacific at 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Great Northern at 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 31.

The oil stocks have been carried down with the rest. Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 39 $\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Standard Oil of California at 33 against 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Atlantic Refining at 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Texas Gulf Sulphur at 27

against $33\frac{1}{4}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $15\frac{1}{2}$ against $19\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $19\frac{5}{8}$ against $23\frac{3}{8}$; American Smelting & Refining at 31 against $37\frac{1}{2}$; Phelps-Dodge at $13\frac{1}{2}$ against $15\frac{7}{8}$; Cerro de Pasco Copper at 25 against $35\frac{7}{8}$, and Calumet & Hecla at $5\frac{1}{4}$ against $8\frac{1}{4}$.

STOCK exchanges in the leading European financial centers were irregular but fairly firm in the early sessions of this week. Beginning with Thursday's sessions, however, prices moved sharply downward in all speculative sections of the markets at London, Paris and Berlin, largely under the influence of reports from New York. Declines in stocks occasioned a demand for sound bonds, which improved in the European markets. All eyes were turned to developments in the United States, after the drastic decline started in New York on Wednesday, and all the European markets moved in sympathy with the trend here. Reports of industrial trends in Britain, France and Germany were considered less important for the time being than events on this side of the Atlantic. It was noted, however, that trade within the chief European countries continues to expand, although foreign trade returns in every case are declining. There is much debate in all the European markets regarding the ability of the gold standard countries to maintain their positions, in view of the sharp drop of sterling and the dollar from parity. It is held, in general, that France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland will be able to remain on gold for some months at least, and perhaps indefinitely.

The London Stock Exchange was slightly irregular in the initial session of the week, partly as a result of profit-taking in the more speculative departments. There were some good features, however, among British industrial stocks. Gilt-edged issues advanced a little on investment of speculative profits. The international group was dull. Prices advanced broadly, Tuesday, after the receipt of favorable over-night reports from New York. British industrial issues were in demand, while colliery shares advanced on news that Government assistance would be given the extraction of oil from coal. British funds again were well supported. The international list was quiet, owing to a new drop in the dollar. The London market remained cheerful and animated, Wednesday, owing to the further advance in New York the previous day. Most industrial issues were strong, but a decline developed in distillery shares. British funds remained in favor on good revenue returns. Anglo-American trading favorites were strong. In Thursday's dealings the trend of industrial issues was sharply downward because of the reports from New York of a severe reaction. British funds were in demand. International issues dropped, notwithstanding adjustments for the upward movement of the dollar. Prices of industrial stocks again sold off in fairly heavy trading at London yesterday. The international section was marked down sharply.

The Paris Bourse started the week with a favorable trend, nearly all issues advancing after the three-day close for Bastille Day and the week-end. Good reports from London and New York aided the rise, which extended to all sections of the list. French and foreign stocks alike were in demand, however, and rentes also improved. The trend,

Tuesday, was firm, but trading was on a small scale, with price changes unimportant. Most French industrial stocks advanced, and rentes also improved. In an irregular session, Wednesday, prices lost a little ground. The opening was weak and a recovery toward the close wiped out only a part of the losses. Considerable doubt was said to exist in Bourse circles regarding the American experiment, and there was a quite general tendency to liquidate speculative holdings. The downward trend was continued in the Paris market, Thursday, as reports from New York had a depressing effect. Selling was not on a very extensive scale, however, and the losses were moderate. Rentes were irregular.

The Berlin Boerse was firm and active, Monday, mainly as a reflection of a new series of Government decrees designed to stimulate employment and lessen the economic difficulties of the Reich. Industrial stocks which are expected to benefit from the Government measures were in greatest demand, but others also improved. The tone remained favorable, Tuesday, notwithstanding a little profit-taking. Most securities advanced, while a contrary movement developed in a few of the more speculative issues. Bonds were in demand throughout the session. A further good session was reported Wednesday, with professional traders interested in stocks, while public buying was concentrated mainly in bonds. The rise was maintained throughout, and closing prices were the best of the session. Like other markets, the Boerse was soft Thursday, with prices of the more speculative issues off sharply. Trading dwindled at the lower levels, however, and this tended to keep the decline within reasonable bounds. Bonds were firm but inactive. The trend was soft at Berlin, yesterday, with reports from New York a discouraging factor.

THE World Monetary and Economic Conference marked time in London, this week, awaiting the recess on July 27 to which the principal nations agreed on July 14. Subcommittees of the gathering were asked early this week to put their reports in order in ample time for adjournment, so that these documents can be adjusted and adopted by the main Monetary and Economic Commissions. There is still a little doubt whether the Conference will fix a date for reassembling in the final plenary session next Thursday, but most observers believe there is little likelihood of any definite arrangement. Instead, it is probable that a "Super-steering Committee" will be established to function during the recess and call the Conference together again at some future time, if conditions seem propitious for international agreements. It is already quite obvious, however, that any such gathering, if it ever is called, would constitute a distinctly new conference and in all probability a much smaller one. All reports from London indicate the lesson has been well learned that an international conference is worse than useless unless preceded by clear understandings, to which the conferences themselves merely lend official sanction and publicity.

The degree of somnolence reached by the present Conference prompted the remark in a dispatch to the New York "Times" early this week that the meeting "is already in the first phases of that sleep which has been decreed as its safest course until some time in the autumn." Whether the Conference ever will be reconvened was held to depend entirely

upon the United States. The choice of July 27 as the date for adjournment was explained as due to a desire on the part of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to avoid interpellations on the Conference in the House of Commons. The British Parliament will not recess until July 27, and it is being arranged for the Conference and the Parliament to lapse simultaneously. Because of the position into which the United States was maneuvered in the Conference and the apparent importance of dollar stabilization for any sort of international monetary or economic agreement, it was suggested in London this week that the Conference reconvene in Washington, if it is decided later to resume. The United States delegation was said to see no advantage in such ideas, and the suggestion was dropped. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, leader of the American delegation, was one of the few statesmen at London this week who still clung to the belief that something could be accomplished in this or a subsequent Conference. If any "Super-steering Committee" is named, it will probably be due to the insistence of Mr. Hull, who declared last Monday that there is a real need for keeping the World Conference alive, whether in session or in recess.

Post-mortems on the present Conference already have started, and, indeed, the whole procedure of international negotiation by means of open conferences has been questioned. "The pre-war system of private conversations between diplomats finally proved its own undoing, but at least it had the merit that it did not advertise its failures," a dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" remarks. "National feelings were not exacerbated when individual politicians found themselves forced to retreat from untenable positions, and when statesmanship went periodically bankrupt the fact was buried in the files of Foreign Offices, rather than broadcast to the world. On the other hand, if one assumes that modern conditions demand the continued washing of dirty diplomatic linen in public, the only conclusion to be drawn therefrom is that the world is in for more and more conferences which will achieve bigger and better failures." Apart from such considerations it was universally agreed at London that the present Conference failed so dismally because of its untimeliness and because preparations were entirely inadequate.

Despite its apparent failure, work was continued at the Conference this week in what one press correspondent referred to as a "more or less unreal atmosphere." Numerous questions of a minor nature were debated by the various committees and subcommittees in the initial session of this week, while somewhat more important problems were taken up Tuesday. A subcommittee dealing with copper unanimously accepted an American proposal that the copper-producing countries submit before Sept. 15 their views on the organization of copper production and trade, with a view of summoning a meeting to discuss them. Wheat became the chief subject of the Conference on Wednesday, even though the conversations between representatives of the important producing countries are not strictly a part of the Conference activities. It appeared for a time that agreement on curtailment of wheat production would be reached by the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, and an attempt was made to take over the negotiations and make them a part of the Conference. This was blocked

by the American wheat experts, who insisted that the negotiations continue independently. The tentative agreement on wheat called for a reduction of import tariffs and quotas by some of the European wheat importing countries, but such action seems improbable and a real agreement on curtailment is correspondingly remote. A report on sugar production was made early in the week by a committee designated to consider this staple, and it indicated fairly general agreement on the principle that present production should be stabilized. Brazil urged that European importers reduce their tariffs on coffee, but the request received scant consideration.

The protracted debate on silver ended Wednesday, when the subcommittee presided over by Senator Key Pittman adopted a resolution recommending that governments of the chief silver-producing countries shall continue to seek agreements for reducing fluctuations in the price of this commodity. Other nations are asked to "refrain from measures which would appreciably affect the silver market." This feature of the negotiations has already been referred to in the earlier portion of this article, where also we print the resolution on the subject adopted by the silver group. It is believed this resolution will be adopted by the Conference in its final plenary session. Senator Pittman did not succeed in his effort to make silver acceptable along with gold, in a stated percentage, for central bank reserves.

Formal subcommittee work was virtually concluded at the Conference on Thursday, and final reports were prepared on a number of subjects for submission to the main Monetary and Economic Commissions. A group studying permanent monetary measures was somewhat startled to hear Senator Key Pittman of the United States affirm a personal belief in a fixed metallic currency standard and skepticism regarding managed currencies. He still favored eventual re-establishment of the gold standard, Senator Pittman stated, notwithstanding the message from President Roosevelt to the Conference on July 3. A resolution adopted by the Monetary Subcommittee favored central bank cooperation, but an American reservation held such action premature. A report on private external indebtedness urged respect for contracts, but recognized the necessity for readjustment of some debts and the advisability of negotiation machinery. There was some discussion of the tariff truce arranged among some of the leading nations to last for the duration of the Conference. Prime Minister MacDonald was said to have convinced Secretary of State Hull that no new tariff truce arrangement is needed, and that the present truce agreement may be regarded as in effect during the Conference recess which impends. The work of the Conference ceased entirely late Thursday, when a garden party was given at Buckingham Palace by King George and Queen Mary, almost all delegates attending the fete.

Secretary of State Hull surprised the Conference yesterday by introducing a resolution in the Economic Commission designed to extend indefinitely the truce on tariff increases and to stimulate reductions in these barriers to trade. This proposal was laid before the gathering together with a long covering letter. It does not fall strictly within the work of the Commission, reports state, and therefore will be appended without a vote to the report to be made next week at the plenary session. The preamble

to the proposal states that "the governments represented at this Conference, being desirous of abandoning economic conflict and collaborating in seeking general economic improvement through mutually profitable exchanges of goods, undertake to reach an agreement, first in the negative way of ceasing to erect new tariff barriers and then in the positive way of progressive reduction of existing barriers." The resolution contains two sections devoted to these aims, but also a formidable list of exceptions which embrace chiefly any duties that the United States might find advisable in furthering President Roosevelt's program for raising wages and improving the conditions of labor. In the accompanying letter Secretary Hull pointed out that the work of the Commission is far from finished, and that a recess soon will be taken. "During and following this recess," he added, "it is to be hoped that the interested governments will bring forward, through diplomatic or other channels, substantial proposals aimed to carry out ultimately the fundamental purposes for which the Conference was called."

REPRESENTATIVES of the four leading countries of Europe attached their signatures at Rome, last Saturday, to the four-Power pact proposed originally by Premier Mussolini of Italy as a means of preserving peace in the Old World. The text of the new treaty is identical with the document initialed by plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy last month, after long and arduous negotiations in which the proposal of the Italian Premier was whittled down under French pressure to little more than an expression of good intentions. Signor Mussolini's original intention was to obtain an agreement among the four Powers for peaceable revision of some of the more obviously dangerous territorial settlements of the Treaty of Versailles. As finally agreed upon, the pact avoids all reference to such matters of genuine significance and sets forth merely that the four Powers will co-operate to maintain peace for 10 years. They are to collaborate for disarmament, taking joint action to this end if the General Disarmament Conference fails. All measures to be taken under the terms of the treaty are to be within the provisions of the League of Nations covenant, which is another way of stating that the Versailles Treaty is not to be disturbed. This four-Power pact was signed at Rome in a simple ceremony by Premier Mussolini for Italy, Ambassador Sir Ronald Graham for Great Britain, Ambassador Henri de Jouvenal for France, and Ambassador Ulrich von Hassel for Germany.

Completion of this agreement was hailed in the Fascist press of Italy as marking the introduction of a "new era in European politics." In a Rome report to the New York "Herald Tribune," such remarks were deprecated as due to an excess of enthusiasm. In Paris it was hoped that the agreement might mark the end of the long period of misunderstanding between France and Italy. French Government circles and the French press alike emphasized this feature of the accord, and the optimism in France created the impression in some European circles that the treaty may actually prove an important document. In a London dispatch of Sunday to the New York "Times" it was remarked that when the text of the Treaty was published it was discounted as a wholly innocuous document.

"The impression now is that the pact may mark the beginning of genuine Franco-Italian rapprochement," the report added. It was noted with some interest that Premier Edouard Daladier, of France, sent a cordial message of congratulation to Signor Mussolini on the conclusion of the pact. The German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, sent a highly laudatory message to Premier Mussolini. Conclusion of the agreement also received the warm endorsement of Arthur Henderson, President of the General Disarmament Conference, who expressed the opinion that it would prove an important factor in providing a solution of the disarmament problem.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, the British Laborite who is President of the General Disarmament Conference, assiduously toured the capitals of Europe in the last two weeks on his mission of "saving" the Conference from complete collapse. When the gathering reached a further impasse recently and decided to adjourn until October, Mr. Henderson was asked to sound out the leaders of all important European countries regarding a possible basis for some sort of agreement on disarmament. He visited Paris and Rome last week, and was present in the latter capital when the four-Power pact was signed by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. Talks with German officials were held in Berlin early this week by Mr. Henderson, who issued a statement Tuesday advocating a "heart-to-heart" conversation between Chancellor Hitler of Germany and Premier Daladier of France. "Only in this way," he said, "would some of the doubts, fears and suspicions be removed." Mr. Henderson was unable to see Chancellor Hitler until Thursday, as the German Nazi leader was on a holiday in Bavaria. He discussed the disarmament problem with Foreign Minister Konstantin von Neurath and other German Ministers of State, Tuesday, and appeared satisfied that French fears could be diminished by direct conversations between the heads of the French and German Governments.

Concerning the general problem, he issued a statement in Berlin indicating that the realities of the position have been seriously examined in all conversations, with the result that the "divergencies on several important matters had been narrowed." Mr. Henderson conferred in Prague, Wednesday, with Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who is rapporteur of the Disarmament Conference. He went to Munich, Thursday, to talk personally with Chancellor Hitler, the latter interrupting his vacation in order to see him. Further conversations are to follow in Paris, with the aim of arranging a meeting in Geneva between Herr Hitler and M. Daladier. Reports from several European capitals indicate that these activities of Mr. Henderson's are not diminishing to any noticeable degree the pessimism felt generally with regard to the disarmament problem.

TO ITS long series of recent funded debt conversion operations the British Treasury has added another, in the form of an invitation to holders of the \$136,333,500 issue of 5½% gold dollar bonds to exchange their obligations for sterling bonds bearing 2½% interest on an exchange basis of £260 for every \$1,000. The new bonds, like the outstanding issue, would mature Feb. 1 1937. The

\$136,333,500 loan is the unamortized part of a \$250,000,000 war loan raised in the United States in January 1917, and it is the only gold dollar obligation of the British Treasury in private hands. This exchange offering has several unusual characteristics, and coming at this time it is subject to a variety of interpretations. In the New York market it was emphasized that the exchange basis of dollar bonds for sterling bonds corresponds to a sterling valuation of approximately \$3.85, whereas sterling actually was quoted as fluctuating within a few cents of the former level of \$4.8665 on Wednesday, when the exchange announcement was made in London. This means that the British Treasury was offering an apparent premium of about 20% to induce conversion of the dollar loan into sterling obligations, the sharp reduction in interest being, of course, a material offset. On the basis of this foreign exchange factor the bonds promptly were marked upward on the New York Stock Exchange, where they are listed, the advance amounting to slightly more than \$90 a \$1,000 bond on Thursday, when the offer became known here. In yesterday's dealings, however, the quotation declined nearly \$20 a \$1,000 bond.

In London the offer was accepted as an attempt to stimulate further repatriation of the loan, which is already held very largely in England. The favorable rate of conversion was construed in the British capital as a compensation not only for the reduced coupon, but also for relinquishment of the contract right to payment in gold dollars in New York of the standard of weight and fineness existing at the time the loan was arranged, or in sterling in London at the fixed exchange rate of \$4.861½. An announcement by the British Treasury remarked that recent legislation in the United States provides that any obligation expressed in gold or the coin or currency of the United States shall be discharged upon payment in any coin or currency of the United States which at the time of payment is legal tender. "It follows from the terms of the legislation," the statement continued, "that payment of interest and repayment of principal under the existing bonds, if made in New York, can only be made in coin or currency which is at the date of payment legal tender in the United States for the discharge of debts; that is, in paper dollars and not gold dollars. In the very special circumstances which surround this particular case, however, his Majesty's Government propose to make an offer to the holders of the bonds to surrender their existing bonds after encashment of the interest coupon due Aug. 1 1933, and receive in exchange new sterling bonds which would be issued subject to the following terms and conditions: (a) Bondholders who desire to avail themselves of the offer of exchange must signify their intention not later than Aug. 31 1933, in such manner as may be required; (b) the exchange will be made on the basis that for every \$1,000 of 5½% gold bonds the holder will receive £260 of sterling bonds; (c) the sterling bonds will be repayable in London on Feb. 1 1937, and bear interest at the rate of 2½%."

The British announcement of the exchange offering contained the information that the effect, to the extent that it is accepted, will be to increase the total amount of principal but to diminish the interest payments during the period which remains before maturity. "The amount of 20-year bonds is

\$136,333,500—£28,013,733 at par," the statement added. "If all these bonds were converted into sterling bonds, the amount of the latter to be issued would be £35,446,710. At par, the interest payment on the 20-year bonds is equivalent to £1,540,755 yearly, while the charge for interest on the sterling bonds would be £886,168 yearly." There was some criticism of the exchange offering in London, where it was calculated that the interest savings would amount, in the event of complete conversion, to £1,963,761, whereas the increase in principal would be £7,432,977, so that the apparent net cost of the operation to the British Treasury would be £5,469,216. In this market, however, it was recalled that Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain recently predicted, during an interpellation in the House of Commons, that the foreign exchange value of the dollar would improve in the autumn, when the usual payments for American products are heaviest. This belief, also shared by financial experts here, led to the conclusion that the British Treasury merely chose an exceptionally favorable opportunity to dispose of a debt problem that might prove slightly embarrassing in the future, because of the gold clause in the contract. It was noted with some interest that the encashment of the Aug. 1 1933 coupons will be effected in paper dollars.

EFFORTS of German authorities to conserve the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Reichsbank were extended late last week to include the settlement made with Belgium covering the compensation for 6,000,000,000 marks of German currency left in Belgian territory at the end of the World War. It was announced officially in Brussels, July 14, that Belgium would be credited with the annual payments on this account hereafter in the compensation office in Berlin. This means, a dispatch to the New York "Times" remarked, that Belgium will have to accept some \$5,000,000 worth of goods from Germany annually. When the agreement for compensation was made, Germany agreed to pay for the marks irrespective of whether the Young plan was carried out, but reserved the right to supply goods instead of currency, and the German authorities are thus held to be technically within their rights. The action nevertheless was said to have produced great indignation in Belgium, and a formal protest was made to Berlin.

Foreign creditors of German long-term borrowers in the international capital markets appear to be consenting reluctantly to the provisional regime established by the Reichsbank on debt service of such loans, in order to protect the German central bank. A Swiss committee representing creditors of that country advised acceptance of the German offer, according to Berlin reports of last Saturday. Representatives of American investment bankers concerned in the flotation of German bonds here are non-committal in this respect, a statement issued last week indicating that acceptance is a matter for the individual bondholder to decide, but it was stated that the arrangement is considered fair to all concerned. The transfer moratorium of June 9, applicable July 1, was modified to provide for payment of 50% of interest due on external bonds in foreign currencies, while the remaining 50% is to be paid in scrip representing marks deposited by the debtors in the newly-established German Conversion Bank. External loans of the German Government are to

be exempted from this arrangement, the Dawes plan 7% loan entirely, and the Young plan 5½% loan so far as interest is concerned. Of interest to the creditors of German private long-term borrowers are ancillary arrangements by the Reichsbank, which are expected to result in the maintenance of markets by the Reichsbank for mark checks to cover 50% of the interest due during the final six months of this year. It is indicated that the Reichsbank will purchase such checks, paying half the face value in foreign currencies. The recipients naturally have the privilege of holding their mark checks and awaiting developments.

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER and his associates of the German Fascist Government are turning their attention more and more to economic conditions within the Reich, but without abating in any way their persecution of real or imagined opponents of their regime. A general economic council was appointed by the Chancellor last Saturday, to advise the Government on its problems and direct the campaign against unemployment. The Councilors include such prominent German industrialists as Dr. Gustov Krupp von Bohlen, Dr. Carl Bosch, Karl Friedrich von Siemens, Dr. Fritz Thyssen and Dr. Albert Voegler. This group is to attempt "co-ordination" of the Nazi program for economic recovery, the need for such action being illustrated by German foreign trade figures of last Saturday, which revealed a sharp drop in exports and an increase in imports during June. The German Cabinet met on July 14, and in a session that lasted into the small hours of the next day passed some 30 laws dealing with various phases of the Fascist political and economic program.

The laws include an Act for the confiscation of the property of individuals who are deemed hostile to the Nazi State, an Act for the withdrawal of citizenship from individuals who were naturalized since the World War, and an Act prohibiting the formation of new political parties or the revival of old ones. A further measure provides for the seizure of property and the withdrawal of citizenship of all critics of the Government who live abroad and refuse to return to Germany. Another law limits the use of machinery in the German cigar industry, and reflects the Nazi opposition to the use of machinery. The animus against the Weimar Constitution was again shown by a measure which permits public gambling, in contrast with the former constitutional prohibition. One of the laws regularized the relations of the Nazi State with the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches.

Among the more important economic edicts was an agrarian law to exclude any foreign grain imports this year, except to compensate for German grain exports. The interest paid by agricultural credit institutions on foreign credits was reduced by the Government to 4%, the Reich itself paying the difference between that figure and the contract rates. Extensive tax reductions were granted to enterprises that employ additional labor or purchase machinery replacements, while exemptions were granted new undertakings producing products that do not compete with existing enterprises. The Government also allotted approximately 150,000,000 marks in additional credits for labor creation. Earlier this month Chancellor Hitler informed the German people that they must become 100% Nazi.

The difficulty of this aim is perhaps best illustrated by an announcement that 18,000 persons are being held under "protective arrest" by the Nazis.

ARGINENTINA was in the throes of a governmental crisis this week, as the question of the recently negotiated trade treaty with Great Britain was debated in the Chamber of Deputies. Uncompromising opposition to the treaty was expressed by Finance Minister Alberto Hueyo, and there was also considerable antagonism in the Argentine Congress, chiefly because customs revenues will be curtailed materially under the treaty. Internal issues also contributed to the crisis, according to Buenos Aires reports to the New York "Times." A popular demand exists for currency inflation and for a moratorium on foreign debt payments, it is said, and these proposals also were opposed by Senor Hueyo. The Finance Minister handed his resignation to President Justo early this week, rather than accept any of the proposals, and the resignation was accepted Tuesday, following unsuccessful efforts by President Justo to conciliate the dispute. The entire question was made acute by a formal British protest against further delay in ratification of the Anglo-Argentine treaty by the Congress in Buenos Aires. It was rumored that the British Government would reduce imports of Argentine chilled beef unless ratification took place speedily. The treaty was approved by the Chamber of Deputies, Thursday, by a vote of 61 to 41. President Justo announced Wednesday that Minister of Justice Manuel de Iriondo would act as Finance Minister, pending the appointment of a successor to Senor Hueyo. He indicated at the same time that the Government would continue to follow the Hueyo financial policy. "This means," a dispatch to the New York "Times" said, "that the Government proposes to continue prompt payments of foreign obligations, despite passage of the law suspending sinking fund payments."

THERE have been no changes this week in the discount rate of any of the foreign central banks. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS.

Country.	Rate in Effect July 21	Date Established.	Previous Rate.	Country.	Rate in Effect July 21	Date Established.	Previous Rate.
Austria	5	Mar. 23 1933	6	Hungary	4½	Oct. 17 1932	5
Belgium	3½	Jan. 13 1932	2½	India	3½	Feb. 16 1933	4
Bulgaria	8½	May 17 1932	9½	Ireland	3	June 30 1932	3½
Chile	4½	Aug. 23 1932	5½	Italy	4	Jan. 9 1933	5
Colombia	5	Sept. 19 1932	6	Japan	3.65	July 3 1933	4.38
Czechoslovakia	3½	Jan. 25 1933	4½	Java	5	July 1 1933	4½
Danzig	4	July 12 1932	5	Lithuania	7	May 5 1932	7½
Denmark	3	June 1 1933	3½	Norway	3½	May 23 1933	4
England	2	June 30 1932	2½	Poland	6	Oct. 20 1932	7½
Estonia	5½	Jan. 29 1932	6½	Portugal	6	Mar. 14 1933	6½
Finland	5½	May 27 1933	6	Rumania	6	Apr. 7 1933	7
France	2½	Oct. 9 1931	2	South Africa	4	Feb. 21 1933	5
Germany	4	Sept. 31 1932	5	Spain	6	Oct. 22 1932	6½
Greece	7½	May 29 1933	9	Sweden	3	June 1 1933	3½
Holland	4	July 14 1933	4½	Switzerland	2	Jan. 22 1931	2½

In London open market discounts for short bills on Friday were 7-16%, as against ½@9-16% on Friday of last week and 7-16@½% for three months' bills, as against ½@9-16% on Friday of last week. Money on call in London yesterday was ¼%. At Paris the open market rate remains at 2¼% and in Switzerland at 1½%.

THE Bank of England statement for the week ended July 19 shows a further small gain in gold holdings, amounting to £11,287, which again brings the total up to a new high mark. The Bank now holds £190,980,652 as compared with £137,422,-

347 a year ago. Circulation contracted £1,097,000 and this together with the gain in gold brought about an increase of £1,108,000 in reserves. Public deposits increased £2,211,000 while other deposits decreased £929,201. The latter consists of bankers' accounts which fell off £1,799,476 and other accounts which rose £870,275. The reserve ratio is now at 43.19% in comparison with 42.86% a week ago and 34.53% a year ago. Loans on Government securities rose £2,535,000 and those on other securities decreased £2,336,082. Other securities include discounts and advances and securities. The former fell off £3,853,192 while the latter increased £1,517,110. The reserve ratio is unchanged at 2%. Below we show a comparison of the different items for five years.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	July 19 1933.	July 20 1932.	July 22 1931.	July 23 1930.	July 24 1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation a.....	377,375,000	365,758,894	356,098,249	364,137,682	367,332,145
Public deposits.....	19,052,000	13,379,064	16,373,298	9,904,246	11,684,787
Other deposits.....	151,363,885	121,751,271	92,943,628	103,472,542	97,493,360
Bankers' accounts.....	94,159,317	88,023,928	60,179,250	67,265,603	61,009,441
Other accounts.....	57,204,568	33,727,343	32,764,378	36,206,939	36,483,919
Government securities.....	89,590,471	66,230,765	34,375,906	51,355,547	50,781,855
Other securities.....	25,309,013	40,315,295	39,075,446	29,200,737	33,099,759
Disct. & advances.....	11,246,485	14,307,079	7,098,770	7,098,343	9,426,937
Securities.....	14,062,528	26,008,216	31,376,676	22,102,394	23,672,822
Reserve notes & coin.....	73,606,000	46,663,453	52,946,336	50,896,217	43,368,013
Coin and bullion.....	190,980,652	137,422,347	150,044,584	155,033,899	150,700,158
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	43.19%	34.53%	49.3%	44.89%	39.72%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	3½%	3%	5½%

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

THE Bank of France in its statement for the week ended July 14 reveals an increase in gold holdings of 284,850,865 francs. Gold now aggregates 81,549,342,441 francs, in comparison with 82,407,812,725 francs last year and 56,646,581,780 francs the year before. Credit balances abroad and creditor current accounts record gains of 2,000,000 francs and 589,000,000 francs while French commercial bills discounted and advances against securities show decreases of 110,000,000 francs and 73,000,000 francs respectively. Notes in circulation are off 690,000,000 francs, the total of which is now 83,217,659,275 francs. A year ago the total of circulation was 81,546,994,825 francs, and two years ago 77,953,685,160 francs. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities stands at 78.48% and compares with 76.31% last year and 56.32% the previous year. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.	July 14 1933.	July 15 1932.	July 17 1931.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold holdings.....	+284,850,865	81,549,342,441	82,407,812,725	56,646,581,780
Credit bals. abroad.....	+2,000,000	2,575,759,060	4,458,052,465	8,659,194,558
a French commercial bills discounted.....	-110,000,000	3,063,939,042	2,830,470,653	4,562,717,599
b Bills bought abrd.....	No change.	1,404,168,232	1,843,583,229	16,990,303,647
Adv. against secur.....	-73,000,000	2,689,847,382	2,794,447,197	2,839,214,961
Note circulation.....	-690,000,000	83,217,659,275	81,546,994,825	77,953,685,160
Cred. current acct.....	+589,000,000	20,701,965,183	26,448,836,601	22,622,497,772
Proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities.....	+0.35%	78.48%	76.31%	56.32%

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad.

THE Bank of Germany in its report for the second quarter of July shows an increase in gold and bullion of 24,156,000 marks. Owing to this gain, the total of bullion stands now at 218,212,000 marks, in comparison with 754,109,000 marks a year ago and 1,366,092,000 marks the year before. A decrease appears in reserve in foreign currency of 5,741,000 marks, in bills of exchange and checks of 106,657,000 marks, in advances of 14,094,000 marks, in other assets of 1,063,000 marks, in other daily maturing obligations of 2,171,000 marks and in other liabilities of 14,622,000 marks. Notes in circulation contracted 53,763,000 marks reducing the total of the item to

3,338,409,000 marks, in comparison with 3,796,300,000 marks last year and 4,161,809,000 marks the previous year. Silver and other coin, notes on other German banks and investments reveal increases of 29,780,000 marks, 3,290,000 marks and 313,000 marks respectively. The proportion of gold and foreign currency to note circulation stands at 8.9%, last year it was 23.5% and the year before 35.8%. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.	July 15 1933.	July 15 1932.	July 15 1931.
	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.
Assets—				
Gold and bullion.....	+24,156,000	218,212,000	754,109,000	1,366,092,000
Of which depos. abroad.....	No change.	19,645,000	47,069,000	81,652,000
Res'v in foreign curr.....	-5,741,000	80,325,000	137,549,000	124,367,000
Bills of exch. & checks.....	-106,657,000	3,078,593,000	2,986,854,000	2,753,439,000
Silver and other coin.....	+29,780,000	259,311,000	252,653,000	78,723,000
Notes on other Ger. bks.....	+3,290,000	11,007,000	8,688,000,040	9,221,000
Advances.....	-14,094,000	70,599,000	145,706,000	386,007,000
Investments.....	+313,000	320,025,000	365,220,000	102,259,000
Other assets.....	-1,603,000	461,822,000	764,561,000	856,386,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation.....	-53,763,000	3,338,409,000	3,796,300,000	4,161,809,000
Other daily matur. oblig.....	-2,171,000	357,003,000	338,621,000	307,124,000
Other liabilities.....	-14,622,000	180,791,000	712,993,000	720,240,000
Propor. of gold & foreign curr. to note circul'n.....	+0.6%	8.9%	23.5%	35.8%

ONLY slight changes have been reported in the New York money market this week, pronounced ease remaining the rule under the open market operations of the Federal Reserve banks. Variations in rates have been very small, and they reflected entirely the highly uncertain course of the securities markets. Time loans have been somewhat firmer. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange have been 1% for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans. There were no funds available at concessions in the unofficial street market until Thursday, when a few trades were reported done at ¾%. Offerings of call money in the street market yesterday at ½% were said to find no takers. Bankers' acceptance and commercial paper rates are unchanged. An issue of \$75,000,000 Treasury discount bills due in 91-days was awarded, Monday at an average discount of 0.39%. Brokers' loans increased \$12,000,000 for the week to Wednesday night, according to the statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1% has been the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money has been extremely quiet this week, the only transactions recorded being of one 90-day loan at 1½%. Rates are nominal at 1@1¼% for 30 and 60 days, 1¼@1½% for three and four months and ½@2% for five and six months. The market for commercial paper has been brisk this week. The demand continues to hold up and there has been a good supply of paper available. Rates are 1½% for extra choice names running from four to six months and 1¾% for names less known.

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown no change this week. The market is quiet and most of the demand comes from out of town banks. Rates are unchanged. The quotations of the American Acceptance Council for bills up to and including 45 days are ½% bid, and ⅜% asked; for 46 to 90 days they are ⅝% bid and 1½% asked; for four months, ⅞% bid and ¾% asked; for five and six months, 1⅞% bid and 1% asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is 1% for bills running from 1 to 90 days, and pro-

portionately higher for longer maturities. The Federal Reserve banks' holdings of acceptances fell during the week from \$13,194,000 to \$9,848,000. Their holdings of acceptances for foreign correspondents has also decreased during the week from \$35,761,000 to \$35,694,000. Open market rates for acceptances are as follows:

SPOT DELIVERY.						
—180 Days—		—150 Days—		—120 Days—		
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	
Prime eligible bills.....	1½	1	1½	1	¾	¾
—90 Days—		—45 to 60 Days—		—1 to 45 Days—		
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	
Prime eligible bills.....	¾	¾	¾	½	¾	

FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Eligible member banks.....	1½% bid
Eligible non-member banks.....	1½% bid

THERE 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 Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Rate in Effect on July 21.	Date Established.	Previous Rate.
Boston.....	3	June 1 1933	3½
New York.....	2½	May 26 1933	3
Philadelphia.....	3	June 8 1933	3½
Cleveland.....	3	June 10 1933	3½
Richmond.....	3½	Jan. 25 1932	4
Atlanta.....	3½	Nov. 14 1931	3
Chicago.....	3	May 27 1933	3½
St. Louis.....	3	June 8 1933	3½
Minneapolis.....	3½	Sept. 12 1930	4
Kansas City.....	3½	Oct. 23 1931	3
Dallas.....	3½	Jan. 28 1932	4
San Francisco.....	3	June 2 1933	3½

STERLING exchange further sharply advanced early in the week involving further depreciation of the dollar, but as has been the case for many months, the pound has been weak in terms of gold or the French franc. Quotations are highly erratic and the volume of transactions is negligible both in New York and abroad, with the smallest actual trades effecting marked price changes. Bankers everywhere are entirely at sea as to the probable trend of the exchanges. Traders are unable to formulate technical positions and all markets are seriously handicapped by the prevailing uncertainty. The strength of sterling in terms of dollars merely points to the weakness and downward trend of the dollar. Matters have been further complicated this week by the announcement on Thursday of the British Treasury's plan to convert the \$250,000,000 5½% dollar loan into new 2½% sterling bonds at the rate of £260 per \$1,000. This is the equivalent of \$3.846 for the pound and compares with the recent high touched in London on Wednesday of \$4.8675. A detailed account of the conversion offer will be found on another page. Sterling made a new advance each day this week up to and including Wednesday, cable transfers touching \$4.78¼ on Saturday, 4.80¾ Monday, 4.85½ Tuesday and 4.86½ Wednesday; on Thursday as a result of the conversion offer, there was a drop to 4.64 and on Friday to 4.57¼. The range this week has been between 4.57 and 4.86¼ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range between 4.64 and 4.83 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between 4.57¼ and 4.86½, compared with a range of between 4.65 and 4.83½ a week ago. It will be recalled that on Monday of last week the pound jumped to 4.83½ for cable transfers. There was a recession on Friday last to 4.79 and the rate moved fractionally lower again on Saturday. On Monday of this week the pound returned to about the closing rates for Friday last. On Wednesday the market was decidedly firm even though transactions in New

York were negligible, the quotation as already stated went as high as 4.86½ here and reached 4.8675 in London.

When these high figures were reached, the market resumed speculation as to the probable course of the dollar, and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that these rates would prove the signal for further depreciation of the dollar. Upon the announcement of the British Treasury conversion plan the rate broke sharply in New York, in London, and in all markets. The significance of the offering may be best comprehended if it is recalled that only a few months ago in the early part of the year it was very evident that the London authorities were endeavoring to hold sterling around 3.40. With the great return of confidence in London as a money center and safe place of deposit for foreign funds, the steady flow of funds to London for purposes of security upset all plans which the British Treasury or the Bank of England may have had for this 3.40 point, and for some time it was clear that they would determine on a higher level around 3.50. At the opening of the Monetary and Economic Conference it became certain that this was the level desired by London and the American delegates to the conference intimated clearly that they hoped for a stabilization point around 4.00. The market slumped in New York and everywhere on Thursday as the conversion offer seemed to convey as strongly as possible that the British authorities were planning a stabilization point of 3.846. In consequence of this conjecture, which was later declared unfounded, sterling dropped not only against the dollar but also in terms of francs and all the gold-bloc units. The London check rate on Paris dropped to 84.85 francs to the pound, and the British Exchange Equalization Fund was forced to supply sterling against gold. On Friday of last week the London check rate on Paris closed at 85.25 francs to the pound, representing a depreciation of sterling in terms of gold of approximately 31%.

Prior to the abandonment of gold by London in September 1931, the London check rate on Paris varied only slightly from day to day at around 124 francs to the pound. For the present, at least, foreign exchange traders are strongly inclined to believe that 3.846 represents a stabilization point intended by London, but there is absolutely no way of knowing this. Bankers everywhere have noted with singular interest the few remarks made by J. Pierpont Morgan on his arrival in England on Wednesday, which are reported on another page. It might be pointed out here that he said that one of the first men he intends to see is Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and that he would not be surprised if stabilization were discussed. Funds are in great abundance in London and the big five London clearing banks are hard pressed to find profitable employment for their balances. Their joint deposits rose more than 11% during the fiscal year ended June 30, and they have found it more difficult to use their funds profitably this year than ever before. The total increase during the year amounted to £179,875,359. The embarrassment of funds has been reflected for many months in the low open market money rates. Call money against bills is in abundant supply at ¼%. Two-months' bills are 5-16% to 7-16%, three-months' bills, 7-16% to ½%; four-months' bills, 7-16% to ⅝%; six-months' bills, 11-16% to ¾%. These rates have changed hardly at all from day to day for many months.

The British Treasury and the Bank of England seem to have taken but small amounts of the gold on offer in the London market this week, doubtless deterred by the heavy gold premium. On Saturday last £145,000 was available and taken for Continental account at a premium of 11d. Bars were quoted 124s. 3d. On Monday £125,000 was available and taken at a premium of 11½d. for Continental account. Bars were quoted 124s. 3d. On Tuesday £225,000 was taken for an unknown destination at a premium of 11d. Bars were quoted 124s. 5½d. On Wednesday £60,000 was taken for Continental account and the Bank of England bought £968 gold bars, which were quoted 124s. 4d. On Thursday £330,000 is believed to have been taken for Continental account at a premium of 8d. Bars were quoted 124s. 6d. On Friday £435,000 was available and taken for Continental account at a premium of 8d. Bars were quoted 124s. 1d. On Friday also the Bank of England bought £349,098 in gold bars.

This week the Bank of England shows an increase in gold holdings of £11,287, the total standing at £190,980,652, which compares with £137,422,347 on July 20 1932, and with the minimum of £150,000,000 recommended by the Cunliffe committee. It has been asserted in important quarters that the British authorities are well satisfied with the gold holdings of the Bank of England as they stand at present and for the time being at least no serious attempt will be made to increase the present figure.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended July 19, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consisted of exports of \$16,344,000, of which \$11,342,000 was shipped to France and \$5,002,000 to Sweden. There were no gold imports. The Reserve Bank reported a decrease of \$16,251,000 in gold earmarked for foreign account. In tabular form the gold movement at the Port of New York for the week ended July 19, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, JULY 13-JULY 19, INCL.	
Imports	Exports.
None.	\$11,342,000 to France. 5,002,000 to Sweden.
	\$16,344,000 total.
Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account. Decrease: \$16,251,000.	

The above figures are for the week ended Wednesday evening. On Thursday there were no imports of gold but \$6,252,400 was shipped to France, and gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased \$6,252,400. On Friday there were no imports of gold but \$5,000,600 of the metal was exported to France, gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased \$5,000,600. There have been no reports during the week of gold having been received at any of the Pacific ports.

Canadian exchange has approached much nearer dollar parity, although Canadian funds are still at a discount. On Saturday last Montreal funds were at a discount of 4½%, on Monday at 4½%, on Tuesday at 3½%, on Wednesday at 4½%, on Thursday at 5½% and on Friday at 5%.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was dull but firm. Bankers' sight was 4.77@4.78; cable transfers 4.77½@4.78¼. On Monday the market continued dull with the pound inclining to firmness. The range was 4.77½@4.80¼ for bankers' sight and 4.77½@4.80¾ for cable trans-

fers. On Tuesday sterling advanced sharply. Bankers' sight was 4.82@4.85; cable transfers 4.82¾@4.85½. On Wednesday sterling was firm against the dollar. The range was 4.80¾@4.86¼ for bankers' sight and 4.81@4.86½ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling was sharply lower. The range was 4.63¾@4.75¾ for bankers' sight and 4.64@4.75¼ for cable transfers. On Friday there was further weakness; the range was 4.57@4.72¼ for bankers' sight and 4.57¼@4.72½ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were 4.68 for demand and 4.68½ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4.68; 60-day bills at 4.67¼; 90-day bills at 4.67; documents for payment (60 days) at 4.67¼, and seven-day grain bills at 4.66. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4.68.

EXCHANGE on the Continental countries presents no new features of importance. The resume of sterling exchange gives a picture of the movement of the gold bloc currencies. French francs are particularly firm in terms of sterling and the dollar, and the franc is now a guidepost to the movements of all other exchanges, whether on or off gold. The franc, while firm, declined 10 points on Thursday following the announcement of the British Treasury's conversion offer, which seemed to indicate a determination sooner or later to stabilize sterling around \$3.846. The drop was reflected in sterling itself and in nearly all currencies, and indicates the nervousness of the market. The Bank of France statement for the week ended July 14 shows an increase in gold holdings of 284,850,865 francs, the largest increase in many weeks. Some of this gold came from the French Bank's earmarked stock in New York, but doubtless some of it represents withdrawals from London open-market purchases of private interests. As noted above, the Federal Reserve Bank reports a shipment of \$11,342,000 gold to France this week, which follows shipments aggregating \$21,810,000 in the two previous weeks. The Bank of France statement for the week ended July 14 shows total gold holding at 81,549,342,441 francs, which compares with 82,407,-812,725 francs on July 14 1932 and with 28,935,000,-000 francs in June 1928 when the franc was stabilized.

Italian lire are fluctuating of course with the other major exchanges, but are on the whole steady and firm. Italian opinion seems to be that the gold bloc countries will continue to sustain their position with the utmost vigor in view of the sacrifices they have made in the past.

German marks are quoted high with all other currencies in terms of the dollar, but these quotations are highly nominal. The Reichsbank current statement reports a slight increase in reserves, reflecting an easing of strain on the bank, which has been accomplished by means of the transfer moratorium in effect since July 1.

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 85.30, against 85.25 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished on Friday at 5.50¾, against 5.61¾ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 5.51¼, against 5.62, and commercial sight bills at 5.47¼, against 5.48. Antwerp belgas finished at 19.62 for bankers' sight bills and at 19.63 for cable transfers, against 20.04 and 20.05. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 33.64 for bankers' sight bills and 33.65 for cable transfers, in comparison with 34.34 and 34.35. Italian lire closed at 7.41½ for bankers' sight bills

and at 7.42 for cable transfers, against 7.58½ and 7.59. Austrian schillings closed at 16.10, against 16.25; exchange on Czechoslovakia at 4.20, against 4.26½; on Bucharest at 0.91, against 0.92; on Poland at 15.75, against 16.15, and on Finland at 2.10, against 2.12. Greek exchange closed at 0.81 for bankers' sight bills and at 0.81½ for cable transfers, against 0.81¼ and 0.81¾.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war has followed the main trends in evidence during the past few weeks. Holland guilders are exceptionally firm with respect to the dollar and the pound, as also the other gold-bloc neutral, the Swiss franc. It will be recalled that a few weeks ago when the guilder was threatened the Bank of The Netherlands ran up its rediscount rate sharply from 3½% to 4½% as a measure to protect its reserves. On Friday, July 14, the rate was reduced to 4%, although when the advance to 4½% was made Amsterdam dispatches clearly indicated that further increases in the rate could be looked for if there were any signs of raids on the guilder. It is pointed out that the present reduction indicates that the gold-bloc countries, following policies largely dictated by France, will endeavor to keep money rates low and a further reduction in the Bank of The Netherlands rate is looked for unless signs of a speculative drive against guilders become evident. The agreements of every kind made between the gold-bloc countries are so largely secret that there is no way of discovering what action any of these central banks may take. Speculators who had sold Dutch florins short hastened to cover last week and Dutch exchange, having risen above the gold point, gold shipments took place between Paris and Amsterdam. Because of the uncertainties as to the course of the dollar and sterling exchange there has been some evidence of a return flow of funds to the Dutch and Swiss centers in search of security. The Scandinavian currencies are strongly inclined to move in sympathy with sterling.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 56.75, against 57.85 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 56.80, against 58.10, and commercial sight bills at 56.65, against 57.75. Swiss francs closed at 27.24 for checks and at 27.25 for cable transfers, against 27.84 and 27.85. Copenhagen checks finished at 21.85 and cable transfers at 21.86, against 21.39 and 21.40. Checks on Sweden closed at 24.09 and cable transfers at 24.10, against 24.64 and 24.65; while checks on Norway finished at 23.49 and cable transfers at 23.50, against 24.09 and 24.10. Spanish pesetas closed at 11.76 for bankers' sight bills and at 11.75 for cable transfers, against 11.99 and 12.00.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries although only nominally quoted, as these markets are under the strict control of government exchange boards, is nevertheless firm and seems to have risen proportionately to the decline of the dollar in terms of gold. The major South American markets report that in the past few weeks there has been a practical cessation of requests to repatriate American export balances in these markets. This is especially the case in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. The export business of the South American countries has greatly benefited from the rise of commodity prices here. Buenos Aires recently stated that President Justo asserted that the Government proposes to continue

prompt payments of foreign obligations despite passage of the law suspending sinking fund payments. The question of inflation depends largely on action in Congress, where there is a strong Conservative Party movement in favor of several inflationary measures now in committee.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday nominally at 36.00 for bankers' sight bills, against 36½ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 36¼, against 36¾. Brazilian milreis are nominally quoted 7.81 for bankers' sight bills and 8¾ for cable transfers, against 7.95 and 8.00. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted 8¾, against 8¾. Peru is nominal at 22.25, against 22.00.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries has been easier on the decline in the price of silver the latter part of the week. Silver in New York ranged this week from between 40⅜ cents and 37½ cents per fine ounce. The Shanghai silver market has been more active than in many years. The Indian rupee fluctuates with the pound, to which it is anchored at the fixed rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee. The Japanese yen is especially firm when it is considered that around the first of the year the Japanese authorities frequently expressed themselves as satisfied that the yen could be held around 20½. Par of the yen is 49.85 and current quotations are around 30. This does not represent so much a rise in the yen as it reflects a decline in the dollar.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 29, against 30 on Friday of last week. Hong Kong closed at 32¾@33 11-16, against 35¼@35 7-16; Shanghai at 28¾@29¾, against 31¼; Manila at 50, against 50; Singapore at 55, against 56; Bombay at 35¼, against 36½, and Calcutta at 35¼, against 36½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922, JULY 15 1933 TO JULY 21 1933, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York, Value in United States Money.					
	July 15.	July 17.	July 18.	July 19.	July 20.	July 21.
EUROPE—						
Austria, schilling	\$ 160000*	\$ 158750*	\$ 162166*	\$ 164333*	\$ 158750*	\$ 158125*
Belgium, belga	199836	199883	202509	202900	199500	195790
Bulgaria, lev	010750*	010500*	010250*	010750*	010250*	010000*
Czechoslovakia, krone	042528	042514	043108	043314	042500	042040
Denmark, krone	213209	212966	215566	215910	212018	208087
England, pound	4.778750	4.777000	4.841500	4.834250	4.750000	4.652500
Finland, markka	021140	021140	021283	021520	020850	020500
France, franc	056069	056101	056885	056923	056040	054596
Germany, reichsmark	342146	341750	346075	349450	341000	333818
Greece, drachma	008131	008137	008175	008217	008103	008028
Holland, guilder	577961	578225	586071	586964	577625	564318
Hungary, pengo	250000*	250000*	252250*	250000*	250000*	249166*
Italy, lira	075650	075593	076652	076857	075504	073823
Norway, krone	239822	239890	243127	243045	238409	234100
Poland, zloty	158000	158666	162666	163333	158875	156250
Portugal, escudo	044025	043775	044133	044370	043766	042883
Rumania, leu	008975	009033	009200	009250	008937	008933
Spain, peseta	119558	119542	121350	121625	119431	117083
Sweden, krona	246127	246253	249309	249400	244714	240300
Switzerland, franc	277500	277514	280466	280900	276300	269750
Yugoslavia, dinar	019700	019225	019525	019575	019287	019162
ASIA—						
China—						
Chefoo dollar	309583	308333	312916	310416	299583	292083
Hankow dollar	309583	308333	312916	310416	299583	292083
Shanghai dollar	310156	308125	313750	311250	300000	292187
Tientsin dollar	309583	308333	312916	310416	299583	292083
Hong Kong dollar	346666	345468	355625	352500	335833	332916
India, rupee	358700	359225	363375	364125	355700	350550
Japan, yen	297050	296770	300937	301500	295312	288800
Singapore (S.S.) dollar	554375	554375	559375	563750	553750	545000
NORTH AMER.—						
Canada, dollar	952656	952604	963645	965677	955170	952031
Cuba, peso	999150	999150	999150	999150	999150	999225
Mexico, peso (silver)	280933	280933	281420	281575	281366	281675
Newfoundland, dollar	950000	950000	960500	963250	952656	949625
SOUTH AMER.—						
Argentina, peso (gold)	833494*	831203*	841269*	845272*	827924*	813549*
Brazil, milreis	079100*	078730*	079137*	081133*	079550*	080500*
Chile, peso	085625*	086250*	087500*	087500*	086250*	083750*
Uruguay, peso	670000*	675833*	680000*	686666*	672083*	657833*
Colombia, peso	862100*	862100*	862100*	862100*	862100*	862100*
OTHER—						
Australia, pound	3.802500	3.803750	3.856666	3.845833	3.772083	3.694166
New Zealand, pound	3.808750	3.813333	3.865000	3.854166	3.780416	3.702500
South Africa, pound	4.717500	4.720000	4.875000	4.780625	4.693750	4.598750

* Nominal rates; firm rates not available.

The following table indicates the amount of gold bullion in the principal European banks as of July 20 1933, together with comparisons as of the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

Banks of—	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
England---	190,980,652	137,422,347	150,044,584	155,033,899	150,700,158
France a---	652,373,739	659,262,501	453,172,654	359,296,669	294,288,557
Germany b---	9,923,350	33,347,950	68,304,000	123,447,000	99,215,300
Spain -----	90,383,000	90,233,000	90,933,000	98,866,000	102,486,000
Italy -----	72,645,000	61,221,000	57,678,000	56,323,000	55,646,000
Netherlands	62,062,000	84,105,000	41,451,000	34,540,000	37,042,000
Nat. Belg'm	76,573,000	73,314,000	41,113,000	34,340,000	28,561,000
Switzerland	61,459,000	89,155,000	29,496,000	23,156,000	19,839,000
Sweden ----	11,997,000	11,445,000	13,261,000	13,486,000	12,979,000
Denmark ---	7,397,000	7,440,000	9,546,000	9,567,000	9,588,000
Norway ---	6,569,000	8,324,000	8,130,000	8,142,000	8,154,000
Total week.	1,242,372,741	1,255,269,798	963,189,838	916,197,568	818,499,015
Prev. week.	1,238,321,497	1,251,941,662	980,699,357	915,314,905	823,195,653

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 £982,250.

Germany and the New Political Groupings in Europe.

One of the questions which has been asked with increasing frequency of late in European political circles is whether Germany, in surrendering to the Hitler regime of extreme nationalism, has not sacrificed something of its position and influence among the Powers. The British journalist who uses the pen name "Augur," writing on July 5 in an article which was reprinted by the New York "Times" on the 16th, declared that fear of Germany, which recently was dominant in London, was "disappearing fast," and that "it has been revealed to the British public that, at the present time at least, Germany has fallen out of the ranks of the great Powers in Europe." "Events at the World Conference, no doubt," he continued, "have served to create this impression, but the fear of Germany has been dissipated principally because of the events which are taking place in that country itself." A similar change of opinion, although much less emphatically expressed, is to be noted in the French press, while from other countries have come expressions indicating that the menace of German nationalism, or Hitlerism as it is more commonly called, is regarded with considerably less apprehension than it was a short time ago.

Such fear of Germany as has existed in Europe has been due to various causes. Its immediate origin can be traced back to a point before the establishment of the Hitler Government, when the representatives of the Bruening Government and its successors demanded arms equality, and let it be known that the disarmament proposals that were under discussion at Geneva would not be supported by Germany unless arms equality were conceded. The natural inference, strengthened by various official or semi-official declarations, was that if the concession were not made German armaments would probably be increased. To this occasion of fear were added the overwhelming success of the National Socialists and Nationalists at the polls, the rapid suppression and absorption of opposing political parties, the proscription of the Jews, the assumption of autocratic control over German industry and business, and the successful outcome of the struggles with the Catholic and Protestant churches. The apprehension which was naturally aroused by the establishment in central Europe of another Fascist State, similar in many respects to that of Italy, was intensified by the extreme rapidity with which the transformation of the Reich was accomplished and the ruthlessness with which opposition was overborne.

This pervading fear of what an aggressive Fascist Germany might do cannot be dissociated from a succession of recent political movements whose immediate fruit has been the emergence of new group-

ings of the European Powers. The four-Power pact, the formal signature of which took place at Rome on July 15, was apparently designed in part to curb Germany by binding it in an accord with Italy, France and Great Britain to maintain peace and support the cause of disarmament. The fact that revision of the peace treaties, if entered upon at all, is to be undertaken only through the League of Nations, whereas in the first draft of the pact it appeared to be something that the four Powers might consider independently, suggests that Germany may have been given some assurance that its demand for revision would not be opposed. If such is the case, and if the pledge which Germany has given, jointly with the other signatories, to work for disarmament is not a mere formal gesture, two of the reasons for fear which German fascism has inspired would seem to have lost much of their force.

In Italy and France, on the other hand, the signature of the pact has been hailed as marking a long step in the direction of settling the differences between those two countries. The differences, which at times have seemed acute, are principally those relating to Franco-Italian trade, naval parity, the enlargement of the Italian colonial possessions in North Africa, and the strained relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, France's ally. The trade tension has recently been relieved by the removal of some French import duties. A United Press dispatch from Paris on Tuesday reported that preliminary negotiations regarding naval matters had lately been resumed, and that the two Powers were already in agreement "on nearly every point except the replacement of a few thousand tons of obsolete ships" and the question of compensating Italy for the French battleship Dunkerque now under construction. The Paris correspondent of the New York "Times" reported on July 15 some intimations in the French press of "decidedly important concessions" obtained by the French Ambassador, Henry de Jouvenel, from Italy in relation to Yugoslavia, the concessions presumably having to do with the Yugoslav navy in the Adriatic, which Premier Mussolini is known to regard as an impediment to Italian naval plans in the Mediterranean. The proceedings of the World Economic Conference further indicate that any real rapprochement of Italy and France would probably find the two countries united in behalf of currency stabilization on the Continent.

A new factor of special importance, or perhaps one should say an old factor of greatly increased importance, has entered the European situation in the political and commercial activities of Russia. We referred recently (see our issue for July 8, page 198) to the success of M. Litvinov, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in negotiating non-aggression agreements with a number of the States of eastern Europe and effecting a restoration of commercial relations between Russia and Great Britain. The conclusion of a new Anglo-Russian trade agreement, to take the place of the one that had been scrapped when trade relations were broken off, was reported on Tuesday to be making "steady progress" at London. M. Litvinov promptly followed up his success at London by informal commercial discussions at Paris, and some small orders for steel and other metal products were reported on Tuesday to have been placed in France as preliminary, it was believed, to an agreement which would include credits to the amount of 400,000,000 francs. A revision of

Russian commercial relations with Italy is also understood to be in progress.

The net effect of all these arrangements has been to create an impression that Germany was being isolated both politically and commercially. The four-Power pact, in spite of the telegram of warm congratulation which Chancellor Hitler transmitted to Premier Mussolini when the pact was signed, is seen by some of Hitler's supporters as tying Germany's hands in the matter of armament and treaty revision, while the non-aggression agreements in eastern Europe appear to offer a barrier to the spread of German political influence in that direction. Comment is heard in London and Paris that any increase in Russian purchases in Great Britain or France that may result from new commercial treaties will be at the expense of Germany, which may also suffer further in exports if the agreement to restrict exports of wheat from the Danubian countries which is being worked out at London is perfected. Whether because of the repression of the German Communists or for other reasons, Russia has for some time shown a disposition to draw away from Germany and seek political and trade relations with other countries of Europe, and its commercial advances, if reciprocated, are likely to broaden as long as Russian purchases depend upon the grant of long term credits either with or without Government guarantees. Chancellor Dollfuss's vigorous resistance to the Austrian Nazis has subjected the political relations of Austria and the Reich to a severe strain, and while the relations between Danzig and Poland have lately appeared to be more cordial, a revision of the Polish Corridor arrangement is obviously a matter of the remote future.

Some significance, accordingly, attaches to the efforts of Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference, to bring Chancellor Hitler and Premier Daladier together for a frank discussion of the differences between the two countries. Mr. Henderson, who is making a tour of the European capitals in an attempt to save the Conference, issued to the press at Berlin on Tuesday a statement in which he declared that "there is one essential factor which must be constantly kept in mind if finally success is to be achieved, and that is the importance of a friendly understanding between France and Germany." The signing of the four-Power pact, he said, would have a "salutary effect," but the signing "should in his mind be followed by heart-to-heart talks between the French Prime Minister and the German Chancellor. Only in this way would some of the doubts, fears and suspicions be removed, and until they are removed the full value of the new pact cannot be realized." Mr. Henderson added that he spoke on his own initiative without consulting the German Government, but that the suggestion would shortly be submitted to Chancellor Hitler at Munich and afterwards to Premier Daladier at Paris. The proposal is understood to have been discussed at Munich yesterday, but with what result is not known. It is of some interest to note that two days before Mr. Henderson's statement was issued, Colonel Louis M. Howe, Secretary to President Roosevelt, in one of his commercial radio broadcasts, declared that the Disarmament Conference, which has been adjourned until Oct. 16, "is neither dead nor dying, nor at all likely to die," and that the President was hopeful of substantial results when the Conference reconvened.

It cannot be said that the Hitler Government has exerted itself conspicuously as yet to offset the isolation of Germany that appears to be under way. The appointment on July 15 of a General Economic Council of prominent business men, to assist the Government in "co-ordinating" industry and fighting unemployment, is in line with the efforts lately made to put an end to unauthorized interference with business by Nazi radicals, and to that extent indicates a disposition to deal with the economic life of the country on more conservative and sensible lines than were at first laid down. Some trade statistics issued at the same time, and summarized in a dispatch to the New York "Times," suggest that the sharp decline in German exports to European countries, among them Russia, France, Sweden and Czechoslovakia, during June was responsible for pushing forward the new policy. On the other hand, such a speech as that which Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda, was reported by the New York "Evening Post" on Thursday to have delivered upon his return from Italy is hardly calculated to allay foreign fears. Without implying any intention on the part of Germany to press its present form of government upon other nations, Dr. Goebbels nevertheless declared his conviction that Italian Fascism and German National Socialism "will gradually conquer all Europe," and that a revolution "dare not make compromises." It is against this "boring from within," more than against aggression from without, that Europe seems disposed to guard itself until the aims of the Hitler Government are better known or its methods substantially modified.

Mr. Sloan Warns Against Psychology of 1929.

A timely word of warning has come from George A. Sloan, President of the Cotton Textile Institute. "It would be a fatal mistake," he says, "to let the psychology of 1929 now control the business and speculative world."

The experience of only four years ago is altogether too recent to be forgotten by those who suffered most. But in that brief period there have been great changes among the men who lead in industrial and financial affairs. Many of the builders who brought American industry to the highest point of production which it had ever attained have either passed on or have been so crippled financially that they have not only lost position and financial strength but the wonderful spirit which enabled them to achieve marvelous results has been dulled.

There has been a rapid and broad transfer of wealth since 1928 and 1929. The psychology of that period, of which Mr. Sloan speaks, was most contagious. Everybody was affected by it from the laborer who lived beyond his means and the white collar workers who made commitments and incurred long-time obligations which later it was impossible for them to meet, to the industrialist, the merchants, the bankers—in fact, all persons in civil life including the politicians who had at their disposal public revenues which they were bent upon increasing by every possible device of taxation.

To use a popular phrase, "The sky was the limit." Expansion knew no bounds. Billions were expended in the enlargement of factories for whose machinery there was soon to be little or no use. Everything in the way of construction had to be the best and the largest of its kind regardless of cost. Literally the

sky appeared to be the limit in the erection of high buildings in large cities. Municipal, State and Government projects were pushed upon an enormous scale, a buoyant security market making it easy for those in control of the borrowing power to satisfy their utmost fancies.

The whirlwind of extravagance naturally was manifest in the stock and investment markets. Never was credit so easy; never were the prices of stocks and bonds pushed to such unwarranted heights as during the boom period of 1929. In such an atmosphere resistance seemed to be impossible for human nature to overcome.

It would be folly to undertake to put the blame upon this or that individual, whether in private or public life, because conditions were so unusual that the natural impulse of every active man was to go along and "make hay while the sun was shining."

Something of the same spirit has been in evidence during the current active and rising stock and commodity markets from their very low points of last spring, but the advance in market values has had very substantial justification in the fact that prices had swung too low and recovery, to some extent, was inevitable.

What were regarded as normal values, however, were based upon strong assurances of the payment of interest upon bonds and the distribution of liberal dividends upon stocks. Those are the features which always appeal to investors, and they are really the backlog of security values. The speculator on the bull side of the market, however, is not seeking income, but profits, and he uses income prospects only as a level to boost market values. Many issues of stocks which had regularly paid dividends prior to the breaks in the market in 1929 and 1930 are now off the dividend list. They have advanced enormously from the market's lowest level during the spring of 1932, but in most cases dividends have not yet been renewed even upon a very small scale. The advance in the market has been chiefly based upon future developments, but at that the rise has not discounted fully, it is believed, a resumption of dividends, as many former dividend issues are still selling far below par. When dividends are re-established the earlier distributions to shareholders will naturally be moderate and will be increased from time to time until a satisfactory rate upon the par value is established.

A number of old corporations with enviable dividend records have heretofore followed a policy as to distribution of earnings, which no doubt will receive consideration again when income justifies. After dividends have been suspended for a period and a corporation again enjoys a period of prosperity, directors, upon re-establishing a satisfactory rate of dividend, often adopt the policy of declaring extra dividends as earnings may justify. They reason that inasmuch as the shareholders were deprived of dividends or had the rate cut in hard times they should be reimbursed through the receipt of such extra dividends as earnings may justify.

As recovery progresses, therefore, there should still be opportunity for further enhancement of market values as the country progresses up to normal, though such wild excesses as have marked the recent course of the so-called alcohol stocks can only be viewed with dismay. Furthermore, an entirely new factor has appeared in the regulation of wages and prices by the Federal Government. The "New

Deal" presents aspects which call for careful thought on the part of investors who look not for quick turns of the market but for assurance of income. The speculator can take care of himself. He is quick in action, a bull to-day and perhaps a bear to-morrow, being always alert for a temporary turn on either side of the market which he believes at the moment will afford a profit.

The Course of the Bond Market.

The bond averages reached new high levels early this week and held very well, with only slight recessions, during the break in stock prices on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, however, they eased off. Weakness was evident chiefly in speculative bonds, most high grade issues remaining firm.

The Federal Reserve banks purchased only \$10,000,000 of Government bonds this week, while money in circulation declined \$32,000,000. United States Government long term bonds have remained practically stationary in price. Money rates have firmed up somewhat in the last two weeks.

Railroad bonds in general were strong during the first part of the past week. High grade investment issues gained, as well as low grade speculative issues. During the latter part of the week, however, drastic price declines occurred. Some of the more spectacular changes were as follows: Chicago & North Western, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ s, 1949, from 41 to 28; Alleghany Corp. 5s, 1950, from 43 to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Southern 4s, 1956, from 59 to 53 $\frac{3}{4}$; and Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s, 1978, from 57 to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. The losses among high grade bonds were much less severe, opening and closing prices for the past week for some of the best grade issues having been as follows: Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe 4s, 1995, 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ -96; Union Pacific 4s, 1947, 99 $\frac{3}{8}$ -100 $\frac{1}{4}$. Railroad news continued favorable, June earnings reported having been much larger than those of June, last year, with carloadings reports favorable also. The declines recorded may, thus, be attributed almost entirely to the general collapse of the securities and commodity markets.

Utility bonds, particularly the second grade and speculative issues, were strong in the early part of the week, but turned reactionary on Thursday following the slump in the stock section. The decline in the utilities did not appear to be disorderly. High grades, on the whole, were more or less motionless showing fractional gains during the period of strength and holding their own pretty well when the general market was weak. Some issues registered losses of several points on Friday. Net changes for the week were mixed, as seen in the following: Hudson & Manhattan inc. 5s, 1957, from 54 to 50 for the week; American Water Works & Electric 6s, 1975, from 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 84; Carolina Power & Light 5s, 1956, from 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 76 $\frac{1}{8}$ and Kentucky Utilities 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1948, from 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 82.

After moving against the stock market trend on the first day of the reaction, industrial bonds weakened the following day and lost their gains of earlier in the week. While some speculative and special privilege issues lost several points, the recession in the main was moderate, though high grade issues here and there lacked support. The better grade steels did well, Republic and Youngstown bonds reaching new highs. Warner Brothers Pictures 6s, 1939, reached a new high for the year at 41 $\frac{3}{8}$ but fell back to 30; Baldwin Locomotive 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1933, ran up to 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped back to 100 as the stock declined. Liggett & Myers 5s, 1951, declined 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ points on Thursday, but went back on Friday to 107, against a high for the year of 110 $\frac{1}{2}$, the 7s of 1944 of the same company remaining fractionally under the year's high.

The foreign bond market was strong in the early part of the week but reacted sharply on Thursday and Friday. Argentine bonds declined several points bringing about weakness in the entire South American field. Most German bonds, with the exception of Government issues, advanced somewhat. There was a sharp rise in British 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s as a result of the conversion offer. Japanese issues were slightly lower and Finnish and Polish bonds were up somewhat.

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the tables below:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES.* (Based on Average Yields.)

Table with columns for 1933 Daily Averages, All 120 Domestic, 120 Domestic by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa), 120 Domestic by Groups (RR, P. U., Indus.), and 40 Foreign.

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES.† (Based on Individual Closing Prices.)

Table with columns for 1933 Daily Averages, All 120 Domestic, 120 Domestic by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa), 120 Domestic by Groups (RR, P. U., Indus.), and 40 Foreign.

* Note.—These prices are computed from average yield on the basis of one "ideal" bond (4 3/4% coupon, maturing in 31 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, July 21 1933.

Evidence of greater activity in general business is still multiplying though the collapse of the stock market has been a disturbing influence. Steel operations continue to make a good showing being now above the 1930 level, and railroad car loadings, coal production and electric power output all made further gains.

The furniture trade is increasing and orders already on hand are said to be the largest over three years, but some instances manufacturers are refusing orders unless the buyer agrees to pay the extra costs which may be entailed by reason of the Recovery Act.

appliances and metal goods. The lumber business has increased materially. There has been a heavy demand for steel and inquiries for third quarter have increased in anticipation of higher prices as a result of the recent wage increase to steel workers.

The growing activity in trade and industry is reflected in the various reports that are coming to hand. Cotton spinning operations reached a new high record during June. The cotton mills were operated at 129.1% of their capacity on a single shift basis as compared with 57.6% of capacity for June 1932.

Rubber consumption by manufacturers in the United States for the month of June amounted to 51,326 long tons, or the highest consumption figure of rubber on record. This is an increase of 23.8% over June last year when 41,475 long tons of rubber were consumed.

Loading of revenue freight in the United States for the week ended July 8 totaled 539,223 cars as compared with 415,928 cars in the same week of 1932.

Production of bituminous coal in the United States for the week ended July 15 is estimated by the National Coal Association as about 6,950,000 net tons. Production for the corresponding week of 1932 was 4,155,080 tons and for 1931 6,855,000 tons.

Electricity production by the electric light and power industry of the United States continues to increase. For the week ended July 15 production of electricity was 1,648,339,000 kwh., an increase of 16.4%, over 1,415,704,000 kwh. produced in the corresponding week a year ago. This is the eleventh consecutive week that the production of electricity has been larger than in the corresponding week last year. The ratio of increase keeps mounting week by week and the July 15 increase of 16.4% compares with 14.7% last week, 13.7% two weeks ago, 10.9% three weeks ago and with 0.5% for the week ending May 6, the first week that the weekly production of electricity exceeded that of a year ago.

The weather over the last week-end was favorable in most sections of the country. Lower temperatures along with rains and showers proved decidedly favorable for the crops. Reports have been coming in, saying that many crops have been saved from entire destruction and that prospects now looked much brighter and in many instances the harvest is to be better than early expectations. The past few days temperatures have again risen and those parts of the country that received only light showers are still in danger of further damage, particularly in those parts that have been suffering from drouth during the past month or more.

In Canada rainfall has been mostly light and scattered, with temperatures lower. The previous warm dry spell caused wheat to develop rapidly and cutting will be general in many southern Manitoba points by Aug. 1. The area north of the Canadian Pacific main line has a fair to excellent wheat crop, while southward the crop is poor to very poor. In a few sections there will be little more than seed. Some sections are still in need of rain while in other parts crops are too far advanced to be benefited by moisture.

To-day it was 69 to 82 degrees here and clear. The forecast is for fair and continued warm weather. Overnight Boston was 62 to 82 degrees, Baltimore, 72 to 86, Pittsburgh, 70 to 90, Portland, Me., 62 to 74; Chicago, 76 to 92; Cincinnati, 68 to 94; Cleveland, 74 to 92; Detroit, 76 to 94; Charleston, 76 to 84; Milwaukee, 76 to 90; Dallas, 76 to 94; Savannah, 72 to 88; Kansas City, 76 to 92; Springfield, Mo., 72 to 90; St. Louis, 76 to 96; Oklahoma City, 74 to 94; Denver, 66 to 80; Salt Lake City, 70 to 94; Los Angeles, 58 to 78; San Francisco, 54 to 68; Seattle, 56 to 76; Montreal, 66 to 82, and Winnipeg, 62 to 82.

Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices Breaks Sharply After Reaching New Highs.

Primary commodity prices suffered the most severe break of the year in the last three days of the week under review, when Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices declined 14.8 points from a high of 148.9 reached on Tuesday, to close at 134.1, or 9.6 points lower for the week. At the high of 148.9, commodity prices were 89.2% above the low of 78.7 reached on Feb. 4. Before the break occurred, the Index had made a new high on every working day since July 3.

Vertical declines in wheat, cotton, corn, and rubber from the high points were also chiefly responsible for the net change in the Index for the week. Sugar, silk, silver and cocoa were also lower for the week, while scrap steel, hogs and wool tops advanced, and hides, copper, lead and coffee were nominally unchanged.

The movement of the Index number during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:

Fri. July 14	143.7	2 wks. ago	July 7	135.4
Sat. July 15	145.3	Month ago	June 21	121.9
Mon. July 17	148.5	Year ago	July 23	86.3
Tues. July 18	148.9	1932 (High)	Sept. 6	103.9
Wed. July 19	145.2	1932 (Low)	Dec. 21	79.3
Thurs. July 20	137.8	1933 (High)	July 18	148.9
Fri. July 21	134.1	1933 (Low)	Feb. 4	78.7

Railroad Freight Loadings Continue to Gain.

The first 14 major railroads to report car loadings of revenue freight originated on their own lines for the seven

days ended July 15 1933 loaded 267,243 cars, as compared with 221,226 cars in the preceding week (which included the July 4 holiday) and 207,615 cars in the corresponding period last year. With the exception of Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, all of these carriers showed increases over the July 16 1932 week. Comparative statistics follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS. (Number of Cars.)

Weeks Ended.	Loaded on Lines.			Rec'd from Connections.		
	July 15 1933.	July 8 1933.	July 16 1932.	July 15 1933.	July 8 1933.	July 16 1932.
Atch. Topeka & Santa Fe Ry	20,256	18,442	25,000	4,226	3,791	3,349
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry	24,667	19,244	14,953	9,221	7,800	5,144
Chic. Burl & Quincy RR	16,335	13,396	13,130	5,756	5,870	4,303
Chic. Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry	19,446	15,912	14,395	5,989	6,067	5,457
Chic. & North Western Ry	16,546	13,459	12,911	8,383	8,139	6,331
Gulf Coast Lines & subsidiaries	2,128	1,507	1,704	938	890	1,101
International Great Northern	4,923	4,013	1,691	1,292	1,377	1,275
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	4,639	4,021	5,082	2,206	2,172	2,025
Missouri Pacific RR	14,668	12,556	12,905	7,529	6,808	5,759
New York Central Lines	48,046	38,064	33,864	59,975	52,704	41,706
Norfolk & Western Ry	21,106	17,420	12,638	4,041	3,750	3,196
Pennsylvania System	63,763	54,653	49,998	38,349	34,633	27,601
Pere Marquette Ry	4,629	3,705	3,592	*	*	*
Wabash Ry	6,091	4,834	5,752	7,032	6,289	6,554
Total	267,243	221,226	207,615	154,934	140,290	113,801

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS. (No. of Cars.)

Week Ended.	July 15 1933.	July 8 1933.	July 16 1932.
Illinois Central System	26,412	23,329	21,269
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry	12,368	11,227	11,569
Total	38,780	34,556	32,838

Loading of revenue freight for the latest full week, that is, for the week ended on July 8, totaled 539,223 cars, according to figures compiled by the American Railway Association. Due to Independence Day holiday, this represented a reduction of 94,851 cars under the preceding week this year, but was an increase of 123,295 cars above the corresponding week in 1932, which week also included the holiday. Compared with the corresponding week in 1931, which did not include the holiday, loadings for the week ended on July 8 this year showed a reduction of 223,221 cars. For the week in 1931 which did include the Independence Day holiday, but which corresponded to the preceding week this year, loading of revenue freight amounted to 667,630 cars. Details for the latest full week follow:

Loading of all commodities for the week of July 8 showed increases over the same week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week of July 8 totaled 200,039 cars, a decrease of 36,162 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 49,769 cars above the corresponding week in 1932. It was, however, a decrease of 89,781 cars under the same week in 1931.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 146,331 cars, a decrease of 25,031 cars under the preceding week, but 3,161 cars above the corresponding week last year. Compared with the same week two years ago it was a reduction of 70,488 cars.

Grain and grain products loading for the week totaled 44,940 cars, a decrease of 1,183 cars below the preceding week, but 14,647 cars above the corresponding week last year. It was, however, 15,432 cars below the same week in 1931. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended July 8 totaled 31,311 cars, an increase of 9,461 cars above the same week last year.

Forest products loading totaled 21,440 cars, 6,679 cars below the preceding week but 10,068 cars above the same week in 1932. Compared with the corresponding week in 1931 it was a reduction of 4,734 cars.

Ore loading amounted to 16,358 cars, a decrease of 1,055 cars below the week before, but an increase of 10,918 cars above the corresponding week in 1932. It was, however, 19,930 cars below the same week in 1931.

Coal loading amounted to 90,382 cars, a decrease of 21,920 cars below the preceding week, but 30,387 cars above the corresponding week in 1932. The total for the week of July 8 this year was a reduction of 19,509 cars below the same week in 1931.

Coke loading amounted to 6,250 cars, 940 cars below the preceding week, but 3,790 cars above the same week last year, and 1,170 cars above the same week two years ago.

Live stock loading amounted to 13,483 cars, a decrease of 1,881 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 555 cars above the same week last year. It was, however, a decrease of 4,517 cars below the same week two years ago. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended on July 8 totaled 9,732 cars, an increase of 508 cars compared with the same week last year.

All districts reported increases in the total loading of all commodities compared with the same week in 1932, but all reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1931.

Loading of revenue freight in 1933 compared with the two previous years follows:

	1933.	1932.	1931.
Four weeks in January	1,910,496	2,266,771	2,873,211
Four weeks in February	1,957,981	2,243,221	2,834,119
Four weeks in March	1,841,202	2,280,837	2,936,928
Five weeks in April	2,504,745	2,774,134	3,757,863
Four weeks in May	2,127,841	2,088,088	2,958,784
Four weeks in June	2,265,379	1,966,488	2,991,950
Week ended July 1	634,074	488,281	667,630
Week ended July 8	539,223	415,928	762,444
Total	13,780,941	14,523,748	19,782,929

The foregoing, as noted, covers total loadings by the railroads of the United States for the week ended July 8. In the table below we undertake to show also the loadings for the separate roads and systems. It should be understood,

The advance of nearly 41% during the second quarter of this year does not mean that industrial production at the end of the second quarter was 41% greater than at the end of the first quarter. It means rather than at the end of the first quarter our data showed that industrial production was only 55% of the computed normal volume, and that at the end of the second quarter it was 77% of normal, and that 77 is 141% of 55, so the rate of increase for the quarter is found to be 41%.

It is not now possible to judge whether or not so rapid an advance will prove to be undesirably swift, for there is no similar previous case with which to make comparisons. We do know that the spectacular recovery in 1838 was largely based on speculation and so-called wildcat money, and that it was followed by another period of depression. Nevertheless conditions obtaining then were so different from those existing now that the earlier instance may be of little value as a guide.

There can be no doubt that much of the recent sudden demand for goods has been caused by fear that our money will be progressively less valuable in the months ahead. In large measure people have been demanding goods to make up accumulated shortages, but in some considerable degree they are exchanging hoarded money for goods that they may hoard instead. Perhaps we could wisely moderate temporarily our efforts to stimulate business still further.

Colonel Ayres states that "the message sent by President Roosevelt to the World Economic Conference on July 3 is of the first importance to all business men here." Continuing, he says:

It takes the definite stand that this Government is not willing to enter into any arrangements at this time for stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar. The clear purpose of this declared policy is that the Administration intends to strive for higher general price levels here. This means that the business man may confidently expect higher prices for commodities, increasing wage rates, and advancing quotations for securities.

The message further states that in the near future, when prices have advanced to the desired levels, the Administration seeks to establish a new kind of dollar which will have a relatively constant purchasing power, and not a changing one. This means that it is the policy of our Government to have this present price advance the last one that we shall ever experience. If this policy is successfully put into effect we need not fear a decline after this price advance has run its course. The problem of the business man is to take full advantage of the general price increase while it still continues, remembering that dollars not actively employed are constantly shrinking in value.

The effect of the announcement in further stimulating business activity and every form of speculation is sure to be important. It should result in the rapid employment of the huge sums of currency still in hoarding, for a part of the value of that money evaporates with each day that passes. The announced policy is avowedly designed to benefit debtors, and in this country that means primarily the owners of stocks, for most of our existing debts are corporation bonds. If price levels are lifted so that bonds may be paid off the result will be greatly to benefit the stockholders who in reality owe the debts that the bonds represent.

Recovery from depression has come repeatedly, both in this country and abroad, by a restoration of public confidence in the soundness and integrity of the national money. Our present experiment is based on the creation of doubt concerning the value of our money, which results in a general movement to buy commodities and equities. Its justification depends on its success.

The Corner Turned.

It has become convincingly evident that the corner of the great depression was turned in this country between the first and second quarters of this year. The accompanying diagram [this we omit.—Ed.] shows a depression index or indicator of three components developed more than a year ago, and designed to reflect promptly and surely any real improvement in the fundamental factors of business activity. It has been clearly doing just that during the past three months. The diagram covers the period since the beginning of 1929, and the figures used are weekly data with the averages of the entries for January of 1929 considered as being equal to 100.

The upper line in the diagram reflects changes in the amount of bank credit in use. It shows changes in the sum of loans and of demand deposits in the city banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. In recent weeks it has sharply turned up. The great increase in the autumn of 1929 was caused by the banks taking over at the time of the stock market crash many large accounts that had been with brokers. The long decline that began in the closing weeks of 1930, and which has continued most of the time since then, reflects the severe shrinkage in bank credit that still constitutes one of the serious elements in the situation. Bank loans were paid down, and deposits shrank. That was credit deflation, while what we need for business revival, and are now rapidly getting, is credit expansion.

The dotted line shows the long decline in the wholesale prices of commodities. The line is constructed by counting each week the numbers of advances and declines in Dun's list of commodity price quotations, and recording cumulatively the net differences. Since the declines were almost continuously more numerous than the advances, the line has moved downward almost steadily since the autumn of 1929. Its recent advance has carried it back up to the levels of early 1932.

The dashed line is a weekly index of industrial production. It is a combination of a weekly index compiled by this bank, that of the "Business Week," and through 1932 that of the "Times Annalist." In 1933 this last index has been replaced by the new index compiled by the "Econostat." These three indexes of bank credit, of wholesale commodity prices, and of industrial production have been given equal weights, and combined into the depression index represented by the heavy solid line. All the data are brought up to the end of June.

It is worth noting that the depression index and its three components turned up last summer, and in the main held their gains well to about the end of last year, when political dissensions and the banking troubles brought a decline that carried them down to new lows in March, after which the present recovery began. That recovery which began last summer appears to have been the turning point for most of the other important industrial countries. Industry continues its advance abroad, while here we are making our second attempt at recovery.

Price Changes.

During the past quarter the value of our money has been declining abroad, and the prices of securities and commodities have been advancing here. So far there have been fairly close relationships between these price movements. We may measure the changes in the exchange value of our money by determining the price of an ounce of gold in American dollars. If we do that we shall find that it advanced during the second quarter by about

25%. Meanwhile the prices of active wholesale commodities moved up by about 50% and those of industrial stocks by about 75%.

The three lines in the diagram represent the daily changes from the levels of the first of April in the prices of the Dow Jones industrial stocks, in those of active commodities if the advances are doubled, and in those of gold if the advances are trebled. The three lines run closely together. They have all been slightly smoothed to remove minor fluctuations. During the third week in May the value of the dollar recovered abroad temporarily, with the result that the line showing the price of gold declined. Our prices for commodities and stocks also declined. The same thing happened again in the middle of June, and once more the prices of our stocks and commodities moved down and then recovered to new high levels.

This close relationship between the depreciation of the dollar abroad and the prices of our securities and our commodities here is disquieting. It is even more disturbing to find that even a moderate demonstration of strength by the dollar abroad results in a decline of prices here. A prosperity that depends on the progressive debasement of our money does not rest on a firm foundation. The diagram shows clearly why our Administration at Washington moved to halt arrangements that were being discussed at London looking toward the stabilization of the exchange values of the leading currencies.

Those discussions had no more than been reported by the newspapers when commodity prices turned down and there was a sharp break in quotations for stocks. It quickly became evident that a stabilized value for the dollar would result in a general downward revision of the prices of commodities and securities, and probably in a consequent slowing down of the pace of recovery in general business activity. Nevertheless at some time in the future the issue of stabilization must be faced and dealt with.

Iron and Steel.

At the end of March only 13% of the 289 blast furnaces in this country were actively engaged in producing pig iron. By the end of May the percentage had increased to 21, and by the close of June it had advanced to 31. There has been no such rapid increase since the early months of 1922, when business was recovering from the last great depression. Steel production is running at about 53% of capacity, which is the highest rate attained since the spring of 1931. No signs of a normal summer decline have so far appeared.

Industrial Production.

In March the index of industrial production used by this bank as the current part of its long-term indexes of business activity was at the low level of 45.4% below the computed normal level. The April figure was only 39% below the normal level, and the preliminary May figure is only 30.8% below. This is approximately the level of September 1931. Nearly all of the 18 industrial series composing the total index, except those for coal production, showed notable advances in May.

Hoarded Funds.

Apparently more than a billion dollars of idle currency is still being hoarded in this country. Two years ago, in June of 1931, business activity was at about the same levels as it is now. At that time the practice of hoarding was almost unknown, and the amount of currency in circulation, other than small coins, amounted to about four and a half billion dollars. At the present time the amount is approximately a billion dollars greater than it was then, and since price levels are lower, and wages less, and business activity no greater, it seems clear that the amount of currency being hoarded is still between a billion and a billion and a half dollars.

After June of 1931 the money reported as in circulation began to increase although business activity and prices were falling. The explanation is that increasing amounts were being kept in strong boxes, and office safes, and in hiding places in homes, instead of being used in business and deposited in bank accounts. In reality this money was not in circulation but in hoarding. The amounts reported as in circulation increased as the depression grew more serious until at the time of the bank crisis last March they totaled more than seven and a half billions.

Since then they have rapidly declined until the present amounts are not much more than five and a half billions. We do not know how the hoarded money is distributed about the country, but we do know about the Federal Reserve money which constitutes about half of it. The diagram [this we omit.—Ed.] consists of 12 columns representing for the Reserve districts the percentages that their circulation of Reserve notes in June of this year were of those in June of 1931 before hoarding began.

In a rough way the amounts of the columns above the 100 level represent funds that are probably still hoarded. The circulation in the New York and Chicago districts is still well over twice as great as it was two years ago. In the Richmond and St. Louis districts it is nearly twice as great. In San Francisco and Dallas it is not seriously large, and in Atlanta it is almost unchanged from the level of two years ago.

Commodity Prices Showed Another Large Gain for Week Ended July 15 According to National Fertilizer Association.

Wholesale commodity prices showed another large gain during the week ended July 15 according to the index of The National Fertilizer Association. This index, based on 476 quotations gained 24 points during the latest week and advanced to 67.8 as of July 15. (The three-year average 1926-1928 equals 100.) The latest index number is 66 points higher than it was a month ago, 64 points higher than it was a year ago and is only one point below the level for July 1931. The Association further reported as follows under date of July 17:

For the second week not a single group in the index declined. Eleven groups advanced and three showed no change. The advancing groups were foods, fuel, grains, feeds and livestock, textiles, miscellaneous commodities, building materials, metals, house-furnishing goods, fats and oils, fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizer. The largest gains were shown in the foods, grains, feeds and livestock and textile groups although fairly large gains were also shown in several other groups.

Seventy-six commodities, the largest number in many weeks, advanced during the latest week. Only nine commodities showed price losses. During the preceding week there were 54 advances and 11 declines. Two weeks ago there were 53 advances and 14 declines. Spot cotton gained a whole cent during the latest week, wheat advanced about eight cents per bushel, cattle prices advanced about 50 cents per hundredweight and many other farm products advanced materially. The list included cotton, cottonseed meal, other feedstuffs, wool, lard, cottonseed and other vegetable oils and potatoes.

was not as pronounced as in previous payroll years, while the decrease in the other (telephone and telegraph) was only 1.3%.

The most pronounced gain in employment between May and June was shown in the canning and preserving industry (22.2%). Quarrying and non-metallic mining, which had reported a gain of 10.5% in employment in May, reported an additional gain of 8.9% in June. Employment in the building construction industry increased 6.1%; the metalliferous mining industry reported a gain of 5%; the dyeing and cleaning industry an increase of 4.5%; laundries gained 3.3%; hotels, 2.5%; wholesale trade, 2.3%; crude petroleum producing, 1.8%; retail trade, 1.7%; and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 1.2%. In the remaining three industries the upward trend was less than 1%, and was as follows: power and light, 0.4%; electric railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance, 0.3%, and bituminous coal mining, 0.1%.

The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, together with the percentage of change over the month interval and the index numbers of employment and pay rolls, where available, are shown in the table below. The monthly average for the year 1929 was used as the index base or 100 in computing the index numbers of these non-manufacturing industries, as information for earlier years is not available from the Bureau's records. The year 1929 may be considered a fairly normal recent year for these non-manufacturing industries.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN MAY AND JUNE 1933, TOGETHER WITH PERCENTS OF CHANGE BETWEEN MAY AND JUNE 1933 IN NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Indexes of Employment. (Avg. 1929=100.)		Per Cent of Change May to June 1933.	Indexes of Payroll Totals. (Avg. 1929=100.)		Per Cent of Change May to June 1933.
	May 1933.	June 1933.		May 1933.	June 1933.	
	Anthracite mining.....	43.2		39.5	-8.5		30.0	34.3	+14.3
Bituminous coal mining.....	61.2	61.3	+0.1	26.9	29.2	+8.4
Metalliferous mining.....	30.0	31.5	+5.0	17.0	18.3	+7.6
Quarrying & non-metallic min'g.....	43.4	47.3	+8.9	23.8	27.5	+15.2
Crude petroleum producing.....	56.9	58.0	+1.8	41.6	40.6	-2.5
Telephone and telegraph.....	70.1	69.2	-1.3	68.5	66.6	-2.8
Power and light.....	76.9	77.3	+0.4	69.9	69.9	-y
Electric-railroad & motor bus operation & maintenance.....	69.1	69.3	+0.3	58.2	58.0	-0.4
Wholesale trade.....	74.0	75.7	+2.3	57.4	57.3	-0.3
Retail trade.....	77.0	78.3	+1.7	59.5	60.5	+1.8
Hotels.....	71.9	73.6	+2.5	51.8	52.3	+1.1
Canning and preserving.....	45.5	55.6	+22.2	31.8	36.7	+15.3
Laundries.....	73.5	76.0	+3.3	54.5	56.7	+4.1
Dyeing and cleaning.....	82.0	85.6	+4.5	53.9	56.7	+5.2
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	96.4	97.6	+1.2	83.6	83.7	+0.1
Building construction.....	x	x	+6.1	x	x	+4.4

x Indexes not computed as data for index base year are not available.
y Less than one-tenth of 1%.

Wholesale Price Index of United States Department of Labor Increased During Week Ended July 15.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending July 15 stands at 68.9 as compared with 67.2 for the week ending July 8 showing an increase of approximately 2.5%. The Bureau further said:

These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending June 17, 24, and July 1, 8 and 15 1933.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEKS OF JUNE 17, 24, AND JULY 1, 8 AND 15 1933. (1926=100)

	Week Ending				
	June 17	June 24	July 1	July 8	July 15
All commodities.....	64.5	65.1	66.3	67.2	68.9
Farm products.....	52.8	53.2	56.9	58.5	61.1
Foods.....	61.0	61.4	62.6	62.9	65.9
Hides and leather products.....	82.8	83.5	83.3	83.7	85.4
Textile products.....	60.2	61.5	62.2	64.1	66.5
Fuel and lighting.....	61.4	63.6	64.3	65.7	66.7
Metals and metal products.....	78.9	78.9	79.2	79.9	80.6
Building materials.....	73.4	74.2	75.9	77.0	78.8
Chemicals and drugs.....	73.8	73.6	73.5	73.0	72.9
Housefurnishing goods.....	72.8	72.8	73.2	73.6	74.0
Miscellaneous.....	60.6	61.1	62.1	62.9	63.5

United States Department of Labor Notes an Increase of 3 1/3% in Retail Food Prices During Period from May 15 to June 15.

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average increase of about 3 1/3% on June 15 1933, when compared with May 15 1933, and an average decrease of 3 1/3% since June 15 1932. The Bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 100.1 for June 15 1932; 93.7 for May 15 1933, and 96.7 for June 15 1933. The Bureau, under date of July 13, continued:

During the month from May 15 1933 to June 15 1933, the following articles increased in average price for the month: Potatoes, 35%; onions, 18%, lard, 9%; oranges, 8%; sliced bacon, sliced ham, and leg of lamb, 6%; sirloin steak, round steak, and bananas, 5%; cheese and navy beans, 4%; pork chops, evaporated milk, corn meal, rice, and canned tomatoes, 3%; rib roast, chuck roast, canned red salmon, fresh milk, margarine, bread, pork and beans, sugar, and prunes, 2%; canned peas, and raisins, 1%; and wheat cereal, less than .5 of 1%. Decreases were shown in the average prices of the following: Cabbage, 12%; tea, 2%; strictly fresh eggs, 1%; and hens and butter, less than .5 of 1%. The following articles showed no change in the month: Plate beef, vegetable lard substitute, flour, rolled oats, corn flakes, macaroni, canned corn, and coffee.

Changes in Retail Prices of Food By Cities.

During the month from May 15 1933 to June 15 1933, all of the 51 cities from which prices were received showed increases in the average cost of

food: Indianapolis, 8%; Atlanta and Salt Lake City, 6%; Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Cleveland, Manchester, and Omaha, 5%; Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit, Fall River, Kansas City, Louisville, Memphis, Minneapolis, Newark, Philadelphia, Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Savannah, Seattle, and Springfield (Ill.), 4%; Columbus, Dallas, Mobile, New Haven, Peoria, Richmond, and Scranton, 3%; Baltimore, Charleston (S. C.), Chicago, Denver, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, Portland (Me.), Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, and Washington, 2%; Butte and Houston, 1%; and Little Rock, less than .5 of 1%.

For the year period June 15 1932 to June 15 1933, the following of the 51 cities showed decreases: Norfolk, 11%; Charleston (S. C.), 10%; Newark, 8%; New Haven, 7%; Chicago, Jacksonville, and St. Paul, 6%; Butte, Fall River, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Me.), and Rochester, 5%; Atlanta, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Portland (Oreg.), Providence, Richmond, and Scranton, 4%; Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Memphis, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Savannah, and Washington, 3%; Boston, Detroit, Houston, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Manchester, Mobile, New Orleans, and Peoria, 2%; San Francisco and Springfield (Ill.), 1%; and Birmingham, Denver, St. Louis, and Seattle, less than .5 of 1%. Increases were shown in the following cities: Dallas, 2%; Louisville and Salt Lake City, 1%; and Kansas City, less than .5 of 1%. In Omaha there was no change in the year.

"Annalist" Weekly Wholesale Price Index at Highest Point on July 18 Since April 7 1931.

An advance of 2.8 points for the week carried the "Annalist" weekly index of wholesale commodity prices to 106.8 on July 18 from 104.0 (revised) July 11; the index is now at the highest point since April 7 1931. The "Annalist" added:

Fresh advances in most of the groups were led by a rise of 5.2 points in the farm products index, which now stands at 100.6. Sharp advances in the grains and flour, cotton, steers and hogs, and rubber were outstanding. The gains, however, were insufficient to offset the renewed decline of the dollar, the latter falling to 68.6 cents from 71.3; the index on a gold basis accordingly fell to a new low of 73.3 from 74.2 (revised).

THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES.

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation. (1913=100.)

	July 18 1933.	July 11 1933.	July 19 1933.
Farm products.....	100.6	b95.4	70.2
Food products.....	110.2	108.0	97.5
Textile products.....	a115.4	b114.1	65.6
Fuels.....	115.6	114.6	143.9
Metals.....	104.4	103.8	95.4
Building materials.....	107.0	107.0	107.0
Chemicals.....	96.9	96.9	95.0
Miscellaneous.....	84.9	b83.7	79.3
All commodities.....	106.8	b104.0	92.0
All commodities on (c) gold basis.....	73.3	b74.2	---

a Preliminary. b Revised. c Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium.

Industrial Gas Sales Register Gains in May.

Revenues of the manufactured and natural gas industry aggregated \$55,563,700 for May 1933, as compared with \$59,682,600 for May 1932, a decline of 6.9%, it was announced on July 19 by Paul Ryan, Chief Statistician of the American Gas Association.

The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of \$32,204,800 for the month, a drop of 9% from a year ago, while revenues of the natural gas industry totalled \$23,358,900 or 3.9% less than for May 1932, continued the Association, which further reported as follows:

Sales of manufactured gas reported for May totalled 29,936,700,000 cubic feet, a decline of 6.3%. Natural gas sales for the month amounted to 62,095,400,000 cubic feet, a figure approximately equal to the volume sold during the corresponding month a year ago.

The relatively better showing of the natural gas companies was the result of a pronounced increase in sales to large scale industrial users. In May 1932 sales for this purpose amounted to 8,115,300,000 cubic feet, but in May 1933 rose to 9,088,500,000 cubic feet, a gain of 12%.

This increase in industrial gas sales was prevalent in most natural gas territories, reflecting the pronounced gains in industrial activity and production registered during the month. In New York, sales of natural gas for industrial purposes increased more than 46%, while in Ohio the gain in this class of business was nearly 27%.

The Mid-continent area also registered pronounced gains in industrial sales, the increase amounting to 12% in Kansas and 9% in Texas, while in Oklahoma ordinary industrial sales increased 26% and sales to main line or large scale industrial users were up 47%.

Further Increase Noted in "Annalist" Monthly Index of Business Activity.

A further rise of 9 points has carried The "Annalist" Index of Business Activity to 76.0 (preliminary) for June from 66.8 for May, 57.4 for April and 52.9 for March. The index is now at the highest level since July 1931. Continuing, the "Annalist" noted under date of July 21, as follows:

All nine components of the index for which June figures are available were sharply higher in June than in May. The widest gain, on a weighted basis, was in the adjusted index of cotton consumption, which was 125.8 for June, as compared with a previous all-time high record of 120.2 in June, 1927. The adjusted indices of freight-car loadings, steel ingot production and electric power production also contributed heavily to the rise in the combined index.

Although June figures for wool consumption are not available, the May figures are illuminating with respect to the recent rise in manufacturing output of consumers' goods. The adjusted index of wool consumption for May was 112.4, as against 67.5 for April and 51.4 for March, and was at the highest level since August 1931. The adjusted index of boot and shoe production was 120.2 for May, as against 98.2 for April and 88.9 for March.

Sales of Ordinary Life Insurance in United States During June and First Six Months of 1933 According to Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford.

At the close of the first six months of 1933 sales of ordinary life insurance were 79% of the volume of new insurance paid for in the same six month period of 1932. The New England States together with the four States of the East South Central Section of the country showed the best experience during the six months. In these two sections sales were 86% of those of last year. The West Central Sections also showed better experience than the country average. The Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau at Hartford, Conn., in noting the foregoing on July 19, continued:

The June figures indicate an improvement in sales conditions. In the country as a whole, the volume of new insurance was 88% of that of last June. In every section the monthly ratio showed a better experience than the figure for the six months which indicates an upward trend. The East South Central States showed a gain of 5% in June compared to June 1932. The New England States as a whole paid for a volume of new insurance 98% of last June's total. In this section both Massachusetts and Rhode Island showed increased sales.

The figures below afford a comparison of sales during the past month to those of June 1932 and also a comparison of the six months' volume. A decided upward trend is indicated in every section.

These figures are compiled from reports made to this Bureau. The 79 companies reporting their experience represent 91% of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance in force in the United States.

	First 6 Mos. 1933 Compared to First 6 Mos. 1932.	June 1933 Compared to June 1932.
New England.....	86%	98%
Middle Atlantic.....	79	85
East North Central.....	78	89
West North Central.....	81	87
South Atlantic.....	76	88
East South Central.....	86	105
West South Central.....	83	89
Mountain.....	73	81
Pacific.....	76	82
United States total.....	79%	88%

Volume of Business in Minneapolis Federal Reserve District Advanced Further During June—Broader Increase as Compared With June 1932.

The increase in business volume in the Ninth (Minneapolis) Federal Reserve District continued during the month of June, and in that month the gain, as compared with the corresponding month last year, broadened. The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, in noting the foregoing in its preliminary summary of business conditions in the Ninth District issued July 15, continued:

The adjusted index of bank debits rose from 58 in May to 61 in June and in the latter month, the total was 13% larger than in June last year. Furthermore, 33 cities reported increases in bank debits in June over June last year, whereas only 13 cities reported increases in the annual comparison for May. The adjusted country check clearings index increased from 79 in May to 88 in June, and country check clearings in the latter month were considerably larger than a year ago. Increases over last year's figures for June were also reported for freight carloadings, flour shipments, linseed products shipments, iron ore movement, grain marketings and receipts of cattle and hogs. Decreases occurred in building permits, department store sales and receipts of calves and sheep.

The cash income to northwestern farmers during June from seven important items was 80% larger than in June last year. Sharp increases in farm commodity prices, together with very much greater marketings of grains and heavier marketing weights for hogs, accounted for most of the increase. Prices of all major northwestern farm products were higher during June than a year ago, with the exception of hens.

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

	June 1933.	June 1932.	% June 1933 of June 1932.
Bread wheat.....	\$9,056,000	\$1,156,000	783
Durum wheat.....	1,367,600	437,000	313
Rye.....	1,238,000	97,000	1,276
Flax.....	1,127,000	418,000	270
Potatoes.....	182,000	145,000	126
Dairy products.....	11,760,000	10,490,000	112
Hogs.....	4,433,000	3,500,000	127
Total of seven items.....	\$29,163,600	\$16,243,000	180

Index of Western Business of Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. of San Francisco Reached Highest Point During June Since April 1932.

The highest point since April 1932 was reached in June by the index of western business computed by Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. of San Francisco.

The June position of the index was 64% of the 1923-25 average levels, as against 60.5% in May, 52.4% in March (the depression low point) and 61.6% in June of last year. In reporting the foregoing, an announcement in the matter continued:

For the third month in succession, all four factors of the index—industrial production, freight carloadings, bank debits and department store sales—increased, the first three factors considerably and department store sales moderately.

The principal items included under industrial production are lumber, petroleum, copper, lead, silver, paper and pulp, flour, livestock, wool and cement.

Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. of Omaha to Be Merged Into the Bartlett Frazier Co. of Chicago—Consolidation to Be Effective Aug. 1.

Effective Aug. 1, the Bartlett Frazier Co. of Chicago, one of the largest grain concerns in the trade, will acquire the capital stock of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. of Omaha, it was announced on July 12. The consolidated firm will have capital of more than \$3,000,000. The Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of July 13 said that the consolidation of these two firms constitutes one of the biggest mergers in the history of the trade and will give to Chicago a concern with few rivals in elevator capacity and in volume of operations in cash grain and futures. The paper quoted continued in part:

C. D. Sturtevant, present head of the Trans-Mississippi Co., will be President of the new organization, with J. W. McCulloh of the Bartlett Frazier Co., Executive Vice-President. Headquarters will be in Chicago. The new concern will continue to operate in Omaha with I. C. Harden, Vice-President, as Western Manager.

The firm will have a combined elevator capacity of 10,000,000 bushels, located in the Chicago and Omaha territory. For years the Bartlett Frazier house had been a prominent figure in the grain trade, centering its activities on grain, both cash and futures.

Other officers of the new corporation are:

O. E. Harris, Vice-President; H. B. Godfrey, Vice-President; I. C. Harden, Vice-President; B. W. Snow, Vice-President; S. L. Moore, Treasurer; J. D. Wade, Secretary.

W. E. Hudson and E. S. Westbrook retain their interest in the corporation will retire from active management.

Increase Made in Price of Nitrate of Soda.

An increase of \$1.50 a ton in the carload price to dealers of nitrate of soda was announced on July 12 by the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp. The change became effective immediately. The new price is \$26.50 a ton, ex-vessel at the usual United States ports on the Atlantic seaboard in 100-pound bags for delivery until December 1933.

Monthly Wholesale Commodity Price Index of United States Department of Labor Increased from May to June—Fourth Consecutive Monthly Rise.

The index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor shows an increase from May to June 1933, it was announced July 17. This index number which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their importance and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0 averaged 65.0 for June as compared with 62.7 for May, showing an increase of more than 3½% between the two months, all groups participating in the advance. This is the fourth consecutive month showing an increase, corresponding indexes for February, March and April 1933, were 59.8, 60.2 and 60.4, respectively. The announcement of July 17 added:

When compared with June 1932, with an index number of 63.9 an increase of about 1¼% has been recorded in the 12 months. This is the first time since early in 1929 that prices for the current month have shown an increase over the corresponding month of the year before.

The farm products group showed an advance of almost 6% from the previous month. A sharp rise took place in the average prices of grains, cattle, sheep, cotton, lemons, oranges, fresh milk, peanuts, seeds, tobacco, onions, white potatoes and wool. Decreases were recorded in the average prices of calves, live poultry, eggs, fresh apples, dried beans, hay and sweet potatoes.

Among foods price advances during the month were reported for butter, cheese, condensed, evaporated and powdered milk, rye and wheat flour, corn meal, rice, dried fruits, canned vegetables, cured beef, lamb, ham, mess pork, fresh pork, cocoa beans, oleomargarine, raw and granulated sugar, and vegetable oils. On the other hand, fresh beef at New York, mutton, veal and coffee averaged lower than in the month before. The group as a whole increased 3% in June when compared with May.

The hides and leather products registered the second largest increase, the index rising approximately 7% during the month. All subgroups shared in the advance, with the subgroup of hides and skins mounting over 20% Textile products as a whole advanced 10% from May to June, showing the largest increase for the individual groups, due largely to sharp increases in the subgroups of cotton goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods.

Coke, gas and most petroleum products showed advances in average prices causing the group of fuel and lighting materials to increase more than 1¼% from the previous month. Bituminous coal remained at the May level while anthracite coal and electricity declined slightly.

Metals and metal products as a whole continued upward during June due to advancing prices for iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and plumbing and heating fixtures. Agricultural implements and motor vehicles showed little or no change between May and June. The index for the group was 2% higher than for the month before. In the group of building materials the average prices of brick and tile, lumber, paint and paint materials and other building materials moved upward during the month, while structural steel and cement showed no change between the two months. The group as a whole recorded an increase of more than 4½%.

The group of chemicals and drugs increased approximately ¼ of 1% during June due to advancing prices for chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals and fertilizer materials. On the other hand, mixed fertilizers decreased slightly. As a whole the housefurnishing goods group increased 2-3% from the previous month. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the advance.

The group of miscellaneous commodities rose nearly 3¼% between May and June due to advances in all subgroups.

The June averages for all the special groups of commodities were above those for May, ranging from less than 2 3/4% in the case of finished products to more than 6 1/2% in the case of semi-finished articles.

Between May and June price increases took place in 395 instances, decreases in 58 instances, while in 331 instances no change in price occurred.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS OF COMMODITIES (1926=100.0).

Groups and Subgroups.	June 1932.	May 1933.	June 1933.
All commodities	63.9	62.7	65.0
Farm products	45.7	50.2	53.2
Grains	37.7	52.3	57.4
Livestock and poultry	46.7	46.8	46.6
Other farm products	48.2	51.8	56.2
Foods	58.8	59.4	61.2
Butter, cheese and milk	57.4	58.8	61.1
Cereal products	66.8	69.3	70.7
Fruits and vegetables	62.4	58.8	63.9
Meats	56.0	52.3	52.4
Other foods	55.4	60.4	61.1
Hides and leather products	70.8	76.9	82.4
Boots and shoes	87.5	83.6	85.5
Hides and skins	32.5	67.3	81.4
Leather	45.7	68.3	74.3
Other leather products	96.4	77.2	78.5
Textile products	52.7	55.9	61.5
Clothing	62.2	61.9	64.5
Cotton goods	51.0	57.9	67.1
Knit goods	49.6	48.0	50.9
Silk and rayon	27.5	29.1	35.2
Woolen and worsted goods	55.0	61.5	68.8
Other textile products	66.7	70.7	73.6
Fuel and lighting materials	71.6	60.4	61.5
Anthracite coal	85.3	78.5	76.8
Bituminous coal	81.8	78.3	78.3
Coke	76.9	75.2	75.3
Electricity	105.5	94.6	*
Gas	108.3	103.3	*
Petroleum products	48.2	31.2	34.4
Metals and metal products	79.9	77.7	79.3
Agricultural implements	84.9	83.0	83.0
Iron and steel	79.8	75.2	76.2
Motor vehicles	93.8	90.4	90.4
Nonferrous metals	47.5	56.6	63.2
Plumbing and heating	66.7	61.3	67.4
Building materials	70.8	71.4	74.7
Brick and tile	76.1	75.2	77.0
Cement	77.1	81.8	81.8
Lumber	57.6	59.6	67.4
Paint and paint materials	73.3	70.7	71.9
Plumbing and heating	66.7	61.3	67.4
Structural steel	81.7	81.7	81.7
Other building materials	77.6	78.8	80.6
Chemicals and drugs	73.1	73.2	73.7
Chemicals	78.6	80.9	81.5
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	58.3	55.0	55.5
Fertilizer materials	68.0	66.8	68.0
Mixed fertilizers	69.0	63.1	63.0
Housefurnishing goods	74.7	71.7	73.4
Furnishings	75.4	72.0	73.6
Furniture	74.0	71.6	73.4
Miscellaneous	64.2	58.9	60.8
Automobile tires and tubes	39.6	37.6	40.1
Cattle feed	42.1	54.4	55.8
Paper and pulp	76.2	70.7	73.5
Rubber, crude	5.8	10.2	12.6
Other miscellaneous	84.6	74.0	75.0
Raw materials	53.2	53.7	56.2
Semi-manufactured articles	57.6	61.3	65.3
Finished products	70.0	67.2	69.0
Non-agricultural commodities	67.8	65.4	67.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	70.1	66.5	68.9

* Data not yet available.

Lumber Production Exceeds Current Orders First Time Since July 1932.

Lumber orders at the mills during the week ended July 15 1933, for the first time in a year fell below production, which in turn was the heaviest since July 1931, according to telegraphic reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of 639 leading hardwood and softwood mills. The rise in production may be due in part to curtailment possibilities and anticipated higher manufacturing costs under the pending lumber industry code. The drop in orders, which are now about the same in volume as during April of this year, may signify decline in speculative buying. The Association's report follows:

Production during the week ended July 15 was 205,954,000 feet; shipments were 219,280,000 feet and orders, 187,011,000 feet. All softwood regions, except northern Hemlock, shows excess of production over orders. Hardwood orders on the other hand were 34% above production. Total softwood orders were 86% of production, all lumber orders 91% of production.

All regions show substantial gains of orders, shipments and production over the corresponding week of last year, total orders being 56% above last year; shipments, 83%, and production 82% above.

Unfilled orders at the mills on July 15 showed slight decline from the preceding week but were 87% above those recorded for corresponding date of 1932.

Due to the Fourth of July holiday, forest products carloadings at 21-440 cars were 6,679 cars less than the preceding week. They were 9,461 cars above the same week of 1932 and 3,455 cars less than similar week of 1931.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended July 15 1933, by 415 softwood mills totaled 159,965,000 feet, or 14% below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 191,380,000 feet, or 3% above production. Production was 185,793,000 feet.

Reports from 239 hardwood mills give new business as 27,046,000 feet, or 34% above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 27,900,000 feet, or 38% above production. Production was 20,161,000 feet.

Unfilled Orders.

Reports from 369 softwood mills give unfilled orders of 685,185,000 feet, on July 15 1933, or the equivalent of 26 days' production. The 523 identical mills, softwood and hardwood, report unfilled orders as 755,121,000 feet on July 15 1933, or the equivalent of 26 days' average production, as compared with 404,026,000 feet, or the equivalent of 14 days' average production on similar date a year ago.

Last week's production of 400 identical softwood mills was 177,784,000 feet, and a year ago it was 99,822,000 feet; shipments were respectively

186,373,000 feet and 106,574,000; and orders received 153,372,000 feet and 105,724,000. In the case of hardwoods, 178 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago 15,688,000 feet and 6,351,000; shipments 22,886,000 feet and 7,704,000; and orders 22,920,000 feet and 7,060,000 feet.

West Coast Movement.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wired from Seattle the following new business, shipments and unfilled orders for 182 mills reporting for the week ended July 15:

NEW BUSINESS.		UNSHIPPED ORDERS		SHIPMENTS.	
Feet.		Feet.		Feet.	
Domestic cargo		Domestic cargo		Coastwise and	
delivery	39,757,000	delivery	272,457,000	intercoastal	43,156,000
Export	16,088,000	Foreign	107,871,000	Export	16,358,000
Rail	26,259,000	Rail	106,669,000	Rail	37,141,000
Local	7,933,000	Local		Local	7,936,000
Total	90,040,000	Total	486,997,000	Total	101,500,000

Production for the week was 106,094,000 feet.

Southern Pine.

The Southern Pine Association reported from New Orleans that for 101 mills reporting, shipments were 5% above production, and orders 12% below production and 16% below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 26,898,000 feet, (previous week 28,390,000 at 104 mills); shipments 32,052,000 feet, (previous week 30,811,000); and production 30,670,000 feet, (previous week 28,388,000). Production was 51% and orders 45% of capacity, compared with 48% and 48% for the previous week. Orders on hand at the end of the week at 100 mills were 84,560,000 feet. The 100 identical mills reported an increase in production of 54%, and in new business an increase of 25%, as compared with the same week a year ago.

Western Pine.

The Western Pine Association reported from Portland, Ore., that for 110 mills reporting, shipments were 12% above production, and orders 15% below production and 24% below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 38,413,000 feet, (previous week 43,603,000 at 119 mills); shipments 50,425,000 feet, (previous week 41,998,000); and production 45,145,000 feet, (previous week 34,876,000). Production was 34% and orders 30% of capacity, compared with 24% and 30% for the previous week. Orders on hand at the end of the week at 109 mills were 157,109,000 feet. The 107 identical mills reported an increase in production of 34%, and in new business a gain of 45%, as compared with the same week a year ago.

Northern Pine.

The Northern Pine Manufacturers of Minneapolis, Minn., reported production from seven mills as 3,590,000 feet, shipments 2,742,000 feet and new business 2,820,000 feet. The same mills reported production 442% above and new business 176% above that of the same week last year.

Northern Hemlock.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, of Oshkosh, Wis., reported softwood production from 15 mills as 294,000 feet, shipments 1,570,000 and orders 1,794,000 feet. Orders were 23% of capacity compared with 19% the previous week. The 14 identical mills reported a gain of 435% in production and a gain of 181% in new business, compared with the same week a year ago.

Hardwood Reports.

The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, of Memphis, Tenn., reported production from 224 mills as 19,144,000 feet, shipments 25,940,000 and new business 25,568,000. Production was 41% and orders 55% of capacity, compared with 40% and 59% the previous week. The 164 identical mills reported production 138% greater and new business 234% greater than for the same week last year.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, of Oshkosh, Wis., reported hardwood production from 15 mills as 1,017,000 feet, shipments 1,960,000 and orders 1,478,000 feet. Orders were 27% of capacity, compared with 47% the previous week. The 14 identical mills reported a gain of 681% in production and a gain of 125% in orders, compared with the same week last year.

Rubber Consumption Reaches All-Time High.

Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States for the month of June amounted to 51,326 long tons, which is the highest consumption figure on record, reports the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc. This compares with 44,580 long tons for May this year, and represents an increase of 15.1% over May and 23.8% over June a year ago. Consumption for June 1932 was reported to be 41,475 long tons. Consumption for first six months 1933 amounted to 184,724 long tons as compared with 190,924 long tons for the same period 1932.

The Association reports imports of crude rubber for June to be 22,729 long tons, a decrease of 17.5% under May and 45.1% below June 1932.

Total domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand as of June 30 are estimated at 333,954 long tons, which compares with May 31 stocks of 364,623 long tons. June stocks show a decrease of 8.4% as compared with May of this year, and were slightly lower than June 30 1932.

The participants in the statistical compilation report 63,608 long tons of crude rubber afloat for the United States ports on June 30 compared with 43,342 long tons afloat on May 31 this year, and 43,079 long tons afloat on June 30 1932.

June reclaimed rubber consumption is estimated to be 9,674 long tons, production 10,591 long tons, stocks on hand June 30, 13,231 long tons.

Automobile Financing During May 1933.

A total of 168,366 (preliminary) automobiles were financed in May, on which \$58,200,533 was advanced, compared with 132,100 (revised) on which \$45,353,863 was advanced in April, and with 164,721 on which \$58,435,573 was ad-

vanced in May 1932, the Department of Commerce reported on July 15.

Volume of wholesale financing in May was \$55,005,590 (preliminary), as compared with \$40,840,508 (revised) in April and \$38,608,439 in May 1932.

Monthly statistics on automobile financing, based on data reported to the Bureau of the Census by 289 identical automobile financing organizations, are presented in the table below for December 1932, and January, February, March April and May 1933. The month of December 1932 is included in both series to afford comparability. Data for 1931 and 1932 include reports from 313 organizations. The figures include complete revisions to date.

Table with 6 columns: Year and Month, Wholesale Financing Volume in Dollars, Total Retail Financing (Number of Cars, Volume in Dollars), and New Cars (Number of Cars, Volume in Dollars). Data covers 1931, 1932, and 1933 from January to December.

Table with 5 columns: Year and Month, Used Cars (Number of Cars, Volume in Dollars), and Unclassified (Number of Cars, Volume in Dollars). Data covers 1931, 1932, and 1933 from January to December.

27.9% below stocks May 30 1932. The actual figures are as follows:

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PNEUMATIC CASINGS. [From figures estimated to represent 100% of the industry.]

Table with 4 columns: Year, Shipments, Production, and Inventory. Data for 1933, April 1933, and May 1932.

The Association, in its bulletin dated July 17 1933, gave the following data:

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PNEUMATIC CASINGS AND INNER TUBES (BY MONTHS). [From figures estimated to represent 80% of the industry.]

Table with 7 columns: Year, Pneumatic Casings (Inventory, Output, Shipments), and Inner Tubes (Inventory, Output, Shipments). Data for 1933, 1932, and 1931 from January to December.

x Revised.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON FABRICS AND CRUDE RUBBER IN THE PRODUCTION OF CASINGS, TUBES, SOLID AND CUSHION TIRES AND OUTPUT OF PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS.

Table with 6 columns: Calendar years, Cotton Fabrics (80%), Crude Rubber (80%), Gasoline (100%), Passenger Cars (100%), and Trucks (100%). Data from 1929 to May 1933.

x These figures include Canadian production and cars assembled abroad the parts of which were manufactured in the United States.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

Table with 6 columns: Commodity, Average Prices (May 1933, April 1933, May 1932), and Index Numbers (1926=100) (May 1933, April 1933, May 1932). Lists various commodities like cotton, rubber, and tires.

* No quotations.

The Condition of the Canadian Crop.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics on July 18 issued the eighth of a series of 15 weekly telegraphic reports covering crop conditions in the three Prairie Provinces. Forty-two correspondents distributed over the agricultural area supply the information on which the reports are based.

Crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces did not, it is stated, change materially during the past week. Rainfall was extremely light and the need for general and heavy rains was further intensified.

Production and Shipment of Pneumatic Casings and Tubes Increased in May 1933.

Shipments of pneumatic casings for the month of May amounted to 5,180,173 casings, an increase of 41.8% over April and 21.7% above May 1932, according to statistics released by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.

early, stands being thin and short. In many cases harvesting will be difficult. As a result of June conditions, the wheat plant did not stool properly and small heads are now general throughout the affected areas. Crops are poor throughout the southern half of Manitoba and the yield will be very light. In northern Manitoba crops range from fair to good, reflecting a more adequate moisture supply. In Saskatchewan crops are poor in the southwestern and west-central areas and part of south-central area, where drouth and heat have damaged crops beyond any possibility of recovery. In other areas crops are fair to good. Rain is urgently needed in the southern area of Alberta, where crops are showing the effects of adverse conditions. Conditions in northern Alberta continue favorable and the outlook is promising. Considerable hail damage is reported in Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the past week. The report also says:

Manitoba received scattered showers but no general rains during the past week. Crops have developed rapidly in the past six days and harvesting will commence at an early date this year. Crops are poor south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Ry., where two-thirds of the wheat acreage of Manitoba is located. In many cases wheat is short and thin and harvesting will be difficult. Coarse grains are generally inferior to wheat. A trace of stem rust is reported but no damage indicated. In northern Manitoba crops range from fair to good, reflecting more adequate rainfall.

The crop situation in Saskatchewan did not change materially during the past week. Light rains in some parts of the west-central area improved the feed situation, but wheat crops are too far advanced to benefit. Crops in west-central and south-west portions of the Province are poor. Somewhat better crops are reported in south-central area, although in this area wheat is inclined to be short and patchy. Other districts report fair to good crops. Grasshoppers are still active, especially in dry areas.

In Alberta most of the good crops are located north of a line drawn from Wetaskiwin to Wainwright. The large acreage south and east of Calgary has suffered greatly and will not give an average yield under optimum conditions from now on. Southern Alberta is still suffering from drouth. In northern Alberta crops are developing well, fields are even and straw averages two feet in length. In some cases heads are reported as being small.

Processors' Tax on Wheat Used by Farmers Held Illegal—Ruling Follows Reports Virginia Millers Have Threatened Levy.

The following (Associated Press) is from the Washington "Post" of July 14:

Told of complaints that some Virginia millers have passed word among Shenandoah Valley farmers that the 30 cents processors' tax may be applied to wheat for home consumption, Agricultural Administration officials said such application would be "completely outside the law."

The complaints, received by Representative Robertson of Lexington, were brought unofficially to the attention of George N. Peek, Farm Administrator, by newspapermen.

Mr. Peek said no course of action has been planned against persons who violate the law in that way, but that regulations to be issued would cover the situation.

Reading from the law, he pointed out that in addition the Secretary of Agriculture is permitted to exempt processed agricultural products which the farmer intends to sell himself. Secretary Wallace has not exercised that discretion.

Representative Robertson said he had no reports of violations of the law, but that farmers had written him millers were circulating word that the wheat for home use might be levied upon, along with that intended for the trade.

Members of Chicago Board of Trade Called Upon to Report Net Long Position Where Open Interest Exceeds 500,000 Bushels of Wheat, Rye, &c.

The Business Conduct Committee of the Board of Trade on July 7 ordered members to report the net long position of all individual accounts where the open interest in any one future of wheat, corn or oats exceeds 500,000 bushels or 200,000 bushels of rye. The Chicago "Daily Tribune" of July 8, from which we quote, added:

An individual operator who clears his trades through other members must make a report when his net long position is in excess of 2,000,000 bushels of any one future. The order became effective with the close of business yesterday.

For some time past the trade has been reporting to the Committee the net short position of individual accounts where the open interest exceeded similar amounts. It is understood the new order is to forestall any charges of manipulation in the recent advance in grains.

"Police" Own Members.

For years the grain trade has been fighting for the right to "police" the actions of its own members rather than have the Grain Futures Administration do it. No returns of individual open interest in the market have been made to the latter for a number of months and it is claimed speculative activity has increased as a result. The announcement appeared to have no market influence yesterday.

Flour Prices in Montreal Raised 20 Cents.

From the "Wall Street Journal" of July 17 we take the following from Montreal:

Flour prices in Montreal were advanced again Friday [July 14], this time by 20 cents a barrel. New prices are: First patents \$6.60 a barrel; second patents \$6; third patents \$5.90.

Canada's First \$1 Wheat in Three Years.

On July 15, Canadian Press accounts from Winnipeg said:

Prices of wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange rushed upward to-day in a scramble of buying to the highest prices since August 1930. For the first time in three years dollar wheat appeared on the boards, as the May, propelled by a speculative buying wave, went to 100%.

World Wheat Outlook—Figures at Rome Indicate Crop Will Exceed Requirements.

The poor American wheat crop does not seem to have influenced world prices to any marked degree, said a wireless message from Rome (Italy) July 15 to the New York "Times" which also had the following to say:

Official figures indicate that as of Aug. 1 the total world crop will exceed world requirements for the year.

Existing stocks will therefore further increase. It is predicted that the total crop will exceed 1,000,000,000 quintals, while consumption is expected to reach 980,000,000 quintals.

Plans For Regulating Sugar Industry Through Stabilization Committee—Submitted to Agricultural Adjustment Administration by Dr. Coulter of Tariff Commission—Would Fix Quotas and Provide for Licensing of Refiners.

A program for regulating the sugar industry, calling for the establishment of a stabilization committee, fixing quotas and licensing domestic refiners was submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on July 19 by Dr. John Lee Coulter, member of the Tariff Commission. Regarding the plan Associated Press accounts from Washington, July 19, said:

Mr. Coulter, recently appointed by Secretary Wallace to work out a trade marketing agreement for the industry, asked for an early public hearing on the plan which he explained was in "tentative form."

A committee representing many of the sources of the American sugar supply assisted in the drafting. Most of the members said they "agreed with reservations," with none committed to the quotas establishing the share of each in the American market.

The agreement would be in effect for three years, starting as of July 1, and would be renewable from year to year.

Secretary Wallace has authority to change its provisions and then order it into effect, but has indicated he intends to take no arbitrary action.

The raw sugar quotas proposed for each source of supply follow:

Hawaii, 975,000 short tons; Virgin Islands, 9,080 tons; Puerto Rico, 875,000 tons; Philippine Islands, 955,920 tons; Cuba, 1,700,000 tons; Louisiana (cane), 250,000 tons; Florida (cane), 60,000 tons; United States beet sugar areas, 1,525,000 tons.

Louisiana also would be authorized to market not to exceed 6,000,000 gallons of commercial syrups, 4,000,000 gallons of "first" molasses and 2,000,000 gallons of "second" molasses for direct consumption, with no limitation on Florida for these products.

The plan would limit the portion of sugar brought into this country in refined form. Each 107 pounds of raw sugar would be regarded as equal to 100 pounds of refined sugar in the quotas. Annual shipments of refined would be limited to the following maximums from sources outside of continental United States:

Hawaii, 30,000 tons; Puerto Rico, 100,000 tons; Virgin Islands, none; Philippine Islands, 56,000 tons; Cuba, 110,000 tons.

The plan grows out of the conference which opened at Washington on June 24 at the instance of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, at which those representing not only continental American interests, but sugar growers and refiners in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Virgin Islands and Cuba were invited to participate. It was opened by Co-administrator Charles J. Brand, and Dr. Coulter, whose services were loaned to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by the Commission, conducted the meeting and subsequent negotiations which it was hoped (said a preliminary announcement, June 24) would open a way toward a solution to the problems of this industry, recently hard pressed by lowering sugar prices. On June 28 the conference named an eight-man committee to draft a general plan. It was stated that the members of the Sugar Council committee, selected by various branches of the industry to draft the agreement with Dr. Coulter, put the final touches on the agreement on July 18.

Meetings Will Consider Individual Sugar Quotas Under Proposed Plan Submitted to Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Advices from Washington, July 19, to the New York "Journal of Commerce," said:

Under the proposed sugar agreement filed with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to-day quotas for individual producers are not specified from the total allotment to the various areas. This matter will be taken up by domestic refiners at a meeting to be held in New York city and by the beet processors at a meeting to be held in Denver, both within the next two or three days.

Announcement of the public hearing that must be held on the agreement before it can be effective is now being held up pending word from the Philippine Islands, whether the Island Minister of Agriculture will be able to attend. It is understood that efforts are being made from the Islands to delay the hearing as long as possible.

Practically all interests engaged in formulating the sugar agreement have "reservations" to it in completed form, with most of the controversy centering around the question of quotas.

Sugar Conference at London—Cuban Delegate Predicts "World Struggle" Over Product.

United Press advices from London, July 19, are taken as follows from the New York "Herald Tribune":

With the exception of Cuba and Belgium, all countries participating in the Chadbourne sugar agreement to-day notified the International Sugar Council of their willingness to extend the plan for three years beyond Sept. 1 1935, under two conditions.

First, it was stipulated, prices drawn up in the Chadbourne plan must be considered on a gold basis, and, second, the governments of other prin-

offered the Secretary of Agriculture by the cotton producers of the South. At that time Secretary Wallace indicated his determination to accept such offers as would meet the legal requirements and comply with the regulations, and a proclamation to make such benefit payments was signed July 14 as required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

A processing tax on the first domestic processing of cotton will, under the provisions of the law, go into effect at the beginning of the marketing year, which is Aug. 1.

Secretary Wallace, in announcing that the cotton plan would be adopted and the producers' offer accepted, issued the following statement on July 14:

Incomplete reports from the 16 cotton producing States that have been received by Mr. Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton production section, indicate that the response of growers to the program has been sufficient for me to announce to-day that offers will be accepted.

We estimate that, on the basis of the reports from the extension directors, approximately 3,500,000 bales have been offered to us under the terms of the proposals submitted to the growers. This amount of cotton represents in excess of 9,000,000 acres.

Our reports further indicate that the estimates placed on their yields by growers have been conservative and fair. Considering the elimination of land that produces under 100 pounds of cotton to the acre, the estimates that have been made on production appear, on the whole, entirely consistent with previously recorded averages.

A processing tax will, under the law, be in effect as of August 1. The rate of this tax is fixed by law and is being computed now.

I wish to emphasize that cotton producers should not construe this announcement as an acceptance of individual offers. Under the regulations, individual acceptances are required. These individual acceptances are being prepared just as rapidly as the individual contracts can be examined and reviewed. They will be sent to the county agents as quickly as possible. The first of such acceptances will be mailed out promptly. No producer should take steps to eliminate the acreage he has offered from cotton production until he has been instructed to do so and his individual acceptance received. It should be remembered that under the terms of the offer, we have the right to scale down the amount of acreage offered. Also it is probable that there will be offers which may be legally defective or for other reasons must be rejected or the defects remedied. Upon sufficient evidence of compliance with the terms of accepted offers—which do not become a contract until the individual acceptances have been received—the checks for the rental payments and the options on Government-held cotton will be immediately forthcoming.

The proclamation imposing the processing tax was issued as follows:

July 14 1933.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States of America, acting under and pursuant to an Act of Congress known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12 1933, as amended, have determined and hereby proclaim that rental and/or benefit payments are to be made with respect to cotton, a basic agricultural commodity.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington this 14 day of July 1933.

(Signed)

Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

(Cotton Regulations, Series 2)

(Marketing Year, Rate of Processing Tax, and Conversion Factor.)

COTTON REGULATIONS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT, UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12 1933, as amended, I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of these regulations with the force and effect of law, to be in force and effect until amended or superseded by regulations hereafter made by the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the President, under said Act.

I do hereby ascertain and prescribe that for the purposes of said Act the first marketing year for cotton shall begin August 1 1933.

I do hereby determine as of August 1 1933, that the processing tax on the first domestic processing of cotton shall be at the rate of 4.2 cents per pound of lint cotton, net weight, which rate equals the difference between the current average farm price for cotton and the fair exchange value of cotton, which price and value, both as defined in said Act, have been ascertained by me from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

I do hereby establish that the conversion factor for articles (other than non-spinnable waste, hereby defined as including only opener, breaker and finisher picker waste, card motes and fly, sweepings, and clearer waste, and the products thereof), processed from cotton, to determine the amount of tax imposed or refunds to be made with respect thereto, is, per pound of cotton content, 105.2 per centum of the per pound processing tax. The cotton content of such articles shall be deemed to include the weight of cotton in the form of yarn, fabric, thread, twines, roving, sliver, laps and all other forms. No deduction shall be made from the weight of such articles for normal moisture content, but reasonable deductions shall be made for sizing, buttons, and such other non-cotton materials.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington this 14th day of July 1933.

(Signed)

Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Approved:

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The President of the United States.
July 14th 1933.

Washington advices July 14 to the New York "Times" stated that because of the prospect of a rising market as a result of the announcement that day and the resulting narrowing of the difference between the current and pre-war prices for cotton on farms, the question arose as to the length of time that the maximum processing tax might remain in effect. The dispatch to the "Times" continued:

The maximum tax under the law must not exceed the current and base price difference, and the tax would become automatically inoperative if there was a sustained rise in the current farm price to the pre-war level.

But Mr. Peek said in that connection that the law authorized the Secretary to alter the tax if he finds it an undue burden on cotton consumption. Beyond that, it is the administration's position that the tax should not be altered on account of market fluctuations from time to time and that only a sustained price should be considered. The law, moreover, does not say for how long a period cotton prices should be sustained at the pre-war level so as to require a change.

On the basis of a processing tax of \$21 on a bale of cotton and an estimated domestic consumption of 5,500,000 bales during the coming year, it is expected that a fund of about \$120,000,000 will be available for payments to farmers for land leased out of cultivation.

These payments will vary according to the past average yield of the land leased, and according to whether the contracting grower desires to take options on the 2,000,000 bales of Government-owned cotton at 6 cents a pound for subsequent resale at higher prices.

Growers desiring to take options have a wide range of rental payments, which also vary according to yield per acre. On the basis of returns so far received it is estimated that about 60% of the contracting growers will take options in amounts equaling their acreage reduction, and that the remaining 40% will contract for a higher cash rental payment without the option privilege.

Recognizing the existence of an emergency in some cotton producing areas where climatic conditions provide opportunity for immediate planting of feed crops for home consumption, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on July 18 that producers would be permitted to plow up cotton without having to await receipt of formal acceptance blanks. Telegrams were dispatched to County Agents to-day as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized acceptance and approval of all producer contracts where same are approved by County Agent and County Committee. Printed instructions and emergency permit blanks on way to be used by farmers to secure permit from County Agent to immediately destroy cotton without having to await arrival of formal acceptance blanks. Instructions and emergency permit blanks should reach you Friday. In no event shall producer begin the destruction of his crop until his application has been approved and permit issued by County Agent.

The Administration said:

The application for a permit to take the land out of production does not relieve the producer of the requirement of executing the formal acceptances which will be sent out to individual producers. The application also gives the Secretary of Agriculture the right to correct all irregularities, imperfections, omissions and inaccuracies which may appear in the offer. The producer is also required, under the terms of the permit, to furnish proof of performance of his obligations under his contract upon the forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and it is expressly provided that the producer shall be entitled to no compensation until this is done.

Cotton Textile Code Approved by American Cotton
Manufacturers Association.

Atlanta advices July 11 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" stated:

While hundreds of idle mill workers in Southern towns reached for dinner pails in anticipation of work, cotton mill executives of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, at a meeting here to-day, pledged their support to the Textile Code which President Roosevelt signed Sunday.

The 60-hour work week now operative in Georgia, will give way next Monday to the 40-hour week provided in the Code. A minimum wage of \$12 in the South and discontinuance of working anyone under sixteen years of age also will become effective.

Several hundred cotton executives attended the conference here and heard T. M. Marchant of Greenville, S. C., President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, explain the Code, which was indorsed in resolutions. It is expected that manufacturers in the Atlanta area will meet sometime this week to determine their policy in increasing the volume of employment to coincide with the Code.

Cotton Textile Merchants Act to Adjust Prices—Change
in Contracts Recommended to Allow for Rise in
Cost of Manufacture.

The Industrial Recovery Committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants made public on July 16 its recommendations for a uniform method for fair and equitable adjustment of existing contracts where the cost of manufacture had been increased as a result of the National Industrial Recovery Act. We quote from the New York "Times" of July 17 which stated further:

The general principles of its plan, the Committee announced, have been approved by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee.

The recommendations include the provision that deliveries for the week of July 17 shall be invoiced without price increase, while in subsequent weeks deliveries shall be invoiced with an increase in contract price "proportionate to the increased cost which one week bears to the number of weeks required to process the cotton from bale opening to cloth packed for shipment."

Complete schedules for application of additional costs will be announced later as soon as the Committee has analyzed information it is obtaining from the entire industry.

Gerrish H. Milliken is Chairman of the Committee, which includes W. H. Baldwin, S. F. Dribben, S. Robert Glassford and Leavelle McCampbell.

Cotton Men Face Floor Tax August 1.

When the cotton processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound goes into effect on August 1 a floor tax on cotton goods will also become effective on stocks in the warehouses of spinners, manufacturers and wholesalers. Associated Press advices July 19 to the New York "Evening Post," reporting this also said:

Retailers will have thirty days before the tax becomes effective on their stocks, but they will be required to submit an inventory of cotton materials on hand as of August 1. This inventory can then be checked against the goods on hand thirty days later.

New cotton goods obtained by retailers in the meantime on which either a processing tax on the raw cotton or a floor tax by processors and wholesalers has been paid will be non-taxable.

Later, when the flow of cotton goods is entirely from new materials on which processing taxes have been collected, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers will not be directly concerned in its collection.

Livestock Producers Face Serious Feed Situation—Yield Per Acre of Oats and Barley Viewed as Smallest Since 1900—Short Hay Crop.

The Department of Agriculture stated on July 12 that livestock producers in the principal livestock producing States from Ohio westward to the Pacific Coast States are facing one of the most threatening feed situations in many years. As a result of the record June drought and high temperature over most of this area, said the Department, pasture conditions on July 1 were the poorest for any July on record; range feed conditions in the Western range States were the poorest for July 1 in the 11 years for which records are available; and the condition of both cattle and sheep in these States was the lowest on July 1 for these 11 years. The Department also had the following to say:

The yield per acre of oats and barley will be the smallest since 1900 at least, if not the smallest on record, and the total production of these will be the smallest in many years, according to the July report of the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The hay crop is short generally and especially short in the Western Corn Belt and Great Plains States. With the wheat crop very small, also, the supply of straw for roughage will be very greatly curtailed.

There is still the possibility of making a fair corn crop if growing conditions during July and August should turn favorable since the June weather had not damaged this crop greatly. But precipitation above average in July and August in the Western Corn Belt and a late fall in the Eastern Corn Belt are necessary for such an outcome. As a result of last year's large corn crop there was a large amount of corn still on farms on July 1 which will help to offset a part of the deficiency in this year's crop.

Contrasted with reduced feed prospects is the relatively large number of livestock on farms. The number of grain consuming animal units on January 1 1933 was the largest in 9 years and the spring pig crop of this year was 3% larger than that of last year, with the increased number mostly in the Corn Belt States where the prospective feed shortage is most marked. If corn production should correspond to the July 1 forecast, the production of feed grains per animal unit of grain consuming animals would be the smallest since 1901 and under conditions unfavorable to the crop the production per animal unit would be the smallest on record.

What to do in the face of such a situation presents a difficult problem to livestock producers, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is apparent, however, that a very careful conservation of all available feeds will be necessary to avoid widespread liquidation and heavy losses.

At the present time there are considerable areas in the Western Corn Belt and Great Plain States from which cattle are being moved or will have to be moved soon and heavy marketings of grass cattle from many States are not unlikely during the next few months. Since there are no large areas of surplus feed to which livestock from drought areas can be moved, most of these shipments must go to livestock markets where the principal outlet will be for slaughter. With the present low prices for common and cutter grades of cows, neither dairymen nor beef cattle growers can afford to maintain such stock on high priced feed and consequently a heavy marketing of such cows may occur.

The number of cattle now on feed is fairly large and probably larger than a year ago. Finishers of these cattle are in a somewhat difficult position because of recent sharp advances in feed prices and prospects for greatly reduced feed crops this year. However, the movement of feeder cattle to feed lots during the next few months is likely to be small and in sharp contrast to the heavy movement in the corresponding months a year ago and it is quite probable that the supply of grain finished cattle for market during the last 3 months of this year will be considerably smaller than for corresponding months in 1932.

The immediate problem confronting hog producers is less pressing than that of cattle producers whose pastures are gone, since there are still relatively large supplies of old corn on hand. Their problem is to adjust the production of this year's pigs to prospective feed supplies with which to finish these pigs. With corn prices now relatively high compared to hog prices the tendency will be to push mature hogs to market as soon as possible which indicates relatively heavy runs for the next few weeks. With a larger spring pig crop and short supplies of feed grains, it is highly probable that these pigs will be marketed early and at light weights, which will result in heavy runs in October, November and December.

Another practical readjustment which seems highly desirable is a heavy disposal of sows bred for fall farrow which would cut down fall farrowings below last year and much below the 8% increase that the recent report indicated there would be, based upon farmers' reports as of June 1.

Sheep producers in the native sheep States may be forced by short pastures and limited feed supplies to market a good many unfinished lambs during the next two months. In the western sheep States, except Texas, high ranges, where most of the sheep and lambs summer, are in fairly good condition but the prospects for fall range feed are poor in a number of States. No immediate forced marketing of western lambs seems probable but western sheep growers are faced with a probability of a limited outlet for feeder lambs in the Corn Belt this year.

New York State Milk Control Board Orders One-Cent Milk Price Rise, Effective July 21—Weather and Grain Rate Cited as Reasons for Increase to Aid Producer.

The New York State Milk Control Board announced on July 19 increased rates, effective yesterday (July 21), which raised the minimum prices on milk one cent a quart for the benefit of producers and labor. The order makes the new prices per quart bottled in New York City 12 cents for ordinary grade, delivered, and 11 cents "over the counter," while in larger up-State cities the new prices will be 11 and 10 cents, respectively. An Albany dispatch to the New York "Times," discussing the order, said:

The price to the producer on milk in fluid form will be raised 35 cents to \$2.23 per hundred pounds. Milk to be used in manufacture of fluid cream was advanced to \$1.51 per hundred pounds, an increase of 20 cents.

Milk to be used in the manufacture of cream for ice cream purposes in the City of New York was advanced 23 cents to \$1.45 per hundred pounds. Other classes, including those dependent on the market price of butter, were also increased proportionately.

The price changes give the dealer a margin of 12 cents per hundred pounds on Class One milk, and are expected to take care of increased wages which dealers are paying employees. This was not the full amount of "dealers' spread" asked by the dealers. The Board said that further requests would be refused unless sworn statements of salaries and expenses were presented.

Unusual weather which has hampered the dairy industry, and the steadily mounting price of grain were among factors the Board took into consideration in raising the prices, Charles H. Baldwin, Chairman, said.

Increased prices of 1 cent were announced by the Board to go into effect in Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, Utica, Binghamton, Poughkeepsie, Troy, Cohoes, Schenectady, Rensselaer and Watervliet.

In its issue of July 21 the "Times" said:

The rise in minimum retail milk prices will affect prices of both Grade A and Grade B milk and of heavy and light cream in this city, representatives of the large milk distributors said yesterday.

There will be an increase of 1 cent in the retail price of pints as well as quarts of milk, it was said at the office of Borden's Farm Products Company. Grade A milk will be 15 cents a quart delivered and Grade B 12 cents a quart. Heavy cream will rise 2 cents a half pint, bringing the delivered retail price to 20 cents a half pint. Light cream will be raised 1 cent a half pint.

Similar increases will be made by the Sheffield Farms Company as a result of the Board's order in both milk and cream.

The Dairymen's League, which delivers principally to stores, will have similar increases, although the price to stores is less than the price as delivered to consumers direct.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Says Wheat Production Control Plan Is Imperative—Surplus, He Asserts, Will Mount Unless 1934 Crop Is Held in Check—Exports Not Expected to Exceed 40,000,000 Bushels—Carryover Estimated at 200,000,000 Bushels.

Any assumption that the Government's wheat production control plan is no longer necessary because the 1933 crop may total less than 500,000,000 bushels is shortsighted and erroneous. This statement was made by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on July 18 in announcing that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would proceed with its plan to effect control of the output of American wheat in line with demand. Secretary Wallace declared that unless the acreage for the 1934 crop is held in check "the surplus will mount again when the next crop is harvested, and prices may be expected to reflect increased plantings as early as this fall, when winter sowings are completed." He further stated that "a liberal estimate calls for 40,000,000 bushels for export shipments. On the basis of the most liberal estimates, total disappearance of stocks may be expressed in 660,000,000 bushels, leaving a carryover of 200,000,000 bushels July 1 1934." Secretary Wallace said, in part:

Farmers who have wheat to sell are gratified by the higher prices resulting from a short crop. With wheat prices at their highest level since 1929, it is inevitable that some growers would assume that the domestic wheat surplus problem has been solved, and that production control is unnecessary.

I do not share in this assumption, and neither does the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, after analysis of the current and probable future relationships between supply and demand for domestic wheat, conclude that production control is vital to the maintenance of the current wheat price level and to the welfare of wheat producers.

The Government's wheat plan for production control, providing for cash compensation payments to producers who contract to reduce their acreage in 1934 and 1935, if required, will be carried out. These payments, approximating 30c. a bushel, on the domestically food consumed percentage of the average crop of those who co-operate with the Government, will be paid, irrespective of price fluctuations on wheat during 1933-34.

Prior to the beginning of the 1934-35 crop year the wheat situation will be re-examined, and the specific course of action to be followed that year will be determined on the basis of conditions existing at that time.

The determination of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to proceed with its wheat plan is not based upon an arbitrary decision but upon the facts of the economic position of wheat.

Data presented to me show that during the period of 1922 through 1931 wheat production in the United States averaged 832,000,000 bushels

annually. This level of production was based upon an export trade approximating 200,000,000 bushels annually. After 1926 we found it increasingly difficult to export this tonnage except at disastrously low prices, due to increased competition from expanded European acreages and in other major competing export countries. In 1931 our net exports had shrunk to 123,000,000 bushels. In the 1932 season just closed we were able to sell only about 40,000,000 bushels abroad.

It was this inability to export our wheat which resulted in a tremendous accumulation of stocks in the United States. On July 1 1926 our domestic carryover totaled less than 100,000,000 bushels. By 1930 our carryover stocks totaled 291,000,000 bushels. On July 1 1932 they reached an unprecedented carryover of 363,000,000 bushels.

The carryover into the current season is not materially different from the all-time high level of 1932. Accumulation of stocks has taken place despite the extraordinary use of cheap wheat as feed during the past three years of low prices. Since 1929 we have been burdened with a price-breaking wheat surplus.

The 1932 wheat crop was unusually small. By feeding enormous quantities of this cheap wheat to livestock we were able to keep the surplus from increasing during the past season. The 1933 crop will be even smaller. We are now faced with the cheering prospect, for the first time since 1926, of ending the year with smaller stocks on hand than when we entered it.

Unless the acreage for the 1934 crop, however, is held in check, the surplus will mount again when the next crop is harvested, and prices may be expected to reflect increased plantings as early as this fall, when winter sowings are completed.

If this year's crop proves to be around 500,000,000 bushels, we will have a total supply for the season, including the crop and the carryover, of approximately 860,000,000 bushels. Domestic consumption for food, feed, and seed will total probably not more than 620,000,000 bushels. In fact, it may fall as low as 590,000,000 bushels, since feed use will be restricted seriously by the relatively high price level.

Because our prices are far above our export level, exports will be small. A liberal estimate calls for 40,000,000 bushels for export shipments. On this basis of the most liberal estimates, total disappearance of stocks may be expressed in 660,000,000 bushels, leaving a carryover of 200,000,000 bushels July 1 1934.

Such a level of stocks would be satisfactory if there were any guarantee that it would not increase immediately. Without the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's wheat plan, growers will certainly increase their wheat acreage sharply this fall and next spring. Even with no increase, an average yield would produce a normal crop of 850,000,000 bushels.

Even if exports should increase to 100,000,000 bushels in 1934-35, and there is no basis for anticipating any new outlet for such a tonnage, that would still leave approximately 100,000,000 bushels to be added to our excess supplies, which would bring the carryover back to 300,000,000 bushels, or only slightly below what it now is.

One more year of an average continued wheat acreage would undo all the improvements in the wheat situation which has resulted from this year's short crop, and American wheat producers would be plunged once more into an era of disastrously low purchasing power for their grain.

Efforts to Effect Agreement on Wheat Production and Marketing at World Monetary and Economic Conference.

Efforts to reach an agreement for the management of wheat production and marketing have figured conspicuously in the activities of the World Monetary and Economic Conference on July 19, Associated Press accounts from London said:

Although really outside the conference, the wheat accord appeared to be the only positive accomplishment of the delegations here in prospect, and every effort was being put forward to rush it to completion for announcement on or before the first plenary session a week from to-morrow.

Final bricks in the structure erected with so much effort by Frederick E. Murphy of Minneapolis and Henry Morgenthau, Sr., another American delegate, were being shaped in negotiations with Russia and European importing countries.

Desire to co-operate in efforts by world wheat producers to put their staple on an economic and profitable basis was expressed by representatives of importing countries, it was understood after a wheat meeting to-day.

France particularly was described as insisting that if an agreement to restrict acreage and to manage exports and imports finally is reached, the nations participating in the agreement should undertake to deal only with other participants.

The importing countries were to meet late this afternoon to draft the terms of their willingness and ability to co-operate. This will be studied at a meeting of the exporters to-morrow.

According to Associated Press accounts from London, July 18, Henry Morgenthau, American wheat negotiator, announced that day that the "big four" wheat producing nations (United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina) had reached an agreement with the Danubian countries providing for restriction of exports from the Danube area to 54,000,000 bushels this year and 50,000,000 next. These accounts also said:

From other sources it was learned that Thomas A. Le Breton, Argentina's representative, and Stanley M. Bruce, Australia's delegate, had been present at the negotiations only by proxy. It was said, however, that they were likely to agree to the scheme published by Mr. Morgenthau.

The Czechoslovakian representative asked 24 hours time to communicate with his Government before acceptance was final, but it was indicated that a favorable response was expected.

The following (Associated Press) came from London, July 20:

Representatives of countries exporting and producing wheat rejected to-day an offer by importers of the cereal to take measures for increasing wheat importations on the ground they were insufficient to justify the restriction of acreage.

"They have got to do more than that," said a spokesman of one of the big four countries—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—whose delegates have been seeking ways to increase wheat prices.

"Their offer is in much too general terms and leaves too much to be taken for granted," he asserted.

In various speeches at a meeting this morning some of the importing countries were described as probably able to make greater and more specific suggestions for encouraging the use of wheat.

A small subcommittee of importing and exporting countries was appointed to meet this afternoon to determine if an agreeable compromise could be effected.

Representatives of wheat importing countries of Europe pledged themselves to increase imports as a measure of co-operation in the attempt to regulate world production and improve prices.

France Fixes Minimum Price for Wheat and Grants Export Premium on Domestic Wheat and Flour.

A law for the organization of the French wheat market, providing for a minimum price for wheat and an export premium for domestic wheat and flour, was published in the French "Journal Officiel" for July 11 1933, it is made known in a cablegram to the Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attache Daniel J. Reagan, Paris. The Department on July 13, further reported:

Under the law provision is made for the following:

Beginning July 15 1933, an initial minimum price of 115 francs per 100 kilos for wheat, to be increased by 1.50 francs monthly, for a period of one year.

A premium of 80 francs per 100 kilos to be paid on domestic wheat exported as grain or flour;

The establishment of a milling tax;

The suspension for two months of the temporary duty-free entry of soft wheat to be milled for re-exportation.

Furniture Prices Increase 10 to 15% at Fall Opening—Registrations Reported Heaviest in 40 Years—Buying Heavy—No Prices Quoted Beyond Sept. 1.

Furniture prices quoted on July 17 at the opening of the fall market in the New York Furniture Exchange, Inc., were 10 to 15% above the levels prevailing two weeks ago at the Chicago opening, buyers in New York said on July 17. The New York "Times" of July 18, from which the foregoing, is taken, went on to say:

The sharpest rise was in case goods, which advanced in some instances as much as 60% above the Chicago quotations.

Although more than 400 producers were represented in the local market, 50 of those showing lines refused to accept orders. They explained that business booked earlier in the summer will keep their factories at peak production for weeks to come.

Buyer registrations yesterday were the heaviest for any single day in the 40 years in which the furniture industry has been holding markets in this city. More than 850 buyers, coming from all parts of the country, were registered up to 5 o'clock last night. The largest previous registration was in 1930, when 725 buyers visited the building in one day.

An unusual feature of yesterday's opening was the volume of business placed by buyers. Ordinarily, according to executives of the exchange, purchasing is limited on the first two days of a market, as representatives of retail stores usually require that length of time to inspect the numerous lines of goods and make their selections. Yesterday buying was heavy in spite of the fact that producers refused to quote prices beyond Sept. 1. All orders for later delivery were subject to value at time of shipment.

Petroleum and Its Products—Secretary Ickes Issues Rules Governing Roosevelt's "Hot Oil" Order—Pennsylvania Crude Prices Up—Independents May File Own Code as Industry's Leaders Gather in Washington for Hearing Monday.

As the petroleum industry's leaders gather in Washington to-day in advance of the code hearing scheduled for next Monday, July 24, it is becoming more apparent that independent interests not affiliated with the American Petroleum Institute may at the last moment inject a controversial issue by the presentation of a separate code. Meanwhile many Texas interests have wired petitions to General Hugh S. Johnson, protesting against the continuation of several price levels for Texas crude. The petition, signed by bankers, business and civic leaders, and oil interests, stated:

"On the eve of the launching by the Roosevelt Administration of its program for industrial recovery we are faced by the stubborn refusal of a few major units of the oil industry to pay a fair price—a living wage—to oil producers. As you well know, crude oil has for many months been produced and sold below cost. Efforts to restore some part of the drastic price cuts are now resisted by elements of the industry who feel that they are strong enough to starve the weaker but far more numerous elements out of existence.

"This destructive policy can only be dictated by a desire to destroy competition and at the end of the struggle will leave alive only those who have the great resources necessary to enable anyone to survive this campaign of extermination. This policy will re-establish the same monopoly of the oil business once struck down by public opinion and by our courts. It will leave in its train incalculable distress over great areas of the country. It is directly in conflict with the policy of the Administration. We pray that this situation may have your early consideration and that there may be a determination of present conditions and present policies of certain dominant elements of the industry before any code of practices receives your approval."

of various groups of employees' representatives with officials of the concern. Associated Press advices from Bethlehem, Pa., July 17, said:

While the announcement did not make any reference to previous pay cuts, it was stated unofficially that the increase of 15% taken in the light of the reduced cost of living, is a substantial restoration of the purchasing power of employees.

It was stated also schedules of minimum wages and working hours would be made to conform with the provisions of the steel code after its adoption. Pay increases were announced recently by certain subsidiaries of the corporation.

The increase announced to-day affects such major plants as those at Bethlehem, Johnstown, Steelton, Lebanon and Coatesville, Pa.; Sparrows Point, Md., Lackawanna, N. Y., and the Pacific Coast Steel Co., with plants at Seattle, South San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Empire Steel Corp. Advances Wages 5%—Affects 1,200 Employees.

A 5% wage increase, partly restoring previous cuts and bringing the minimum scale to 31 cents an hour, was announced July 17 by the Empire Steel Corp., according to Associated Press advices from Mansfield, Ohio, July 17. The increase affects 1,200 employees, excluding office workers.

Salaried Workers of Sharon Steel Hoop Co. Receive Pay Increase.

The Sharon Steel Hoop Co. on July 19 increased the salaries of its executives, clerical workers and other salaried employees 15%. The increase, which is effective retroactive to July 16, followed the general 15% advance for wage earners throughout the steel industry.

1,800 Workers of Bridgeport Brass Co. Receive 10% Advance in Hourly and Piece Work Rates.

The 1,800 employees of the Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn., received increases of 10% in hourly and piece work rates effective July 17. The advance was announced on July 14 by Ralph E. Day, General Manager of the firm. With regard to the announcement, Associated Press advices from Bridgeport to the New Haven "Register" of July 14, said:

In making the announcement Mr. Day declared that the increases are granted in appreciation of the upward trend of living costs and will be comparable with the new rates to be set in code of the brass industry which will be presented to President Roosevelt next week.

He further stated that the present personnel has increased to nearly 2,000 including salaried employees from 600 in March of this year.

City Workers of Cleveland Receive Pay Increase—Restores Cut Previously Made.

Wage increase of 5 to 25 cents an hour to the 4,000 city employees in Cleveland, Ohio, who are paid on an hourly basis, were voted by the Board of Control of that city on July 19. The increases, according to Associated Press advices from Cleveland, July 19, were made at the request of Mayor Ray T. Miller, who said he wanted the city to "get in step" with other cities. The increase ranges between 8 and 20% for each worker and restores a cut made in March, the advices noted.

Steel Production Shows Signs of Having Reached Summer Peak, Says "Iron Age"—Operations Now at 50% of Capacity—Pig Iron and Steel Scrap Prices Advance Further.

Finished steel releases continue to run behind those of last month, but mill backlogs have not been materially reduced, reports the "Iron Age" of July 20. Pressure for deliveries is still severe, particularly from the automotive industry. New demand from that source, however, has declined, indicating that some of the motor car manufacturers are apprehensive of a reduction in their production schedules in August. Similar caution earlier in the year proved to be unwarranted, and it is possible that present estimates fail to take into account current accessories to mass buying power from wage advances, increased farm prices and higher security markets. The "Age" continues:

Uncertainty in the automotive field is offset, in part at least, by the removal of uncertainty regarding iron and steel prices. The adoption of a code by iron and steel producers has clarified the price situation materially, causing concessions to disappear on virtually all products and overcoming lingering consumer reluctance to accept recent advances. Establishment of a single quotation for all buyers, under the provisions of the code, will wipe out preferences enjoyed by larger users and will mean higher realization prices to mills. Already buyers are hastening to enter specifications against bars, plates, shapes and other products on which prices were extended through this month. Pig iron releases likewise are increasing, not only on account of the certainty of a rising market but also because of increased foundry melt.

The wage advances that have been put into effect by iron and steel producers, together with rising costs of fuel, scrap and other raw materials, have destroyed the last doubts of the trade about the permanence of recent price increases. Undeniably buyers have been purchasing further ahead than usual, but it is by no means established that they have accumulated excessive inventories. A survey of a large number of representative iron

and steel users by the "Iron Age" discloses that, in most cases, increased consumption has paralleled increased purchases of materials.

Steel production has apparently gone about as far as it can without the support of the heavy industries. While ingot output has increased from 49 to 50% at Pittsburgh and from 40 to 41% in eastern Pennsylvania, there have been recessions in the Cleveland-Lorain district, in the South and at Buffalo and the national average has declined from 59 to 58% of capacity.

Private building continues to lag, although giving scattered indications of incipient revival. Public work is not yet appearing in significant volume. Fabricating awards, at 7,950 tons, compare with 27,225 tons a week ago. Lettings of reinforcing steel, at 7,400 tons, include 3,000 tons for a Milwaukee sewage plant.

Railroad purchases of steel for car and locomotive repairs are gradually increasing, but the carriers are unlikely to abandon their present caution before June and July earnings statements have been analyzed.

Farm equipment programs, heretofore limited mainly to the manufacture of repair parts, have now been enlarged to include the production of new machinery. Export business in agricultural implements has been showing a steady increase.

Indications that activity in the reborn brewing industry may have been overdone are seen in the abandonment of several proposed plant construction projects.

Scrap prices continue to rise throughout the country. Advances in heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia have raised the "Iron Age" scrap composite from \$10.88 to \$11.58 a ton. Furnace coke has risen another 25c. a ton to \$2.50. Connellsville. Fluorspar has been marked up to \$14 a ton, domestic mines. Advances of \$1 a ton in pig iron prices, now effective in virtually all markets, have caused the "Iron Age" pig iron composite to rise from \$15.17 to \$15.90 a ton. The finished steel composite is unchanged at 1.973c. a lb. Bolt, nut and rivet manufacturers have extended present discounts and prices through the third quarter.

Reflecting the pronounced gain in iron and steel works' operations, consumption of Lake Superior ore in June amounted to 1,894,004 tons, an increase of 628,381 tons over May. There were 164 Lake vessels in commission July 15, a gain of 65 since June 15.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES.

Finished Steel.		Pig Iron.		Steel Scrap.	
July 18 1933, 1.973c. a Lb.	Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe and sheets. These products make 85% of the United States output.	July 18 1933, \$15.90 a Gross Ton.	Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Birmingham.	July 18 1933, \$11.58 a Gross Ton.	Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago.
One week ago	1.973c.	\$15.17	\$13.76	\$10.88	9.96
One month ago	1.892c.	15.01	13.76	9.96	6.42
One year ago	1.976c.	13.76	13.76	6.42	6.42
High.		High.		High.	
1933	1.973c. July 5	\$15.90	July 18	\$11.58	July 18
1932	1.977c. Oct. 4	14.81	Jan. 5	8.50	Jan. 12
1931	2.037c. Jan. 13	15.90	Jan. 6	11.33	Jan. 6
1930	2.273c. Jan. 7	18.21	Jan. 7	15.00	Feb. 18
1929	2.317c. Apr. 2	18.71	May 14	17.58	Jan. 29
1928	2.286c. Dec. 11	18.59	Nov. 27	16.50	Dec. 31
1927	2.402c. Jan. 4	19.71	Jan. 4	15.25	Jan. 11
Low.		Low.		Low.	
		\$13.56	Dec. 6	6.42	July 5
		15.79	Dec. 15	7.62	Dec. 29
		15.90	Dec. 16	11.25	Dec. 9
		18.21	Dec. 17	14.08	Dec. 3
		17.04	July 24	13.08	July 2
		17.54	Nov. 1	13.08	Nov. 22

Specifications against contracts are broadening sufficiently to lift the steelworks operating rate two more points to 57%, but the tendency of consumers to withhold further commitments, especially in view of the higher prices that would be applied, is more pronounced, stated "Steel," of Cleveland, on July 17. "Steel" adds:

Automotive consumption is undiminished; railroads in an unspectacular but more satisfactory volume are placing material for equipment repairs; farm implement manufacturers are more active; the oil and brewing industries' requirements are expanding; but building construction continues better in prospect than in actuality.

Steelmakers are confident of a revival in buying toward the close of July or early next month, as a comparatively small proportion of requirements for August and September have been covered. In the meantime, the majority of mills have sufficient backlogs to carry them at their present rate to the middle of August, and in a few instances all through next month.

Continued pressure for material, the bulk of which is going into immediate consumption, has raised the steelworks rate in practically all districts. Cleveland is up 5 points to 87%; Birmingham up 2 to 77; Youngstown up 3 to 66; Buffalo up 8 to 62; Chicago up 4 to 60; Pittsburgh up 2 to 48; eastern Pennsylvania up 2 to 42. The Wheeling, W. Va., district remains at 90%. Detroit steelworks are operating at 55.

The national average of 57%, reaching for the first time the 1930 trend line, compares with 80% as the average for July in the five years 1926-30.

Tin plate mill operations have rebounded to 95%, following a brief let-down due to the holiday in the preceding week. A Cleveland steelworks operating at capacity, and unable to put another blast furnace into commission immediately, has purchased 10,000 tons of basic iron from the Ford Motor Co.

An element of strength has been added to the markets by adoption of the steelworks industrial code, which was to be filed with the Recovery Administration July 17, raising wages and putting in effect a maximum work-week of 40 hours. Largely in anticipation of this, but also because of recent advances in coal and coke, prices pig iron producers throughout the country have raised prices \$1 a ton effective immediately.

While no further advances have been made in finished steel prices, it is evident that the large consumers of plates, shapes and bars will have to pay more for their material after July 31, when single open-market prices will go in effect.

On some of the lighter finished products, chiefly sheets and strip, there is a tendency to quote prices as advanced for July through the remainder of the quarter. Wire mills have adopted this policy. Seamless steel

boiler tubes have been advanced \$8 to \$12 a ton. Fluorspar is up \$3.50 a ton.

Plate demand is beginning to feel renewed impetus from larger buying by the railroads, ship and barge builders, as well as from the oil and brewing industries. Car and locomotive repair shops have increased their operations.

Pennsylvania RR. is to take 5,150 cars from storage for repairing this month, in addition to 5,600 previously scheduled. Northwestern roads are getting equipment in condition for a heavy grain movement. Substantial rail purchasing is not in prospect until late this year; Erie is expected to release 6,000 tons on last year's purchase. Structural shape awards for the week dropped to 5,700 tons.

Due to the advance in pig iron prices, "Steel's" iron and steel composite has risen 47 cents to \$30.14. The finished steel composite is off 10 cents to \$47.40, reflecting the willingness of some producers to accept hot-strip at 1.60c. base Pittsburgh; while the steelworks scrap composite is up 34 cents to \$10.50.

Steel ingot production for the week ended July 17 is placed at about 56% of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of July 18. This compares with 53 1/2% in the week before and 52% two weeks ago. The "Journal" adds:

U. S. Steel is estimated at approximately 47%, against 43 1-3% in the previous week and 42% two weeks ago. Independents are credited with a rate of 63%, compared with 61% in the preceding week and 60% two weeks ago.

The following table gives the percentage of production in the corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate change from the week immediately preceding.

Table with 3 columns: Industry, U. S. Steel, Independents. Rows for years 1932* through 1927.

* Not computed.

Production of Bituminous Coal and Anthracite Curtailed During Week Ended July 8 1933, Due to Observance of Independence Day Holiday.

Curtailed by the Independence Day holiday throughout the country, the total production of soft coal during the week ended July 8 1933 amounted to 5,530,000 net tons, according to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. This is a decrease of 1,040,000 tons as compared with the preceding week, but is 1,938,000 tons higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Anthracite production in Pennsylvania during the week ended July 8 is estimated at 691,000 tons, a decrease of 446,000 tons from the preceding week. The loss in anthra-

cite tonnage was due only in part to the holiday on July 4, however. Loadings on other days were generally lower, and the average daily rate of output declined 27.1%.

During the calendar year to July 8 1933 production was estimated at 151,587,000 net tons of bituminous coal and 23,229,000 tons of anthracite, as against 147,265,000 tons of bituminous coal and 24,438,000 tons during the calendar year to July 9 1932. The Bureau's statement follows:

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE (NET TONS).

Table with 6 columns: Week Ended (July 8 1933.c, July 1 1933.d, July 9 1932), Calendar Year to Date (1933, 1932, 1929). Rows for Bitum. coal, Pa. anthra., Beehive coke.

a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, colliery fuel. b Includes Sullivan county, washery and dredge coal, local sales and colliery fuel. c Subject to revision. d Revised since last report.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL BY STATES (NET TONS).

Table with 6 columns: State, Week Ended (July 1 1933, June 24 1933, July 2 1932, July 4 1931, June 1923 Average.a), Total bitum. coal, Total anthra., Total coal.

a Average weekly rate for the entire month. b Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; and B. C. & G. c Rest of State, including Panhandle.

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ending July 19, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,196,000,000, a decrease of \$34,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of \$242,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

On July 19 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,197,000,000, a decrease of \$4,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with a decrease of \$32,000,000 in money in circulation and an increase of \$17,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted, offset in part by increases of \$21,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and \$24,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, &c.

Bills discounted decreased \$5,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and at all Federal Reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market declined \$3,000,000, while holdings of Treasury notes increased \$9,000,000 and of Treasury certificates and bills \$1,000,000.

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 31 1930 issue of the "Chronicle" on page 3797.

The statement in full for the week ended July 19, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages, namely, pages 643 and 644.

Beginning with the statement of March 15 1933, new items were included, as follows:

1. "Federal Reserve bank notes in actual circulation," representing the amount of such notes issued under the provisions of paragraph 6 of Section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act as amended by the Act of March 9 1933.

2. "Redemption fund—Federal Reserve bank notes," representing the amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of such notes.

3. "Special deposits—member banks" and "Special deposits—non-member banks," representing the amount of segregated deposits received from member and non-member banks.

A new section has also been added to the statement to show the amount of Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding, held by Federal Reserve banks, and in actual circulation and the amount of collateral pledged against outstanding Federal Reserve bank notes.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ending July 19 1933 were as follows:

Table showing Increase (+) or Decrease (-) for July 19 1933, July 12 1933, and July 20 1932. Rows include Bills discounted, Bills bought, U. S. Government securities, Other Reserve bank credit, and various bank credit items.

Returns of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago—Brokers' Loans.

Beginning with the returns for June 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 reporting 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

The report added that some delegations urged that a program should be formulated indicating measures they would be willing to take when stability had been achieved and that this difference of opinion made unanimous agreement impossible. Further differences are described below, in a quotation from the London correspondent of the New York "Times:"

All delegations agreed that quantitative restrictions on the exchange of goods, whether direct or indirect, must disappear as soon as possible. But some countries made reservations regarding the maintenance of quotas for agricultural products until sufficient progress had been made in the international co-ordination of production.

The same difference of opinion existed in connection with the most-favored-nation principle, many delegations urging that too-rigid application of it hindered recovery from the present slump. They urged exceptions in favor of collective conventions for tariff reduction, open to all countries, in favor of agricultural products; agreements arising from the historic ties between certain countries, agreements binding only those countries which undertake to accept a certain regime and maintain a certain standard of living for their population, agreements made at the Stresa conference, and regional and collective agreements concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.

On July 18 it was tentatively arranged that representatives of eight principal nations will speak in the plenary session of the conference on adjournment day, July 27. Secretary of State Hull, representing the United States, will be one of these speakers. Little else of moment was forthcoming from the conference on July 18, since the day was spent chiefly in subcommittee work and no important announcements were made. The copper subcommittee unanimously accepted the American proposal that copper-producing countries submit before Sept. 15 their views on the organization of copper production and trade. The indebtedness subcommittee accepted with United States approval a resolution favoring direct negotiations between debtors and creditors and better organization of creditors in each country. The resolution was amended by Senator Couzens of the United States, who added a paragraph stating that it did not apply to inter-governmental debts, which were outside the scope of the conference.

The chief conference development on July 19 was the adoption by the monetary subcommittee, presided over by Senator Key Pittman of the United States, of a resolution recommending to governments of the principal silver-producing countries and to those which are large holders or users of silver that they shall continue their efforts to reach an agreement to reduce silver price fluctuations. The resolution also asks that other nations "refrain from measures which could appreciably affect the silver market." Other provisions adopted by the subcommittee were said by Senator Pittman to remove "factors that have made for violent fluctuations in prices on silver exchanges and have prevented time contracts. The resolution will enable China to restore business with the United States because uncertainty will be removed and it will help toward increasing the purchasing power of half the world." The text of the resolution approved by the subcommittee follows:

First, that an agreement be sought between the chief silver-producing countries and those countries which are the largest holders or users of silver, with a view to mitigating fluctuations in the price of silver, and that other nations not parties to such agreements should refrain from measures which could appreciably affect the silver market.

Second, that the governments shall refrain from new legislative measures which would involve further debasement of their silver coinage below the fineness of 800-1,000.

Third, that they shall substitute silver coins for low-value paper currency in so far as the budgetary and local conditions of each country will permit.

Fourth, that all provisions of this resolution are subject to the following exceptions:

The requirements of such provisions shall lapse April 1 1934, if the agreement recommended in paragraph does not come into force by that date, and in case shall extend beyond Jan. 1 1938. Governments may take any action relative to their silver coinage they may deem necessary to prevent the flight or destruction of their silver coinage by reason of a rise in the bullion price of the silver content of their coin above nominal or parity value of such silver coin.

Perhaps the most significant event of the past week in connection with the conference and with future international trade possibilities was the presentation yesterday (July 21) by Secretary of State Hull of a draft of an international truce against restrictions on trade, designed to supplement the so-called "tariff truce" already in effect. Mr. Hull's proposal was submitted to the economic commission as a basis for study during the conference recess, scheduled to begin on July 27.

"The governments represented at the world economic conference," it said, "being desirous of abandoning economic conflict and collaborating in seeking general economic improvement through mutually possible exchange of goods, undertake to reach an agreement, first in a negative way of ceasing to erect new barriers, and then in a positive way of progressive reduction of existing barriers."

In an accompanying letter Mr. Hull said that his resolution advocated the immediate attempt to reduce existing barriers by the encouragement of bilateral and of practical multi-lateral agreements.

"I contemplate," the letter said, "that this truce agreement might be carried into effect when and as the conference truce—which I understand remains in effect among adhering States during the recess—may end.

"This further truce may carry through a longer period required for carrying out the general aim of reducing existing barriers. The terms suggested are more precise than those of the conference truce."

Further details of Secretary Hull's proposal are given below, as cabled by the Associated Press from London yesterday:

The Hull resolution said that as the first step in carrying out the proposed program the nations should endeavor to reach an agreement at the earliest possible moment "not to introduce any new obstacles, direct or indirect, to the movements of international commerce, whether such obstacles are embodied in new legislation or brought into existence by the exercise of administrative or executive power under existing legislation."

The resolution pointed out that the agreement should not bind participating governments toward those not participating.

It provided that the agreement be subject to several reservations, the outstanding one from the American viewpoint was "new or additional duties or restrictions necessitated by governmental measures of an emergency character which—by raising wages, shortening hours and improving conditions of labor—have resulted in increased costs and prices.

The document also contained an exception evidently designed to give the United States freedom to act under the farm relief act. This would permit additional duties or taxes "on imported products to offset internal excise taxes not competing with domestic products."

In addition, it allowed for protection of countries which might participate in agreements "for the regulation of production and marketing of natural products," an instance of which might be the wheat agreement now under negotiation.

Another provision was for regional trade agreements. The document said that the general principle of equality of treatment shall not require "generalization to nonparticipants of reduction of tariff rates or import restrictions made in conformity with plurilateral agreements that give reasonable promise of bringing about such general economic strengthening of the trade areas involved as to prove of benefit to the nations generally."

In his accompanying letter, which was addressed to Premier Hendryk Colijn of Holland, chairman of the economic commission, Mr. Hull pointed out that the chief portion of the commission's work was not completed and a recess was about to be entered upon.

"During and following this recess," he wrote, "it is to be hoped that the interested governments will bring forward through diplomatic or other channels substantial proposals aimed to carry out ultimately the fundamental purpose for which the conference was called."

British Treasury Offers to Pay 1917 5½% Gold Bond Issue in Silver—Suggests Conversion at Rate of £260 to \$1,000, with 2½% Interest Instead of 5%—Move Prompted by U. S. Abrogation of Gold Standard—\$136,333,500 Outstanding of \$250,000,000 Issue.

The British Treasury on July 19 published details of a voluntary conversion offer to the holders of the 5½% 20-year gold bonds which it issued in New York in 1917. The offer proposes to replace these bonds, which are not redeemable until February 1937, by 2½% sterling Treasury bonds due Feb. 1 1937, with the basis of exchange specified at £260 for every \$1,000. The offer was made in an attempt to find an equitable solution of the situation created by the abrogation of the gold clause by the United States. It was said the British Treasury felt that American legislation made it impossible to adhere to the original terms of the issue, providing for interest payable at the option of the holder either in gold coin of the United States or in sterling at the rate of \$4.86½. Further details of the conversion offer are given below, as contained in press advices from London on July 19:

The 20-year gold bonds which Great Britain offered to-night to convert into sterling bonds were issued to the amount of \$250,000,000 at New York in 1917 to purchase munitions. They were floated just before America entered the World War in the form of one and two year gold notes, converted at expiration into 20-year bonds bearing a payment clause reading, "in gold coin of the United States of America of the standard of weight and fineness existing Feb. 1 1917, or in the City of London, England, in sterling money at the fixed rate of \$4.86½ to the pound."

The announcement of the "invitation" to conversion contained the following explanation:

"Recent legislation in the United States has provided that any obligation expressed in gold or in the coin or currency of the United States shall be discharged upon payment dollar for dollar in any coin or currency of the United States which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts.

"It follows from the terms of the aforesaid legislation that payment of interest and repayment of principal under the existing bonds, if made in New York, can only be made in currency or coin which is at the date of payment legal tender in the United States for the discharge of debts, that is, paper dollars and not in gold dollars.

"In the very special circumstances which surround this particular case, however, His Majesty's government propose to make an offer to holders of the bonds to surrender their existing bonds after encashment of the interest coupon due Aug. 1 1933 and to receive in exchange new sterling bonds which would be issued subject to the following terms and conditions:

"(a) Bondholders who desire to avail themselves of the offer of exchange must signify their intention not later than Aug. 31 1933 in such manner as may be required.

"(b) The exchange will be made on the basis that for every \$1,000 of 5½% gold bonds the holder will receive £260 of sterling bonds.

"(c) The sterling bonds will be repayable in London on Feb. 1 1937 and bear interest at the rate of 2½% per annum payable half yearly in London on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, the first payment being made on Feb. 1 1934.

"(d) Income tax on the interest on the sterling bonds will be deductible at the source, but exemptions from United Kingdom taxation which now attach to holdings of gold bonds by persons neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom will continue to attach to the new bonds.

"The effect of the proposed conversion offer, to the extent to which it is accepted, will be to increase the total amount of principal but diminish the interest payment during the period which remains before maturity.

"The amount of 20-year bonds outstanding is \$136,333,500 (£28,013,733 at par). If all these bonds were converted to sterling bonds the amount of the latter to be issued would be £35,446,710. At par the interest payment on the 20-year bonds is equivalent to £1,540,755 yearly, while the charge for interest on the sterling bonds would be £886,168 yearly."

Further accounts from London July 19 (Associated Press) said:

In American quarters this comment concerning the offer was made:

"Great Britain is well within her rights in offering to exchange even at par, inasmuch as the gold bond is legally a paper bond in the United States now, although Britain asks a voluntary acceptance of the virtual abrogation of the gold clause. This is particularly interesting in view of the storm of protest in Great Britain when the United States announced it was paying interest on its bonds in paper dollars.

"It is an obvious invitation to continue the flight from the dollar—the trade is contemplated at \$3.84 when the pound actually was worth \$4.87 at one time to-day.

"The offer probably will prove very attractive to some American holders, who thus will get an advantageous rate of exchange even at a lower rate of interest, at a time when even Washington intimates do not know exactly what the dollar is going to do."

The effect of the conversion upon Great Britain's finances was stated in this fashion:

"The effect of the proposed conversion offered to the extent to which it is accepted will be to increase the total amount of principal but to diminish the interest payment during the period which remains before maturity.

"The amount of 20-year bonds is \$136,333,500—£28,013,733 at par. If all these bonds were converted into sterling bonds, the amount of the latter to be issued would be £35,446,710. At par, the interest payment on the 20-year bonds is equivalent to £1,540,755 yearly, while the charge for interest on the sterling bonds would be £886,168 yearly."

Semi-official British quarters stated that the Treasury has been concerned about the proper course to pursue concerning these bonds. It was explained that the Treasury did not wish to deprive the holders of the right to receive payment in gold, but, on the other hand, it was actually illegal at the moment to pay in gold, and there was "a real doubt what gold was going to be worth in 1937," and there was no desire to repay then with something possessing a chimerical value.

Holders are asked to cash their coupons which are due Aug. 1; but to avail themselves of the conversion offer they must signify their assent not later than Aug. 31.

The new Treasury issues will be repayable in London on Feb. 1 1937, with interest payable in half-yearly instalments.

London Sees New Burden in Bond Conversion Plan—Means £5,469,216 Cost to British Taxpayer.

The following London advices July 20 are from the New York "Times":

With the British Government's offer to holders of 5½% United Kingdom bonds issued in New York in 1917 was hailed here as a gesture indicative of Great Britain's determination to maintain the spirit of its obligations at whatever cost, some alarm was shown to-night when it became known that the cost in this instance means an additional burden of £5,469,216 on the British taxpayer.

The first reaction of the Government's offer was improvement in the value of the dollar in terms of sterling. On Wednesday the rate went above the old parity of \$4.86 2-3, reaching \$4.87¾. This morning the rate dropped sharply to \$4.70, and after recovering to \$4.73¾ declined further on the curb to \$4.67. The money market here was short of what is known as "floaters," and they eagerly bought bonds in New York for conversion purposes at from 112¾ to 121¾.

It was emphasized in Treasury circles that there was no departure from the original contract and that there was no obligation for the holders to accept the proposals. Although no official statement is yet forthcoming, it is assumed here that those bonds whose holders do not turn them in will be paid in depreciated paper dollars.

The Government announced that it had decided definitely to pay interest due on Aug. 1 in depreciated paper dollars, instead of gold dollars or their equivalent. As a result, holders will receive about 30% less than they are entitled to receive under the terms of the original contract.

The London "Times" editorially says to-night that, although this decision involves an appreciable loss to the holder, "in the legal sense there is no default because the United States Government had passed legislation legalizing the payment of all gold obligations in paper dollars at par. This piece of legislation sanctions the fiction that the depreciated paper dollar is equal to the undepreciated gold dollar. It is only because the two dollars are in fact unequal that the circulation of gold has been stopped."

By electing to pay in paper dollars, the London "Times" says, the Government is saving money, but at the same time the Government admits its moral obligation in the offer made to the bondholders to convert dollar bonds into sterling bonds, which will be repaid on the same date as the existing bonds.

"The offer," the London "Times" adds, "does not profess to put the holders back to the position which was originally intended for them, but it is regarded by the Treasury as fair compensation. In these circumstances many will think the Government missed a fine opportunity to strike a blow for the sanctity of contract, which is being violated all too easily to-day. The saving, after deducting the cost of compensation, seems hardly worth the possible loss of credit."

Criticism of the Government comes from those who calculate that while conversion will save interest payments amounting to £1,963,761, it will have to pay an additional amount of £7,432,977 in capital, so that the net cost of the operation to Great Britain will be £5,469,216.

Under the heading "Ingenious if Immoral," the "Financial Times" editorially says it is useless to try to obscure the fact that the British Government in its treatment of holders of the dollar issue has "quite definitely dishonored its bond."

"Either there was an obligation to pay gold or there was not—there cannot have been an obligation merely to pay a reasonably generous premium over paper at discretion," the newspaper says. "It is extremely conciliatory to the United States, as it not merely condones but actually supports the unquestionable legality and even the moral reasonableness of the original default on a grand scale which occurred there, and of which Roosevelt almost certainly still is slightly ashamed, but also conciliates bondholders in the gold countries and Dominions."

Subject to official permission to deal, business was done to-day in the new 2½% at 101¾.

Washington Officials Say British Bond Conversion Plan Does Not Affect Our Government.

From Washington July 20 the New York "Times" reported the following:

Great Britain's plan to convert its 5½% war loan bonds floated in this country in 1917 into 2½% sterling bonds was received with interest in official circles to-day but without surprise.

In taking this action, officials pointed out, the British Government was doing just what it attempted in the refinancing of its internal debt, which was converted into securities at a lower rate of interest, resulting in heavy savings in money costs.

The proposal for abrogation of the gold clause in the new British securities was not regarded as important. Official said the elimination of the gold clause in American Government securities had little effect on official financing, although it might have resulted in some flight of capital.

British Treasury Offers "Bargain" Sterling Under Bond Plan—Holder's Gain Depends on Future Dollar Rate.

The following by Bernard Kilgore, is from the "Wall Street Journal" of July 20:

The present world-wide currency and exchange unsettlement has given investors in foreign securities a number of large-sized problems to work out. Perhaps their position is even more uncomfortable than that of the export and import traders because, generally speaking, they have to look further ahead and act accordingly. And, of course, the so-called gold clause, once relied upon to insure against monetary upsets, has taken it on the chin so often during recent months that it doesn't amount to much any more. It was Uncle Sam himself, as a matter of fact, who delivered the real knock-out blow.

The British offer regarding its 5½% issue of dollar bonds due in 1937 serves to illustrate the foreign investor's problem. The British Government borrowed money in the United States and agreed to pay interest and principal in gold dollars or the equivalent. But now that agreement has run into trouble on both sides of the Atlantic.

England is off the gold standard and payment according to the original terms would take roughly 45% more sterling than it would have required before British money began to depreciate. The pound is at now a discount of approximately 30% from its gold parity. The United States is off the gold standard too, and the British Government interprets the joint resolution of Congress passed in early June, outlawing the gold clause in contracts, to mean that payments on its debts in New York must be made in paper dollars. Paper dollars are at a discount of roughly 30% from gold also.

So the British, by way of killing two birds with one stone, have drawn up a conversion offer. They agree to exchange a sterling obligation for a dollar obligation at the rate of \$3.85 for the pound. Those are substantially cheaper pounds than are available to-day in the foreign exchange markets. But as an offset to these "bargain" pounds they cut the rate of interest to 2½% from 5½% and eliminate anything that may be left of the gold clause.

The position of the American holder of one of the present British bonds might be outlined about as follows:

He holds an obligation that entitles him, theoretically, to 1,000 gold dollars in 1937 and 55 gold dollars a year as interest. On the basis of the current discount on the dollar from gold, he holds an obligation that is worth 1,430 paper dollars and should return 78 paper dollars a year to him. But the gold clause has been washed out. So for all practical purposes the best he can expect from his present bond is 55 paper dollars annually and 1,000 paper dollars early in 1937.

If the investor in these British 5½% chooses to convert, then he has this to consider: He receives an obligation which will pay him £260 in 1937 and will return 26½% pounds interest a year. On the basis of the present quotation for the pound sterling in terms of U. S. dollars (around \$4.75) that means his principle is worth about 1,235 paper dollars and his annual return is worth about 31 paper dollars. That is better than his original bargain, sans gold clause but not so good as it was while the gold clause was working.

Compromise Between Gold and Paper Dollars.

Apparently the British Government has drawn a compromise between gold and paper. It will pay more of its own money than it originally expected to have to pay but less gold dollar equivalent and less interest.

But having converted his bond, the American investor becomes subject to foreign exchange fluctuations—something that he didn't count on when England and the United States were both on gold. He can't possibly be certain yet what pounds will be worth in terms of dollars a month from now, let alone four years from now.

If the pound sterling goes to \$3.85 he loses the conversion advantage and if it should drop below that figure he is worse off than if he had held his original bond even with its gold clause rubbed out.

If, on the other hand, the pound is worth \$4 when the maturity date rolls around, he would get about \$1,040. If the pound is \$4.50 he would get about \$1,170. If the pound should go to \$5 he would be paid approximately \$1,300. And so on. As long as exchange stabilization has not been put into effect, either by a return of England and the United States to gold or by some other device, the American holder of a bond expressed in terms of British money is somewhat of a speculator in foreign exchange and he can't get away from it.

Incidentally, the old "parity" of \$4.8665 for sterling doesn't mean a thing any more. When the pound sold slightly "above par" the other day in London it merely meant that the pound and the dollar were, at the moment, almost exactly the same distance from the former gold values. Neither one of them was "at par" if the gold standard is to be taken as the basis for judgment.

Sir Basil Blackett Approves President Roosevelt's Action in Abandoning Gold Standard—Says Nations of World Will Never Again Tie Themselves to Old Basis—Virgil Jordan's Views.

"The nations of the world will never again tie themselves to an International Gold Standard in any way comparable to that which was supposed to be in force throughout the greater part of the world up to 1930 or 1931," states Sir Basil P. Blackett, a Director of the Bank of England, in his article "Sanctity of Contract and the Gold Standard," which appears in the summer issue of "Economic Forum." Sir Basil, who represented the British Treasury in the United States during the World War, approves President Roosevelt's action in legally abandoning the gold standard. Sir Basil says:

The Englishman who applauds the action of his Government in leaving the Gold Standard in September 1931 should be the last person to condemn Mr. Roosevelt's action in April 1933, for now that the United States has adopted a policy of action, others and particularly England, are bound not only to follow, but to co-operate in raising not only internal prices but world prices.

The Administration's National Industrial Recovery Act is given no such support by Virgil Jordan in his article on the Industrial Recovery Act, which appears in the same issue of "Economic Forum." Mr. Jordan, the President of the National Industrial Conference Board, says:

The opportunities for bureaucratic waste and graft, implied in the vague grants of powers under the measures, are so vast as to create the possibility of a pork barrel paradise unprecedented in this or any other place in the world. Taken in conjunction with the Farm Act and the Securities Control Act, which are inseparable from it, it is, in fact, not a piece of legislation at all, in the usual sense of the world, but a general and practically unlimited grant of power to persons largely unspecified to reorganize, control, and administer the entire economic system of the nation.

Sir J. S. Wardlaw-Milne of Great Britain Urges Empire Money—Says Sterling Is "Master" and Co-operation by U. S. Is Not Necessary.

The following London cablegram July 17 is from the New York "Times":

Discussing Empire currency problems at Oxford University to-day, Sir J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, a former member of the Imperial Economic Committee and Conservative member of Parliament, said unless an Empire currency standard were created it would be useless to discuss tariff policy.

"Sterling is the master currency of the world to-day," he declared. "We don't require the co-operation of the United States."

The thesis that to co-operate with the United States to the extent required to tie the pound to the dollar would be unnecessary was elaborated to-day by Lord Bradbury, former Treasury Secretary, in his second article on the subject in the London "Times."

His conclusion is that in so far as the resources of the British equalization fund permit, the pound should be kept for the time being at the 86-franc level. When sterling prices reach a purchasing power at parity with those of low-tariff gold-standard countries, or if France abandons the gold standard, the situation should be reconsidered, he says. He declared such a policy would remove the menace of exchange dumping, "the value of which to ourselves is problematical and evanescent, but which is one of the main bug bears of France and other gold countries."

O. H. Lamm, Swedish Consul-General in New York, Resigns, Effective Nov. 30.

Olof H. Lamm, Swedish Consul-General in New York City since 1919, has resigned from the foreign service to enter private business in Stockholm, according to an announcement on July 13. His resignation will become effective November 30, but he plans to sail for Sweden late in October. Prior to his entrance into the consular service, Mr. Lamm was engaged in shipping. He will become an executive of the Stockholm Marine Insurance Company.

French Treasury Bills Offered in London at 2½% Interest—Rate Higher Than That Paid in Paris.

According to Paris advices July 18 to the New York "Times" the news that French three-month Treasury bills were being offered in the London market aroused considerable comment in the French city. The Paris advices continued:

These bills, it is understood, are not new ones but bills that were not taken up by the French Treasury on maturity, the French banks that held them selling them to London bankers at the old rate of 2½%.

It is said that a substantial amount is involved, which is being handled by "a well-known foreign exchange broker," the French Government not being a party to the matter. French banks, however, could not sell French Treasury bills in London without the authorization of the Treasury.

By this deal the Treasury is relieved of the necessity of meeting the bills on the date due, the French bankers get their cash and the British bankers get 2½% interest, which is a high rate for the London market.

The question that is being asked, however, is how the French Treasury, which on July 13 reduced the interest rate on its three-month bills to 2%, can pay more in London than in Paris on the same bills. Speculation is also rife as to the extent to which the big London banks have taken them.

The lists still remain open for the Treasury's 2,000,000,000-franc (currently about \$112,900,000) bond issue, and it is expected that the same principle will be followed as in the previous loan when more than 5,000,000,000 francs was ultimately accepted. Premier Daladier has stated that half France's loan from London, amounting to about 1,250,000,000 francs, will be met on its due date, Aug. 1, while the other half is renewed. It is understood part of this bond issue will be used for that purpose.

Duties Raised 30 to 150% in France—"Journal" Reveals Parliament Rushed Through Increases on 64 Classes of Goods—Many American Exports Affected—National Agricultural Credit Fund Empowered to Float Loans.

From Paris, July 11, the New York "Times" reports that it was revealed in the "Official Journal" issued that day that before the Parliament adjourned July 8 for the summer holidays a bill had been rushed through which increased the existing tariff rates from 30 to 150% in 64 categories of imports. The Paris advices to the "Times" continued:

These increases in duties will make restrictions on the articles affected no longer necessary, as the import quotas were established only by ministerial decree as temporary protective measures until a legislative upward revision of the tariff could be effected.

Although most French tariff increases are intended as retaliation for the recent rise in German duties, a large number of United States exports to France also are affected.

Rise in Wholesale Prices.

A steady rise in wholesale prices corresponding with the increased industrial production since the beginning of the year, as shown by official statistics issued to-day, indicates that France has not benefited by the

dollar's depreciation because she failed to buy any great amount of raw material before the general rise in prices in the United States.

It appears that by neglecting to buy cotton from the United States before its rise in price, the French lost all of the temporary advantage for industrial production offered for several weeks by the devaluated dollar.

The final text of the Government's wheat bill after its many modifications in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate was published in the "Official Journal" to-day.

As predicted, the minimum price is set at 115 francs, which, at to-day's exchange rate, equals about \$1.74 a bushel. This begins July 15 and continues a year, with the price rising a franc and a half each month commencing Sept. 1.

Other Provisions of Law.

Other articles in the law concern measures for control of milling and baking, declarations as to acreage to be sown, and stocks of wheat and flour at the beginning of each season. Provision is made for storage with the financial aid of the State, stocks so stored to be partly sold in stages and partly denatured.

The necessary resources to support the price will come from duties on importation of hard wheat, from fines for infractions of the law, from a tax on rice and secondary cereals, a tax on milling and a surtax on grain sales. It is expected 300,000,000 francs will be raised by these means, and since the money will come in gradually, the Ministry of Agriculture will set aside the full amount as budgetary expense.

Should collections fall short of needs, the national agricultural credit fund is empowered to float loans up to 400,000,000 francs.

11% Fall in Exports Suffered by France—Unfavorable Trade Balance for First Half of 1933 Amounts to 6,129,000,000 Francs.

According to a Paris message July 18 to the New York "Times" figures for the first half of 1933 reveal France had an unfavorable trade balance amounting to 6,129,000,000 francs, compared with 5,156,000,000 francs for the first six months last year. The advices also stated:

The total trade diminished by only 1,233,000,000 francs, but the reduction affected exports much more seriously than imports. While imports dropped only ⅓ of 1% the decline in exports amounted to 11%. The reduction of imports affected only manufactured articles, while all three main categories of exports, raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactures declined.

The imports for the first half of 1933 amounted to 15,105,000,000 francs, against 15,235,000,000 francs in 1932. Exports for the 1933 period amounted to 8,976,000,000 francs, against 10,080,000,000 francs in 1932.

Abolition of Quotas Protested by France—Manufacturers Apparently Fear Higher Tariffs Will Not Give Adequate Protection.

In a Paris wireless message to the New York "Times" it was stated that French industrialists are concerned and generally displeased over the prospect of the imminent abandonment of the quota restrictions on imports by the Government. The message went on to say:

The raising of tariffs by legislative action makes quotas no longer necessary. The quota restrictions on foreign imports were hastily established by Ministerial decrees which could be promptly enforced. But they were intended to remain effective only until new high protective tariffs were sanctioned by Parliament.

French manufacturers, however, are frankly reluctant now to have the quotas, which rigidly limited foreign imports, replaced by higher tariffs. They apparently fear their foreign competitors will be able to pay the new higher duties and still undersell them, or at least equal their prices in the French market because of lower production costs.

The committee of action and propaganda of the French leather and show industry to-day addressed to the Minister of Commerce a protest against "the abolition or weakening of the quota policy."

To-day's "Journal Officiel" published a notice to importers that import quotas for twist drills, taps, dies and ready-made clothing from the United States were exhausted.

France Announces Partial List of Import Quotas on Agricultural Products for Third Quarter, 1933.

On July 5 the Department of Commerce at Washington issued the following announcement:

A partial list of the French import quotas for the third quarter of 1933 on agricultural products from all countries was published in the French "Journal Officiel" of June 29 1933, according to a report from Acting Commercial Attache Daniel J. Reagan, Paris, to the Commerce Department.

The total quotas remain unchanged, as compared to second quarter quotas on (item ex 17) salted meats, (19) canned meats and (165) bran. On other items of special interest to the United States, the new quotas for all countries are as follows, in metric tons (second quarter quotas given in parentheses):

(17 ter) Sausages, 185 (350); (35 ter) condensed milk, unsweetened, 300 (500) (35 quarter) condensed milk, sweetened, 450 (800); (35 quinq.) lacteous meal, sweetened, 15 (30); (ex 84 A) fresh apples and pears, 3,100 (6,700).

Renewals of quotas on industrial products under the Ministry of Commerce for the third quarter of 1933 were announced in the French "Journal Officiel" of July 1 1933, apparently without material changes in the basic figures or commodities, although some quantities have been altered to compensate for previous excess or under-shipments. Existing licensing systems are maintained.

The quotas applying to individual countries are not yet available.

France Announces Third and Fourth-Quarter Lumber Quotas.

On July 8 the Department of Commerce at Washington stated that the import quotas for the third and fourth-quarters of 1933 for imports into France of those lumber products which are under quota restriction have been fixed for the various supplying countries at the same quantities as for the first and second-quarters, according to a decision

published in the French "Journal Officiel" for June 15 1933 and forwarded to the Department from its Paris office. The Department further said:

The quotas for imports from the United States are fixed at 5,170 metric tons per quarter for products classified under items 128, 128 bis and 133 of the French import tariff (mainly common woods in logs and those squared or sawn), and at 44.6 metric tons for products under items 597 (construction wood, shaped) and 600 (wood, planed, grooved and/or tongued, including planks and flooring).

Germany Bars Boycotts Against Newspapers.

Franz Seldt, Labor Minister, issued an order on July 15 to all labor trustees to "avoid any boycott or threat of a boycott against bourgeois newspapers and to rescind any orders issued to that effect. A Berlin wireless message, July 15 to the New York "Times" states that this order follows the receivership asked by the Rudolf Mosse Foundation, which publishes the "Berliner Tageblatt" and which for a time has been put under a Nazi commissioner.

Thirty Laws Decried by German Cabinet—Results of a 13-Hour Session Include Economic Measures of Far-Reaching Effect—Drop in Dollar Involved—Grain Imports Banned for Year.

A total of 30 laws, some of the most far-reaching effect on German life as well as Germany's standing in the world, were passed by the Cabinet in its session on July 14, which lasted from 11 a. m. until mid-night. A Berlin wireless message, July 14 to the New York "Times" went on to say that one of the laws provides that German agrarian credit institutions working with dollars must give their clients the benefit of the depreciation of the dollar. The message to the "Times" likewise said:

Among the other economic laws adopted are the following:

Agrarian laws to exclude any foreign grain imports—except to compensate for German grain exports—this year on the ground that despite the somewhat smaller prospective harvest Germany has sufficient grain to supply her needs. If necessary, the Government will fall back on the "national grain reserve of the Reich," created during previous months.

The Government reduced the interest on all foreign credits granted to German agriculture to 4%, itself paying the difference between that and the contract rate.

The Government granted further tax reductions to enterprises that employ additional labor or purchase machinery replacements and exempted from all taxes new undertakings producing entirely new products that do not compete with any existing business.

The Government allotted approximately 150,000,000 marks [the mark is currently worth 34.25 cents] in additional credits for the purpose of labor creation.

"Film Chamber" was established to promote the moving picture industry, now virtually at a standstill.

Taxes on department stores were increased.

The use of additional labor-saving machinery in the cigarette industry that would throw persons out of employment was prohibited.

Finally, the Government provided for the appointment of trustees who are to administer the homes of German refugees who have fled to the country. The trustees will pay any rent due by selling the furniture.

The record of passing these 30 laws in one day is hailed by some newspapers as a model performance that shows the efficiency of the dictatorship compared with the long debates of the liberalistic democratic era.

Nevertheless, the laws adopted yesterday that in effect revive the lettres de cachet of the Kings of France and deprive those who displease the Government of the right of liberty, property and citizenship at the arbitrary will of the Minister of the Interior were passed over gingerly by the press to-day. Instead it stressed the economic laws.

Hamburg Exporters Seek German Government Aid.

Demands for the enactment of measures to relieve the adverse situation in the German export trade have been forwarded to Reich authorities by the Association of Hamburg Exporters, it is indicated in a report from Consul John N. Bruins, Hamburg, made public by the Department of Commerce. The Department on July 10 further announced:

Speedy negotiations by the German Government with large South American governments with a view of securing more favorable exchange allotments for importers of German goods, is asked by the exporters, the report states.

The Reich was also requested to make advances on, or purchase claims of German exporters in foreign countries which are "frozen" because of exchange restrictions.

Other measures requested by the Hamburg exporters to aid their trade included a reduction of interest rates and banking charges in favor of exporters; compulsory withdrawal of industrial manufacturers from direct overseas trade; refund of the turnover tax on all goods exported; reduction of postal and cable charges to foreign countries; and lowering of steamship passenger rates in favor of salesmen traveling on behalf of German export firms.

Bonds of German Central Bank for Agriculture Dealt in "Flat" on the New York Stock Exchange.

Ashbel Green, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, issued the following notice on July 15:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
Committee on Securities.

July 15 1933.

Notice having been received that the interest due July 15 1933 on German Central Bank for Agriculture farm loan secured 6% gold sinking fund bonds, due 1960, is not being paid:

The Committee on Securities rules that beginning July 15 1933 and until further notice the said bonds shall be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery must carry the July 15 1933 and subsequent coupons.

The Committee further rules that in settlement of all contracts in said bonds made heretofore on which interest ordinarily would be computed beyond July 14 1933 interest shall cease on July 14 1933.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary.

Additional Rulings on Bonds of Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugoslavia) Issued by New York Stock Exchange.

The following announcement was issued on July 17 by Ashbel Green, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
Committee on Securities.

July 17 1933.

Referring to the ruling of the Committee on Securities dated Nov. 1 1932, Sec.-609, notice having been received that payment of \$7 per \$1,000 bond is now being made on account of the interest due Nov. 1 1932 on Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes 40-year 8% secured external gold bonds, due 1962:

The Committee on Securities further rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest \$7 per \$1,000 bond on July 18 1933; that the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery after July 18 1933 must carry the Nov. 1 1932 coupon stamped as to payment of \$7 per \$1,000 bond and subsequent coupons. Such coupons must be securely attached and bear the same serial number as the bond.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary.

The ruling of the Committee on Securities of Nov. 1 was noted in our issue of Nov. 5 1932, page 3071.

Partial Payment of Interest on Loan of Kingdom of Serbs, Croates and Slovenes.

City Bank Farmers Trust Co. is notifying holders of the 8% secured external gold bonds, due 1962, of the National External Gold Loan of 1922 of the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes that it has available the sum of \$104,125 for the payment of the semi-annual interest instalment on these bonds due Nov. 1 1932. The total amount required to pay this instalment on these bonds is \$595,000. The announcement of the trust company July 17 added:

As it appears improbable that sufficient funds for payment of interest requirements in full will be remitted in the near future, the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., fiscal agent, is prepared to make a partial payment on and after July 17 1933 to holders of Nov. 1 1932 coupons at the rate of \$7 for each \$40 coupon and \$3.50 for each \$20 coupon and 70 cents for each \$4 coupon upon presentation. The coupons will be stamped to indicate the amount paid and returned to the persons presenting them.

Holders are requested to present their coupons accompanied by a form letter of transmittal which will be furnished upon request.

W. E. Dodd, New U. S. Ambassador to Germany, Arrives in Berlin—Condemns Policy of Isolation and Says We Must Co-operate with Other Nations to Insure Return of Prosperity.

Professor William E. Dodd, newly-appointed United States Ambassador to Germany, arrived in Berlin on July 13, and denied that he had any intention of attempting to settle the Nazi question in Germany. Before leaving New York, on July 5, Professor Dodd said that the United States cannot pursue a policy of economic self-sufficiency and isolation, but must co-operate with other nations if the depression is to be overcome. His additional remarks were reported, as follows, in the New York "Times," on July 5:

Freer commercial intercourse produced marvelous recoveries in former crises, and nearly all historians now think and have thought for years that a freer acceptance of the great facts of 1918-20 by American leaders would have prevented most of the disasters of recent years. The United States is of necessity a leader of the Western world, and its people cannot isolate themselves, no matter how much they may try to do so. Washington declared his tie-up with Europe more often than he talked of isolation, and the pacific Jefferson often used the same language.

The realities of the American past as well as the dilemma of the present reconcile me to the adventure I am about to undertake. Germany can hardly fail to realize the importance of friendly co-operation with the 120,000,000 people of the United States and the United States can hardly fail to realize the value of economic and social co-operation with the land of Luther, Stein and Bismarck. Though difficulties lie ahead, one can hardly think that an honest, frank mission to Berlin can fail of good result.

The nomination of Professor Dodd (Professor of American History at the University of Chicago) was sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt on June 10, and was confirmed by the Senate the same day.

Disarmament Cause Would Best Be Furthered by Meeting Between Chancellor Hitler and Premier Daladier, According to Arthur Henderson—President of Arms Conference Plans Talk with Hitler in Munich.

Direct conversations between Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and Premier Edouard Daladier of France would be the best method of dispelling "the doubts, fears and suspicions" which hamper the conclusion of an agreement on the disarmament problem, according to statements made to newspaper correspondents in Berlin on July 18 by Arthur Henderson, President of the World Disarmament Confer-

ence. Mr. Henderson told reporters that he would meet Chancellor Hitler in Munich after conversations scheduled with Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, in Prague. Further remarks by Mr. Henderson, as cabled by the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune" on June 18, follow:

Mr. Henderson gave it as his personal view that "a friendly understanding between France and Germany" was "the key to international relationships," and that this understanding was obtainable only by meeting of the responsible political leaders of these two countries.

In German diplomatic circles it was stated somewhat cryptically to-night that the Reich Government would "welcome any step which contained prospects of success and a fruitful (arms) convention," but that it was as yet premature to discuss a time for a meeting between MM. Hitler and Daladier.

Mr. Henderson told the correspondents to-night that he believed the differences on a number of important points in the disarmament question had been "narrowed" as a result of his talks in the capitals of Europe. He added that he was now "hopeful that practical results will be achieved by the disarmament conference."

Mr. Henderson said that after visiting Dr. Benes in Prague and Chancellor Hitler in Munich he was going to Paris and then to London, and might "find it necessary to make a further journey to European capitals just before the bureau of the conference meets in September."

A German communique on the Henderson talks issued this evening said non-committally that "the conversations were conducted in a friendly spirit and in an effort to prepare success of the disarmament conference."

Germany and Vatican Sign Treaty Designed to Prevent Conflict on Religious Questions—Accord Is Praised by Chancellor Hitler and President von Hindenburg.

A concordat between the Vatican and Germany was initiated at Rome on July 8 by Cardinal Pacelli, Papan Secretary of State, and Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen of the Reich. This accord was designed to safeguard various instrumentalities of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, including the confessional, schools, and to guarantee the existence of all church and other Catholic cultural organizations. In a decree published in Berlin on July 8, Chancellor Hitler issued orders for the release of all Catholic priests and leaders who had been arrested on political charges, and remarked that the conclusion of the concordat guarantees that Catholics in Germany "will henceforth support unreservedly the National Socialist State." On July 10 President von Hindenburg sent the following telegram of congratulation to Vice-Chancellor von Papen, according to a Berlin dispatch to the New York "Times":

My best thanks for notification of the conclusions of the Reich concordat. I congratulate you most heartily on the result of the quick and successful negotiation, in which I see a valuable promotion of the ideals of the Reich and of the domestic pacification of our people.

With friendly greetings,
VON HINDENBURG, Reich President.

The concordat, which consists of 35 articles, combines in one treaty all rights guaranteed to Catholics by existing accords with Prussia, Bavaria and Baden. A summary of its principal provisions, as contained in Associated Press advices from Rome, on July 8, is given below:

Two million Catholics who are not named in the three State concordats are included in the new one which embraces Wuerttemberg, Hesse, the Palatinate, Anhalt and Saxony.

The most important points are: First, the Church agrees to keep its priests and religious associations out of politics; second, the State agrees to the continuance of Catholic religious associations, whether clerical or lay, provided that they be confined to religious activities.

The pact merely specifies this second point as a general principle without naming the associations to be permitted, a definite list of which will be drawn up later and inserted into the concordat on agreement by the two authorities when the pact is signed.

The accord deals with other questions usually found in concordats such as religious instruction in elementary schools, the nomination of bishops, and marriage.

The first point in the concordat provides that Protestant or Catholic instruction shall be compulsory, according to the faith of the majority of pupils in a school district.

The minority shall receive instruction apart in their own faith.

In reference to the nomination of bishops the Pope was left at complete liberty to choose them without a veto by the State, but in practice the present custom of referring such nominations for the Government's opinion will be followed.

With reference to marriages the present system requiring that a civil ceremony be performed before a magistrate in addition to the religious marriage, will be continued.

The concordat nowhere mentions a national church, either Catholic or Protestant.

Chancellor Hitler Says National Socialist Revolution Has Ended and Must Be Succeeded by Evolution to Create Jobs and Protect Business—Says Last Traces of Democracy in Local Government and Industry Must Be Effaced.

The National Socialist revolution has come to an end, and must be followed by evolution which will protect business and solve the problem of unemployment, Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany told the assembled Governors of the former Federal States at a meeting in Berlin on July 6. The extinction of all political parties in Germany, with the exception of the

National Socialist party, the Chancellor said, is an historic event of importance, and "the consequences of it are scarcely realized at yet." He then added, according to a Berlin dispatch to the New York "Times":

"Now we must destroy the last vestiges of democracy, especially the methods of taking votes and reaching decisions by majorities, such as are still being used in the municipal governments, in business organizations and in committees. The responsibility of the individual personality must be brought to a new importance everywhere."

But this process of mopping up the remnants of democracy apparently is to be the last concession to the revolution, for Chancellor Hitler continued:

"There have been more revolutions which have succeeded at the first assault than there have been successful revolutions which were quickly intercepted and brought to a halt. Revolution is no permanent condition; it must not turn into an enduring situation. The liberated stream of revolution must be directed into the secure river of evolution.

"We must guard against purely formal decisions overnight. We must make changes only if we have proper reasons for these changes. We must not depose a business man if he is efficient just because he is not yet a National Socialist, especially if the National Socialist to be put in his place knows nothing about business. Ability alone must decide in business."

The Chancellor's corollary, of course, was that everybody must be educated to become a National Socialist. But he continued:

"The task of National Socialism is the assurance of the development of our people. We should not look around to find whether something is still left that should be revolutionized; our task is rather to assure ourselves of one position at a time, to maintain it and gradually to fulfill it in an exemplary manner. In this, we must plan for many years and reckon in long periods.

"Theoretical co-ordination creates no bread for workers. But history will not base her judgment of us on how many business men we have deposed and locked up, but on whether we were able to provide work.

"To-day we have all the power necessary to enforce our will, but we must be able to replace deposed business men by better ones. The business man must be judged first of all by his ability, and we must naturally put the business machinery in order.

Aims Are Practical.

"Business commissions, organizations, artificial constructions and theories will not abolish unemployment. The important thing is not programs and ideas, but daily bread for 5,000,000 people. Business is a living organism which cannot be changed at one fell swoop.

"Business is based on primitive laws that are anchored in human nature. The poisonous germs which are now trying to penetrate into business bring the State and the people into danger. We must not reject a practical experiment simply because it is against a certain theory. If we come before the nation with reforms, we must also prove that we understand the problems and can master them.

"Our task is work, work, and once again, work. The success of our labor-creation efforts will give us our strongest authority. Our program has not been created as a pretty gesture, but to keep the German people alive.

"This program has pledged us, not to act like fools and overthrow everything, but to realize our ideas wisely and carefully. In the end our power will be secured all the better the more we succeed in giving it a healthy economic foundation."

The State Governors, Herr Hitler said, are responsible to him personally to see "that no organization or party official usurps governmental authority, deposes persons or occupies offices for which the Government alone is competent."

Dr. Breitscheid, Former Leader of German Social Democrats, Attacks Nazi Rule Before Peace Congress at Oxford—Message from Premier MacDonald of Great Britain Read to Delegates.

Nazi policies and government were attacked on July 7 by Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, former leader of the Social Democratic party in Germany, in an address before the 123rd National Peace Congress which met at Oxford, England. Five hundred delegates to the Congress also heard messages of greeting from Prime Minister MacDonald, the Union of Peace Societies in Austria and the National Council for Prevention of War in the United States. Mr. MacDonald's message read:

Establishment of peace remains a great end for international political efforts, and every nation which, for any purpose whatever, gives its neighbors reason to doubt and fear rivets arms upon the world.

Dr. Breitscheid's remarks were quoted as follows in an Oxford dispatch to the New York "Times":

Germany is no longer a State founded on law. There is no real law there. What is happening cannot be described in terms too severe. It is the most terrible despotism that can be conceived.

At the root of the anti-Semitic feeling is the fear, envy and hatred by doctors and lawyers against their Jewish colleagues who have been more successful than themselves and by smaller trades people and artisans against the Jewish people.

Nazi Storm Troops Made Members of Prussian Council—New Constitution Restricts Council to Advice and Does Not Permit Vote.

A new constitution for the Prussian State Council, officially recognizing storm troop members as among the chief advisers of the State Premier, was promulgated on July 8 by Captain William Goering, Premier of Prussia, who described the new State Council as "the most important organ of government next to the State Cabinet." Under the terms of the new constitution this Council will function merely formally to receive pronouncements of Captain Goering, make observations concerning them and then adjourn. Article 10 of the constitution states that the Council does not vote, but "advises the State Ministry regarding the conduct of the State's

affairs." An Associated Press Berlin dispatch, from which we have quoted, continues:

Membership is composed of the Prussian Cabinet and fifty persons appointed by the Premier, among them chiefs and subchiefs of the brown-shirted Nazi storm troops and black-shirted shock troops. Representatives of the churches, industry, business, science and labor also will be included.

The constitution provides that the members must serve without pay and that, while in the past the State Council met publicly, meetings will be secret.

Captain Goering, explaining the constitution to newspaper men, said: "The new Germany is built on national socialism. Chancellor Hitler's ideas constitute a platform on which hereafter Germany will be reared and governed.

"In the Nazi State there will be no voting. The Nazi State knows but one authority, namely, that from above downward, and but one responsibility, from the bottom upward. Not since the times of Frederick the Great was authority so concentrated. Call it dictatorship if you please; really it is merely the principle of leadership."

Members of the State Council, he added, rank about members of the Diet and come directly behind the Cabinet members.

Chancellor Hitler Appoints General Economic Council to Advise Cabinet when Request—Prominent Industrialists Among Those Named.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany on July 15 announced the appointment of a General Economic Council to advise the Cabinet on all economic problems on request. The 17 councilors appointed include some of the prominent German business men who have participated in the process of "co-ordination." Included in this list were:

Dr. Otto Fischer, President of the Central Association of German Bankers.
Dr. Albert Voegler, director general of the United Steel Trust.
Dr. Fritz Thyssen, Rhineland coal and iron producer.
Karl Friedrich von Siemens, head of the electrical company which bears his name.

Baron Kurt von Schroeder, President of the German Chamber of Commerce and a banker of Cologne.

Vincent Krogmann, Mayor of Hamburg and a German delegate to the economic conference at London.

Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp firm.
Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German labor movement.

Four-Power Pact is Signed at Rome—No Change Made in Agreement Initialed on June 7 by France, Italy, Great Britain and Germany.

The four-power pact of co-operation and consultation, designed to guarantee the peace of Europe for 10 years, was signed at Rome on July 15 by representatives of Italy, Great Britain, France and Germany. No Change was made in the text as originally initialed on June 7 (described in our issue of June 10, page 3990). The pact was signed by Premier Mussolini for Italy and by the Ambassadors of the three other nations—Sir Ronald Graham for Great Britain, Henry de Jouvenel for France and Ulrich von Hassel for Germany. Ratification of the treaty by the four Governments is considered assured. The French Foreign Office expressed the belief that the signing of the pact was the forerunner of the settlement of Franco-Italian differences, while Arthur Henderson, President of the World Disarmament Conference, said on July 15 that the agreement "should prove an important factor in providing a solution of the disarmament problem." Chancellor Hitler of Germany on July 15 telegraphed his congratulations to Premier Mussolini. Associated Press advices from Berlin reported his message as follows:

"Signature of the four-power pact affords me a welcome opportunity to convey warm congratulations on a treaty cementing the friendship of the two countries, happily concluded after difficult negotiations thanks to your Excellency's statesmanlike initiative. In the present grave world situation this willingness of the four powers to agree and co-operate is a ray of hope in the life of European peoples."

German Holdings by Dutch Investors—List Inquiry Shows 47,500 Have Bonds or Shares.

The following copyright cablegram from The Hague, July 8, is from the New York "Herald Tribune":

The inquiry inaugurated by the Dutch Government and carried out by the Netherlands Bank and the Committee of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange has collected information as to holdings in German bonds and shares of some 47,500 institutions, firms and individuals. Information gathered is to the effect that on June 1 Dutch investors held 12,100,000 florins (at the exchange rate of the day), 30,300,000 florins in the Dawes loan and about 388,200,000 in government securities. Other bonds held by Dutch investors amounted to 613,400,000 florins and shares to 263,800,000, while participations in properties amounted to 136,100,000. The Stock Exchange states that conditions of the German transfer moratorium are not in accordance with the agreement with holders and discussions between the authorities and the government now are taking place so as to see what are the best methods of protection for Dutch interests.

Holland to Combat Curbs on Exports—Government Also Seeks to Indemnify Dutch Credits Hit by Currency Regulations.

Holland is being driven from her traditional free trade policy, whether or not she will be driven off the gold standard,

said a wireless message from The Hague July 15 to the New York "Times" which also had the following to say:

A bill which will be discussed in Parliament soon provides retaliatory measures against countries which discriminate against Dutch exports.

Where there is no commercial treaty the bill empowers the Dutch Government to prohibit or restrict imports of specific articles or increase the tariff on them. The Government sees no other way, it says, to safeguard Dutch commercial interests against policies of self-sufficiency prevailing almost everywhere.

Another measure which awaits a royal decree to become operative is the result of injuries to Dutch trade by foreign exchange restrictions, especially the German transfer moratorium. It is proposed that payments to German creditors will henceforth be made through the Bank of the Netherlands, which will act toward foreign creditors as does the Conversion Bank in Germany. The bank will attempt to indemnify Dutch creditors who lose as a result of currency regulations of other countries.

Payment of Aug. 1 Coupon of Kingdom of Hungary League Loan of 1924.

Speyer & Co. announced on July 20 that they are advised that the following communique of the Hungarian Government was published on July 15 in London by the League Loans Committee:

As stated in the communique of Aug. 4 1932, the Hungarian Government always recognizes the special position of its League Loan. The trustees were so far able to meet the full interest service by drawing on the reserve fund. As regards the Aug. 1 1933 coupon, the Government has transferred funds necessary to supplement the balances of the reserve fund and thus to meet also this coupon in full. The Government regrets that exchange difficulties will not permit to meet the full service in exchanges of the maturities Feb. and Aug. 1 1934. The Government hopes, however, to transfer for the next 12 months 50% of the interest service. The Government has provided full service of the loan in pengoes within its current budget, but relies on the facility of reborrowing for budgetary purposes amounts corresponding to untransferred services against deposit of Pengoe Treasury Bills bearing 2% interest.

Hungary Pays U. S. Bonds at Market Pengo Rate.

The following is from the New York "Journal of Commerce" of July 18:

Blocked pengo payments on Hungarian dollar bonds hereafter will be paid at the market rate of the dollar instead of at gold parity, according to dispatches yesterday from Budapest.

At par the Hungarian pengo approximates 17½c., but at market is 25c. On a \$35 coupon 200 pengoes would have been impounded under the old system; at the new rate the bondholder receives about 140 pengoes. These are blocked payments which are worth about half the rate of free exchange.

Payment of Six Coupons on Bonds of State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia—Two Plans of Payment Offered.

Holders of secured 7% sinking fund gold bonds of the State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia, due April 1 1957, have been notified by Radoye Yankovitch, Consul General of Yugoslavia in New York, that the bank has made arrangements to pay, on and after July 20, the six coupons maturing from Oct. 1 1932 to April 1 1935, both inclusive, by either of two methods, which may be selected by each bondholder at his option, as follows:

1. Such coupons will be paid in dinars, at the rate of 56.78 dinars for each dollar, at the office of the State Mortgage Bank in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, during a period of six months after their respective maturity dates, except that in the case of coupons which have heretofore matured, the same will be so paid in dinars at any time on or before Jan. 20 1934. The disposal of the dinars so receivable will be subject to the applicable legislative or regulatory restrictions of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia from time to time in force regarding transactions in moneys and foreign exchange.

2. Such coupons will be paid at the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co., 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y., to the extent of 10% of the face amount thereof in United States dollars and the balance thereof in 5% funding bonds (or fractional certificates thereof) of the Mortgage Bank, due Oct. 1 1956, and including or bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum from the respective maturity dates of the coupons exchanged therefor, except that in the case of the Oct. 1 1932 coupons upon which partial payments have already been made, the amount of such partial payment in cash will be at the rate of \$3 for each coupon appurtenant to a \$1,000 bond and of \$1.50 for each coupon appurtenant to a \$500 bond.

In commenting on the offers Mr. Yankovitch said:

The Yugoslav Government finances are in order and business is improving. This temporary arrangement, I believe, is the best proof of Yugoslavia's willingness to abide by its financial obligations and of its sense of international solidarity. I hope that a similar arrangement concerning the payment of maturing coupons of the 7% and 8% bonds of the government of Yugoslavia will be soon effected.

Despite the disastrous economic depression which has hit Yugoslavia along with the rest of the world, King Alexander of Yugoslavia and his government have done their best to satisfy the claims of American bondholders, although many difficulties had to be overcome in connection with exchange transfer. Recent negotiations by the representatives of the American bondholders' committees in Paris with the representatives of my government have been successfully concluded. It is my firmest hope that, with the improvement of American economic conditions, Yugoslavia along with the rest of the world, will shortly regain a great measure of prosperity.

Default Conditions in South America—Statement by American Council of Foreign Bondholders.

The American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc., issued under date of July 8, made public a statement dealing with "Default Conditions in South America." It is revealed therein that out of 10 South American republics, seven have contracted loans in the American market, with the result

that this debt aggregates about \$1,456,560,000—\$1,012,760,000 of which now does not yield the stipulated interest and \$61,790,000 addition will probably be in default later on this year. It is further indicated:

Three of those seven republics, namely, Chile, Peru and Bolivia, are in complete default, with no immediate prospect of financial betterment. Brazil tendered 5% scrip instead of cash bond service. Colombia offers payment of one-third in cash and two-thirds in non-interest bearing scrip. Argentina continues to pay interest on the national and Buenos Aires City debts.

Max Winkler is President of the American Council for Foreign Bondholders.

August 1 Payment on 6½% Externa' Bonds of Province of Buenos Aires (Argentine) Under Readjustment Plan.

The Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic is notifying holders of its 6½% external sinking fund gold bonds of 1930, dated Feb. 1 1930, due Aug. 1 1961, who assent to the Province of Buenos Aires' Loan Readjustment Plan of 1933 that it has made available at the office of the First of Boston International Corp., 100 Broadway, New York, for delivery on or after Aug. 1 1933 the following sum in cash: \$25.52 with respect to each \$32.50 coupon and \$12.76 with respect to each \$16.25 coupon, maturing Aug. 1 1933, together in each case with 5% arrears certificates for the balance remaining unpaid on such coupons. These sums, it is announced, are payable only against the surrender of the substituted coupons due Aug. 1 1933.

Tenders Asked for Amortization of Argentine Internal Gold Loan.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are prepared to receive tenders for the amortization on or before Sept. 30 1933, of \$797,900 Argentine gold pesos, say £159,580 nominal capital of the Argentine Internal Gold Loan of 1909. Tenders for sale of bonds with coupons due March 1 1934, and subsequently, at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond, must be lodged with J. P. Morgan & Co. not later than 3 p. m. July 24. 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 July 26, and notice of the result will be given as soon as possible thereafter.

Additional Data Sought by New York Stock Exchange from Investment Trusts—Publishing of Quarterly Statements on Net Asset Value of Outstanding Stock and Bond Issues Held Advisable.

The New York Stock Exchange announced on July 12 that it has sent letters to certain of the investments trusts listed on its board requesting co-operation with regard to further and more frequent publicity as to their operations. The letters were sent to those trusts that publish their portfolios and statements as to the asset values of their outstanding securities only annually and semi-annually. Several of the leading companies already publish full reports four times a year. On the other hand, some give statements only once a year.

The letter, written by J. M. B. Hoxey, Executive Assistant to the Committee on Stock list, of the Exchange, follows:

Although the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange do not contemplate quarterly reports for investment trusts and your company is therefore under no agreement to render such statements, there is an insistent demand from the public that some information as to the status of investment trusts be disseminated more frequently than semi-annually or annually.

This Committee does not feel that it would be desirable to request quarterly publication of investment trust portfolios. Although a number of investment trusts are now publishing voluntarily quarterly statements, the Committee as yet does not see its way clear to request such publication from those which have not seen fit to do so.

To meet the demand referred to, the Committee feels it advisable that investment trusts not publishing full quarterly statements should make public at quarterly intervals the net asset value of the various classes of their stock and bond issues outstanding in the hands of the public and would appreciate an agreement from you to do this. Such information could be released for publication to the press and statistical services and should impose no burden of expense upon you.

Stock Exchange Action Toward Limiting Losses Urged by Senator Thomas—Warns New York Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade Closing of Those Bodies May Result Unless Rule Is Adopted—President Roosevelt Reported Concerned Over Situation.

With the severe decline in prices witnessed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade on July 19, Senator Thomas of Oklahoma telegraphed the heads of the two Exchanges, urging the immediate adoption of a rule limiting the amount of loss on any stock during any one session. Otherwise, he indicates, action will be taken toward closing the Exchange or placing of it under Federal

regulation. The following is the telegram of Senator Thomas:

To-day's activity in your Exchange demonstrates absolute necessity for immediate adoption of a rule limiting amount of loss on any stock during any one session. The country is not prepared to withstand the effect of a repetition of what happened to-day. Unless a rule is adopted and published establishing a reasonable amount of depreciation in any one session, campaign for reform will immediately take shape with possible result either closing Exchange entirely or placing same under Government supervision.

From the Washington dispatch July 19 to the New York "Times" we quote the following:

Senator Thomas was not the only official exercised over to-day's happenings on the markets. Concern over the situation was said to extend to the President himself, who has been fearful all along that speculative prices would so far outrun more fundamental upward progress that national recovery would be set back or imperiled.

So far the administration has held in restraint its devices for dealing with a runaway speculative market. It has been content to work day and night on the recovery program, by which it hoped to support rather than curb the upward trend. Ways to check on speculation have been under consideration, however, and it was the opinion of one high Administration official to-day that the President would not hold off much longer if convinced that a real crash was in prospect.

Much of the speculative buying up to date, according to officials who have watched the situation, has resulted from what they term a "flight from the dollar." One group of President Roosevelt's advisers have suggested that he give the country some unmistakable indication that he would soon seek to stabilize the dollar and thus put an end to this flight.

Some of the buying has been seen as a conversion of bonds into higher speculative securities. This stabilization group has suggested that the President invoke his power under the inflation Act and start the Reserve banks buying bonds and thus stabilize, at least, the Federal issues.

The responsible officials were watching the situation to-night out of one eye, while they looked with the other to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, who is seeking to effect a plan for an immediate universal shorter work week and higher wage by voluntary agreement with industry. Should success for this plan be indicated within the next few days, the Administration would expect to stop any appreciable market slump with a guarantee of an actual increased buying power for the masses capable of supporting the recent upturn.

Vice-President Hoit of Chicago Board of Trade Declares Grain Market Strengthened as Result of Heavy Trading July 19.

Lowell M. S. Hoit, Vice-President of the Chicago Board of Trade, speaking for that Exchange, said on July 19, according to a Chicago dispatch to the New York "Times," that the technical condition of the grain market, incident to heavy public buying, had been tremendously strengthened by the day's selling. He was further quoted as saying:

The general feeling in the grain trade has been that wheat is worth its current price, but that prices had been enhanced too rapidly through impulsive public buying. The public is always extreme whether its interest centres in securities, real estate or commodities.

Toronto Stock Exchange to Close To-Day to Bring Books Up to Date.

From Toronto, July 19, advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

Following a meeting of directors after the close of the local Stock Exchange to-day, it was announced officially that the Toronto Stock Exchange will close down Saturday for the purpose of enabling Exchange and brokers' employees to bring books up to date. No statement was issued by officials of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange to-day, but it was considered likely that a session would be held to-morrow with the same result, due to the fact that the exchanges are interlocked by the fact that some brokers here are members on both exchanges.

Recent activity on the Toronto exchanges has exceeded that of any year in the history of either, which takes in a period of more than 80 years. Trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange is now running at a rate at which one day's trading is exceeding trading for an entire month of 1932, with the result that employees are working well into the next day's trading in an effort to bring books into shape.

Trading in Grain and Provision Futures Suspended for One Day on Chicago Board of Trade and Other Leading American Exchanges—Limits Placed on Daily Grain Price Fluctuations—Secretary Wallace Issues Warning Regarding Plans to Curb Excessive Speculation.

Trading in futures grain and provision contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade was suspended yesterday (July 21) for the entire day, and other leading grain exchanges in the United States also suspended dealings for the day in order to permit re-organization of disordered ranks after several sessions marked by huge activity and sharp price declines. Trading in cash grains was conducted as usual, however. After the Chicago Board of Trade decided on July 20 to suspend dealings on the following day, a holiday was also declared by Board of Trade in Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Duluth. Meanwhile, on July 20, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, at the direction of President Roosevelt, restored the requirement that all long and short accounts of wheat of 500,000 bushels or more on the Chicago Board of Trade must be reported daily to the Grain Futures Administration. The order also applied to all other grains and grain exchanges. Mr. Wallace said that if the order was not sufficient to curb unwarranted speculation he might resort to the licensing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The reporting requirements of the Grain Futures Act had been suspended on October 1932, when Secretary of Agriculture Hyde removed them in the hope of raising prices.

In response to a suggestion by Secretary Wallace on July 20 directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at an emergency meeting imposed a limit on future daily price fluctuations. Wheat and rye were limited to 8 cents, corn to 5 cents and oats to 4 cents. Similar action was taken by the grain exchanges at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Duluth.

In making the announcement on July 20 that trading in grain and provision futures would be prohibited on the following day, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade said:

"At a special meeting to-day of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade it was voted under the provisions of Rule 251 of the Exchange there will be no futures trading in grain or provisions on the Board of Trade Friday, July 21. The cotton, securities and cash grain markets will remain open and adhere to regular trading hours.

The reasons for halting futures trading in grain and provisions for the day, it was explained by Vice-President Robert P. Boylan, is to afford relief to overburdened employes of commission houses, which have shouldered a tremendous burden of business in the last three weeks. The brief holiday, according to Mr. Boylan, will afford some measure of relief to the employes who have worked night and day for several weeks under what has been a record volume of business.

A similar situation was encountered less than three weeks ago, when three shortened trading sessions were adopted by the exchange to give commission house employes a much needed rest.

Among other exchanges to rule on restrictive measures, the Governing Committee of the Baltimore Stock Exchange announced that, effective July 21, restriction on public trading in banks and trust companies listed on the exchange will be revoked. These restrictions have been in effect since September 1931.

Grain Futures Reporting Requirements Restored.

President Roosevelt on July 20 directed Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to restore reporting requirements under the Grain Futures Act. The Department of Agriculture's announcement in the matter, July 20, said:

These requirements vary from market to market, and also to some extent as between commodities.

For the Chicago Market, they require reporting of long or short accounts of 500,000 bushels or more in any future at the close of each day's trading.

The status of the requirements for reporting to the Grain Futures Administration now is the same as it was prior to the suspension in October 1932.

Chicago Board of Trade executives have co-operated in restoring the regulations. After the requirements were suspended last October, reports as to the short position in excess of 500,000 bushels were made directly to the Business Conduct Committee of the Board and recently the Committee also has been receiving reports as to the long position. Beginning to-day, however, reports for all future's markets will be made directly to the Department of Agriculture.

Installation of Additional Ticker Service by Western Union Telegraph Co.—Reflects Renewed Public Interest in Stock Market.

From the New York "Times" of July 8, we take the following:

The Western Union Telegraph Co. reports that renewed public interest in the markets has been reflected in the last three months by the addition of more than 200 tickers each month on the 31 stock and commodity ticker systems operated by the system. The number of tickers in use is now greater than a year ago.

Such distant places as Butte, Mont.; Spokane, Wash.; Tucson, Phoenix and Bisbee, Ariz.; Santa Fe and Albuquerque, N. M., have had their first tickers installed recently. The New York Stock Exchange quotation tickers show the largest increase, followed by those of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Bond tickers also have shown a fair increase, and the ticker system for the new Commodity Exchange, Inc., of New York, which opened on July 5, will be used by a much larger number of brokers than had tickers of the four predecessor exchanges.

Lapse of "Gentlemen's Agreement" Under Which Clearing House Banks Agree to Hold to Official Rate.

The following is from the New York "Times" of July 20:

The lapse of the "gentlemen's agreement," under which the Clearing House banks informally agreed to hold out for the "official" rate for call money instead of lending funds outside the Stock Exchange at less than the official rate, is a matter of complete insignificance to the money market. The history of this agreement simply demonstrated once more a favorite thesis of the banks themselves—that price-fixing is seldom successful. The purpose of the agreement was merely the practical desire on the part of the banks to get a better rate for their money. But all during the life of the agreement there was plenty of money available on call at less than the Stock Exchange rate, except for the rare intervals of money market crisis when all rates tightened. In allowing the agreement to lapse the bankers are giving up a plan which never did work to anybody's great satisfaction.

Banks Required to Pay Interest on State or Municipal Funds According to New York State Comptroller Tremaine—Funds Unaffected by Federal Banking Act He Rules.

Banks and municipal fiscal officers throughout the State were notified on July 13 by New York State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine that in his opinion the recently enacted Federal Banking Act barring Federal Reserve banks from paying interest on demand deposits does not apply to de-

posits of public money by the State of New York or its municipalities. The "Knickerbocker Press" of Albany from which we quote also contained the following information:

His opinion resulted from numerous inquiries for advice from banks and fiscal officials for guidance in handling public funds.

The Comptroller, after consultation with Harry T. O'Brien, Director of his Bureau of Municipal Accounts, called attention to provisions of State law requiring banks to pay interest on State funds.

As regards second-class cities, it was pointed out that the subject of interest on their demand deposits is fully covered in the second-class cities law, section 69 of which specifically required the "interest on all deposits shall be the property of the city and shall be accounted for and credited to the appropriate fund."

Cities which operate under the provisions of their own charters are grouped into three classes by Comptroller Tremaine's announcement:

1. Those whose charters unequivocally require interest to be paid on deposits;

2. Those containing provisions similar to those in the Second-class Cities Law, in which the interest requirement is clearly inferred, and

3. Those which contain no provisions at all dealing with the question of interest.

Those in the last group, in Mr. Tremaine's opinion "must for the time being, at least, await further action, by the Legislature, unless under authority of the so-called Home Rule Law these cities may amend their charters to bring them within the favored classes."

Concerning towns, the Comptroller observed that except in the case of towns operating on a budgetary basis there appears to be nothing in the present town law which makes it mandatory to collect interest on town deposits. But the new town law, which becomes effective Jan. 1 1934, requires town supervisors to collect interest on town bank deposits.

Comptroller Tremaine's announcement said the Education Law "apparently fails to make it mandatory for school districts to collect interest on demand deposits."

However, the Comptroller said he would recommend suitable legislation to clarify any doubtful points, and invited suggestions from "public officers and others who may be interested in the question."

James A. Goldsmith Elected President of Silk Association of America, Inc.—Formation of Silk and Rayon Institute Approved.

James A. Goldsmith of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Inc., was elected President of the Silk Association of America, Inc., with full power to act for the industry in the present emergency at a special meeting of the Association's Board of Managers, held on July 18. Mr. Goldsmith will fill the unexpired term of office of Paolino Gerli, recently resigned. Ramsay Peugnet, for 25 years Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, was elected Vice-President and Treasurer, George G. Sommaripa, economist, was elected Vice-President in charge of planning and research, and Irene L. Blunt, Assistant Secretary, was elected Secretary.

By resolution, the Silk Association Board approved of the formation of a Silk and Rayon Institute. The new institute will provide the basis for a federation of associations of those branches of the silk and rayon industry which are closely allied in interest.

Sale of Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. Opposed by Company, Claiming Solvency.

Elihu Root Jr., counsel for the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., opposed on July 19 the application of George S. Van Schaick, State Superintendent of Insurance, for permission to sell sufficient securities of the company to obtain \$10,000,000 with which to pay the company's creditors. In his argument before Surpeme Court Justice Frankenthaler, counsel maintained that the company was solvent, able to meet its obligations and that its security assets should not be drained at a time when indications were that security markets would continue their rise. Mr. Root also questioned the authority of the Superintendent to sell such a large quantity of the company's securities as a condition of ending the rehabilitation order, and opposed the proposition that the financial committee of the company should be reconstituted and an adviser retained to handle its investments.

The company has been in the custody of Superintendent of Insurance George S. Van Schaick as rehabilitator since March 24.

As of July 15 the Globe & Rutgers' investments consisted of 37½% bonds and 67½% stocks, which is a larger ratio of bonds to stocks than is found in the portfolios of many insurance companies. Elihu Root Jr., declared in supporting the company's contention that the Insurance Department has no jurisdiction over the investment practices of a solvent insurance company so long as investment laws are followed.

It is the contention of the Superintendent of Insurance that, so long as he is rehabilitator he has the power to sell securities without consulting the company's directors, whose positions are subordinate to his under the rehabilitation law.

Additional papers were filed on July 19 in the Supreme Court of New York in the application made by the Globe & Rutgers for termination of the rehabilitation proceeding. E. C. Jameson, President of the company, stated:

The board of directors of Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. seeks return of the company to its management in order that the company may pay its claims as and when they mature. Considerable of the business of the company is still in force and under the rehabilitation order the company is unable to pay losses on this business as they occur. The company being solvent the directors desire its return in order that all claims against

the company may be promptly paid as they fall due, and feel that it is decidedly in the interest of creditors to have the company restored to its management.

The board of directors at its meeting on July 5 decided to apply for the termination of rehabilitation proceedings and authorized the officers to consent to the sale of sufficient securities to cover claims payable at the time the rehabilitation order is lifted and to maintain a reasonable cash reserve to pay future claims as they mature. Affidavits filed to-day on behalf of the company indicate that with securities figured at present market values the company's balance sheet shows a substantial surplus to policyholders.

Volume of Trading on New York Cocoa Exchange During Week of July 14 Greatest in Exchange's History.

Following is the weekly review of the New York Cocoa Exchange for the week ended July 14:

Steady accumulation of cocoa futures by outside investment interests took place on the New York Cocoa Exchange during the past week and prices closed with new gains of 11 to 15 points as a result. The volume of trading was the greatest in the history of the Exchange. Although most of the business came from outside interests, there was a growing tendency on the part of the trade itself to join in the purchasing. Cocoa manufacturers, whose heavy buying season does not normally start until late in August, were on the sidelines chiefly. Behind the steady advance in cocoa prices is seen the desire of outside interests to get rid of dollars and hold commodities instead. Many believe that cocoa is headed for substantially higher levels because the commodity has lagged somewhat behind the general commodity advance and is still in a favorable statistical position. Warehouse stocks in New York were up a few thousand bags for the week.

Senator Smith Before New York Cotton Exchange Says Conditions for Recovery From Depression Were Never More Propitious Than Now.

Trading was suspended on the New York Cotton Exchange on July 19 while an address was made to the members of the Exchange from the rostrum by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee. Senator Smith is the author of the Smith cotton acreage reduction plan, which was first proposed by him in December 1930, but was not enacted into law until June 1933, when it became a part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In addressing the Cotton Exchange he said in part:

It has been predicted that recovery from the depression would be very slow. However, conditions for recovery were never more propitious than right at this time for the reason that every evidence that leads for an almost immediate recovery is present. We have the finished goods, the raw material, the resources and the money. Unfortunately, during the past few years, we did not have men in power who saw the necessity of so modifying the policies of Government as to distribute the wealth and reinstate the buying power of the masses so that the material we had could find a ready and profitable market.

Under the new Administration, in response to an overwhelming vote of the people, policies have been initiated which are already bringing a radical change, not only in policies but in many instances in the principles of the laws themselves, and I congratulate the members of the New York Cotton Exchange that we now have turned rapidly toward recovery. But it took us three long years to move. We are inspiring hope, and inspiring confidence, and every man's shoulder is to the wheel.

America's position in the family of nations makes it commanding. It is up to America to lead the world out of this unspeakable financial and industrial chaos. It is wholly within our power to do that thing and we are now addressing ourselves to that task. The co-operation of the world will follow of necessity by virtue of our position in world affairs.

In the New York "Journal of Commerce" Senator Smith was reported as declaring that "any man is taking his financial life in his own hands who dares to bear the market." The same paper said:

After remarking on the danger to one's financial life of bearing the market, the Senator said that he did not, however, advocate any "sky-rocketing condition." He noted that "every element was present" for a good market, and said, "if I wasn't a Senator I believe I'd make some money."

New York Tobacco & Commodities Exchange, Inc., Issued Charter by New York State.

The New York Tobacco and Commodities Exchange, Inc., has been granted a charter by the State of New York. A charter has also been obtained from the State for a Clearing Association, which, in conjunction with the Exchange, will afford complete facilities for trading in tobacco and other farm and dairy commodities.

The need for such an Exchange in New York City, not only by the tobacco industry, but also by the potato and citrus fruit trade, has been a subject of discussion for some time, according to Herman L. Brodfeld, New York, who is attorney for the proposed Exchange. Mr. Brodfeld adds:

The Board of Governors will contain the names of several men prominently identified with the principal commodities to be traded in.

Several locations for a trading floor are under consideration, and the Exchange will open for trading as soon as necessary arrangements can be made, which, it is expected, will be in the near future.

Stock Transactions by Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in United States Subject to New York State Stock Transfer Tax.

Under a ruling by Seth T. Cole, Counsel for the New York State Tax Commission, sales or transfers of stock by or to diplomatic representatives of foreign governments in the

United States are subject to the New York State stock transfer tax. In the case of the Federal regulations, such sales or transfers are exempt from the Federal tax. Mr. Cole's ruling was given as follows in an Albany dispatch July 17 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":

"It would seem that the Federal rule is the result of an unwarranted extension of the principle of exemption. Obviously, if an Ambassador is to be regarded as living in his home country, he should not be taxed in the country to which he is sent in all respects as a resident is taxed. However, it seems necessary to distinguish between ordinary taxes and taxes of the class known as excises. If an Ambassador may escape an excise tax in the form of a stock transfer tax, he should be exempt from every excise tax. When he buys motor fuel, playing cards, cigarettes, wines or beer, he should buy them free from all excises. Such a situation would be absurd and one quite unnecessary even though an Ambassador be given all the privileges justified by the principles laid down by any of the writers on international law."

In conclusion, Mr. Cole declares: "While it is always desirable to have New York tax regulations in accord with Federal tax regulations, it seems to me that here is a case where the Federal rule is wrong and that we should not follow it."

Federal Income Tax—Change in Method of Figuring Two-Year Period for Capital and Gain and Loss in Case of Stock Acquired by Exercise of Rights.

A new income tax ruling has just been announced by the General Counsel to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, making an important change in the way the two-year period is to be figured for capital gain and loss purposes in the case of stock acquired by the exercise of rights, according to J. S. Seidman, tax expert, of Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants. Mr. Seidman says:

It is now held that the two-year period begins at the time the rights are exercised. Under the rule that heretofore existed, a split-up was made. The part of the stock represented by the value of the rights was deemed to be an outgrowth of the original stock, and to have been acquired when the original stock was purchased. Only the remainder, represented by the new investment, was deemed to have been acquired at the time the rights were exercised.

Dividends Paid in Stock Not Subject to Federal Tax.

Stock dividends paid in stock are not subject to the 5% dividend tax, L. K. Sunderland, chief of the rules and regulations section of the Internal Revenue Bureau, said on July 7 in response to an inquiry. A Washington dispatch July 7 to the New York "Times" added:

Cash dividends on stocks are, of course, subject to the tax. About ten years ago the Supreme Court ruled that dividends payable in stock did not constitute taxable income.

Volume of Commercial Paper Outstanding as Reported to Federal Reserve Bank of New York \$72,700,000 on June 30, as Compared with \$60,100,000 May 31.

The following release was issued under date of July 20 by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

Reports received by this Bank from commercial paper dealers show a total of \$72,700,000 of open market commercial paper outstanding on June 30 1933.

Below we furnish a record of the figures since they were first reported by the Bank on Oct. 31 1931:

1933—		1932—		1931—	
June 30	\$72,700,000	Dec. 31	\$81,100,000	April 30	\$107,800,000
May 31	60,100,000	Nov. 30	109,500,000	Mar. 31	105,606,000
April 30	64,000,000	Oct. 31	113,200,000	Feb. 29	102,818,000
Mar. 31	71,900,000	Sept. 30	110,100,000	Jan. 31	107,902,000
Feb. 28	84,200,000	Aug. 31	108,100,000	1931—	
Jan. 31	84,600,000	July 31	100,400,000	Dec. 31	\$117,714,784
		June 30	103,300,000	Nov. 30	173,684,384
		May 31	111,100,000	Oct. 31	210,000,000

Increase of \$17,863,122 in Bankers Acceptances Unusual at this Period of Year—Regarded as Reflecting Return of Activity in Commerce—Total Amount Outstanding \$686,674,450.

An increase of \$17,863,122 in the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the end of June is revealed in the monthly report of the American Acceptance Council, released July 19. This increase brings the total volume of bills up to \$686,674,450, a total only \$60,573,912 less than was outstanding at the end of June 1932. Robert H. Bean, Executive Secretary of the American Acceptance Council, in making public these figures, said:

An increase in the volume of bills as of the end of June is an unusual and important change in the acceptance business and must be considered as another illustration of the return of activity in the commerce of the country. The demand for financial arrangements for the seasonal crops does not usually make its appearance before late July or early August, and the current increase cannot be laid to this annual demand on the banks for crop-moving credit.

Acceptances created for imports advanced \$3,538,811 during June, while acceptances created for the purpose of financing exports declined in volume \$5,617,016. The volume of acceptances for domestic shipment purposes increased \$2,678,428, and acceptances arising out of the financing of goods in domestic warehouses increased \$29,640,046. The volume of bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries continued the decline which has been steadily noted in previous surveys since 1931, the present total is off \$12,286,984, leaving the amount of such foreign bills at \$212,573,175, against practically \$500,000,000 just two years ago.

Within the past 30 days there has been a marked improvement in the open market distribution of bills. This is readily traceable to the demand

coming from corporations, insurance companies, savings banks and to a considerable extent, interior banks, for bills to take the place of bank balances which now no longer draw interest. This active demand has resulted in drawing down the volume of bills held by accepting banks.

On May 31 all accepting banks reported holdings of their own bills totaling \$229,478,748, whereas on June 30, notwithstanding the increase in total bill volume of \$17,800,000, the accepting banks held only \$200,692,902 of their own bills. Of other banks' bills held on June 30, accepting banks had \$286,562,351 against \$275,512,648 at the end of May.

The combined totals of own and others are thus \$487,255,253 on June 30 against \$504,991,396 at the end of May.

As dealers' portfolios and the holdings of the Federal Reserve System for their own account or for foreign correspondents remain practically unchanged for the month, it is clearly evident that the outside market is taking an increasing volume of bankers' acceptances for the employment of their surplus funds.

For the first time since rates were officially quoted, the dealers provided a rate for bills from one to 45 days, and from 46 to 60 days in place of the former quotations for maturities of 30, 60 and 90 days. This new rate which went into effect on July 12 provides for bills which may be created or offered up to Sept. 1, which is usually the beginning of the firmer rate scale for commercial credits, occasioned by crop-moving demands.

The statistics supplied by Mr. Bean follow:

TOTAL OF BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING FOR ENTIRE COUNTRY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

Federal Reserve District.	June 30 1933.	May 31 1933.	June 30 1932.
1	\$47,372,205	\$45,523,707	\$43,362,885
2	551,511,129	546,104,773	604,641,709
3	11,908,915	10,038,266	13,633,973
4	1,051,301	1,211,745	10,498,307
5	1,140,053	1,346,562	1,891,696
6	4,678,198	4,686,087	5,457,030
7	40,175,586	34,070,275	42,742,558
8	2,230,431	1,410,421	1,241,919
9	5,369,933	2,443,686	1,093,802
10	1,500,000	1,150,000	650,000
11	1,496,653	1,242,359	626,874
12	18,240,046	19,583,447	21,407,609
Grand total	\$686,674,450	\$668,811,328	\$747,248,362
Decrease			\$60,573,912
Increase		\$17,863,122	

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT.

	June 30 1933.	May 31 1933.	June 30 1932.
Imports	\$80,080,381	\$76,541,570	\$96,949,875
Exports	168,011,555	173,628,571	173,194,076
Domestic shipments	13,896,665	11,218,237	13,615,037
Domestic warehouse credits	203,198,538	173,468,492	179,231,752
Dollar exchange	9,004,136	9,094,299	13,243,015
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries	212,573,175	224,860,159	271,014,607

CURRENT MARKET QUOTATIONS ON PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES JULY 15 1933.

Days—	Dealers' Buying Rate.	Dealers' Selling Rate.	Days—	Dealers' Buying Rate.	Dealers' Selling Rate.
1 to 45	½	¾	120	¾	¾
46 to 60	¾	1	150	1 ¼	1
90	¾	1 ½	180	1 ½	1

Federal Open Market Committee Meets in Washington — Unit of Federal Reserve System Takes Up Rules of Procedure Under Glass-Steagall Banking Act.

Questions relating to operation of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act were taken up at the first meeting in Washington on July 20 of the Federal Open Market Committee at the Treasury Department.

Meeting for the first time under provisions of the 1933 Glass-Steagall Banking Act, the committee (said the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce") started the preparation of regulations for future procedure. The account in the paper from which we quote continued:

When drafted the regulations will be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board for approval.

The 1933 law provides that the open market committee shall be composed of a representative of each of the Federal Reserve districts, and shall meet in Washington four times a year or on special call.

"The time, character and volume of open market operations are to be governed with a view to accommodating commerce and business and with regard to their bearing upon the general credit situation of the country," according to an analysis of the Banking Act prepared by the finance department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"A Reserve bank which decides not to participate in recommended open market operations must file with the chairman of the committee within thirty days a notice of its decision and transmit a copy thereof to the Federal Reserve Board."

Black Visits White House.

During the afternoon Gov. Eugene Black, of the Federal Reserve Board, who had conferred with the Governors, visited the White House but declined to make any statement relative to the meeting.

New Offering of \$80,000,000 or Thereabouts of 91-Day Treasury Bills—To Be Dated July 26.

On July 19 Thomas Hewes, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, invited tenders to a new offering of 91-day Treasury bills to the amount of \$80,000,000 or thereabouts, to be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern standard time, Monday, July 24. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Wash. The bills, the announcement said, will be dated July 26 and will mature Oct. 25 1933, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be sold on a discount basis to the highest

bidders. The bills will be used to retire an issue of \$80,295,000 maturing on July 26. Acting Secretary Hewes' announcement said in part:

They (the bills) 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 that basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on July 24 1933, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on July 26 1933.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

\$75,172,000 of Bids Accepted to Offering of \$75,000,000 or Thereabouts of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated July 19 — \$228,835,000 Received — Average Rate 0.39%.

Of tenders totaling \$228,835,000 received to the offering of \$75,000,000 or thereabouts of 91-day Treasury bills dated July 19, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Thomas Hewes announced on July 17 that \$75,172,000 had been accepted. The Acting Secretary stated that the bills were sold at an average rate on a bank discount basis of 0.39%. This compares with previous rates of 0.36% (bills dated July 12); 0.28% (bills dated July 5) and 0.27% (bills dated June 28). The average price of the bills to be issued is 99.901. Tenders to the offering, referred to in our issue of July 15, page 423, were received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern standard time, July 17. Advice from Washington July 17 to the New York "Herald Tribune" gave as follows Mr. Hewes' announcement of the result of the offering:

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hewes to-night (July 17) announced that the tenders for \$75,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, dated July 19, which were opened at the Federal Reserve banks to-day, amounted to \$228,835,000, of which \$75,172,000 was accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.950, equivalent to a rate of about 0.20% per annum, to 99.891, equivalent to a rate of about 0.43% per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.901 and the average rate is about 0.39%.

F. R. McNinch Named Chairman of Federal Power Commission to Succeed George Otis Smith, Who Resigns to Permit President Roosevelt to Make His Own Selection.

Frank R. McNinch, a Democrat and friend of President Roosevelt, was named Chairman of the Federal Power Commission to succeed George Otis Smith on July 19. Mr. McNinch has been acting as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for several months. In his letter of resignation to the President, Mr. Smith said that while he remained on the Commission his change in duties would "in no wise affect my continued endeavor to promote the movement toward the better regulation of business which is so outstanding a policy of your administration." Mr. Smith became chairman of the Power Commission in 1930 when it was set up as an independent agency. For nearly 25 years prior to that time he had been director of the Geological Survey. Mr. McNinch's appointment as Chairman was confirmed unanimously by the Commission on July 19, and Basil Manly, who was appointed in May by President Roosevelt, was selected as Vice-Chairman. Mr. McNinch is 60 years of age and a native of Charlotte, N. C. In his first statement as Chairman on July 19 he said:

It is a happy circumstance to me that my course during my two and a half years' service as a commissioner is in harmony with the President's views with regard to this vital public question.

Power is a necessity in the present state of society and the power industry is a social agency, indeed a governmental agency where hydroelectric power is involved. Through privately administered, its administration is a public trust in the interest of the consuming public.

This industry offers no fair field for stock jobbing, intercorporate trafficking or any other exploitation of the public. Every dollar honestly invested is entitled to a fair return and no more; every dollar paid by the consuming public is entitled to a full return in service and no less.

Mr McNinch said the Commission "will go the limit within the law" in co-operating with and assisting State regulatory commissions.

R. B. Stevens of New Hampshire Begins Duties as Member of Federal Trade Commission.

Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire has entered on duty as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, having been appointed to the position June 9 by President Roosevelt, the Commission announced on July 11, continuing:

His new position will not be the first which Mr. Stevens has had with the Federal Trade Commission, he having served as a member of its legal staff in the early days of its organization. Mr. Stevens also was Vice-Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board and American representative on the Allied Maritime Transport Council, London and Paris in 1917-18. He represented his home districts of New Hampshire both in the State and National House of Representatives, having resided in Landaff, N. H.

Appointment of Commissioner Stevens restores to the Commission its full membership of five Commissioners.

Plan for Re-organization of Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank.

Several important holders of bonds of the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank, which is in receivership, have already indicated their willingness to co-operate in the plan of re-organization proposed by Gertler, Devlet & Co., Michael J. Devlet stated, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of July 21 which also had the following to say regarding the re-organization plan:

Until a substantial part of the \$42,000,000 bonds and \$4,000,000 par value stock outstanding has been deposited, however, the plan, which hinges upon purchase of the assets of the Bank from the receivers, will not become operative.

Bonds of the Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank—the second largest in the system—currently are selling around 36, compared with a low this year of 13. Under the proposed plan, holders who choose to withdraw from the situation rather than receive new 20-year 4½% bonds of a face value equal to two-thirds of the face value of present bonds plus four shares of common stock of the new corporation for each \$1,000 face value of present bonds will receive 40 for their bonds. Shares of new common stock which would otherwise have been issued to such holders would be issued to Gertler, Devlet & Co., who would transfer to each depositing stockholders one share of new common for each five old shares deposited; shares remaining after such distribution would constitute the reorganization manager's compensation.

"Interests of the security holders should come first," Mr. Devlet stated. "We have supplied holders with exceptionally complete information in connection with our announcement of this plan of reorganization. Our aim will be to provide for maximum realization of the assets of this bank through conservation and orderly liquidation instead of forced liquidation." The plan probably cannot become operative before next December.

Rate of Interest on New Mortgage Loans by Federal Land Banks Reduced to 5%—Reduction to 4½% Under Emergency Farm Mortgage Act To Apply on Payments Through National Farm Loan Associations.

The basic rate of interest on new first mortgage loans by the Federal Land Banks was reduced to 5% through an order issued July 11, by Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, with the approval of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. The order is effective immediately, it was stated in an announcement July 11 by the Farm Credit Administration, which also said:

The new rate will not apply, however, on interest payments to be made within the next five years as the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 provides for a reduction to 4½% for that period of the interest payments on all mortgages, both old and new, made through National farm loan associations. This new emergency rate also became effective to-day.

The 5% rate will apply to all loan contracts made by the Land Banks beginning to-day and will affect interest payments subsequent to the emergency five-year period.

The Farm Loan Act provides that each Land Bank may charge a rate of interest equal to the rate of the last series of bonds issued by the Bank, plus a charge for administration and profits not to exceed 1%. The Land Bank Commissioner, however, has the power to review and alter these rates with the object of making them uniform so far as possible.

Two banks, those at New Orleans, La., and Columbia, S. C., have had a rate of 6% per annum prior to to-day, while the rate of the other 10 banks has been 5½%. To-day's order establishes a uniform rate for all the banks. It is based on the issue of bonds of the new consolidated series bearing 4% interest guaranteed by the Treasury, which was authorized by the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act.

Stockholders of St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank Not Individually Liable on Joint Holdings — Court Rules State Law Is Superseded by Federal Act.

Seven stockholders of the St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank are not each individually liable to assessment on their joint holdings, Federal Judge Faris of St. Louis ruled on July 7, according to a dispatch to the "Kansas City Star" which went on to say:

The stockholders were sued by C. N. Patridge of Kansas City, a bondholder, who sought to assess them on their holdings under the double liability clause.

Patridge's petition contended that shortly before the bank went into receivership the defendants transferred their stock to the Land Bank Securities Corporation. The Corporation, the petition stated, was in reality a partnership and therefore each of the partners was individually liable for the total debts of the partnership.

Judge Faris, however, ruled that the State law governing liability of partners had been superseded by a Federal law limiting liability. The ruling was made on the motion of the defendants to strike out a part of the petition which asked that each of the defendants be assessed \$950,400, the par value of the 9,504 shares of stock held by them.

Warning to Bondholders of Joint Stock Land Banks Against Inequitable Reorganization Plans—Brochure Comprising "Study in Equities" Issued by Gertler, Devlet & Co.

Pointing out that "the radical amendment of the Federal Farm Loan Act of March 24 1923 by the Farm Credit Act of May 12 1933 expanded the functions of the Federal Land Banks and drastically curtailed the activities of the Joint Stock Land Banks. Gertler, Devlet & Co., states that the new law prohibits Joint Stock Banks from issuing bonds or making new loans except such as are necessary and incidental to the refinancing of existing loans. The law further provides for the orderly liquidation of each Joint Stock Land Bank.

"Bondholders however should not be too perturbed," says the firm in its brochure just published, entitled Joint Stock Land Banks, a Study in Equities. Stockholders of individual banks they note, are interested in realizing a return on their investments, accordingly, inequitable reorganization plans will be offered the bondholders of the weaker banks in order that outstanding bonds may be purchased by the bank at drastically depreciated values. They further state that bond holders should seek the counsel of unbiased authorities before parting with their bonds, as precedent has unmistakably indicated that even in liquidating insolvent Joint Stock Banks, bondholders have fared relatively well, realizing on the average, better than 60 cents on the dollar par value of bonds outstanding. They add:

Contrary to opinion, these banks do not have a poor record, having survived a 10 year uninterrupted period of deflation and depression in agriculture—a record really that will be difficult for commercial banks to match and, incidentally, for industrial and railroad companies, foreign governments or city real estate, as well.

In case of the stronger banks, of which there are a number, amply fortified against a continuance of untoward economic circumstances, interest payments without doubt, said the firm, will be continued and in case of liquidation outstanding bonds should be paid off at par.

Members of the firm of Gertler, Devlet & Co., have specialized in Land Bank securities since the original Farm Loan Act of 1916 established the Land Bank System. In the past several months they have developed indices with which to compare the individual Joint Stock Land Banks. These indices include Operating Index, Relative Worth Index, Asset Value Index, Liquidating Value Index, when applied enable the weighing and determining bond equities of any specific Joint Stock Bank.

"Blanket" Code for Industry and Business Approved by President Roosevelt—Issued Under National Industrial Recovery Act in Effort to Increase Purchasing Power and Employment Pending Adoption of Specific Codes.

Approval by President Roosevelt of a "blanket" code of competition for all business and industry in an effort to effect an immediate increase in the Nation's purchasing power as well as to increase employment was announced on July 20, when the new Code, issued under the title of the "President's Re-employment Agreement" was made public. The issuance of the "blanket" code was forecast on July 19, following a meeting of the Cabinet Recovery Board which was reported to have endorsed the program formulated by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator. After completing the code, General Johnson submitted it to President Roosevelt for his endorsement. The voluntary agreement which business and industry is asked to adopt, would be made immediately effective and would continue in force pending the adoption of specific codes for each industry. After the meeting of the Cabinet Recovery Board on July 19, Secretary Roper, the Chairman, made the following announcement:

Certain procedure and forms for carrying out this procedure were given careful consideration and approved, subject to some minor changes suggested by the Department of Justice and the Secretary of Agriculture. The forms, with the suggested changes, are in possession of General Johnson and will be given out by him.

According to Washington advices July 20 to the New York "Herald Tribune" the President's decision to approve the plan was reached that night after a long final conference in the study adjoining his bedroom with Brigadier-General Hugh S. Johnson, who took his final draft of the voluntary agreement to the White House after all objections to the

program raised in the special Industrial Recovery Board of Cabinet members had been eliminated. The advices continued:

"Truce On Selfishness."

The form of agreement was made public soon after, with an explanation designated Bulletin No. 3 of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, which characterized it as "a truce on selfishness." The proposed agreement amounts to a pledge which will be mailed to the 5,000,000 employers of the United States to be signed and delivered to the Government to show that industry and business, large and small, joins in the push to bring purchasing power up to the level of production and prices as they have risen in the last three months.

It will be in the hands of all employers by next Thursday [July 27] under instructions sent out to all postmasters throughout the country. The pledge will be followed by a publicity campaign of nation-wide proportions to arouse the American people to get behind the program and push it to success without stint.

The re-employment drive will be carried on for a period of five months, that is, from August 1 to December 31, and the pledge of the employer under the agreement will extend for that period unless terminated earlier by the approval of a detailed code of fair competition covering his specific industry.

What the President Asks.

Briefly, by this agreement "to raise wages, create employment and thus increase purchasing power and restore business," the President requests the co-operation of the industry and business of America to do the following things:

- Employ none under the age of 16 years.
- To limit the work hours of the white collar and the service workers to 40 hours a week and maintain the operation of stores at a minimum of 52 hours.
- Make the factory work-week not more than 35 hours except that the 44-hour week may be averaged over any six weeks' period, not employing workers more than eight hours a day. The maximum hours are not applied to employees in establishments not employing more than two persons or in towns of less than 2,500 population, registered pharmacists and members of profession or executives receiving more than \$35 a week.

Minimum Wage Set.

Create a wage minimum of \$15 in large cities for the white collar and service employees and \$14.50 and \$14 in smaller cities, according to population, with a minimum of \$12 for towns of 2,500 or less.

Provide a minimum wage of not less than 40 cents an hour for labor unless the wages of 1929 for the class was less, and in no event less than 30 cents an hour. The minimum is guaranteed whether the employee is compensated by piecework or not.

Maintain the compensation now in excess of minimum wages and increase the pay for such employment by equitable readjustment.

Not to use "subterfuge" to frustrate the spirit of the agreement.

Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold over the prices of July 1 by more than the actual increases in production and replacement of taxes resulting from the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

To support and patronize any who have signed the agreement and are listed as members of the National Recovery Administration.

The agreement also includes a provision for adjustment of contracts signed prior to July 16.

September 1 Is Deadline.

A virtual deadline of September 1 was set for the submission of codes by agreement within industries. After that date, the bulletin announced, the President will order hearings to develop codes for industries which have not succeeded in agreeing on drafts of their own.

As approved by the President the agreement was made public as follows:

To every employer:

- 1.—This agreement is part of a nation-wide plan to raise wages, create employment, and thus increase purchasing power and restore business. That plan depends wholly on united action by all employers. For this reason I ask you as an employer to do your part by signing.
- 2.—If it turns out that the general agreement bears unfairly on any group of employers they can have that straightened out by presenting promptly their proposed Code of Fair Competition.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

President's Re-Employment Agreement.

(Authorized by Section 4-A, National Industrial Recovery Act.)

During the period of the President's emergency re-employment drive, that is to say, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 1933, or to any earlier date of approval of a Code of Fair Competition to which he is subject, the undersigned hereby agrees with the President as follows:

(1) After Aug. 31 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mechanical industries) for not to exceed three hours per day, and those hours between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

(2) Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, service or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, establishment or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than 40 hours in any one week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below 52 hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

(3) Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum week of 35 hours until Dec. 31 1933, but with the right to work a maximum week of 40 hours for any six weeks within this period and not to employ any worker more than eight hours in any one day.

(4) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population which towns are not part of a larger trade area; nor to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their profession; nor to employees in a managerial or executive capacity, who now receive more than \$35 per week; nor to employees on emergency maintenance and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production, but, in any such special case, at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum. Population for the purposes of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 Federal census.

(5) Not to pay any of the classes of employees mentioned in paragraph (2) less than \$15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city, nor less than \$14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2,500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20%, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of \$12 per week.

(6) Not to pay any employees of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piecework performance.

(7) Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement, which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

(9) Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the date hereof over the price on July 1 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement, or invoice costs of merchandise since July 1 1933, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

(10) To support and patronize establishments which also have signed this agreement and are listed as members of the N. R. A. (National Recovery Administration).

(11) To co-operate to the fullest extent in having a code of fair competition submitted by his industry at the earliest possible date and in any event before Sept. 1 1933.

(12) Where, before June 16 1933, the undersigned had contracted to purchase goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of this agreement, the undersigned will make an appropriate adjustment of said fixed price to meet any increase in cost caused by the seller having signed this President's re-employment agreement or having become bound by any code of fair competition approved by the President.

(13) This agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a Code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N. R. A. so elects, upon submission of a Code to which the undersigned is subject and substitution of any of its provisions for any of the terms of this agreement.

(14) It is agreed that any person, who wishes to do his part in the President's re-employment drive by signing this agreement but who asserts that some particular provision hereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain the benefits hereof by signing this agreement and putting it into effect and then, in a petition approved by a representative trade association of his industry, or other representative organization designated by N. R. A., may apply for a stay of such provision pending a summary investigation by N. R. A., if he agrees in such application to abide by the decision of such investigation. This agreement is entered into pursuant to Section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and subject to all the terms and conditions required by Sections 7 (a) and 10 (b) of that act.

Dated _____ 1933.

(Sign here) _____

(Name) _____

(Official position) _____

(Firm and corporation name) _____

(Industry or trade) _____

(Number of employees at the date of signing) _____

(Street) _____

(Town or city) _____

(State) _____

Object of "Blanket" Agreement for Industry and Business Indicated by Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson—In Addition to and Not in Place of Codes—District Recovery Boards and State Recovery to Be Created.

Incident to the issuance of the so-called "blanket" code—or the President's Re-employment Agreement—Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, gave out the following explanation of the President's Re-employment Agreement, according to United Press advices from Washington to the New York "World Telegram":

1. Names.

To save space and time, we will call the National Industrial Recovery Act NIRA, and the National Recovery Administration, NRA.

2. Industrial Self-Government.

Bulletin No. 2, dated June 19 1933, shows how to submit codes of fair competition under NIRA, Sec. 3.

(A) It permits industries and trade associations to organize for self-government, to increase employment and improve labor conditions, to wipe out unfair practices, to discipline themselves and to stabilize their operations.

Nothing will be permitted to slow up that process. It must go fast if business is to do for itself and for the country the great good offered by NIRA. It will proceed as promptly as codes can come in and be heard.

Nothing in this bulletin and nothing in our plans or statements change that process, which will go on without any regard whatever to the new and additional plan set forth in this bulletin (No. 3).

3. Codes and Agreements Distinguished.

But swift-moving changes require swift action. A rapid rise in prices and mass production is going on. Mass purchasing power must rise as

fast. The President has stated his policy to do this by prompt shortening of the work-week and raising of wages for the shorter week.

Rules governing hours and wages of labor must be included in every code and codes must continue to come along, as fast as possible. But whole industries must organize and have many conferences before codes can be worked out, and that takes a long time.

In this national emergency, we cannot delay broad re-employment while we wait for codes. If we are not to have a set-back in our returning prosperity, and if we are to take this chance to get out of this depression, we must act more quickly to get more and fatter pay envelopes to our workers.

We can do this under Section 4 (A) NIRA, which, in addition to codes, permits trade groups and also individual employers to make agreements with the President himself to do their part in this great effort. We are going to use this additional power.

This bulletin sets forth this swifter plan which is in addition to (and not in place of) codes. These new Presidential agreements should be sent in by all individual employers at once, as provided in Bulletin No. 3 NRA.

4. Time Limit on Codes.

In order to assist these trades and industries which are not sufficiently organized to present their codes in representative fashion and to help compose the difficult problems in other trades and industries, where economic differences have delayed the submission of codes, it is assumed that to all trades or industries which have not submitted codes under Section 3 (A) by Sept. 1 1933, the President will begin to hold hearings under Section 3 (D) as fast as proper notice can be given and hearings arranged.

So much for codes:—The plan to create nationwide re-employment by Presidential agreements is as follows:—

5. Re-employment Drive.

A truce on selfishness. Before Labor Day—six weeks away—it is possible to solve the problem of re-employment through individual agreements with the President. But to do this the country must act quickly, vigorously and boldly, as one man—get together in one powerful effort—declare a truce on selfishness.

In this mass attack on depression there is a clear-cut part for every group. Members of each group are invited to become members of NRA on the plan set forth in this bulletin.

The employers' part is to act at once and all together to submit and scrupulously comply with agreements with the President to shorten hours and raise wages and to co-operate with employees in peaceful adjustment of differences. The way to make these agreements is shown in Paragraph 7.

The employees' part is to do their best on the job and to co-operate with NRA and employers in peaceful adjustment of differences. More can be done now for workers through this co-operation of 125,000,000 people than can ever be done by discord and dispute.

The public's part—and especially the part of women (who control the bulk of buying)—is to support all those employers and employees who do their parts to put breadwinners back to work.

6. Employers' Badge.

For the public to do its part, it must know which employers have done their part to put people back to work by making these agreements with the President and by codes.

Every industry and every employer who has agreed with the President on this plan, or who has had approved a code covering the vital subject of re-employment, will be enrolled as a member of NRA and given a certificate and a government badge showing the seal of NRA and the words: "Member NRA. We do our part."

It will be authorized to show this badge on all its equipment, goods, communications and premises. Lists of all employers authorized to use this badge will be on file at all post offices so that any misrepresentation by unauthorized use of NRA badges can be prevented.

7. Employers' Agreements.

During the three days beginning July 27, letter carriers will deliver at each place of business a message from the President, accompanied by a copy of the form for the President's re-employment agreement; a certificate of compliance form, and a return envelope addressed to the District Office of the Department of Commerce. Any employer who has not received this material by July 29 can obtain it from his local postmaster.

Each employer who wants to do his part will sign the agreement and mail it in the return envelope.

On or after Aug. 1, each employer who has signed his agreement and put it into effect may sign the certificate of compliance, take it to his post office and receive the posters, &c., which evidence his membership in the NRA.

The district offices of the Department of Commerce will prepare each week a list of agreements received from each town, and will send one copy to Washington and one copy to the post office, where it will be posted for public inspection. Postmasters will send certificates of compliance to the district offices, where they will be checked off against the list.

8. Consumers' Badge.

Every consumer in the United States who wishes to co-operate in the President's re-employment drive and be considered as a member in NRA may at any time after Aug. 1 1933, go to the authorized establishment in his locality (to be announced later) and sign a statement of co-operation, as follows:

"I will co-operate in re-employment by supporting and patronizing employers and workers who are members of NRA."

Any such signer will then be given and may thereafter use insignia of membership in NRA.

9. District Boards.

There is hereby created one district recovery board of seven members for each district of the Department of Commerce to be appointed by the President. The board will consist of one person prominent in each manufacture, retail trade, wholesale trade, banking, farming, labor and social service who is willing to volunteer his services without compensation.

The local district manager of the Department of Commerce will serve as secretary of the board. The board will consider, advise and report to NRA on the progress of the execution of NIRA and will pass upon such matters as shall be referred to it for action by NRA.

10. State Boards.

There is hereby created for each State a State recovery board of nine members from each State to be appointed by the President. The board shall serve without compensation and shall select its chairman and secretary from among its own members.

The memberships will be truly representative of commercial, industrial, labor and civic interest of each State. The State boards will advise and report upon the execution of NIRA in their States and receive and act upon all matters referred to them by NRA or by their district boards.

Each Governor will be notified of the appointment of the State Board and it will meet at the call of the Governor. At the first meeting it will organize and decide upon and promulgate its own rules and procedure.

11. State Council.

There is hereby created, to be organized by and to serve in co-operation with each State Board, a State Recovery Council. Upon application to the State Recovery Board by any State labor, manufacturing, trade, civic, social-service or welfare association, organization or club, the presiding officer thereof is entitled, ex-officio, to membership on the State Recovery Council.

The function of the council is to recommend to the Board any necessary action with regard to the organization presided over by any member of the council, to request the services of the Board and of NRA in any proper matter to the end of perfecting and strengthening any such organization and to assist to make available to the administration of NRA the services of any such organization.

12. Policy and Purpose.

There is no force here except conscience and opinion. This is an appeal to those good instincts of our people which have never been besought in vain. But it is not a ballyhoo campaign.

The plan is new; the agreement is not simple and a thorough public program of explanation is needed and will be carried out.

After four years of hopeless and seemingly helpless suffering and inaction, it would be unforgivable not to open to the country the chance it now has under this law to unite once more to overcome an emergency and, it may be, to defeat depression.

This is a test of patriotism. It is the time to demonstrate the faith of our fathers and our belief in ourselves. We are a people disciplined by democracy to a self-control—sufficient to unite our purchasing power—our labor—our management power to carry out this great national covenant with vigor, with determination but with the calm composure and fair play which should always mark the American way.

President Roosevelt, in Series of Executive Orders, Extends Provisions of Cotton Textile Code to Silk, Rayon, Cotton Thread and Throwing Industries—Minor Alterations Made in Cotton Code, Which Became Effective July 17.

The cotton textile code, which had already received the approval of President Roosevelt and which became effective on July 17, was extended so that similar regulations would immediately apply to the rayon, cotton thread, silk and throwing, or thread-twisting industries. This was done by the President in Executive orders signed on July 16, while in another order the President required objecting business groups within these industries to file petitions for an open hearing on their objections within ten days, or subject themselves to penalties for violation of the code. Another Executive order approved on July 16 provides that the 23% of the cotton textile industry which did not accept the code authorized by the Recovery Administration will be given ten days within which to present their arguments against it, and after July 26 they will be subject to the penalties provided by the Industrial Recovery Act. The President also made a few minor modifications of a technical nature in the cotton textile code, including a rewriting of the clause on higher wage levels so that it now provides that no worker in the upper classifications shall receive less pay for forty hours than he formerly received for the longer work week. It was also provided that higher wages shall bear the same relation to the new minimum that they did to the old and that mill office workers shall be employed an average of forty hours a week over a six months' period, instead of a flat forty hours each week. The cotton textile industry formally signified its approval of the President's requirements, thus giving them the same force as the original code.

The text of the various Executive orders relating to industrial codes which were issued on July 16 by President Roosevelt follows:

1.—Extending Authority of the Administrator.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16 1933, and in supplement to my Executive order of June 16 1933, appointing Hugh S. Johnson to be Administrator for Industrial Recovery under Title I of said Act, and appointing a special Industrial Recovery Board, I hereby authorize the Administrator, subject to the general approval of the Special Industrial Recovery Board, to appoint the necessary personnel on a permanent basis and to fix their compensation and to conduct such hearing and to exercise such other functions as are vested in me by Title I of said Act, except the approval of codes, or making of agreements, or issuance of licenses, or exercise of powers conferred in Section 3 (e), Section 8 (b), Section 9 and Section 10.

2.—Respecting Appeals from Codes.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16 1933, I hereby prescribe the following regulation modifying any previous order inconsistent therewith:

Any code of fair competition approved by me shall be deemed in full force and effect on the effective date as stated in the code; but after the approval of a code and as an incident to the immediate enforcement thereof, hearings may be given by the Administrator or his designated representative to persons (hereby defined to include natural persons, partnerships, associations or corporations) who have not in person or by representative participated in establishing or consenting to a code, but who are directly affected thereby and who claim that applications of the code in particular instances are unjust to them and who apply for an exception to or exemption from or modification of the code.

Such persons so applying, within ten days after the effective date of the code, shall be given an opportunity for a hearing and determination of the issue raised prior to incurring any liability to enforcement of the code, and the administrator shall, if justice requires, stay the application of the code to all similarly affected pending a determination by me of the issues raised.

3.

In supplement to an application filed for approval of a code of fair competition for the rayon-weaving industry, the applicants have requested immediate approval of certain provisions, and after due consideration, acting under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, I agree with the applicants who have filed said code for the rayon-weaving industry, that the provisions of Section V, Paragraphs A, B, D and E. which are identical with corresponding provisions in the cotton textile code, approved by me July 9 1933, should be made effective on July 17 1933, which is the effective date of the cotton textile code, and I hereby approve of said provisions of said code for the rayon-weaving industry subject to the interpretation and conditions imposed by me on my approval of the corresponding provisions of said cotton textile code, and subject further to such revision or modification as I may find proper after a hearing has been held on said code of fair competition for the rayon-weaving industry, now set for July 25 1933.

4.—Regarding Throwing Industry.

In supplement to an application filed for approval of a code of fair competition for the throwing industry, the applicants have requested immediate approval of certain provisions of said code, with amendments thereto, and after due consideration, acting under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, I agree with the applicants who have filed said code for the throwing industry, that the provisions of Section III, IV, V, IX, which, as amended, are identical with corresponding provisions in the cotton textile code, approved by me July 9 1933, should be effective as amended on July 17 1933, which is the effective date of the cotton textile code, and I therefore hereby approve of said provisions of said code for the throwing industry, as amended, subject to the interpretations and conditions imposed by me on my approval of the corresponding provisions of said cotton textile code and subject further to such revisions or modifications as I may find proper after a hearing has been held on said code of fair competition for the throwing industry now set for July 25 1933.

5.—Regarding Cotton Thread Industry.

In supplement to an application filed for approval of a code of fair competition for the cotton thread industry, the applicants have requested immediate approval of certain provisions, and after due consideration, acting under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, I agree with the applicants who have filed said code for the cotton thread industry that the provisions of Title 2, Paragraphs 3 and 6, and the provisions of Title 3, Paragraphs 4 and 5, which are identical with corresponding provisions in the cotton textile code, approved by me July 9 1933, should be made effective on July 17 1933, which is the effective date of the cotton textile code, and I, therefore, hereby approve of said provisions of said code for the cotton thread industry, subject to the interpretations and conditions imposed by me on my approval of the corresponding provisions of said cotton textile code, and subject further to such revisions or modifications as I may find proper after a hearing has been held on said code of fair competition for the cotton thread industry.

6.—Regarding Silk Industry.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16 1933, and pending action upon a code of fair competition to be presented by the Silk Association of America,

I agree with the Committee representing the broadsilk and rayon weavers division, the ribbon division and the woven label division, the converters division, the special fabrics division of the Silk Association of America, that they shall be bound beginning July 17 by the provisions of the cotton textile industry code as set forth in the telegram, dated July 14, offering this agreement to the President of the United States, pursuant to Section 4 of the National Recovery Act, which telegram is signed by Henry H. Stehli, James C. Black, Paul C. Deby, Sol C. Moss, Ramsay Peugnet, George C. Sommoripa, and addressed to Mr. Nelson Slater, Deputy Administrator, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., with the express understanding that this agreement is subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

7.—Changing Textile Code.

A code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry has been heretofore approved by order of the President dated July 9 1933, on certain conditions set forth in such order. The applicants for said code have now requested the withdrawal of Condition 12 of said Order providing for the termination of approval at the end of four months unless expressly renewed, have accepted certain other conditions, have proposed amendments to the code, to effectuate the intent of the remaining conditions, and have requested that final approval be given to the code as so amended and on such conditions.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16 1933, on the report and recommendation of the Administrator and on consideration,

It is ordered that the conditions heretofore imposed as to the termination of approval of the code is now withdrawn and that the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry is finally approved with the conditions so accepted and with the amendments so proposed as set forth in Schedule A, attached hereto.

On July 17 the rayon weaving industry filed with General Hugh S. Johnson a code of fair competition limiting hours of work to forty hours a week and fixing a minimum wage of \$12 a week for workers in the South and \$13 a week in the North. Hearings on this code were set for July 25, and in the meantime the industry will operate under the cotton textile code, as provided in the Executive orders of July 16. The agreement was filed by the Executive Committee of the National Rayon Weavers' Association, a group representing manufacturers consuming approximately 70% of the rayon and other synthetic yarn woven into fabrics of synthetic fiber yarn warps, and operating a majority of the looms engaged on such fabrics.

Cotton Textile Code Under National Industrial Recovery Act Should Result in Putting 100,000 Additional Employees to Work, According to George A. Sloan of Cotton Textile Institute—Declares Industry Must Work Under the Act to End Emergency.

On July 17, when the cotton textile code (the first under the National Industrial Recovery Act) became operative,

George A. Sloan, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, observed that "the cotton textile industry has thus taken its courage in its hands." Mr. Sloan added:

It has blocked out a plan of operations on its sector of the industrial front and to-day putting that plan into effect advances as the spearhead of the attack under the Act. Its plan should result in putting an additional 100,000 employees to work. Through this additional payroll and minimum wage rates and through adjustments the industry will make a marked contribution to an increase in general consumer purchasing power. All this together with reduced weekly hours of employees to aid in reducing unemployment means a heavy increase in our costs.

Such a far-reaching, bold plan inevitably involves tremendously difficult immediate problems of adjustment to every unit in the industry. It is not merely a matter of convenience, it is a matter of immediate hardship in one form or another to practically every unit. Too much cannot be paid for the spirit in which these hardships, which from the nature of the case as in war time, can not be distributed with anything like exact equality, are being undertaken. It is this industry's contribution toward meeting the emergency and securing a return of general welfare to all.

Mr. Sloan also said:

The very passage of this Act, with its potentialities, went far to restore immediate hope and confidence. It stimulated buying and the re-stocking at the abnormally low prices by indicating that the bottom in price had been reached and that an advance both in price and purchasing power, through the operation of the Act, was to be expected. But it would be a fatal mistake to let speculative profits in the stock and commodity markets make us return to the psychology of 1929. The real problem of restoring consumer purchasing power and wiping out unemployment lies ahead. It isn't enough to have the Act. Industry must actually work under the Act to end the emergency. Someone must pioneer.

The cotton textile industry gave broad powers to a committee to work out a plan. It was fortunate in having as its representatives a group of men representative of every branch of the industry who put all personal considerations and interests aside and worked out a plan in co-operation with the Recovery Administration with a single eye to the welfare of the industry as a whole and the contribution which it could make to the general welfare in this time of national emergency. The committee was able to reach a result because of the broad confidence and support it received from stockholders, management and employees of the mills in presenting a code under the Act, promotive of their interests and that of the public.

Wool Textile Code Submitted to Recovery Administration—Sets Minimum Wage of 35 Cents an Hour and Maximum Week of 40 Hours in North—32½ Cents Fixed as Minimum Hourly Wage in South—Child Labor Prohibited—Letter from National Wool Association to Gen. Johnson.

The wool textile industry submitted its code of fair competition to the National Recovery Administration in Washington on July 15, on the same day as the code from the steel industry was filed for approval. The wool code provides a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour or \$14 for a 40-hour week in the North, and 32½ cents, or \$13, for the same week in the South. Maximum hours of labor are set at 40-hours per week, except in the case of certain specified classes of workers, while hours of operation of machinery are limited to eighty hours per week. Employment of minors under sixteen years of age is prohibited. The "effective date" for the code is set at August 14 or, if it is not approved at least two weeks prior to that date, the second Monday after such approval. The other provisions of the code were summarized as follows in the New York "Times" on July 16:

High Points of the Wool Code.

It will apply to the manufacture of worsted men's wear, worsted women's wear, carded men's wear and women's wear, blankets, cotton warp fabrics, reworked wool, knitted woolen goods, worsted sales yarn (Bradford system), worsted sales yarn (French system), carded sales yarn and combing, wool scouring and carbonizing.

The code is to become effective on Aug. 12, or on the second Monday after President Roosevelt's approval should this not be given two weeks before Aug. 12.

It sets up a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour or \$14 a week for 40 hours of labor North of the Mason and Dixon line. South of the Mason and Dixon line the minimum rate is 32½ cents an hour, or \$13 a week of 40 hours.

No worker is to be employed more than 40 hours a week except repair shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, office, sales and supervisory staffs, shipping, watching and outside crews.

The code provides that no comb or spinning spindle, loom or knitting machine shall be operated for more than two shifts of 40 hours each a week.

The employment of any minor under the age of sixteen years is prohibited. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 229 Fourth Avenue, New York City, is designated the agency to receive reports from members of the industry and to transmit their substance to the President. The purpose of the reports is to check on the effectiveness of the code with respect to intelligent adjustment of hours, wages and productive capacity to changing consumer demand and industrial trends.

Provision is made for adjustment, to take care of increased costs due to the code, of contracts made prior to the effective date. The Association is to be the arbiter in cases where the parties cannot agree on adjustments, either as to additional costs or the need of more time to fulfill contract obligations.

The application for approval of the code was accompanied by the following letter from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to General Hugh S. Johnson:

"By this application for approval of a preliminary code submitted herewith dealing chiefly with matters of employment as you have suggested, the wool textile industry, through this association, offers its wholehearted support toward accomplishment of the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The code provides for a shorter work week for employes, which will increase the total number of employes; for higher minimum wages for the shorter week than those now generally prevailing for a longer week; for a

limitation of the hours of operation of productive machinery, with a view to the adjustment of output to demand and to the stabilization of employment, and for the elimination of any employment of minors below the age of 16. We understand that these objectives are the first and immediate concern of the Administration and we desire to co-operate in their attainment in our industry.

"The cost of the products of the industry will be materially increased by the larger wage cost per unit of product resulting from the establishment of this code. We realize, however, that our action in becoming subject to the code is part of the large program of the Administration looking toward the prompt increase of purchasing power and the general improvement of economic conditions. We stand ready to go forward in this industry with the initial step toward the success of this vital effort.

"We have endeavored to gather together all available data bearing upon the subjects which we have dealt with in the code. Existing data concerning present and past operations and such additional facts as could be secured without unduly delaying the submission of this code are not sufficient to allow intelligent dealing with long range economic planning for this industry. To this end we have provided in the code for a broad program of factual information as the future basis for suggesting modifications of or supplements to this code.

"We must direct attention to the fact that the economic welfare of the employes in this field has been dependent, in considerable measure, upon the tariff on foreign importations. If the facts show that the increased cost of manufacture resulting from this code required proceedings under the section of the act providing for protection from undue importations of competing foreign products we expect that the necessary official action will be taken in order to preserve security of employment and to maintain the industry.

"Believing that our employes and customers on their part will loyally co-operate, we submit this code confident that the President, with the recommendation of yourself and your associates under the act, will hereafter approve such modifications thereof covering wages, hours of labor or of machinery, and such supplements to this code covering fair trade practices or other subjects, as will be necessary to enable this industry successfully to adjust production to changing demands, to stabilize employment and to serve its customers and the public.

"Respectfully submitted,

"The National Association of Wool Manufacturers."

By following directors: Harold S. Edwards, Walter Humphreys, Lewis A. Hird, William H. Folwell, Abbot Stevens, Frederic W. Tipper, H. M. Ashby, A. E. Bonin, Marland C. Hobbs, Frank D. Levering, Albert O. Bowman, Rowe B. Metcalf, Percy Ainsworth, Louis Bachmann, F. C. Dumaine Jr., Curt F. Foorstmann, Norman J. Fox, Franklin W. Hobbs, Richard Lennihan, Allen R. Mitchell Jr., Addison L. Green, Millard D. Brown, Arthur S. Harding, Fred Wolstenholme, J. L. Hutcheson Jr., Charles F. H. Johnson, R. A. Julia, Austin T. Levy, William B. MacColl, J. L. Meader, Lionel J. Noah, W. S. Nutter, Moses Pendleton. By Harold S. Edwards, President.

Millinery Code Provides 40-Hour Week and Minimum Pay Ranging from 30 to 35 Cents an Hour—Employees Forbidden to Work in Their Homes.

A code of fair competition for the millinery industry was completed on July 19 by the National Millinery Council and forwarded to the National Recovery Administration in Washington. The code was submitted, it was said, on behalf of more than 80% of the manufacturers, importers and distributors of millinery throughout the country. It provides a maximum work week of 40 hours and a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour for workers in New York City; 32½ cents an hour in Chicago, and 30 cents an hour elsewhere. These minimums are said not to apply to skilled and semi-skilled workers. Employees are barred from doing any work in their homes.

Rayon Industry Submits Code Providing for Average Work Week of 40 Hours and Minimum Wage of \$13—Hearings to Be Held July 27.

The rayon and synthetic yarn industry submitted a tentative code of fair competition to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, on July 19, and it was immediately announced that hearings on the agreement would be held on July 27 at Washington. The code, which sets a 40-hour work week under a flexible schedule for periods of four weeks, also specifies a minimum wage of \$13. No employee who previously worked 48 hours weekly is to receive less pay for the 40-hour week. It was said the agreement represents 80% of the industry and that it was submitted after a meeting of the manufacturers held in New York City. A summary of the principal provisions of the code is given below as contained in Washington advices of July 19 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

"This code is based upon the fact that an inherent characteristic of the manufacture of synthetic yarns is that production must of necessity be continuous—the chemical and textile departments being in balance; thus any limitation of the hours of machinery cannot economically apply to the rayon and synthetic yarn industry and still have the industry survive."

The term "rayon and synthetic yarn" industry was defined to mean any manufacturer of such products from cellulose for the consuming and fabricating branches of the textile industry.

The code would take effect on the fourteenth day after approval by the President.

Employees who serve in executive, administrative, supervisory, sales and technical capacities would be excepted from the code.

A schedule of hours of labor is presented as follows:

"(a) The maximum hours of labor for employes shall be 40 per week, subject to the flexible provision that the average hours worked per week by any individual employe shall not exceed the maximum established when figured over a period of four weeks, except in cases of emergencies, in which latter event a record shall be made of the circumstances and reported as hereinafter provided.

"(b) Inasmuch as some manufacturers of this industry have already made some adjustments in hours and wages and have recently raised rates of pay, and inasmuch as this code now proposes in clause (a) next preceding to establish a uniform practice of 40 hours' maximum employment for employes, no employee after the effective date shall receive for the 40-hour period of work less compensation for said 40-hour period than was received or would have been received by said employee for 48 hours of labor as of May 1 1933; and on and after the effective date the minimum wage which shall be paid by employers in the rayon and synthetic yarn industry, whether based upon productive effort or efficiency or hourly rates, shall be at the rate of \$13.00 per week for 40 hours of labor, except apprentices during a period limited to six weeks shall be paid at the rate of 85% of the minimum wage specified herein."

Child labor under 16 years is barred.

The collective bargaining sections of the National Industrial Recovery Act are incorporated in the code.

Provision is made for the industry to set up an agency to check monthly the component industry members as to the observance of the code provisions.

Two Codes for Men's Clothing Industry Filed with Recovery Administration—Both Agree on 40-Hour Week, Minimum Wage Rates and Collective Bargaining Provisions—One Asks 20% Wage Increase Over July 1 Rates.

Two codes of fair competition for the men's and boys clothing industry have been presented to the National Recovery Administration. One was made public on July 14 by the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States, whose members are associated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The other code was prepared by the Industrial Recovery Association of Clothing Manufacturers, some of whose members operate under agreements with the United Garment Workers of America and some of whom operate open shops. Both codes have several salient points of agreement, such as the right of collective bargaining, the fixing of a maximum 40-hour work week and minimum wage rates. Principal differences between the two codes were noted as follows in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington on July 17:

Wages—The Clothing Manufacturers provide minimums of 35 cents an hour in the North and 32½ cents in the South, direct the maintenance of existing differentials for higher priced classes and an 80-cents-an-hour minimum for cutters. The Recovery Association proposes the 35 and 32½ cent rates, a 20% minimum increase above July 1 rates for all employes and 75% of the minimum for twelve weeks to beginners.

Hours—The Clothing Manufacturers provide a 40-hour work week of five days of eight hours each. The Recovery Association proposes a 40-hour week. Both would prohibit any employee from working for one or more employers for more hours.

Prices—The Clothing Manufacturers code prohibits sales below cost except during fixed seasonal clearance dates, directs the setting up of a uniform cost-accounting system and forbids manufacturers to contract for production below such costs. The Recovery Association forbids below-cost sales, price fixing among manufacturers and the use of bonuses and rebates unless uniform to all.

Labor—The Clothing Manufacturers embody the provision of the Recovery Act guaranteeing labor the right of collective bargaining. The Recovery Association does likewise, adding that non-union employees shall be free of coercion from labor unions. Both prohibit child labor and home work on garments. The Recovery Association proposes ultimate elimination of the "contract shop."

Unfair practices—The Clothing Manufacturers prohibit "the delivery of merchandise on consignment or memorandum" including making the distributor an agent of the manufacturer; forbid manufacturing on a "cut, make and trim basis," and prohibit the manufacture of garments obtained with funds advanced by the distributor. The Recovery Association prohibits the manufacture of garments with materials supplied by the distributor, requires uniform credit terms to all customers, and forbids sales on "consignment" by which in any way the seller retains a lien on the delivered goods.

The Clothing Manufacturers forbid enticing employes from competitors. The Recovery Association condemns false labeling, false advertising, commercial bribery and defamation of competitors.

Administrative Agency—The Clothing Manufacturers would set up a committee of its association with three persons named by the Federal Administrator as a "planning and fair practice agency." The Recovery Association would create an "administrative and advisory agency" of five members elected by its association, five by the Clothing Manufacturers and one named by the Federal Administrator.

Steel Code Submitted to Recovery Administration—Nation's Key Industry Formulates Agreement Stipulating 15% Pay Increase for Skilled Workers and 40-Hour Week—Minimum Wage Specified at 25 to 40 Cents an Hour, According to District—Many Companies Place Wage Increase in Effect Immediately—Eliminates "Pittsburgh Plus" Formula—Statement by Gen. Johnson.

The steel industry submitted to the National Industrial Recovery Administration its code of fair competition on July 15, and this act was hailed as perhaps the most important development thus far recorded in the Administration's recovery program, representing as it did the formulation of tentative regulations for the conduct of the Nation's key industry. The code contains an agreement for an immediate 15% increase in the wages of skilled employes, and a plan of maximum hours and minimum pay to spread further employment among unskilled workers. Under the code a 40-hour week would be set for the industry, while a minimum wage scale ranging from 25 to 40 cents an hour would

be specified, varying in 21 designated wage districts. The agreement also contained a long list of unfair trade practices which would be specifically prohibited not only under the penalties of the Industrial Recovery Act but also by the penal and liability provisions of the steel code itself. Furthermore the code would establish a new plan of price quotation within the industry, eliminating the old "Pittsburgh plus" formula and substituting therefor a system of regional computations. It would control output by means of a check on the installation of new machinery, although no other specific proposals for curtailment of production were listed. One of the most important provisions of the code is that it would commit the steel industry to the principle of the open shop, although it contains the sections of the Industrial Recovery Act which guarantee the right of collective bargaining by employees through representatives of their own selection and barring as a condition of employment any requirements that workers join or refrain from joining any organization. Specific provisions, however, were made for the recognition of company unions in any wage agreements which may be concluded under the code. The code carried a description of the Employee Representation Plan said now to be in force generally in steel plants and suggested that this plan be followed in the organization of employees for collective bargaining under the guarantees provided by the code. The steel code, said to have been agreed to by more than 90% of the ingot capacity of the country, was delivered to General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the Act, by Robert P. Lamont, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute. A broad outline of its principal provisions, as given in the New York "Times" on July 16, follows:

Main Provisions of the Steel Code.

Labor—Employees shall have the right to organize for collective bargaining and may not be compelled to join company unions. Plants have the right to employ non-union as well as union workers. Child labor is prohibited.

Hours—The industry adopts an average 40-hour week, and will continue the policy of spreading the work as far as possible.

Wages—An increase of 15% in wages is provided. Piece-workers' wages are to be readjusted to conform to the increase. Minimum rates for unskilled workers range from 40 cents an hour in the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Colorado districts, to 27 cents in the Birmingham district.

Production—There is no provision to control the volume of production, as the industry believes elimination of unfair practices automatically will eliminate overproduction.

Administration—Administration shall be by the Directors of the Iron and Steel Institute.

Prices—Members shall make no terms to purchasers more favorable than terms provided in code schedules.

Reports—Directors of the Institute have the power to call on members from time to time to submit reports and statistics on operations.

Penalty—A penalty of \$10 a ton on any product sold in violation of the code is prescribed.

Prices—Within ten days of the code's effective date members must file with Institute's Secretary a list of base prices of all their products. The Directors have power to fix fair base prices.

Discounts—Discounts of one-half of 1% for payment within ten days in the East and twenty-five days on the Pacific Coast are allowed.

Practices—Shipping on consignment will constitute unfair competition. Unfair practices include bribes, gifts, gratuities; procuring information concerning another member's business without his consent; pirating of designs and trade-marks; canceling or permitting cancellations of a contract except for fair consideration; disseminating false information concerning a competitor; inducing contract violations, and guaranteeing purchasers against price declines.

After receiving the tentative steel code on July 15, General Johnson issued the following statement:

The American Iron and Steel Institute has filed to-day the code of fair competition for this industry, which is stated to represent the wishes of substantially the entire industry.

The National Recovery Administration, in conformity with its established policy, has given no preliminary sanction to any part of this code. But it is appropriate to express my appreciation of the intensive and continuous work of the executives of the industry in the preparation of this code.

As I well know, they have been working practically night and day ever since the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act to bring the enterprises within this industry into agreement upon the presentation of this code.

Recognizing the difficulties involved in dealing with the problems of this major industry, I want to say that not even in wartime have I seen a more wholehearted, patient and persistent effort on the part of the leaders of an industry to solve their internal problems and to bring about a solution which, in their judgment, would meet the needs of the present emergency.

Notice of a hearing upon this code will be issued next week, providing ample opportunity for all interested parties to be represented and heard.

In this connection let me point out that with the codes already filed, and those certain to be filed within the next few days, codes covering the major industries of the country will be under way in public hearings before the end of the month.

Almost immediately after the tentative steel code had been submitted, many of the largest steel companies in the country issued announcements that they would increase the basic pay of their workers by 15%, thus anticipating the increase provided for by the code. Such announcements came from a number of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, as well as from the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. the largest independents, as

well as from many others. On July 17 officials of steel companies estimated that employment in the industry has advanced 233% in July as compared with the first quarter of 1933 and that the increased purchasing power of the workers amounted to 283%. It was indicated on July 15 when the steel code was submitted, however, that organized labor was not satisfied with its collective bargaining features. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said that his organization would undoubtedly fight these provisions in the hearings before General Johnson.

Lumber Industry Submits Proposed Code of Fair Competition to Industrial Recovery Administration—Hearings to Start July 20—Work Week Set at 40 to 48 Hours and Minimum Hourly Wage Ranges from 22½ Cents to 45 Cents—General Johnson Intimates Hours Are Too Long and Pay Too Small.

A code of fair competition for the lumber industry was submitted to the National Industrial Recovery Administration on July 11 by a committee which stated that it represented 85% of the industry, and public hearings on the code began on July 20. The proposed code contains not only plans for control of production and prices, but also outlines a national conservation program for timber resources. The tentative code provides a varied maximum work schedule for the 25 industrial groups of 40, 44 and 48 hours weekly, and proposes a wage scale ranging from 22½c. to 45c. an hour. General Hugh S. Johnson, Industrial Administrator, said on July 11 that the proposed 48-hour week was too long even to merit consideration, and the wages of 22½c. an hour was far below what he regards as a minimum wage. Among the chief features of the lumber code are the following:

Maximum working week of 40, 44 and 48 hours, dependent on the branch and location of the industry.

Creation of an Emergency National Committee, which shall co-operate with representatives of the Recovery Administration, and which shall establish production quotas for the divisions of the lumber and timber products industries. This Committee could establish and "from time to time revise" minimum prices for products offered for sale. It would also report to the President if it considered that imports of lumber from abroad were coming into the country in such volume as to "render ineffective or seriously to endanger" the maintenance of the code.

The Emergency Committee is to ask for an immediate conference with the Secretary of Agriculture and with State officials in order to formulate a plan to prevent ruthless destruction of the forest preserves.

Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively and shall not be required as a condition of employment to join a company union.

Members of the Association shall not be permitted to sell to wholesalers or other distributors at prices less than the minimums agreed upon.

Minimum prices for the domestic sale of imported lumber shall not be lower than the prices specified for domestic products.

The code was submitted to the Industrial Recovery Administration by John D. Tennant, Chairman of the industry's Emergency National Committee. Remarks of General Johnson, after receiving the proposed code on July 11, were described as follows in a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times":

General Johnson received the code with the announcement that he would expect to modify some of its principal provisions in the "goldfish bowl" procedure of public hearings.

"While the hours of work and minimum wages in some regions are wholly unacceptable and will in no case be approved," he said, "and while production quotas and minimum prices will have to be shown to be fully justified and the interest of the public amply protected, and while there are other features which will require reconsideration, the hearing is called in the belief that provisions more in accord with announced policies of the Administration may develop in the proceeding."

General Johnson quoted Mr. Tennant to the effect that the industry now is far below its normal strength of 750,000 employees. He quoted an estimate, also, that the proposed code, if speedily approved, would increase payrolls by more than \$10,000,000 during the month of August.

The Administrator said in his announcement of the hearing that any person or group who could show reasonable interest in the effect of any provision of the proposed code would be heard.

He placed no time limit on the hearing, but said that it would run at least until July 25. All who have filed requests up until noon of July 24 would be heard, he said.

Two Codes of Fair Competition Filed by Hat Industry—Forty-Hour Week Adopted, Child Labor Prohibited and Minimum Wages Specified.

Two codes of fair competition for the hat industry were filed with the Industrial Recovery Administration at Washington on July 18. One was formulated by the Hat Institute, Inc., and the other by the Hatters Fur Cutters' Association, an organization affiliated with the Hat Institute. The hat manufacturing code, said to represent more than 75% of the industry, provides a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour for all workers, except learners during apprenticeship, miscellaneous minor help, cleaners and outside workers. Under the code, manufacturers whose compensation to employees is based on piece work will be required to change to a rate of pay by the hour. Child labor

is abolished, and a maximum 40-hour week is specified. The Hat Institute, Inc., is named as an administrative agency which may call for reports to enable it to determine whether members are conforming to the provisions of the code. Prices and terms must be published. The effective date of the code is fixed for Sept. 1 1933. If it has not been approved by the President two weeks prior to that date it will become effective on the second Monday following its approval.

The fur cutters' code is to be administered by an executive committee to be appointed by the President. It provides a 40-hour week, which, however, does not apply to office staffs, supervisors, foremen, engineers, electricians, repair-shop men, shipping crews, watchmen, cleaners and outside crews. A minimum wage of 35 cents an hour is set for men and 32½ cents an hour for women, although the minimum does not apply to learners, limited to 10% of the total number of employees, during a six weeks' apprenticeship. Child labor under 17 years of age is prohibited. Selling below cost of production is termed unfair competition.

Food Trade Heads Form Food Industries Advisory Board of Agricultural Administration—Conference Held at Instance of Charles J. Brand—Seek to Restore Prices.

On July 9 at Atlantic City, 29 executives of food handling, processing and distributing companies, representing, it is stated, the largest food industries of the nation, with a total business turnover of \$8,000,000,000 annually, completed a program for the conduct of their industry under the "new deal."

The conference was called by Charles J. Brand, Co-administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and it resulted in the setting up of the Food Industries Advisory Board of the Agricultural Administration, those participating selecting officers and an executive group. A dispatch from Atlantic City July 9 to the New York "Times," giving the foregoing information, further reported:

The action was in line with that being taken by all industries under the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act, key acts of President Roosevelt's "new deal" program, with an eye toward regulating hours, wages and prices and thus building up the nation's purchasing power through increased employment.

Under the agreement the Agricultural Adjustment Act, twin to the Industrial Recovery Act, is thrown into the limelight. Where the latter law aims to establish a market for wage earners, the agricultural measure is for the purpose of pulling the nation's 6,000,000 farmers and their 25,000,000 dependents back on their feet.

A "Partnership" Formed.

At the close of the conference Mr. Brand issued a statement in which he said:

"The new organization will be a partnership between Government and business. The President has placed the food industries under the Agricultural Administration, except for the labor and wage provisions, which fell under the Industrial Recovery Act.

"We already had our responsibility for raising the net income of the 6,000,000 farmers of the United States, which included the imposition of the processing tax, the reducing of acreage, the negotiating of marketing agreements, and other steps.

"Now we are to assume the responsibility of establishing a self-government in the food business. The final decision is our responsibility, but in approaching that decision we will need advice from men impressed with their responsibility for serving the Government.

"Twenty-nine of the busiest men in American business have agreed to serve the Government in this advisory way. Under their auspices an office will be opened in the Department of Agriculture, to which the Administration and business will be able to turn with confidence.

"The original group offers no more than a centre from which thousands of business men will be called to service."

Never since World War days has such a group been gathered in the food industry, Mr. Brand said.

After the main conference the members of the Board to-day broke up into committees and began consideration of what they called the first two pressing problems.

One, they said, is to help the farmer, through concerted action, in marketing his perishables so that he can avoid the usual tremendous losses. The other is to eliminate such factors of destructive competition as price-cutting and "loss-leaders," which by forcing down retail prices below cost force down also the farmer's return.

Membership of Board.

The members of the Board are:

EARL D. BABST, Chairman of the board, American Sugar Refining Co., New York.
 JAMES F. BELL, President, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.
 COLBY M. CHESTER, President, General Foods Corp., New York.
 J. S. CRUTCHFIELD, President, American Fruit Growers, Inc., Pittsburgh.
 R. R. DEUPREE, President, Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.
 ARTHUR C. DORRANCE, President, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N.J.
 S. M. FLICKINGER, President, S. M. Flickinger Co., Inc., Buffalo.
 A. F. GOODWIN, Chairman of the board, First National Stores, Somerville, Mass.
 JOHN A. HARTFORD, President, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., New York.
 HOWARD HEINZ, President, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh.
 A. T. JOHNSTON, President, Borden Co., New York.
 FRANCIS E. KAMPER, President, C. J. Kamper Grocery Co., Atlanta.
 JOSEPH H. KLINE, Housom Kline Co., Cleveland.
 M. LEE MARSHALL, Chairman of the board, Continental Baking Corp., New York.
 WILLIAM M. D. MILLER, President, Pennsylvania Grocers' Association, Allentown.
 G. M. MOFFETT, President, Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
 JOHN W. MOREY, President, Morey Mercantile Co., Denver.
 ALBERT H. MORRILL, President, Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., Cincinnati.
 WALWORTH PIERCE, President, S. S. Pierce Co., Boston.
 FREDERICK S. SNYDER, former Chairman of the board, Institute of American Meat Packers, Boston.

SYLVAN L. STIX, Vice-President, Seaman Brothers, New York.
 JOHN STUART, President, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago.
 G. F. SWIFT, President, Swift & Co., Chicago.
 CHARLES C. TEAGUE, President, California Fruit Growers' Co., Santa Paula, Calif.
 ROY E. TOMLINSON, President, National Biscuit Co., New York.
 KARL TRIEST, President, Haas Baruch & Co., Los Angeles.
 FRED WOLFERMAN, President, Fred Wolferman, Inc., Kansas City.
 LEONARD E. WOOD, President, California Packing Corp., San Francisco.
 SAMUEL ZEMURRAY, Managing Director, United Fruit Co., Boston.

Officers and Executive Board.

Officers were elected by the new Board as follows:

Chairman—R. R. Deupree.
 Treasurer—John Stuart.
 Secretary Pro Tem—Arthur C. Dorrance.
 Vice-Chairman—A. F. Goodwin, Howard Heinz and Fred Wolferman.

Administrative responsibility was voted to an executive board of seven—Colby M. Chester, Howard Heinz, Francis E. Kamper, Albert H. Morrill, Sylvan L. Stix, G. F. Swift and Samuel Zemurray. In addition, Mr. Deupree will serve ex officio and Gordon C. Corbaley of New York as his assistant, delegated to the Board by Mr. Brand as special representative of the Agricultural Administration.

Department of Interior Issues Rigid Oil Regulations—Provide for Drastic Federal Control Over All Shipments of Petroleum and Its Products to End "Bootleg" Production—Complete Records Required Under Provisions of Industrial Recovery Act.

Regulations designed to eliminate "bootlegging" in petroleum and its products were issued on July 15 by the Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act under which petroleum and its products are declared to be in inter-State and foreign commerce when in the course of shipment by rail, pipe line, water, truck or any other means between the States or to foreign countries. These regulations supplement the Executive Order by President Roosevelt on July 12, in which he prohibited the shipment in inter-State commerce of petroleum produced or withdrawn from storage in violation of State conservation laws. (The text of that order was given in our issue of July 15, page 409.) The new regulations made public by Secretary Ickes cover production in excess of proration quotas and the provisions of the law prescribing conservation measures limiting petroleum output. Violation of the regulations is in every instance a separate offense subject to the penalties fixed in the Industrial Recovery Act. The text of the regulations follows:

I.

Under the terms of the aforesaid Act and orders, petroleum or the products thereof is in inter-State and foreign commerce (1) when petroleum or any of the products thereof is in the course of shipment or transportation by rail, pipe line, water, truck, or any other means of conveyance from any State, Territory or District of the United States to any other State, Territory or District of the United States, or to a foreign country; or (2) when petroleum or any of the products thereof is in any quantity or in any manner commingled with petroleum or the products thereof some part of which is in the course of such shipment or transportation, regardless of how such commingling occurs during the various processes of shipment or refining. Excess production of petroleum or the products thereof under said Act and orders includes petroleum produced in excess of proration quotas, oil-gas ratio requirements or any other purported conservation measure which tends to limit, directly or indirectly, the production of petroleum or the products thereof.

II.

Any producer, operator, lessee, royalty owner, or other person, natural or artificial, having an interest in any petroleum producing property, or possessing any right, title or interest in petroleum or the products thereof, who shall ship, transport, or deliver to another for shipment or transportation or shall acquiesce in the procuring or conspire with any other persons, natural or artificial, to procure the transportation in inter-State or foreign commerce of any petroleum or the products thereof; or any person, natural or artificial, who shall receive for shipment or transportation in inter-State and foreign commerce, or shall purchase for shipment in inter-State and foreign commerce any petroleum or the products thereof, with the knowledge that such petroleum was produced or withdrawn from storage in violation of any law, or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder by any Board, Commission, Officer, or other duly authorized agency of a State, shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of Section 9 (c) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67, 73d Congress), and the orders and regulations thereunder, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in the Act. And each transaction shall be deemed a separate offense.

III.

Because of the inter-relation of inter-State and intra-State commerce in petroleum and the products thereof and the direct effect upon inter-State and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products thereof moving in intra-State commerce, it is essential and hereby required for the proper enforcement of the provisions of Section 9 (c) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67, 73d Congress) and the orders and regulations issued thereunder, that there shall be furnished the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior such information as respects production, purchases and shipments as is hereinafter required, regardless of whether such production, purchases and shipments are in inter-State and foreign commerce or in intra-State commerce.

IV.

Every producer of petroleum shall file a statement under oath, sworn to before any duly authorized State or Federal officer, not later than the fifth day of each and every calendar month, beginning with the period ending Aug. 5 1933, with the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior, unless otherwise ordered to report at more frequent intervals by the Division, which statement shall contain the following:

1. Residence and postoffice address of producer.
2. Location of his producing properties and wells, the allowable production for each property and well as prescribed by the proper State agency for both the property and wells.

3. The daily production in barrels produced from each property and well.
4. A report of all sales showing the names of purchasers and transporting agencies, their places of business, and the quantity involved in each sale or shipment.
5. A declaration that no part of the petroleum or the products thereof produced and shipped has been produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any State law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency of the State in which the petroleum was produced.

V.

Every purchaser, shipper and refiner of petroleum or the products thereof shall file a statement under oath, sworn to before any duly authorized State or Federal officer, not later than the fifth day of each and every calendar month beginning with the period ending Aug. 5 1933, with the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior, unless otherwise ordered to report at more frequent intervals by the Division, which statement shall contain the following:

1. Residence and postoffice address of purchaser, shipper, or refiner.
2. Place and time of receipt and the amount received of petroleum and the products thereof.
3. The disposition of petroleum and the products thereof, including the place and time of sales, the amount sold, the destination and consignee.
4. A declaration that upon information and belief none of the petroleum and the products thereof handled has been produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any State law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency of the State in which petroleum was produced.

VI.

No transporting agency, whether by rail, pipe line, water, truck, or any other means of conveyance, shall receive for transportation any petroleum or the products thereof unless the shipper shall furnish and the transporting agency shall receive in good faith an affidavit, sworn to before any duly authorized State or Federal officer, which shall contain the following:

1. Residence and postoffice address of both the producer and the shipper.
2. A declaration that none of the petroleum shipped has been produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any State law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency of the State in which the petroleum was produced.
3. A recital of supporting facts including the number of barrels included within the shipment, a designation by wells or otherwise of the wells producing the petroleum shipped, the time during which such petroleum was produced and the rate of daily production during this period, together with the amount of production allowed by State law or regulations thereunder during this period of production.
4. Such other information as may be required from time to time by the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior, for the proper enforcement of these orders and regulations.

Provided, however, that carriers may receive from other carriers for such transportation and may transport any petroleum or the products thereof without requiring such affidavit and shall not be subject to any liability or penalty for or on account of so receiving or transporting the same.

The affidavits required by this regulation shall be filed and kept subject to inspection by the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior.

VII.

All persons, natural or artificial, embraced within the terms of Section 9 (c) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67, 73d Congress) and the Executive orders and regulations issued thereunder, shall keep and maintain available for inspection by the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior adequate books and records of all transactions involving the production and transportation of petroleum and the products thereof.

VIII.

All reports required by these regulations shall be filed with the Division of Investigations of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C., or with such regional agencies as may be from time to time designated by the Division of Investigations.

IX.

Each and every false declaration in any statement under oath required by these orders and regulations, or each and every failure to file reports or to keep and maintain adequate records as required by these orders and regulations, and any participation by any officer or agent of a corporation in any acts of commission or omission in performing the duties prescribed by these orders and regulations shall constitute a violation under the terms of Section 9 (c) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Public No. 67, 73d Congress).

X.

These regulations may be suspended in whole or in part by the Secretary of the Interior in any region, area, field, pool, or as applied to any particular properties or wells whenever in his discretion he deems their application unnecessary for the proper enforcement of the said Act or orders issued thereunder, but no such suspension shall relieve any person, natural or artificial, from the duty of complying with the aforesaid Act and orders; these regulations may be by him at any time amended or changed in whole or in part.

Approved and promulgated this 15th day of July, 1933.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

Appointment by Governor Lehman of New York of Advisory Committee of Sixteen to Study Operation of Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation—L. R. Eastman Named Chairman—Will Recommend Steps to Protect Home and Farm Owners in State from Foreclosures.

On July 11 Governor Lehman of New York announced the appointment of an Advisory Committee to study the operation in New York State of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Act, under which (as indicated in our issue of July 1, page 20) provision is made for the creation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Governor Lehman has also called upon the Committee to make recommendations as to necessary steps to be taken by the State to protect "home

and farm owners from unnecessary and wasteful foreclosures." The statement, issued July 11 by Governor Lehman, follows:

I am very deeply concerned over the situation of many of the home and farm owners in our State. Such owners constitute the finest body of citizens and are entitled to every consideration and every legitimate relief.

The Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation presently will be operating in New York State. In order to secure for our home and farm owners the maximum benefits under the Federal Home Owners' Loan Act, I am to-day inviting a group of public-spirited citizens to serve as an Advisory Committee to study the operation of the Federal Act, to co-operate with the Federal agencies and to determine to what extent the Act is bringing, or likely to bring, the relief which the home and farm owners are expecting from it.

I am also requesting this Advisory Committee to make recommendations to me as to the steps which our State Government might find it necessary and wise to take in order to protect home and farm owners from unnecessary and wasteful foreclosures.

In the meantime, it is of the utmost importance that the mortgagee exercise patience and forbearance and that the owner and the mortgage holder co-operate fully.

The Committee will organize immediately.

The membership of the Advisory Committee follows:

Lucius R. Eastman, President of the American Arbitration Committee, member of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the Recovery Administration, former President of Merchants' Association of New York, Chairman.

Miss Susan Brandeis, New York lawyer, daughter of Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of United States Supreme Court.

Raymond V. Ingersoll, Chairman of Advisory Council of City Party of New York.

Morris L. Ernst, New York lawyer, member of New York State Banking Board.

Paul Baerwald, banker, Chairman Executive Committee of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., Chairman American Joint Distribution Committee.

Dr. F. G. Crawford, Professor of Political Science of Syracuse University, co-author of "Public Utility Regulation."

George V. McLaughlin, former Police Commissioner of New York, former State Superintendent of Banks, President of the Brooklyn Trust Co.

Edward H. Butler, Editor and publisher the Buffalo "Evening News"; former President American Newspaper Publishers' Association; former Vice-President of the Associated Press.

Fred J. Freestone, Master of New York State Grange; Trustee of New York State Power Authority.

Dr. Meyer Jacobstein, former Representative; President First National Bank & Trust Co. of Rochester, who becomes publisher of the Rochester "Journal-American" on Aug. 1.

Warnick J. Kernan, lawyer, of Utica, N. Y.

George W. Alger, impartial Chairman of cloak and suit industry, Independent Judges' Party candidate for Supreme Court bench last November.

Manfred W. Ehrlich, New York lawyer; Chairman of legislative committee of New York County Lawyers' Association.

James A. Beha, General Manager and Counsel National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, former State Superintendent of Insurance.

Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, senior leader of New York Society for Ethical Culture, succeeding the late Dr. Felix Adler.

Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Justice of Children's Court in New York.

Home Owners' Loan Act Bill Passed in Massachusetts.

The following from Boston, July 10 is from the Springfield "Republican":

The House this afternoon, without debate, passed to be engrossed the bill to authorize banks to participate in the purposes of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. In its present form, it is a permissive measure in so far as the banks are concerned.

A bill providing for payment and distribution of income taxes in two installments, regulating the assessment and refunding of interest thereon, and fixing the date when certain late assessments thereof are payable, also was passed to be engrossed.

The House concurred in Senate amendment, adding an emergency preamble, to bill relative to taxation of banks, trust companies and certain other corporations, especially with respect to definition of net income.

Report of Consolidated Home Owners' Mortgage Committee Filed with Governor Lehman of New York—Special Session of State Legislature to Insure Mortgage Relief.

In a report filed at Albany on July 11 with Governor Lehman, the New York State Division of the Consolidated Home Owners' Mortgage Committee declared that a special session of the Legislature is necessary "to insure mortgage relief and should be called by the Governor in response to over 50,000 signatures already on his desk."

From an Albany dispatch July 11 to the New York "Times" we quote:

"No public question has brought to the Governor's desk so many appeals," the Committee said. "Fifty thousand signatures have been sent him for a special session of the Legislature to meet the mortgage emergency. He has not acted. Such an emergency was declared for tenants after the war. It is the only way consideration can be shown the 2,000,000 home owners who have lost all cash and who must be helped by a foreclosure moratorium to restrain lending institutions and private lenders from taking selfish advantage of this pathetic situation."

Matthew Napear is President of the New York State Division; J. Charles Laue, Executive Secretary, and Thomas G. Herenden, Statistician. They comprised a committee which conducted a survey up-State, where, they reported, they found that a crisis exists for the small home owner and farmer equally as grave as that which has been revealed by surveys in the metropolitan area.

Eight Counties "Sampled."

Eight up-State counties were "sampled" by the committee, which traveled 1,500 miles to make the survey. Two hundred persons were interviewed. Among the conclusions reached, they said that foreclosures were not stopped by the President's proclamation; that the debtor's plight has been concealed and is more desperate than is commonly revealed, and that the State must decide whether it will allow a ruthless acquiring of equities that represent the last dollar invested in farms and homes.

The faith which debtors are putting in Federal legislation, the committee said, "in the opinion of competent observers, is wholly unjustified in a majority of instances."

"Strong objection is offered by banking institutions and by individuals now called upon to exchange their mortgages for Federal bonds," the conclusions state.

"The foreclosure crisis will be precipitated when wholesale foreclosures begin; when Federal agents refuse to aid the applicant for loans, as they must do in two out of every three cases, and when prospects of revival give the rapacious leader a direct invitation to acquire a fine property on which he has a mortgage which is past due as to interest, principal payment or taxes.

Nation-wide Set-up to Aid Home Owners in Refinancing Loans—Central Offices of Managers of Home Owners' Loan Corporation Opened in Various States—Loans Authorized.

The \$2,200,000,000 Home Owners' Loan Corporation created under the Home Owners' Loan Act to relieve owners small homes who find themselves in financial difficulties, is completing the work of organization and preparing for actual operation, said the "United States Daily" of July 15.

William Stevenson, Chairman, has announced the establishment of State headquarters in almost three-quarters of the States, according to the paper quoted, which further stated:

Through these offices and branch agencies the Corporation will reach every locality in the country.

First Application Received.

The first loan application has been received by the Corporation and started through the process of consideration. It was received by Frank Holden, State manager of Georgia, on July 12, while he was conferring in Washington with the central offices of the Corporation.

While its new sister organization proceeds with its organization, the Home Loan Bank System, established a little less than a year ago, has continued its expansion. Operating as a discount agency for home mortgage companies, the banks had advanced \$47,532,632 to member organizations up to July 1, Chairman Stevenson, who is also head of the Home Loan Bank Board, announces.

Total of Loans Made.

An additional \$13,273,844 in loans have been authorized by the banks but not yet paid out, bringing the total of authorized advances up to \$60,806,477. Loans made last month alone aggregated \$7,711,276.

Membership in the Home Loan Bank System now totals 1,320 mortgage companies. They have subscribed to 125,801 shares of stock in the system which has a value of \$12,580,100.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was created to supplement the bank system, which dealt only with mortgage companies, and to bring the program of mortgage relief directly in touch with the mortgagee and mortgagor. Its task is the refinancing of mortgages on homes valued at less than \$20,000 in cases where owners are in danger of losing their equities.

Benefit to Home Owner.

The Corporation will refinance up to 80% of the value of the property exchanging the mortgage for a bond in the Corporation. The mortgage holder gets the bond on which the Government guarantees interest. The home owner gets a 5% interest rate and, if he wishes an extension on principal payments.

To carry out the work of appraising homes and examining titles, the Corporation is setting up a central office in each State. A general manager will be in charge with assistants if necessary and with a general counsel and general appraiser for the State. Branch offices are being established in those States where the need requires them.

In addition an appraiser and counsel will be retained on a fee basis in almost every county in the country. They will do most of the field work of examining titles and appraising property.

Applications for assistance should be filed with the State manager or the proper branch office. Forms and regulations are being forwarded to them as fast as the appointments are made.

Managers Appointed.

Already central offices have been set up with managers in about three-quarters of the States. These managers and their headquarters are listed as follows:

Alabama: E. H. Wrenn Jr., Birmingham.
 Colorado: John Lynch, Denver.
 Maryland: David I. Stiefel, Baltimore.
 Mississippi: Wiley A. Blair, Jackson.
 Missouri: G. C. Vandover, St. Louis.
 Montana: L. C. Carruth, Great Falls.
 Nevada: George W. Friedhoof, Reno.
 Tennessee: Charles H. Litterer, Nashville.
 Florida: James R. Stockton, Jacksonville.
 Idaho: C. C. Wilburn, Boise City.
 New Mexico: E. C. Robertson, Albuquerque.
 West Virginia: Walter V. Ross, Charleston.
 South Carolina: Donald S. Matheson, Columbia.
 Arizona: William R. Wayland, Phoenix.
 Georgia: Frank Holden, Atlanta.
 North Carolina: Alan S. O'Neal, Salisbury.
 Arkansas: Frank Milwee, Little Rock.
 Kansas: W. M. Price, Topeka.
 Kentucky: W. T. Beckham, Louisville.
 Michigan: John S. Hamilton, Detroit.
 South Dakota: Almer O. Steensland, Sioux Falls.
 Texas: James Shaw, Dallas.
 Virginia: John J. Wicker Jr., Richmond.
 Wyoming: Bayard Wilson, Casper.

In six other States managers have been chosen for the State offices, but the cities in which the headquarters will be are undetermined. They are:

Pennsylvania: Jacob H. Mays.
 Nebraska: Charles Smrha.
 North Dakota: Fred W. McLean.
 Oklahoma: John F. Mahr.
 Washington: W. E. McCroskey.
 Utah: J. F. Fowler.
 Illinois: William G. Donne.
 New Jersey: G. Frank Shanley.
 New Hampshire: Charles E. Bartlett.

In some States branch offices have been set up and branch managers appointed to handle the business. These branches and managers are:

Missouri: Kansas City, W. C. Crawford; Moberly, John Atterbury. Another branch will be located at Springfield, but the manager has not been chosen.

South Carolina: Spartanburg, Howard H. Carlisle; Charleston, Gus L. Knobloch; Greenville, T. P. P. Carson.

Georgia: Savannah, John H. Calais.

Tennessee: Memphis, John P. Bullington; Chattanooga, J. M. Payne; Knoxville, Cowan Rodgers.

In Arkansas branches will be placed in Jonesboro, Texarkana, Pine Bluff, and Fort Smith.

The text of the Home Owners' Loan Act, creating the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, was published in our issue of July 1, page 20.

G. V. Kenton Elected Secretary of Farm and Home Savings and Loan Associations of Missouri.

G. V. Kenton, former director of public relations at the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co. of St. Louis, has been elected Secretary of the Farm and Home Savings and Loan Association of Missouri with headquarters at Neosho, Mo. Mr. Kenton, served for seven years as director of public relations at the Mercantile-Commerce. For the last six years he also has been Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Missouri Bankers Association. Prior to entering the financial field, Mr. Kenton was engaged in the newspaper business, having served for several years as city editor on the St. Louis "Star" and as chief copy editor on the Los Angeles "Times." He also organized the St. Louis News Service.

Co-ordination of Policy Between Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Home Loan Bank Board—Conference of Directors of Two Agencies.

Co-ordination of policy between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Home Loan Bank Board was discussed at a meeting of the directors of the two governmental agencies held on July 11 at the office of Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The latter announcement July 11 said:

Expansion of the Home Loan Bank Board through the creation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has presented many problems which it was thought necessary to consider jointly so that a policy might be determined upon of greatest benefit to the borrowers and the agencies of the Government.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the past has extended aid in the field which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation now will enter through loans to building and loan associations and mortgage companies which have operated in the real estate mortgage field. To-day's conference was concerned principally with so arranging the work of the two organizations as to prevent duplication of effort and to afford the greatest relief possible to mortgage holders and borrowers.

The members of the Home Loan Bank Board who attended the conference were: W. F. Stevenson, Chairman, John H. Fahey, Russell Hawkins, Walter H. Newton, and T. D. Webb.

The directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in addition to Mr. Jones, who participated were: C. B. Merriam, J. J. Blaine and F. H. Taber.

Relief Accorded by Farm Credit Administration to Drouth and Storm Stricken Areas of Middle West and Northwest—Seed Loans to Farmers by Crop Production Loan Offices at St. Louis and Minneapolis.

It was made known on July 14 that the Farm Credit Administration had promptly responded to appeals for relief coming from drouth and storm stricken areas of the Middle West and Northwest. On July 13 Henry Morgenthau Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, authorized the crop production loan offices at St. Louis, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., to make special seed loans to farmers in Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota and Minnesota, where crops have been damaged by intense heat or hail and windstorms recently. Farmers have been left with little or no feed for their livestock this fall and winter in from one to six counties in these States, according to the Farm Credit Administration's announcement of July 14, from which we also quote as follows:

Immediately after Mr. Morgenthau's message of authorization reached the regional crop production offices, steps were taken to notify county crop loan committees to accept loan application from farmers in the restricted areas affected by drouth and storms. The loans, limited to not more than \$10 for each family, will be made to livestock and grain farmers for use in buying amber cane, millet and similar seed that may be sown now for hay and forage crops. Farmers may apply for these special seed loans up to July 31 1933.

On June 29 Mr. Morgenthau authorized the granting of loans for similar purposes in South Dakota, where drouth and grasshoppers have caused crop damage over a wide area, particularly in the central counties of the State.

Reports indicate that the most severe damage caused by recent storms was in Illinois and Wisconsin. Boone, Cook, Du Page, De Kalb, McHenry and Kane counties in northern Illinois were hit by a damaging windstorm.

In Wisconsin hail and wind uprooted whole fields of corn and small grains, leaving many farmers short of livestock feed in Vernon, Crawford, Richland and Lafayette counties.

During the last month special livestock feed loans have been made available by the Farm Credit Administration to farmers in drouth areas of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. About 40 counties have been affected by drouth in the Southwestern States. Loans in

these counties, authorized by Mr. Morgenthau on June 14, are being made to farmers in need of feed for their livestock. The maximum special feed loan to any individual is \$250. A first mortgage on the livestock is taken as security for the loan.

Farm Credit Administration Will Issue Licenses to Milk Dealers.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace and Administrators George N. Peek and Charles J. Brand announced on July 13 their decision to issue licenses under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to processors and all distributors of milk, both wholesale and retail, at the same time a marketing agreement for milk becomes effective for a specified area. The announcement said:

The license procedure was determined upon after conferences with the Attorney-General and President Roosevelt and has their approval.

Marketing agreements have been submitted by groups of processors, associations of producers and others engaged in the handling and distribution of milk in many of the larger cities.

After a formal hearing has been held on one of these agreements and the agreement has been approved and executed by the Secretary and the parties proposing and approving it, it will become effective upon a date specified in the agreement.

At that time licenses will be issued to all processors and distributors of milk in the area covered by the agreement, whether or not they have signed the agreement, so that uniformity of milk prices and distributive practices within the area may be attained. No one will be required to apply for a license since all processors and distributors will be licensed by the Secretary without any such applications.

Formal hearings on proposed marketing agreements have been held for Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Detroit, Evansville, Indiana, Los Angeles, San Diego County and Oakland.

Proposed marketing agreements thus far listed for hearing are San Francisco, July 14; Kansas City, July 18; Baltimore, July 20; and St. Paul and Minneapolis, July 24.

Hearings on other proposed agreements will be listed from time to time.

Allotment of \$115,513,610 from Federal Public Works Fund Approved by President Roosevelt—\$50,000,000 for Roads in National Parks and Forests—\$64,561,542 to Be Spent Through 35 Government Agencies—Additional Estimates Returned to Cabinet Advisory Board for Reconsideration—Nation Divided Into Ten Administrative Zones.

President Roosevelt on July 14 approved an allotment of \$115,513,610 from the \$3,300,000,000 public works fund, after projects estimated to aggregate \$400,000,000 had been studied by the Cabinet Advisory Board and reduced in number until they totaled the smaller figure. At the same time, the President announced that the complete authorization of \$3,300,000,000 will eventually be expended. The allotment approved on July 14 was divided into three classifications. A total of \$64,561,542 was assigned for expenditure through 35 Government agencies; \$952,068 was allotted for water works and sewerage systems in 25 municipalities, and \$50,000,000 was specified for roads in National parks, Indian reservations and forests. This last sum was earmarked in the National Industrial Recovery Act and was therefore mandatory, so that the actual new allotment on July 14 was \$65,513,610. Among the requests which were not approved at that time, but will be given further study, are the army plan for housing, rivers and harbors, and flood control work, and the Navy Department proposal to expend \$75,000,000 for modernizing shore stations. The projects already announced, together with the \$400,000,000 previously approved for State highway construction and the \$238,000,000 set aside by the President for naval construction over a three-year period, bring to \$753,513,610 the amount allocated under the Recovery Act. Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in announcing the allotment, said that the Board had made the following three qualifications: Immediate availability to create large employment; lasting social benefits to the community and the Nation, and the fact that the projects would not require additional Federal appropriations. Mr. Ickes also issued the following statement on July 14:

This distribution is the first in the program of giving men work so that 1,000,000 may be employed by Oct. 1, in accordance with President Roosevelt's expressed wish.

The allotments made to-day are to projects which qualify within the intent of Congress and the policy of the Administration that only work of permanent and real social value shall be embarked upon. The special board for public works submitted these projects to intensive examination and deemed them qualified.

The Board now has before it a vast number of additional projects which may or may not meet with their requirements. Absence of these projects from the first list does not of necessity disqualify them. The Board wished to act quickly in making work available for many, and to that end eliminated controversial projects from its first submission to the President. This enabled clearing of the initial group without the long delays which would be required to establish the worth of challenged projects.

A determined effort was made to keep out any work that would cause the Government recurring expense or could not be started shortly and completed within a year. The Board also sought to salvage Government property and prevent additional expenses to taxpayers by doing emergency repair work which would give men labor wherever possible. The result is shown by the large amount of repair and renovating work included in these allotments.

Every effort has been made to remove any unworthy projects and conserve the fund for the benefit of unemployed who want work for wages to which they are entitled. That will be the undeviating policy of the Public Works Administration.

The sum of \$50,000,000 provided for forest road work was allotted as follows: Forest highways, \$15,000,000; forest road trails, \$10,000,000; National park roads, \$16,000,000; roads on Indian reservations, \$4,000,000; roads on public domains, \$5,000,000.

The Federal projects approved on July 14 included the following allocations among Governmental Departments:

Agriculture.

Within the District of Columbia—\$345,800, for repairing, renovating and improving property and equipment of the departmental buildings.

Agricultural Engineering Building—\$77,812, for improving, preserving and perfecting equipment.

Bureau of Animal Industry—\$549,240, for preserving, repairing, renovating and improving equipment.

Chemistry and Soils Bureau—\$33,919, to repair, preserve and equip laboratories.

Chemistry and Soils and Agricultural Engineering Bureaus—\$57,750, for reconstruction, drainage, roadways, implement sheds and similar purposes.

Bureau of Dairy Industry—\$173,677, for repair work, improvements and installations.

Bureau of Entomology—\$15,150, for research to prevent loss through insects and bugs.

Experimental Stations—\$4,950, to be spent in Hawaii and Puerto Rico for repair and improvements for stations.

Food and Drug Administration—\$70,000, for repairs, painting and reconstruction of equipment.

Plant Industry Bureau—\$648,806, for repairing, renovating and reconstruction work.

Bureau of Plant Quarantine—\$63,050, for repairs and improvements, largely to protect the Mexican border from invasion by plant and animal plagues.

Weather Bureau—\$20,000, for repair work on stations.

Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Aeronautics—\$443,000, for relocating and improving air beacons and airway radio facilities.

Bureau of Fisheries—\$150,000, for reconditioning and repairing hatcheries, buildings and vessels.

Bureau of Lighthouses—\$5,353,551, for repairs, replacements and improvements on lighthouses, light ships, radio signals, buoys and other equipment.

Navigation and Steamboat Inspection—\$30,000, for repairs on two vessels.

Bureau of Standards—\$100,000, for placing its Washington plant in repair.

Department of Interior.

Alaska Railroad—\$210,008, for reconditioning entire system.

Alaska Road Commission—\$1,000,000, for highway construction and \$96,000 for air fields.

Columbic Institution for the Deaf—\$10,000, for preserving and improving plant.

Freedmen's Hospital—\$83,000, for reconditioning and repairing plant and equipment.

Geological Survey—\$1,200,000, for work throughout country, mostly for gauging stream levels.

Howard University—\$948,811, for reconditioning and construction.

Office of Indian Affairs—\$2,820,000, for schools, hospitals and equipment on reservations.

National Park Service—\$1,250,000, for improvements in parks.

Bureau of Reclamation—\$44,460,000, for various projects, \$38,000,000 of this being for the Boulder Dam project.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital—\$50,000, for reconditioning and construction.

Virgin Islands—\$114,500, for reconstruction, repair, construction and the building of a leper asylum at St. Croix.

Department of Labor.

Bureau of Immigration—\$1,344,480, for repairing, altering and improving stations on boundaries.

Post Office Department.

In Washington—\$7,600, for roofing shops.

State Department.

International Boundary Commission—\$1,528,000, for work on the northern and Alaska boundaries and chiefly for International Flood Control Works in the lower Rio Grande Valley, contingent on Mexican expenditure.

Treasury Department.

Public Health Service—\$102,438, largely for reconditioning vessels used for quarantine purposes.

Independent Offices.

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission—\$200,000, for approaches to the bridge.

National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics—\$200,000, for experimental work and equipment at Langley Field.

The following municipal projects were approved on July 14:

Alabama—Arab, water works system, \$23,000; Uniontown, water works improvement, \$6,000; Sylacauga, water works system, \$100,000; Montgomery, water works system, \$70,000.

Florida—Pahokoe, water works system, \$100,000.

Georgia—Warrenton, water works, \$6,000.

Indiana—Petersburg, water works improvement, \$50,000; Beech Grove, sewers, \$37,000.

Kentucky—Salyersville, water works system, \$42,000.

Michigan—Northport, water works, \$33,000.

Missouri—Clarkton, water works system, \$20,000.

Montana—Fort Benton, water works, \$45,000.

New Jersey—East Brunswick Township, water system, \$60,000; Pleasantville, extension sewer system, \$27,000.

Ohio—Procterville, water works and sewer system, \$58,000.

South Dakota—Belle Fourche, improvement to water works, \$30,000; Spearfish, improvement to water works, \$41,000.

Utah—Kamas, water works, \$12,500; Tooele City, water works, \$50,000; Orangeville City, water works, \$9,000; Spanish Fork, water works, \$80,000; Sandy City, water works, \$14,000.

Washington—Poulsbo, sewer system, \$18,568.

Wyoming—Newcastle, water works, \$20,000.

On July 17 Secretary Ickes again issued a warning that the \$3,300,000,000 fund to aid industrial recovery must not be regarded as a "grab bag." On the same day President Roosevelt returned to the Cabinet Advisory Board estimate, for public building, river and harbor and flood control works indicating that additional study should be made of these proposals. Secretary Ickes said that the list would be carefully "reconsidered to make sure the money is wisely spent."

In order to assist in proper distribution of Federal construction funds, the Cabinet Advisory Board on July 13 divided the country into ten regional zones for their administration. Ten regional administrators will be appointed for the following sections:

1. New England.
2. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
3. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.
4. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wyoming.
5. Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
6. California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.
7. Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana.
8. Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas.
9. Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.
10. Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina.

Cabinet Advisory Board Approves Federal Appropriations of \$40,363,948 for Road Work—Total Allotted \$166,532,363 — Secretary Ickes Denies "Friction" Between Members of Administration on Recovery Program but Secretary Dern Issues Statement Declaring that Army Should Be Given "Substantial Sums."

The Cabinet Advisory Board on July 18 allotted an additional \$40,363,948 to nine States for road work, bringing the total approved for future distribution to 24 States and the District of Columbia to \$166,532,363. Approval of the remainder of the \$400,000,000 set aside for highway projects was said to be expected shortly. The approval of the plans does not authorize immediate distribution of the money, since in each case the State Highway Commissioner must approve individual plans and submit them to the Board, which will then authorize construction and permit the money to be advanced as rapidly as the work proceeds. The States whose general road plans were approved on July 18 and the amounts were as follows:

Idaho, \$4,486,249.
North Dakota, \$5,804,448.
Maine, \$3,369,917.
West Virginia, \$4,474,324.
Delaware, \$1,819,088.
Louisiana, \$5,828,591.
Florida, \$5,231,834.
New Hampshire, \$1,909,939.
Montana, \$7,439,748.

On the same day (July 18) Secretary Ickes denied reports of conflicts between himself and other officials, and said that all persons associated with the Administration's recovery program were in harmony. Secretary of War Dern, however, issued a statement in which he said that reports that he had withdrawn requests for appropriations, submitted several weeks ago, were "misleading." Mr. Dern continued, in part:

I was not satisfied with the action that I anticipated was about to be taken by the Board, and therefore asked that further consideration be dropped until a subsequent meeting.

The United States Army in size ranks seventeenth among the armies of the world. While there is no thought of enlarging this small force, which is only the framework of an army to be created in case of emergency, I am in favor of making it the most modern and effective military organization possible in the interest of national defense.

To that end I think we ought to be given substantial sums for these purposes. Comprehensive plans were prepared under my direction and submitted to the Board of Public Works weeks ago.

Such allocations to the army out of the public works fund are justified in the present emergency for several reasons.

The projects are ready to start, hence men could be put to work immediately and a goodly share of the employees would belong to the building trades.

The construction of airplanes, besides enabling the army to complete its five-year program, would give work to a great many highly specialized workers in an industry that is vital and that has been having a hard time to keep going.

Insurance Companies Preferred Stock—Reconstruction Finance Corporation Authorized to Subscribe to Same and Purchase Their Capital Notes—Text of New Law Passed by Congress.

We are giving below the text of the Act as signed by President Roosevelt on June 10, authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase preferred stock on capital notes of insurance companies. Loans by the Corporation, secured by such stock, are likewise authorized under the Act, and the total amount of loans outstanding, preferred stock subscribed for, and capital notes purchased by the Corporation, is not to exceed \$50,000,000. The bill originally passed the Senate on May 4; in amended form, it passed the House on May 24; as a result of the changes by the House, the bill was sent to conference, and on June 6 both the Senate and House adopted the conference report. In making known his intention to vote against the report Senator Black had the following to say in addressing the Senate on June 6:

The Senate adopted an amendment to the bill which would have prohibited the payment of salary in excess of \$17,500 to the officer of any company borrowing money from the Government. That amendment has been stricken out. There has been substituted for it a provision that no salary shall be paid by any company borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in excess of that deemed reasonable by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"I still take the position which I took on this subject last year when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation measure was before us—that when any business enterprise comes to this Government with its hat in hand to

borrow money, it should reduce the salaries paid its officers to somewhere near those paid officials of the United States. I am of the opinion that \$17,500, the amount fixed by the Senate was liberal with reference to the salaries of officers of corporations operating their business on loans from the United States."

The stock-purchasing authority was asked by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who said it was essential that the Federal Government be able to supply new capital in order to prevent a loss of confidence in insurance companies. In the House on June 6 the conference report was adopted by a vote of 113 to 36. In the Senate the report was agreed to on June 6 without a record vote.

The following is the text of the bill as passed by Congress and signed by the President:

[S. 1094]
AN ACT.

To authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subscribe for preferred stock and purchase the capital notes of insurance companies, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the existing emergency heretofore recognized by Public No. 1 of the 73d Congress or until this Act shall be declared no longer operative by proclamation of the President, and not withstanding any other provision of any other law, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, any insurance company of any State of the United States is in need of funds for capital purposes either in connection with the organization of such company or otherwise, he may, with the approval of the President, request the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subscribe for preferred stock of any class, exempt from assessment or additional liability, in such insurance company, or to make loans secured by such stock as collateral, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may comply with such request. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, sell in the open market the whole or any part of the preferred stock of any such insurance company acquired by the Corporation pursuant to this section. The total face amount of loans outstanding, preferred stock subscribed for, and capital notes purchased and held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under the provisions of this section and section 2, shall not exceed at any one time \$50,000,000, and the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions in this section and section 2.

Sec. 2. In the event that any such insurance company shall be incorporated under the laws of any State which does not permit it to issue preferred stock, exempt from assessment or additional liability, or if such laws permit such issue of preferred stock only by unanimous consent of stockholders, or upon notice of more than 20 days, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized for the purposes of this Act to purchase the legally issued capital notes of such insurance company or to make loans secured by such notes as collateral, which may be subordinated in whole or in part or to any degree to claims of other creditors.

Sec. 3. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not subscribe for or purchase any preferred stock or capital notes of any applicant insurance company, (1) until the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Corporation that it has unimpaired capital stock, or that it will furnish new capital which will be subordinate to the preferred stock or capital notes to be subscribed for or purchased by the Corporation, equal to the amount of said preferred stock or capital notes so subscribed for or purchased by the Corporation: *Provided*, That the Corporation may make loans upon said preferred stock or capital notes, if, in its opinion, such loans will be adequately secured by said stock or capital notes, and (or) such other forms of security as the Corporation may require; (2) if at the time of such subscription, purchase, or loan any officer, director, or employee of the applicant is receiving compensation in a sum in excess of \$17,500 per annum from the applicant and (or) any of its affiliates, and (3) unless at such time the applicant agrees to the satisfaction of the Corporation not to increase the compensation of any of its officers, directors, or employees, and not to retire any of its stock, notes, bonds or debentures, issued for capital purposes, while any part of the preferred stock, notes, bonds, or debentures of such company is held by the Corporation. For the purposes of this section, the term "compensation" includes any salary, fee, bonus, commission, or other payment, direct or indirect, in money or otherwise, for personal services.

Sec. 4. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not make, renew, or extend any loan under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, or under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, (1) if at the time of making, renewing, or extending such loan any officer, director or employee of the applicant is receiving compensation at a rate in excess of what appears reasonable to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and (2) unless at such time the applicant agrees to the satisfaction of the Corporation not to increase the compensation of any of its officers, directors, or employees to any amount in excess of what appears reasonable to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation while such loan is outstanding and unpaid. For the purposes of this section the term "compensation" includes any salary, fee, bonus, commission, or other payment, direct or indirect, in money or otherwise for personal services.

Sec. 5. That the second and third sentences of paragraph (6) of section 201 (a) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows: "Obligations accepted hereunder shall be collateralized (a) in the case of loans for the repair or reconstruction of private property, by the obligations of the owner of such property secured by a paramount lien except as to taxes and special assessments on the property repaired or reconstructed, or on other property of the borrower, and (b) in the case of municipalities or political subdivisions of States or their public agencies, including public-school boards and public-school districts, by an obligation of such municipality, political subdivision, public agency, public-school board, or public-school district. The Corporation shall not deny an otherwise acceptable application for loans for repair or construction of the buildings of municipalities, political subdivisions, public agencies, public-school boards, or public-school districts because of constitutional or other legal inhibitions affecting the collateral."

Sec. 6. The fourth sentence of paragraph (6) of section 201 (a) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following "in case of loans made under clause (a) of this paragraph, and not exceeding 20 years in case of loans made under clause (b)."

Sec. 7. The fifth sentence of paragraph (6) of section 201 (a) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof

and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "and, in case of loans made under clause (b), shall be deemed to be so secured if, in the opinion of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, such loans will be repaid from any source, including taxation, within a reasonable period, not exceeding 20 years."

Sec. 8. The seventh sentence of paragraph (6) of section 201 (a) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The aggregate of loans made under clause (a) shall not exceed \$5,000,000, and the aggregate of loans made under clause (b) shall not exceed \$12,000,000."

Sec. 9. The first sentence of section 201 (a) of such Act, as amended, which follows paragraph (6) thereof is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of such sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "except that for the purposes of clause (b) of paragraph (6) of this subsection a project shall be deemed to be self-liquidating if the construction cost thereof will be returned by any means, including taxation, within a reasonable period, not exceeding 20 years."

Sec. 10. That an Act entitled "An Act to provide emergency financing facilities for financial institutions, to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 22 1932, and amended by an Act approved July 21 1932, be further amended by adding at the end of section 5 thereof the following: "Provided further, That the Corporation may make said loans to trustees of railroads which proceed to reorganize under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act of March 3 1933."

Sec. 11. As used in this Act the term "insurance company" shall include any corporation engaged in the business of insurance or in the writing of annuity contracts, irrespective of the nature thereof, and operating under the supervision of a State superintendent or department of insurance in any of the States of the United States.

Sec. 12. Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is further authorized and empowered to make loans if adequately secured to any State insurance fund established or created by the laws of any State for the purpose of paying or insuring payment of compensation to injured workmen and those disabled as a result of disease contracted in the course of their employment, or to their dependents. As used in this paragraph, the term 'State' includes the several States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico."

Sec. 13. Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is further authorized and empowered to make loans if adequately secured to any fund created by any State for the purpose of insuring the repayment of deposits of public moneys of such State or any of its political subdivisions in banks or depositories qualified under the law of such State to receive such deposits. Such loans may be made at any time prior to Jan. 23 1934, and upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may prescribe; except that any fund which receives a loan under this paragraph shall be required to assign to the Corporation, to the extent of such loan, all amounts which may be received by such fund as dividends or otherwise from the liquidation of any such bank or depository in which deposits of such public moneys were made. As used in this paragraph, the term 'State' includes the several States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico."

Sec. 14. The right to alter or amend or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person, firm, association, or corporation, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to any other person, firm, association, or corporation, shall not be affected thereby.

Approved, June 10 1933.

Issuance of Regulations Governing Purchase of or Loans on Preferred Stock in Insurance Companies by Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Regulations governing the purchase of preferred stock in insurance companies by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as provided for in legislation passed by the recent session of Congress, were issued on July 11 by the directors of the Corporation. The new law, the text of which is given elsewhere in our issue to-day, also authorizes the Corporation to make loans on insurance companies' preferred stocks. In its announcement of July 11 the Corporation said:

Applications under the Act, which places a limit of \$50,000,000 on the total of such subscriptions or loans, may be received by any R. F. C. loan agency or the Washington office. Subscriptions to preferred stock may be made only to companies with unimpaired capital structure or new capital, subordinate to the preferred stock or capital notes, equal in amount to the proposed subscription or purchase. Loans on preferred stock may be made when adequately secured by such stock or notes or other forms of security.

Sound net worth of the applicants will govern the amount of subscriptions or loans. Present market values on securities and sound values on mortgages will be used in all appraisals. Compromising of liabilities or subordination of funds will be permitted only in conformity with statutory authority and the unqualified approval of supervisory authorities.

In conformity with the Act of Congress, annual salaries of all officers, directors or employees of applicant companies must be within the \$17,500 limitation. The regulations also provide that no compensation shall be increased nor any stock, notes, bonds or debentures issued for capital purposes be retired while any such securities are held by the Corporation.

Another provision of the regulations is that the applicants must show an earning capacity sufficient to pay dividends on preferred stock at the rate of 5% for five years and 6% thereafter.

Loans on adequate security may be made to individuals, firms or corporations desiring to purchase the preferred stock or capital notes of insurance companies.

Specific information which should be contained in all applications for preferred stock subscriptions, purchases or loans is included in the regulations.

Purchases of preferred stock and loans are not to exceed \$50,000,000.

Newsprint Code, Submitted to Recovery Administration, Specifies 48-Hour Week and Minimum Wage of 35 Cents an Hour for Men and 27 Cents for Women—Sale of Output Below Cost of Production Described as "Unfair Competition."

A code of fair competition, adopted by the newsprint industry and submitted to the National Industrial Recovery Administration at Washington, was made public on July 17

by the Association of Newsprint Manufacturers of the United States, which supplied copies of the code to manufacturers and to between 400 and 500 members of the American Newspaper Publishing Association. The agreement provides for a 48-hour week and a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour for men and 27 cents for women. William A. Whitcomb, President of the Great Northern Paper Co., was elected permanent Chairman of the Newsprint Association on July 11, when the industry approved the final draft of the code. The Association in its code states that "it is an unfair method of competition for any manufacturer to sell below the cost of production." It then continues:

But the United States newsprint industry as a whole is selling its product below the cost of production, and to correct this condition, and at the same time not to embarrass the consumers of newsprint by any immediate change in price, the following provisions are established:

At the beginning of the year 1933 the base price generally prevailing was \$46 a ton. Later in the year, because of the extreme depressed condition of business, a temporary discount of \$5 a ton from contract price has been allowed by the manufacturers. Until a price having proper relation to cost can be determined for the industry, and approved by the President, the minimum base price of newsprint in the industry shall continue to be \$46 a ton, subject to zone differentials as shown on Appendix B, which is hereto attached and made a part hereof, and subject to the temporary discount of \$5 a ton.

Appendix B is a zone map showing the existing price differentials in different parts of the country, and was not made public on July 17 with the text of the code. After stating that some mills in Canada are American owned, the code provides that:

The operation and the sale of the product of such Canadian mills is not to be subject to this code by reason of that fact, or by reason of their subscribing to this code, to any greater degree or in any different manner than the operation or the sale of the product of other Canadian mills is subject to this code.

Rail Chiefs Told by Co-ordinator to Reduce Own Pay—Eastman Informs Them that Economic Conditions Dictate Voluntary Slash.

Large salaries of railroad executives are not justified under prevailing economic conditions and must be reduced, Joseph B. Eastman, Transportation Co-ordinator, told the heads of the principal railroads on July 14. Addressing a meeting of the regional co-ordinating committees of the carriers in the Eastern, Southern and Western groups, Mr. Eastman implied that unless adjustment was made voluntarily by the executives themselves he would issue orders requiring that it be done. He referred, he said, to "salaries at or near the top," and while recognizing that many had been voluntarily reduced from the 1929 level, asked the executives to consider "whether they have been reduced enough in view of prevailing conditions." The New York "Times" July 15 in a special dispatch from Washington further states:

"It will be easy for you to get your backs up on this matter," said Mr. Eastman, "but I ask you not to let that happen. I believe you will understand that I am not trying to bullyrag you, nor to appeal to the galleries. Nor am I passing out censure for what has been done. The salaries to which many executives attained were a symptom of the boom disease and not a subject for personal blame."

"I am putting the question up to you, as I must do in the first instance under the law, because I believe very sincerely that there must be an adjustment of this matter of salaries before the railroads will stand right with the shippers, investors and labor under conditions which now exist."

"The executives have much more to gain by such an adjustment than they can possibly lose. I greatly hope that you will consider this subject in the spirit in which I have attempted to present it to you, and that, with your help, the executives themselves will be able to accomplish a reasonable adjustment."

Senate Testimony Recalled.

While nothing was said directly by Mr. Eastman as to what might be done in event the executives failed to act voluntarily, it was recalled that he had testified before a Senate committee that salaries of railroad executives might properly be considered in the category of "unwarranted expense and preventable waste" under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, which was then being discussed.

The elimination of avoidable expense and waste in railroad operation is the principal achievement at which the Emergency Act was aimed. It provides that unless steps in this direction are taken by the regional committees of railroad executives, the Co-ordinator may take affirmative action.

Sees Danger in Other Salaries.

Mr. Eastman dealt also with the high salaries of executives of "big business" generally.

"My belief," he said, "is that a danger now exists in the fixing of salaries for executives in private business which did not once exist, and which grows out of the fact that great corporations with widely held stock are not really controlled by the legal owners of their properties, but rather by boards of directors who tend to become self-perpetuating and who may have a comparatively small financial stake in the industry."

"It is easy for the directors to drift into the conclusion that the executives, fellow-members of these boards, are justly entitled to very large compensation for their services. The question is not viewed through quite the same glasses as an actual owner of the property might use."

"A good executive may be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to his railroad as compared with a poor executive," said Mr. Eastman, "but I cannot believe that there is such a dearth of good material that it is necessary to pay the salaries which have been paid in order to get good men. Nor do I know of any reason to believe that the competency of executives can be safely judged by the salaries which they receive. Moreover, a railroad presidency is a job which ought to have much attraction quite apart from the money which it pays."

Acts on Present Conditions.

"However, my term of office is short and I am going to take this matter up with you solely on the basis of existing conditions. I shall not ask you to consider what fair salaries, consistent with proper economy, may be in those future days when prosperity is restored, but only what they should be now.

"This country has been and still is suffering to a degree that it probably never has suffered before. Millions are out of work. Still more millions are living on a pittance. Thousands of railroad employees have no jobs at all, and thousands more are working on part time. Thousands of investors in railroad securities are receiving no return.

"I know that salaries have been reduced, but I ask you to consider whether they have been reduced enough, in view of prevailing conditions, and what I am talking about are the salaries at or near the top."

Mr. Eastman made it clear to the executives that his remarks were to be made public, although he fully realized that salaries formed "an insignificant item" compared with the sum total of railroad expenses.

"Nevertheless," he said, "it has a psychological importance which much exceeds its money significance, and consideration of it cannot and ought not be avoided.

"The railroads have been paying to various chief executives, and to some others, salaries which I believe that the people of the country quite generally regard as excessive and unjustified.

"Railroads Are Not Alone," He Says.

"The railroads are not alone in this. On the contrary, these salaries reflect a situation which has been general in big business, and I can well appreciate the difficulty which the railroads might experience in holding good men, under normal conditions, if they should adopt a standard of salaries radically lower than that which prevails elsewhere in the business world.

"I also freely confess that I find great difficulty in arriving at any abstract rule for the determination of proper salaries. In the Government service, very low salaries are paid for important work, at least compared to those which big business pays, but there is a compensation in working directly for the public which does not exist to the same extent in serving private interests. However, railroad executives do work which is very much affected with a public interest."

There was no indication of any unusual reaction among the railroad executives to Mr. Eastman's suggestion. One of them, when asked how he felt about it, said:

"Well, how would you feel if some one outside the company asked you to take a voluntary reduction in salary?"

The matter is expected to be taken up by the executives at meetings of their regional committees in the near future.

Mr. Eastman reviewed the purposes of the Emergency Railroad Act, which he divided in two parts:

The first, he said was to search out "waste and preventable expense" with a view to their elimination. The second was described as being even more important than the first, and concerned the submission to the President and to Congress through the Inter-State Commerce Commission of recommendations for legislation of a more permanent character "which will improve transportation conditions generally."

Representing the Eastern regional committee at the meeting were:

W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania RR.; J. J. Bernet, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio; J. J. Pelley, President of the New York New Haven & Hartford, and F. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central.

Members of the regional committee for the West at the meeting were:

F. T. Bledsoe, President of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe; Ralph Budd, President of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy; Carl Gray, President of the Union Pacific; Hale Holden, Chairman of the Southern Pacific; and H. A. Scandrett, President of the Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific.

The Southern railroads were represented by:

W. P. Cole, President of the Louisville & Nashville; L. A. Downs, President of the Illinois Central; George B. Elliott, President of the Atlantic Coast Line; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern, and L. P. Powell, receiver for the Seaboard Air Line.

Rail Committee Selected to Study and Draft Legislation Governing All Transportation—To Report in January.

President Roosevelt had organized a Railroad Transportation Committee for the express purpose of promulgating a comprehensive program of permanent transportation legislation for submission to Congress at its regular session in January. The projected program, which the Committee, consisting of 10 Government officials will draft, will in fact amount to a national transportation policy embracing railroad, highway and water carriers in a co-ordinated transportation service. The "Wall Street Journal" of July 8, from which we quote, further states:

The move represents the first step in the Government's follow-up to the emergency railroad act. While still in the formative stage, the step clearly foreshadows the extension of Federal regulation to transportation agencies other than railroads coincident with a review of the railroad regulatory laws.

The Committee has just been organized at the direction of the President. It is an expansion of the group which drafted the rail co-ordinator—recapture repealer—holding company act for the chief executive and is under orders to proceed with the work which was begun at the time the emergency railroad act was drafted.

Aims Summarized.

The idea as it appears now may be summarized as involving the following:

- (1) A general overhauling of the Transportation Act of 1920. This will involve the relaxation of its restrictive features which operate to hamper the railroad's competitive position. It likewise presupposes a tightening up of these statutes where experience has demonstrated a need for it. On the whole, the railroad phase may be regarded as designed to benefit the carriers by a preponderant liberalization of present laws.

- (2) Regulation of inter-State motor vehicle operations, including both motor trucks and buses.

- (3) A reappraisal and redefining of the functions of the inland waterways and regulation of port-to-port rates of water lines.

- (4) A readjustment of transportation regulatory machinery to administer the new laws and amended statutes. A centralized transportation authority appears as a logical accompaniment to a co-ordinated national transportation service.

- (5) Other transportation regulatory innovations. The closer regulation of pipe lines looms as a possibility. Air lines are understood as not due for much consideration.

The work of the Committee will not conflict with the transportation studies to be undertaken by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

To Co-ordinate Worth with Mr. Eastman.

As explained in a responsible official quarter, the plan is to co-ordinate the Committee's work very closely with the Eastman studies so as to avoid duplication. The Committee also will act as an advisory committee to Mr. Eastman in the promulgation of his recommendations to the I.-S. C. Commission for transmission to the President. Before the next session of Congress, an informed official explained, the Committee will get together and construct a comprehensive bill taking care of the railroad, highway and water carriers, and submit it to Congress.

The Committee includes four Cabinet members, the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the heads of the appropriate Congressional committees and others.

The Government interests represented and the Committee personnel include:

Secretary of Commerce Roper, Chairman, who will be assisted by John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

The Secretary of War, who will be represented by Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, head of the Inland Waterways Corp.

Attorney-General, who will be represented by an Inter-State Commerce law expert of the Justice Department.

Secretary of Agriculture, who may be represented by the chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

Inter-State Commerce Commission, which will be represented by Commissioner Frank McManamy.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will be represented by Chairman Jesse L. Jones, with Adolph A. Berle, special railroad advisor to the Corporation, as Mr. Jones' alter ego.

Chairman Clarence Dill of Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Chairman Samuel Rayburn of the House Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Walter M. W. Splawn, special counsel to the House Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Roosevelt Influence to Be Felt.

The special group will be guided by the view of the President as mentioned in his message to Congress in transmitting the emergency railroad bill. President Roosevelt then stated, in explaining the purpose of the emergency legislation that: "The experience gained during the balance of this year will greatly assist the Government and the carriers in preparation for a more permanent and more comprehensive national transportation policy at the regular session of the Congress in 1934."

No provision has been made for representation of the carriers upon the Committee, which is an all-Government affair. The carriers, however, will contact the group through various avenues of approach which are available through each of the members.

F. P. Glass Named by President on Railway Mediation Board.

Frank P. Glass of Alabama was named by President Roosevelt on July 13 to become a member of the Railroad Mediation Board. Mr. Glass, who is publisher of the Montgomery "Advertiser," has been prominent in publishing circles for 50 years and is a past President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Rail Workers Confirm 10% Temporary Pay Deduction.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association, meeting in Cleveland, July 11, announced that all the interested railway employees had confirmed an agreement to continue the temporary 10% wage deduction placed in effect Feb. 1 1932.

The agreement was tentatively signed in Washington in June by the labor association and railway management representatives after the Administration had dissuaded the management from a demand for another 12½% reduction beginning this November. The confirmation by the various brotherhoods and employee classes merely means that the 10% deduction will be continued until June 30 1934.

Railroad Co-ordination Asks Roads to Furnish Data on Rail Workers—Seeks Figures on Number and Compensation.

In the first general order issued under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, on July 17 directed all railroads to report to him on the number, names and compensation of workers employed by them during May 1933 and further ordered the filing, beginning with June 1933, of monthly reports on employees on a major occupational group classification. The order is in line with provisions of the Act prohibiting any orders by the Co-ordinator whose effect would be to reduce employment below the level of May.

In addition to providing a guide to the Co-ordinator's orders in eliminating wasteful practices in railroad operation, the figures ordered by Mr. Eastman, it is said, will serve another purpose. It is expected that numerous claims may be filed by individual workers attributing furloughs and reductions in compensation below the May level to orders from the Co-ordinator. Through the information ordered, the Co-ordinator's organization will be able to deal with the status of individuals.

General Order No. 1 issued to all carriers subject to the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, reads as follows:

Whereas Section 7, paragraph (b) Title I, of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, provides

(b) The number of employees in the service of a carrier shall not be reduced by reason of any action taken pursuant to the authority of this title below the number as shown by the payrolls of employees in service during the month of May 1933, after deducting the number who have been removed from the payrolls after the effective date of this Act by reason of death, normal retirements, or resignation, but no more in any one year than 5% of said number in service during May 1933; nor shall any employee in such service be deprived of employment such as he had during said month of May or be in a worse position with respect to his compensation for such employment, by reason of any action taken pursuant to the authority conferred by this title.

It is Ordered, That each railroad subject to the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, shall prepare and file with the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation a list in duplicate of all employees as defined in Section 1, paragraph (f) of Title I of said Act as follows:

(f) The term "employee" includes every person in the service of a carrier (subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service) who performs any work defined as that of an employee or subordinate official in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

which said list shall be subdivided to accord with payrolls as now made up by each railroad. Each sublist shall indicate the following in respect to each employee who actually received pay for services rendered in May 1933:

1. Name.
2. Reporting division number as per Rules Governing the Classification of Steam Railway Employees Issued under order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, April 18 1921, and amendatory order of Oct. 20 1932.
3. Payroll and distinctive class title as per Rules for Reporting Information on Railroad Employees issued by United States Railroad Labor Board, May 1921. (If an employee received pay in more than one class during the month of May his name shall be listed only one time and be given the reporting division number of his predominant service. There then should be listed the distinctive class title for each other service performed).
4. Total straight time compensation for the month of May 1933.
5. Total overtime compensation of the month of May 1933.
6. All other compensation of the month for May 1933.
7. Sum total of all compensation for the month of May 1933.

It is further ordered, That the sublists as aforesaid shall be of uniform size, 17 inches by 11 inches, as per form attached (F. C. T. Employment Statistics Form I), leaving left-hand margin of two inches for binding, using only one side of each page and assembled in books. Each book shall be identified on the outside as to carrier and locations of employment covered, as well as carry a detailed index in regard to offices, operating divisions or places of employment of those whose names are entered on the sublists composing the book.

Each such sublist shall be completed, authenticated under oath, as per form immediately following this order, and filed in duplicate with the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, Washington, D. C., on or before Aug. 15 1933.

It is further ordered, That for each month beginning June 1933, each Class I Carrier, and Switching and Terminal Company, subject to the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, as per designation thereof dated June 21 1933, shall prepare a statement, as per form attached (F. C. T. Employment Statistics, Form 2) which statement shall indicate the following in respect to the employees of each such carrier:

- I. Major occupational groups, i. e.:
 - I. Executives, officials and staff assistants.
 - II. Professional, clerical and general.
 - III. Maintenance of way and structures.
 - IV. Maintenance of equipment and stores.
 - V. Transportation (other than train, engine and yard).
 - VI. (a) Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders and hostlers).
 - (b) Transportation (train and engine service).

All employees

as per Rules Governing the Classification of Steam Railway Employees issued under order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission dated April 18 1921, and amendatory order dated Oct. 20 1932.

2. Number of employees in each major occupational group who received pay during the month of May 1933 (total number to accord with total number of names listed on F. C. T. Employment form I for May 1933).
3. Number of employees in each major occupational group who received pay during current month.
4. Increase or decrease in employment by major occupational groups, current month as compared with May 1933.

Such monthly statements shall be of uniform size, 13 inches by 10 inches, leaving left-hand margin of 2 inches for binding.

And it is further ordered, That each such monthly statement be authenticated under oath and be filed in duplicate with the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, Washington, D. C., not later than the 30th day following the close of the month to which it relates.

Death of Edwin Gould, Son of Railroad Financier and Builder.

Edwin Gould, second son of the late Jay Gould, noted as a railroad builder and financier, died suddenly of a heart attack early in the morning of July 12 at his home in Oyster Bay, Long Island. He was 67 years old, and for several months prior to his death he had suffered from illness. Funeral services were held July 14 in St. Bartholmew's Church this city; the honorary pall bearers were Frederic R. Coudert Sr., Philip A. S. Franklin, John Henry Hammond, Edward S. Harkness, Ansel Phelps, A. Rene Moen, Charles D. Shradly, James B. Taylor, Alfred H. Swayne, David H. Taylor, James H. Post, Edwin G. Vaughan, Ricardo Bertelli, Edward S. Jaffray, Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, William A. Green, Samuel R. Bertron and Winslow S. Pierce.

We quote the following regarding Mr. Gould's life and career from the New York "Evening Post" of July 12:

Born in New York City, educated in private schools and at Columbia University, Edwin Gould even in his early career gave indications of having inherited the financial ability which had enabled his father to amass one of the largest fortunes in the country. Against his father's wishes he left the

university in 1887, the year before he was to have been graduated, and went direct to Wall Street on his own. Within six months he had made a profit said to have amounted to \$1,000,000 and shortly thereafter the father took him into his own office.

In 1888 he became Secretary of the St. Louis Arkansas & Texas Railway, a Gould property, and he remained in that position until the line was reorganized three years later as the St. Louis Southwestern, of which he was successively Vice-President, President, Chairman of the board and finally senior Vice-President.

At the death of his father in 1892 he was reported to be worth \$20,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 was said to have been made independently by himself.

In 1894 he organized the Continental Match Co., of which he was President until it was merged with the Diamond Match Co. He was President of the Bowling Green Trust Co. until the merger of that institution with the Equitable Trust Co., and held directorships in several railways.

Along with his brothers, Howard, and the late George Jay Gould, and his sister, Helen (Mrs. Finley J. Sheppard), he was named trustee of a fund created by his father, which became the subject of one of the longest and most expensive suits in American legal history.

In 1916 Frank Gould, owner of the Casino at Nice, and his sister, the Duchess of Talleyrand, the former Anna Gould, charged the trustees with negligence and mismanagement. After 11 years of litigation the proceedings were terminated by a compromise agreement providing for the repayment of \$20,000,000 to the estate by those held responsible for its losses. The three brothers meantime had resigned as trustees.

Interested in National Guard activities since his youth, Mr. Gould had retired by the time of the World War, but volunteered and became a major of ordnance after serving as supply sergeant of Troop A in Squadron A, New York City.

He and his wife were noted for their charities, and, in recent years, especially for their work for children. In 1925 he endowed the Berkshire Industrial Farm for neglected boys at Canaan, N. Y., and in 1931 acquired the Peabody Home on the Boston Post Road near 179th Street. The Bronx, and turned it over to the Department of Public Welfare as a refuge for the children of indigent Protestant Negroes in the city.

First Security Company, Affiliate of First National Bank of New York, in Report Under Banking Act of 1933, Shows Market Value of Assets in Excess of Bills Payable.

Under the Banking Act of 1933, the First Security Co. of New York, affiliate of the First National Bank, made public on July 12 its statement of condition as of June 30. Only once before in its history, it was noted in the New York "Herald Tribune"—in 1925—has the company given out any figures about its condition. The fact of paramount interest to Wall Street in the June 30 statement (said the paper indicated) was the revelation that the market value of the company's assets was once more in excess of its bills payable. Assets were listed at \$38,704,090 and market value was \$27,790,605, as against bills payable, with accrued interest, of \$25,285,653.

Continuing, the paper from which we quote said:

How much the recovery in security prices since March has meant to the First Security Co. is shown in the fact that at the end of 1932 the indebtedness of the company exceeded the market value of its assets by about \$11,750,000. At the year end the company owed the First National Bank \$9,806,000. This indebtedness had been entirely extinguished on June 30.

Assets Less Than Debts in 1932.

Jackson E. Reynolds, President of the bank and of the securities affiliate, informed stockholders in a letter dated Jan. 12 1932 that on March 10 1931, when the company paid its last dividend, the market value of the company's assets exceeded its indebtedness by more than \$38,000,000. But in mid-January of last year the market value of the affiliate's assets was less than its indebtedness by about \$6,000,000.

"Because of these excessive declines in quoted values," stated Mr. Reynolds, "a group of the company's directors have (through the medium of a corporation formed for the purpose) advanced funds to the company with the design of fortifying its credit position and avoiding present sale of its holdings. The only financial interest the First National Bank has in First Security Co. is a loan of \$9,900,000 secured by high-grade collateral."

It was assumed that the funds advanced to the company by directors consisted of, or were included in, the \$25,285,653 bills payable with accrued interest reported in the June 30 statement. If the margin of market value over indebtedness increases farther so that the regular banking channels would take over the loan, it was supposed that the directors would be paid off and the loan transferred. A problem of greater moment for the bank and the company, however, would appear to be the way in which the company could be severed from the bank by next June, as required in the new Banking Act.

Bank Loan Operation Indicated.

That the company is, perhaps, in the habit of operating on a large amount of bank loans is suggested by the circumstance that in its Dec. 31 1925 statement it reported bills payable of \$31,045,000. Total resources then were \$57,434,475 and investments were carried at \$50,504,032. Undivided profits were \$16,012,915.

The June 30 statement of the First Security Company was issued as follows:

REPORT OF AFFILIATE OTHER THAN HOLDING COMPANY AFFILIATE.

Report of First Security Co., 2 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., which, under the terms of the Banking Act of 1933, is an affiliate of the First National Bank of the City of New York, N. Y. (charter No. 29) (F. R. Dist. No. 2).

(This report is made in compliance with the requirements of the Banking Act of 1933.)

Balance Sheet of Affiliate as of June 30 1933.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Stock of affiliated bank owned	\$472,750.00	Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Stock of other banks owned	317,862.79	Profit and loss	3,404,878.87
All other investments	37,887,937.65	Bills payable with accrued interest	25,285,652.78
Amount on deposit in affiliated bank	24,539.92	Borrowings from affiliated bank	0
		Reserved for taxes	13,558.71
Total assets (see note)	\$38,704,090.36	Total liabilities	\$38,704,090.36

Note.—Market value of total assets June 30 1933, \$27,790,606.
 The following statement shows the character of business of the above-named affiliate and discloses fully its relations with the above-named bank:
 Character of business: Principally investments in securities for its own account.
 Relations with bank: Stock held by trustees, ratably for stockholders of bank.

Increase of \$669,000,000 in Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks in New York State During Depression—In Second Quarter of 1933 Show Falling Off of 1.7%—July Total \$5,130,288,000.

Deposits in the mutual savings banks in New York State increased \$669,561,000 during the depression, according to comparative figures of July 1 1929 and July 1 1933, a compilation by the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York revealed on July 15. During that period the number of depositors in the State's mutuals increased by 678,000, according to the Association, which said:

Following a usual seasonal trend, enhanced on one hand by continued spending of cash reserves for necessities by depositors as yet unrelieved by the upturn in business, and on the other by spending for long-deferred luxuries by people whose confidence in a general business revival has been restored, deposits in the savings banks for the second quarter of 1933 were \$5,130,288,000, off 1.7% or \$89,932,000 since April 1.

The decrease in the number of open accounts during the same period was 41,000. This is less than 7-10ths of 1% of the 5,748,000 accounts in the savings banks as of July 1.

In announcing the compilation, Henry R. Kinsey, President of the Association, noted:

The fact that the savings bank depositors of this State have come through four years of increasing unemployment and still have \$669,000,000 more than when the depression started strikes me as evidence not only of the thrifty qualities of our citizens but also of the great respect they have for the safety of the mutual savings banks.

Referring to the period April 1-July 1, Mr. Kinsey declared:

During the past few months we have had an opportunity to determine exactly to what uses sums withdrawn in excess of \$250 a week are being put. In checking up we have found that depositors are making capital expenditures for such items as automobiles, furniture and property improvements. Many also are using part of their savings for starting new business ventures. Withdrawals for these purposes will contribute to the general business recovery already under way.

Naturally some of our depositors are still drawing on their savings accounts for day to day living necessities. Thousands of them have been doing this for months and the figures indicate that many have completely used up their reserves. While economic recovery should gradually diminish this number, we can not expect that there will be any quick change in this condition. The primary function of savings banks has always been to provide a safe place where a cash reserve might be accumulated to be drawn upon during times of need. The value of those institutions to the community is now being demonstrated.

Detroit's One-Man Grand Jury Investigating Closing of Michigan Banks Seeks Former President Hoover's Aid.

The one-man Grand Jury, conducted by Judge Harry B. Keidan, now in adjournment, which for several weeks past has delved into the affairs of Detroit's two closed National banks, the First National Bank, Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, would like to have the testimony of former President Herbert Hoover, according to Associated Press advices from that city on Thursday of this week, July 20, which continuing said:

Information that an effort is being made to have Mr. Hoover come here to testify was given out to-day, as the Jury met briefly and adjourned until next Tuesday (July 25), to give a banking committee more time to complete negotiations for re-organizing or re-opening the Guardian National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank, Detroit, closed since the State banking holiday, Feb. 14.

Prosecutor Harry S. Toy, discussing the future plans of the Jury with Judge Harry B. Keidan, presiding at the inquiry, said that "personal friends" of Mr. Hoover are seeking to contact him with a view to bringing him here to testify concerning the bank holiday, which occurred while he was in office.

"We will know the outcome of these contacts by the first of next week," the prosecutor said. "If Mr. Hoover should come here, we understand he has considerable information which would be of interest to this Grand Jury."

J. W. Harriman, Former Banker, Again Leaves Nursing Home for 30 Hours While Sanity Hearing Is in Session—After His Return He Is Committed to Hospital for Observation and Court Proceedings Are Adjourned Indefinitely.

Joseph W. Harriman, former President of the Harriman National Bank, who is under indictment for alleged misapplication of funds, on June 17 left for a second time the New York City private nursing home, where he has recently been undergoing treatment; he returned voluntarily on the following day, almost 30 hours after he had left the building. Meanwhile Judge Francis G. Caffey of Federal Court, who had been conducting hearings on the question of Mr. Harriman's sanity, ordered forfeited the \$25,000 bail on which the former banker had been at liberty. After Mr. Harriman's return to the nursing home on July 18 he was immediately brought into court, and with the consent of his

attorneys was committed to the sanatorium in a prison ward in Bellevue Hospital. Judge Caffey on July 19 adjourned indefinitely the sanity hearing and decided to hold further proceedings in abeyance until physicians at the hospital had completed their examination of Mr. Harriman. Decision on an application to refund the \$25,000 bail which had been declared forfeited was withheld.

Harriman Securities Corporation Files in Bankruptcy—Lists Assets of \$911,227 and Liabilities of \$924,595.

The Harriman Securities Corporation, which was organized by Joseph W. Harriman, former president of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Co., filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy in the Federal Court in New York City on July 15, listing liabilities of \$924,495 and assets of \$911,227. A description of the assets and a list of some of the creditors, as given in the New York "Herald Tribune" on July 16, follows:

The assets include a six-months promissory note for \$100,000 of the J. A. M. A. Realty Corporation, made on Jan. 23 last and "indorsed and delivered for value by J. W. Harriman." The note is partly secured by collateral. The corporation also has a participating right of \$80,000 in a \$224,000 note given to the bank by H. L. Lederer, and an undetermined share in a claim of \$164,341 against the Stano Realty Corporation.

Among the creditors holding securities of the corporation are the Harriman National Bank and Trust Co., \$381,147; Mount Vernon Trust Co., \$100,000; Manufacturers Trust Co., \$160,000; Thomas L. Manson & Co., \$33,169. The largest unsecured creditor is the liquidating committee of the Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., with approximately \$250,000.

Depositors of Closed Harriman National Bank & Trust Co. Advised That 50% Payment Is Planned.

Depositors of the closed Harriman National Bank & Trust Co. of New York City will receive a first payment of 50 cents on the dollar as soon as the task of mailing forms, receiving them back and auditing them can be completed, it was announced on July 19 by Henry E. Cooper, Federal conservator for the bank. The New York "Herald Tribune" noting this added:

No specific date was set for the actual payments to the approximately 6,000 depositors, who were advised in a letter signed by Mr. Cooper to execute a proof of claim before a notary public and return it to him. A conservator's certificate, he told the depositors, would then be mailed "as soon as possible."

Senate Committee Inquiry Into Affairs of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—List Given by Frank E. Taplin of Pittsburgh and West Virginia Holders—Owners of 222,930 Shares Sold to Pennroad Corp.

Frank E. Taplin of Cleveland, President of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. Co., revealed before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on July 6 (according to Washington advices to the New York "Times"), the following list of owners of the 222,930 shares of Pittsburgh & West Virginia stock which he sold to the Pennroad Corp. in September 1929, at \$170 a share:

Shares.	Thomas Pursglove	Shares.
William C. Atwater..... 13,650	Thomas Pursglove..... 500	
R. B. Brown..... 549	C. A. Paul..... 1,097	
E. W. Backus..... 4,740	Joseph Pursglove..... 279	
L. P. Crocillus..... 50	E. P. Peters..... 65	
T. B. Davis..... 3,000	F. W. Paine..... 2,194	
E. M. Ford..... 500	George H. Rogers..... 1,097	
A. H. Herbert..... 219	Arthur Rand..... 1,000	
Adam Gross..... 549	John L. Steinbugler..... 3,450	
F. H. Ginn..... 1,097	F. B. Stearns..... 1,358	
C. P. Hutchins..... 5,564	A. E. R. Schneider..... 439	
Charles D. Hebard..... 1,100	C. F. Taplin..... 5,090	
Feran & Co..... 10,370	F. E. Taplin..... 16,601	
A. P. King..... 878	Clara Louise Taplin..... 14,516	
E. J. Kules..... 1,097	F. E. Taplin Jr..... 25,166	
J. B. Kraus..... 4,200	Thomas Ely Taplin..... 2,900	
E. S. Kendrick..... 4,100	Edith S. Taplin..... 2,960	
E. P. Lenahan..... 3,097	W. P. Todd..... 1,097	
Charles D. Little..... 164	Isabel Thompson..... 4,266	
O. J. Lange..... 219	A. B. Uhrig..... 14,000	
B. S. McVeigh..... 21,085	Thomas Warfield..... 703	
R. H. Muman..... 2,000	J. S. Wood..... 1,179	
L. C. Percival..... 1,200	Thomas H. Wilson..... 1,000	
Samuel Pursglove..... 1,694	Charles E. Williams..... 134	

Emergency Banking Law of Maryland Upheld by State Court of Appeals—Authority of State to Restrict Withdrawals—City of Baltimore Barred from Priority—Point Raised by Roads Commission Awaits Reargument.

Under the provisions of the Emergency Banking Act, passed by the Maryland Legislature, the Court of Appeals, at Annapolis, in a series of opinions filed on July 7 held that no funds in closed banks, with the possible exception of State moneys, could be given a preferred claim over any other deposits. A dispatch from Annapolis, July 17, to the Baltimore "Sun," added:

The Judges of the Court were divided equally on the question whether a valid exemption or priority for withdrawals of State deposits existed after the enactment of the emergency statute, and an order for a reargument on that point was issued by Chief Judge Carroll T. Bond.

City Barred From Priority.

In the opinion, all written by Judge Bond, it was held that under the new Banking Act no priority for deposits could be granted Baltimore City; the Bank Commissioner, as receiver for the defunct Chesapeake Bank of Balti-

more; individuals having money held in trust, or taxpayers who paid their levy bills to one of the closed banks prior to Feb. 28.

The question of the priority of State funds was raised, particularly in the appeal in which the State Roads Commission asked that its funds in the Union Trust Co. be given a preference inasmuch as they were State funds. No date for reargument on this point was set by the Court before it adjourned to-day.

Opinion Handed Down.

In holding that Baltimore City, under the new statute, could not be given a preference, Judge Bond wrote, in part:

The Court has concluded that bestowing upon the city a new exemption and priority in the deposits in the Baltimore Trust Co. is a partial, unequal appropriation of rights and interests of deferred depositors that cannot be supported under the police power of the State or any emergency power and must therefore be held invalid.

Rules Against Commissioner Ghingher.

The Bank Commissioner, who, as receiver for the defunct Chesapeake Bank, deposited money obtained by him through liquidation of the institution's assets in the United Trust Co., cannot have a preferred claim to that deposit, the Court of Appeals held.

"The Commissioner," the opinion said, "is undoubtedly a State officer, but when he acts as receiver of the funds of a bank he is a State officer serving in the place of an ordinary chancery receiver, in that he holds the funds for the ultimate purposes of the litigation exactly as does the receiver of any other private corporation.

"There would be no sufficient reason in law or in fairness, so far as the Court can see, for preferring depositors of the defunct bank to those in a bank in the custody of the Commissioner under the present statute."

Concerns Taxes Paid at Banks.

In regard to the funds in restricted banks which had been left by Baltimore taxpayers at the banks in payment of tax bills, the Court held that the new Act could not give the city a prior claim.

The arrangement between the city and the banks in the matter of tax collection, the Court held, was that the bank collections should be "placed among those funds to be drawn upon by the bank's own checks. That being true, then whether the liability of the bank to the city for so much money was that of trustee or that of debtor, it follows from a previous decision that the funds are subject to the restraint upon withdrawals imposed by the Emergency Act, and that the city is not entitled to their release."

Called Inequality.

It was said further by the Court that the preference in the new statute allowed persons who had paid their bills at the banks "is an inequality in favor of the drawers of these checks over those who had not drawn checks to pay their taxes before March 1, and whose deposits were held subject to restrictions, but the grievance of the complainants would be confined to withdrawals from their depository."

Funds held by banks in trust cannot be given a preference under the Emergency Act, Judge Bond wrote, and, in explaining the Court's stand, said in part:

In the crisis to be met, all the general banking funds, the mingled funds which included deposits of money held under trusts, as well as money deposited by direct owners, were subject to the panic withdrawals which had begun, and all were threatened by depletion and loss together.

It is easily conceivable that the Legislature from the information before it may have found the provision of the moratorium necessary for trust funds, and so designed the restraints to apply to them, not only to preserve those in hand but to give time for restoration of some found already diminished.

And as the protective action that might be devised had to be taken immediately, there could be no sorting out of portions of the funds according to the varied circumstances of deposit and the varied rights and interests resulting, even if conditions in some institutions might permit this if time were allowed.

The crisis allowed no time, and its threat was indiscriminating; and a statute placing the restraint upon any withdrawals whatever of private funds, without discrimination among them, would seem to be well within the demand of the situation being dealt with. It seems also well within the police power of the State to place such a protective restraining hand upon the funds and all such withdrawals.

Bank Depository Act of Indiana Held Constitutional—Judge Weir Rules Informally on State Statute—Some Funds Excepted.

The Indiana Bank Depository Act, passed by the 1932 special session of the Indiana Legislature for the avowed purpose of securing payment of public funds deposited in banks, was held constitutional in its general application, June 27, by Judge Clarence E. Weir, of Superior Court, Room 4, in an informal ruling. In reporting this, the Indianapolis "News" of June 27 added:

Formal ruling will not be made by Judge Weir until attorneys in the case have filed special entries to his findings.

Judge Weir ruled that certain types of funds, including the Barrett Law Fund, are not affected by the law.

The suit, a friendly action to test validity of the law, was brought by Timothy P. Sexton, Marion County Treasurer, against William Storen, State Treasurer, and other officers.

The Act provided that interest on public funds should be diverted to a State sinking fund until the diverted total reached \$3,000,000. Out of this sum losses were to be paid to governmental units in event the banks which they used as depositories closed.

Diversion Is Upheld.

Provision for diversion from general funds of various governmental units is constitutional, according to Judge Weir's ruling. Other provisions of the informal ruling included the statement that the Act is "of interest to taxpayers that such funds be diverted in expectancy of his future benefit."

In certain cases funds held in trusts by governmental units do not come under the provisions of the Act because "it would be a breach of contract to divert interest on the funds to the State sinking fund." Included in the list was interest on funds held by the trustees of Indiana and Purdue universities which the court ruled should not be diverted to the State sinking fund. The Judge said "these are corporations created by the State and the powers of the trustees do not include a discharge of governmental functions."

Copies Sent to Attorneys.

Other funds which, Judge Weir said, would not be affected by the law according to the ruling were the interest from the policemen's and firemen's pensions funds; funds held to discharge the Indianapolis City Hospital bonds, and an express trust held by the town of Speedway as well as the Barrett law funds.

A copy of the informal ruling was sent to each of the attorneys in the case by Judge Weir, who asked the lawyers to file special entries in connection with his ruling.

Bill Signed by Gov. Comstock of Michigan Authorizes Branch Banking—Legislation Embodied in Act Permitting Banks to Exchange Mortgages for Federal Home Loan Bonds.

Statewide branch banking was given legal sanction in Michigan for the first time in its history when Governor Comstock recently signed the Watson-Fenlon Bill, the main purpose of which is to permit banks to exchange mortgages for Federal Home Loan bonds. The Detroit "Free Press" of June 28, authority for the foregoing, also had the following to say:

Written approval of the Banking Commissioner is necessary for branch banks, but adoption of the statute may change the entire future course of banking in Michigan. As a permissive State enactment, it brings into operation immediately also the branch banking provisions of the Federal Bank Act of 1933.

The provision which has just attracted the attention of the banking fraternity follows:

"No bank heretofore licensed to carry on a commercial and (or) savings bank business, may hereafter establish and maintain branches within any incorporated or unincorporated village, nor within any city, other than the incorporated or unincorporated village or city in which it was originally licensed or chartered for the purpose of carrying on a commercial and (or) savings banking business unless authorized by written order of the Commissioner of the Banking Department of the State of Michigan. And, provided, That no bank shall be so authorized by the said Banking Commissioner unless said bank has a capital and surplus of an amount sufficient under the requirements of Section One of this Act to transact its business and maintain offices in the larger of any city in which such branches or its principal office may be established."

Coupled with the legislative enactment which still awaits the Governor's approval prohibiting "voting trusts," under which holding companies will experience difficulty exercising their majority stock control over affiliates, the branch banking Act points directly to the abandonment of the holding company arrangement and substitution of branch banks in future practice.

"The opening of branch banks will require about the same showing of responsibility that has heretofore been required of new banks," Banking Commissioner Rudolph E. Reichert said Tuesday. "The new plan will mean closer contacts, more firmly knit managerial policies, and more direct responsibility."

Heretofore there has been no express authorization of branch banking.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Holds Bank Can Levy Stock Assessment—Rules in Favor of Receiver in Suit Against Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy in Charge of Lawrence Trust Co.

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in a decision on June 30, in the case of Robert C. Baldwin, as receiver of the State National Bank of Lynn, against Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy, in possession of the Lawrence Trust Co. of Lawrence, said that a bank in liquidation must pay a stock assessment levied upon it by another bank in liquidation; that is, the receiver or trustee in bankruptcy of a closed bank cannot abandon such a contract or asset. The foregoing is from the Boston "Transcript" of June 30, which also had the following to say:

The Lawrence Trust Co. in 1927 bought from funds of its savings department 100 shares of State National Bank stock at \$150 a share. Baldwin, as receiver of the State National Bank in 1932, made a 100% assessment upon stockholders. He filed proof of claim with the savings department of the Lawrence Trust Co. It was disallowed. He then filed proof of claim against the commercial department. This was disallowed. Then he brought suit.

The full Court says the investment was a proper one for the savings department and the assessment a provable claim. It also decides that the claim must be proved against assets of the savings department, not of the commercial department.

"The obligation of the trust company as a stockholder of the bank to pay an assessment on such stocks sprang into existence when it became a stockholder, and it had no right to escape that obligation," and continuing the Court decision, "The contention of the respondent that, on taking possession of the property and business of the trust company, he had a right to abandon its contracts or assets which might prove burdensome or unprofitable, cannot be supported. . . . The principle that a receiver or a trustee in bankruptcy is permitted an element of choice in certain instances is not applicable here. Liability to an assessment is an essential element of being a stockholder . . . and the assessment (here) must be paid out of the assets of the savings department."

Closed Banks Exempt from Federal Taxes, Announcement by State Bank Commissioner Guy of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts State Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy announced on July 14 that the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that State banks in possession of the Commissioner of Banks or Conservators are not subject to the taxes imposed by the National Industrial Recovery Act. Commissioner Guy's statement, as given in the Boston "Transcript," follows:

Following discussions between the Commissioner of Banks and the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., the Bureau to-day ruled that State banks in possession of the Commissioner of Banks and in possession of Conservators are not subject to the taxes imposed by the "National Recovery Act." Taxes which such banks are exempt from paying include the 5% tax imposed on corporate dividends.

Pennsylvania Restricted Banks Limited to Sept. 1 to Perfect Reorganization Plans.

From the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" we take the following (Associated Press) from Harrisburg July 6:

Acting under the provisions of the Sordani law, William D. Gordon Secretary of Banking, said to-day that restricted banks which fail to present sound reorganization plans by Sept. 1 will have to close.

A number of banks were permitted to operate on a restricted basis after the March 4 banking holiday. They were granted a period of 90 days. This period expired June 1, but was extended for 90 additional days. There are 53 banks operating on a restricted basis.

Vermont Irked by Federal Bank Policy—State Claiming Best Record of Country Protests Restriction—Governor Prefers Common Sense of State's Bankers to That of Men Dictating United States Policy.

The following special correspondence by F. Lauriston Bullard, from Boston July 5 is from the New York "Times" of July 9:

For weeks the question uppermost in the minds of the people of Vermont has been: When will our banks be allowed to reopen?

Proudly the average citizen of Vermont claims for his State the best banking record in the Union, in that no Vermont bank closed its doors during the depression until all were closed on March 4. Governor Stanley C. Wilson has declared that "the way the country banks have been used is outrageous." Representative Ernest W. Gibson, now Vermont's sole member of the lower House, in a speech in Congress, and again at a meeting just held of the State Chamber of Commerce, has denounced the closed-bank policy. He considers "the rules and regulations promulgated at Washington not to be a safe guide." He prefers "the sound common-sense judgment of a Vermont banker to that . . . of the men who are dictating the Federal policy." He holds that the people in many communities are being driven to "a state of desperation." Speaker George D. Alken of the Montpelier House of Representatives protests that the "restrictions against sound banks are wholly unwarranted." He was an officer in the Legislature which passed the restriction law, but he now calls upon the American Legion and other organizations to help consolidate public sentiment for opening the banks and liquidating "a few" if necessary.

The Bank Record.

Here are the bones of the situation: Vermont has 46 National banks, with deposits of \$50,000,000, and 55 State banks, with deposits of \$146,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 are commercial and \$139,000,000 time deposits. In only one year between 1886 and 1930 did the deposits in the State banks fail to gain. That exception was 1918, when the people withdrew deposits to buy Liberty bonds. Mr. Brigham asks: "With such a record can you blame Vermont bankers for not having greater reserves to meet the present depression?" A change came in 1930. In three and one-quarter years depositors now have taken out \$34,000,000 more than they put in. Up to the first of this year depositors had withdrawn \$29,000,000, or one-sixth of their total deposits. In the first quarter of the current year the rate of withdrawal was accelerated to almost \$20,000,000 a year. At that rate, in the judgment of Mr. Brigham, "failures seemed inevitable because of inability to secure cash from borrowers even of the highest financial standing." Further: "The failure of a few banks would have accelerated the rate of withdrawal and imperiled even the strongest banks."

Many persons feel that Banking Commissioner Robert C. Clark has carried a heavy responsibility with courage and justified caution. The measures adopted had the unanimous approval of the advisory board. Former United States Senator Frank C. Partridge of Proctor is cited for his share in formulating the plans adopted. Nearly all the National banks permit the full use of checking accounts.

To-day all but three of the State banks are open, with restrictions. The burden of the argument of the Administration would seem to be that it may pay the people to wait a while longer. If present conditions are to be permanent the banks must scale down at least some of their farm values. If there is to be no improvement urban owners must lose their homes. Mr. Brigham stated his ideas thus: To attempt now to collect real estate loans would mean dispossessions and forced sales at "ruinously low prices." To demand payment of business men's loans would cause "disastrous liquidation." Bank depositors would benefit but little, all real estate values would be driven down, tax values would be impaired, the State "would receive a blow to its financial structure from which it would not recover for a half century."

Widespread Discontent.

All Vermont now is awaiting the public reaction to this argument and policy. Discontent is widespread. Some regions have but one bank, and that closed. Business is badly hampered. No irregularities, or departures from traditional policies, are charged in any instance, with the exception of a small defalcation by a woman employee in one bank. Vermont bank stocks are widely distributed. They have long been regarded almost as sacred inheritances, like the family homestead itself. This stock, formerly gilt-edged, is now practically unsalable.

In spite of the Brigham statement, it is held in some influential quarters that the sound banks ought to be allowed to open fully and at once, that little if anything is to be gained by delay, that the Micawber policy is wrong, and that any unsound banks ought to be reorganized but not necessarily liquidated. The counsels of delay are bitterly criticized in many places.

Meantime Governor Wilson does not commit himself as to the calling of a special session to deal with important matters having to do with the participation by the State in the benefits of the National Recovery Act. The real reason is alleged to be the impossibility of keeping the banking situation out of the session. The Governor says rather coyly: "I won't say we will have one and I won't say we will not have one." He has said, however, as to Federal grants for public works, that while he is not enthusiastic about spending money to get out of a depression, this plan is now a law and Vermont should get as much of the money as it justly may claim.

New State Bank Code Effective in Indiana—Commission Takes Control of State Chartered Group.

Indiana's new bank code became effective July 1, and members of the Commission on Financial Institutions named recently by Governor Paul V. McNutt assumed control of banking institutions chartered under State laws. At the same time, Richard A. McKinley, State Banking Commissioner for several weeks, became director of the Department of financial institutions. The Indianapolis "News" of June 30 further reported:

One of the first steps the new Commission is expected to take is appointment of one liquidating agent for closed banking institutions in several larger cities. The new 1933 banking law gives the Commission wide authority in winding up affairs of closed banks. For some time members of the Commission and Mr. McKinley have been conducting hearings with the restricted banks of the State to select those financially able to resume

business on an unrestricted basis. Those not restored to an unrestricted basis probably will be placed in liquidation.

Under the new act, small loan companies, as well as banks and trust companies, are subject to control of the Commission. The act gives the Commission powers to regulate interest rates on petty loans.

Commission members are Robert Batton, Marion, Chairman; Myron Gray, Muncey; Hovey B. Hartsock, Indianapolis; G. M. Setzer, Columbus, and Oscar Welborn, Indianapolis; Herman G. Wells of the faculty of Indiana University, has been named as director of research for the Department. Evans Woolen, Indianapolis bank head, will serve as Advisor to the Commission.

Michigan Emergency Banking Laws to Be Tested—Action Against Detroit Trust Co. Carried to State Supreme Court.

The emergency banking legislation enacted by the last session of the Michigan Legislature, faces its first major test as a result of an appeal taken to the Michigan Supreme Court by Emil W. Colombo, Attorney for Dallas S. Kelsey, son of the late John Kelsey, wheel manufacturer. We quote from the Detroit "Free Press" of July 5, which also contained the following advices:

Mr. Colombo challenges the constitutionality of the new law in an executive petition filed before that body.

This law, which placed almost dictatorial powers in the hands of the State Banking Commissioner and the Governor, is contrary to the State Constitution, in that it deprives the Courts of the power granted to them, Mr. Colombo contends. His action is directed against the Detroit Trust Co., Harry J. Fox, conservator and Patrick K. O'Brien, Attorney-General.

Seeks to Remove Trustee.

The purpose of the suit is to remove the trust company as trustee under a trust agreement between the late John Kelsey and that firm. Mr. Fox is now conservator of the company, by appointment of the Governor, who acted under the emergency legislation.

The section of the law attacked by Mr. Colombo provides that "no actions and remedies at law or suits in equity of any creditor or stockholder or party of interest against any such bank or trust company—shall be commenced without the consent of said Commissioner and approval of the Governor."

The legislation which the suit attacks was passed five weeks after the declaration of the Michigan bank holiday, and was unnecessary, according to the Colombo brief. It took from the courts the rights vested in them by the Constitution, and placed it with the Governor and the Banking Commissioner.

Under this law the Banking Commissioner and the Governor appoint all conservators, counsel, auditors, clerks and other employees of banks or trust companies designated by the Commissioner. Until the enactment of this law such power was vested in the courts.

Scored as "Patronage Act."

"The right to control patronage and the fees in connection therewith was the real purpose of the 1933 Banking Act, and we repeat that it should be designated the 'Patronage Act' of 1933." Colombo's brief cites. The Act unreasonably invades private rights and is therefore contrary to the Constitution, the bill maintains.

The suit was originally tried in the Wayne County Circuit Court before Judge DeWitt H. Merriam, and charged improper conduct on the part of the trust company in handling the trusteeship for Mr. Kelsey. Judge Merriam ruled against the plaintiff. The case is the first to reach the Supreme Court which attacks the emergency legislation.

Suspension of Holidays and Opening of Banks for Business.

Since the publication in our issue of July 15 (page 434) with regard to the banking situation in the various States, the following further action is recorded:

FLORIDA.

That the State Bank of Haines City, at Haines City, Fla., was to resume business without restrictions on July 12, is indicated in the following Associated Press dispatch from Tallahassee, Fla., on July 11:

The Banking Department of the Comptroller's office to-day (July 11) reported that the State Bank of Haines City will resume business on an unrestricted basis to-morrow, after being on a limited withdrawal scale since the national banking holiday of last March.

Officials of the Banking Department said the Haines City Bank has taken advantage of the new banking laws permitting the separation of "slow assets" from certificates of deposit, so that it is now possible for an institution to resume unrestricted business.

GEORGIA.

The Gainesville National Bank of Gainesville, Ga., which had been operated on a restricted basis by a conservator since its reopening after the banking holiday in March last, was to operate without restrictions beginning July 14, according to advices from Gainesville on July 13, printed in the Atlanta "Constitution." A. E. Roper, who has served as conservator, will continue as President, with Oscar J. Lilly Jr. as Cashier. The dispatch added:

During its operation on a restricted basis, the bank, with capitalization of \$100,000, has received approximately \$50,000 in deposits.

ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of July 15 stated that the Dupo State Bank at Dupo, Ill., would reopen July 17 on an unrestricted basis, according to Associated Press dispatches from Chicago, where announcement of the reopening was issued by the Illinois State Auditor's office. The paper mentioned continuing said:

The bank, which has been closed since March 4, following the National banking moratorium, has a capital stock of \$25,000.

Officers of the bank are: D. D. Taylor, President; Albert Metzger, Cashier; and H. Breidecker, Assistant Cashier.

According to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of July 11, the Bank of Edwardsville at Edwardsville, Ill., was to open the following day on an unrestricted basis with capital of \$150,000 and surplus of like amount. The paper mentioned went on to say:

New money amounting to \$150,000 has been put into the bank (which is a member of the Federal Reserve System) by the stockholders.

Edward H. Stolze will be President, succeeding George W. Meyer. The bank has deposits of \$1,071,071, and total assets of \$1,400,000.

Edward J. Barrett, State Auditor for Illinois, has authorized the reopening of the Fairview State Banking Co. of Fairview, Ill., on an unrestricted basis, according to Chicago advices July 14 to the "Wall Street Journal."

The Gary-Wheaton Bank of Wheaton, Ill., reopened for business on July 18, according to an announcement by Edward J. Barrett, State Auditor for Illinois.

INDIANA.

That the Finance Department for the State of Indiana had taken over the Citizens' State Bank of Noblesville, Ind., is indicated in the following dispatch from that place on July 12 to the Indianapolis "News":

Acting under instructions from the Indiana Department of Finance, R. A. McKinley came here to-day and took charge of the Citizens' State Bank pending liquidation. The bank, the oldest financial institution in Hamilton County, has been on restrictions for a year. P. O. Duncan is President and Harry Craig, Cashier.

MARYLAND.

John J. Ghingher, State Bank Commissioner for Maryland, has approved a plan for the reorganization of the Westminster Savings Bank at Westminster, according to Baltimore advices on July 17 to the "Wall Street Journal," which continuing said:

Depositors will receive 75% of their deposits in cash, upon consummation of the plan, and the other 25% in certificates of beneficial interest. The institution's capital will be increased to \$100,000 from \$50,000.

The Baltimore Commercial Bank, Baltimore, Md., which had been operating on a restricted withdrawal basis, since the bank holiday, reopened on an unrestricted basis on Monday of this week, July 17. Gwynn Crowther is President of the institution. In announcing the approaching opening of the institution, the Baltimore "Sun" of July 16 had the following to say:

Fifty-five per cent, of deposits remaining after deduction of the 5% already released will be made immediately available to depositors.

Twenty-four per cent of the balance of depositors' money will be applied to the purchase of stock in the bank and 21% will be applied to the purchase of participation certificates of a newly formed holding company.

Mr. Crowther announced the election of William B. Thurston Jr., Assistant Bank Examiner in the office of the State Bank Commissioner, as Cashier. William C. Walker, present Cashier, will become Comptroller, B. B. O'Neill, John L. Fisher and Charles H. Jones, all now associated with the bank, will be Assistant Cashiers.

The Chestertown Bank of Maryland at Chestertown, Kent County, Md., was to reopen on a 100% basis on Monday, July 17, according to an announcement the previous day by John J. Ghingher, State Bank Commissioner for Maryland. The Baltimore "Sun" of July 17, from which this is learnt, furthermore said:

The bank has been operating on a 2% withdrawal basis since the bank holiday.

Its reopening on a 100% basis, Mr. Ghingher said, has been made possible through a reorganization that included an increase in the bank's capitalization. Depositors will have 65% of their old deposits made available in cash at once, he added, certificates of beneficial interest being given them for the remaining 35%.

State Senator S. Scott Beck, of Kent County, is President of the bank, which has a branch at Galena and several deposit-receiving stations scattered through the County. Allan A. Harris is the bank's Cashier.

Without the filing of a single dissent by a depositor or creditor, the reorganization plan of the Baltimore Trust Co. became effective on July 14 on lapse of the 30-day period provided for under the Maryland Emergency Banking law, according to an announcement by Howard Bruce, Chairman of the board of the trust company. The Baltimore "Sun" of July 15, from which this is learnt, went on to say:

Distribution of additional payments to depositors, however, will not begin for some time due to the huge amount of detail yet to be completed, Mr. Bruce said. The Baltimore National Bank, which will supersede the trust company, also will not start functioning until further arrangements connected with organizing the institution are made effective, he said.

Under the plan, depositors are to receive an additional 10% in cash when the new national bank opens and the remaining 85% in certificates of indebtedness.

According to Baltimore advices on July 19 to the "Wall Street Journal", the new Baltimore National Bank will have a capital of approximately \$1,000,000 of preferred stock and \$1,000,000 of common, surplus and undivided profits, all the preferred stock to be subscribed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy of Massachusetts announced on July 14 that the reorganization of the Somerville Institution for Savings of Somerville, Mass., would take effect on July 24, when the bank would reopen under its new name, the Somerset Savings Bank. The Boston "Transcript" of July 14, reporting this, went on to say:

William H. Dolbes, is President and Richard F. Churchill is Treasurer. The new building, owned by the bank, is in Cutter Square. It will be available for use on that day (July 24) and the branch office, Broadway, will be renovated. Numerous details required by reorganization are being attended to by Henry H. Pierce, supervisor of liquidation.

Associated Press advices from Springfield, Mass., on July 11 stated that a final postponement to Aug. 15 for reorganization of the Western Massachusetts Bank & Trust Co. of Springfield, in the hands of a conservator since the National banking holiday was agreed upon on July 11 at a special meeting held in Springfield of the bank's depositors' committee, directors and representatives of State Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy's office. Meanwhile, an effort will be made to pay a substantial cash dividend, it was said.

The County Bank & Trust Co. of Cambridge, Mass., a new bank created through the purchase of certain sound assets of the Central Trust Co. of Cambridge (which closed in May, 1932), opened for business on Monday of this week, July 17, in the quarters formerly occupied by the Central Trust Co. It will open a branch office in East Cambridge in the near future. The new institution, which is a member of the Shawmut Association, begins with a capital of \$300,000 and surplus and guaranty fund of \$400,000. The officers, as named in the Boston "Herald," of July 15, are as follows: A. Oram Fulton, President; Myron O. Wilkins, Vice-President and Treasurer, and Benjamin H. Bowden, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Wilkins, the Vice-President and Treasurer, has been with the National Shawmut Bank of Boston for the last 14 years, the "Herald" stated.

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MICHIGAN.

In regard to the affairs of the two closed National banks in Detroit—the Guardian National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank-Detroit—the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is willing to lend the receiver of the first named bank \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, which will allow an additional distribution to depositors of 20% of their original deposits, according to a statement by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the corporation. The loan also would leave the receiver with sufficient cash to meet other liabilities of the bank on a ratable basis, and to cover his expenses. The loan can be made on collateral with a face amount of \$30,000,000 to \$37,000,000, depending on the exact amount of the loan. Washington advices to the "Wall Street Journal" on July 18, from which the foregoing is taken, likewise said:

The R. F. C. also is prepared, upon approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, to authorize loans aggregating about \$50,000,000 to the receiver of the First National Bank of Detroit, permitting distribution to depositors of 15% of their original deposits, and bringing total loans to this bank to about \$86,000,000.

The situation of the First National Bank is complicated, however, by pending litigation, which must be taken into account before any further payments can be made to its depositors.

"A reorganization that will compose the question raised in this litigation seems highly desirable, if not actually necessary," the R. F. C. Chairman said. "The R. F. C. will gladly co-operate in such a reorganization when a plan can be agreed upon."

The deposit liability is much larger in the First National than in the Guardian.

Reopening of the Dansard State Bank of Monroe, Mich., which has been closed since Aug. 27 1931, is set for to-day, July 22, according to a Monroe dispatch on July 25, appearing in the Toledo "Blade," which added:

The reopening plan, approved by Circuit Judge G. Arthur Rathbun of Adrian, provides for a trust fund of 50% of the deposits of which 5% will be paid when the bank is reopened and the remainder within five years. The bank paid a 10% dividend to depositors in 1932.

Officers of the reorganized bank, as named in the "Michigan Investor" of July 15, are Harold F. Nadeau, Chairman of the Board; Boyez Dansard, President; Irving Newcomer, First Vice-President; Charles Wood, Second Vice-President; Oscar L. Mead, Third Vice-President, and Vivian Morton, Cashier. In indicating the reopening of the bank, the paper mentioned said in part:

For nearly two years Mr. Dansard and his associates worked against discouragements and delays to arrive at an agreement with depositors in re-establishing the bank. Under the approved agreement the stockholders are assessed 100% to provide new capital of \$200,000. Of this sum only \$40,000 remains to be paid in. The assessments have been obtained chiefly through offsets of accounts, and the list of stockholders increased from 209 to 250.

Through the means of offsets the total of deposits has been reduced to \$1,200,000. Seventy-two per cent of the depositors signed the moratorium agreement, with the understanding that an initial payment of \$30,000 will be made on reopening of the bank.

MINNESOTA.

The reopening of two Minnesota banks, the Farmers' State Bank of Madelia and the First State Bank of Badger,

was announced on July 13 by Elmer A. Benson, State Banking Commissioner for Minnesota, according to the St. Paul "Pioneer Press" of July 14.

NEW JERSEY.

Concerning the affairs of the closed First National Bank of Branchville, N. J. a dispatch from that place on July 3 to the Newark "News" contained the following:

The depositors' committee of the First National Bank of Branchville reported to depositors to-day (July 3) that it is hoped "at an early date to have a plan for reorganization accepted by the Government and then to put that plan before you at the earliest possible moment."

The institution was one of those closed for reorganization as a result of the banking moratorium. At the insistence of the depositors' committee A. J. Canfield resigned as conservator and Charles J. McCloskey was appointed. Meantime, Federal examiners have checked accounts of the bank.

Full co-operation has been had from the Federal banking authorities in attempts to work out a reorganization, the committee reported. Patience of the depositors was asked in the statement.

In its issue of July 13 the "Jersey Observer" stated that a new bank for Secaucus, N. J., to replace the First National Bank, which failed to procure a license to reopen, seemed definite on July 12, with the announcement of a new plan by William Hilbert Jr., the conservator. We quote further in part from the paper mentioned, as follows:

Federal authorities have given assurance that if this new plan, similar to the Spokane Plan, is acceptable to the depositors, and the amount of stock needed to create the new bank is sold, it will be given official approval and a license issued. Conservator Hilbert asked depositors to volunteer as workers for the new plan.

The proposed new bank will have new officers and directors, and the old bank will be gradually liquidated. The new bank will have \$100,000 capital and \$50,000 surplus, which will be subscribed to as common stock. Each share will have a par value of \$25 and will be sold at \$37.50 a share, \$25 of which will accrue to the capital account and \$12.50 to the surplus.

The new bank will take over all acceptable assets of the old bank, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be asked for sufficient money to pay off bills of the old bank. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will use as collateral assets unacceptable to the new bank, but which have a strong possibility of becoming liquid in the future.

When the new bank is opened, it is understood that 50% will be available to depositors and the remainder will be paid as the old bank liquidates.

It is believed that under this plan the stockholders in the old bank will lose money, at least it was definitely established that any claims made by them will be denied until such time as the stockholders in the new bank and depositors have been paid.

Concerning the affairs of the Orange Valley Bank of Orange, N. J., which has been closed since the banking holiday, announcement was made on July 17 that 68% of the amount required to reopen the institution had been obtained by the depositors' committee and "the committee expresses itself as optimistic regarding the reopening of the bank shortly." The Newark "News" of July 17, authority for the above, continuing said:

A total of \$243,750 must be raised to reopen the institution on a restricted basis and depositors already have subscribed \$165,750. When \$182,812.50, or 75%, has been subscribed, the plan will be binding on all depositors to take one-third of their deposits in stock.

The committee points out that "a few depositors have not subscribed for the reason they are under the impression it will not be necessary for them to take stock," and it is the wish of the committee to impress upon all depositors they will "all be treated alike" and when 75% of the goal has been reached, all depositors will automatically become stockholders for one-third of their deposits.

When the subscriptions have been obtained, the bank will reopen on a restricted basis, releasing 10% of the balance in the depositors' accounts for immediate use with other releases to follow as soon as possible. "The operation of the bank on an unrestricted basis will no doubt depend on the support given the bank after reopening," the committee states.

The campaign will continue until July 24, and the bank will be open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. every night except Saturday to assist the depositors in signing up and explaining the plan.

NEW YORK STATE.

The Peconic Bank of Sag Harbor, L. I., which has been closed since March 15, reopened with strong financial backing on July 15, according to advices from that place, printed in the New York "Herald Tribune," which added:

The officers reported a heavy day's business, with withdrawals practically negligible. Depositors recently made a voluntary reduction of 20% in their accounts, and the bank was reorganized with \$25,000 capital stock and \$25,000 surplus.

The new officers are William R. Reimann, President; Clifford Foster and G. Augustine Kierman, Vice-Presidents, and John Woodward, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gurney P. Hood, State Commissioner of Banks for North Carolina, on July 13 authorized the Merchants' & Farmers' Bank of Taylorsville, N. C., to reopen for business on an unrestricted basis, according to the Raleigh "News & Observer" of July 14, which added:

The bank is the 187th State bank to reopen since the general banking holiday last March.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have authorized the purchase of \$150,000 preferred stock in the First National Bank in Grand Forks, N. D., a new bank to succeed the First National Bank of Grand Forks. The preferred stock authorization is contingent upon the sub-

scription of an equal amount of common stock by those interested in the new bank.

OHIO.

The Commercial Bank & Trust Co. of Akron, Ohio, which has been in the hands of a conservator since March last, is to be liquidated, according to advices from that city on July 14 to the "Wall Street Journal," which went on to say:

W. J. Skehan has been appointed Deputy State Bank Superintendent in charge of the bank under an order signed by Common Pleas Judge Walter B. Wanamaker on application of Charles F. Carr, counsel for Mr. Skehan, who has been conservator for the institution.

The bank on April 8 last showed assets and liabilities of \$4,423,580; deposits of \$2,716,413; capital of \$350,000 and surplus of \$300,000.

Supplementing our item of last week, page 437, with reference to the appointment of Sidney B. Congdon as President of the City National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, which has taken over the liquid assets of the Guardian Trust Co. and Union Trust Co. of that city, an announcement by the City National Bank says:

Sidney B. Congdon, liquidator of the Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland, was elected President of the National City Bank of Cleveland, on July 10. He entered his new office the next morning, resigning his position as Deputy Superintendent of the State Banking Department of Ohio.

Mr. Congdon has had a wide experience in the banking field. In 1911 he entered the office of the Comptroller of Currency in Washington, and for four years was Secretary to the Comptroller. Later he served as assistant to the Director of Finance and Purchases of the U. S. Railway Administration.

In 1920 Mr. Congdon became a national bank examiner in charge of examinations at Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Later he became Vice-President of the Bank of Pittsburgh. Early in the depression period he was made Secretary and Treasurer of the National Credit Association, which was the operating organization of the National Credit Corporation in the Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania territory. When the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was organized, Mr. Congdon was called to Washington in March 1932 and later became chief of the examining division of the R. F. C.

In December 1932 Mr. Congdon was made Manager of the Cleveland Loan Agency of the R. F. C. After the bank holiday he was named conservator of the Guardian Trust Co., and after the bank went into liquidation he was named Special Deputy of the State Superintendent of Banks at the Guardian, the office which he resigned to become President of the National City.

The announcement also contains the following:

The National City Bank is completing a program of enlargement of quarters, personnel, and capital structure, in line with a plan whereby the National City Bank is co-operating with the liquidators of the two large closed Cleveland banks, the Union Trust Co., and the Guardian Trust Co., and with the R. F. C., in order to release the largest possible initial liquidating dividends to the depositors of the two closed banks.

Depositors in the Union and the Guardian subscribed to new stock in the National City, to be paid for out of their initial liquidating dividends. The National City Bank and the R. F. C. thereupon made large loans to the liquidators of the Union and the Guardian, permitting an initial liquidating dividend of 35% in the case of the Union and 20% in the case of the Guardian.

Four hundred thousand Cleveland depositors are participating in the pay-off, and the amount released is approximately \$57,000,000.

Washington advices by the Associated Press on July 20 stated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the following day would make available \$47,241,440 to the liquidating agents of the Union Trust Co. and \$26,950,000 to the liquidating agent of the Guardian Trust Co. This was made known, the dispatch said, in a statement by Jesse H. Jones, the Chairman, who said:

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will complete its loans to the Union Trust Co. and Guardian Trust Co., of Cleveland, to-morrow (July 21) when \$47,241,440.80 will be made available to the liquidating agents of the Union Trust and \$26,950,000 to the liquidating agent of the Guardian Trust.

"Proceeds of these loans are to be used for distribution to the depositors of the two banks."

According to last night's New York "Evening Post" \$4,000,000 in checks have been mailed to the Union Trust Co. and Guardian Trust Co. depositors whose accounts were \$100 or less, and the payments to large depositors of the trust companies will start next Tuesday, July 25.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We learn from the Columbia "State" of July 16 that reopening of the South Carolina Bank of Charleston, S. C., together with its branches in Columbia, S. C., and Greenville, S. C., has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency and the three units will resume operation on an unrestricted basis in the near future. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to take \$800,000 in preferred stock, "which means that this organization will have supervisory powers as well as the United States Comptroller of the Currency. This supervision extends not only to the operations of the banks after they have commenced business, but to approval of directors and officers, and to the salaries paid, and all other details of management." The paper mentioned, continuing, said in part:

The approval of the United States Comptroller of the Currency to the reopening was given because of the fact that a waiver by 75% of the unsecured deposits to immediate payment of 60% had been secured. Depositors will receive immediate payment of 40% of their deposits if desired. This means that \$2,800,000 will be payable. B. W. Edwards, who was

appointed conservator when the banks did not reopen following the bank holiday in March, has had his offices here (Columbia) and for convenience and accessibility the management of the banks has largely been here for the past two years. With the new setup this is likely to continue. Julian Mitchell of Charleston has been President of the bank since the death of Robert Small several years ago. The first steps toward reopening will be to arrange the internal machinery, bookkeeping and the like and the employment of the personnel. The committee of trustees representing the depositors composed of J. M. Visanska, J. Ross Hanahan and J. B. Mahoney, of Charleston; W. E. McNulty of Columbia, and J. F. Gallivan of Greenville, will elect a board of directors, who must be approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Comptroller of the Currency. The directors will elect the officers, who in turn will be approved by the R. F. C. and the Comptroller.

Mr. Edwards, the conservator, who was one of the active Vice-Presidents of the banks before the closing, said yesterday (July 15) that exceeding 75% of the deposits were included in agreements waiving right to withdraw 60% of deposits. These will receive certificates of participation in the rights of the common stockholders and in certain assets to be set aside for their benefit.

It is thought likely that there will be some changes in the personnel of the directors and officers, when the national banks reopen for business.

TENNESSEE.

That establishment of the proposed Commercial National Bank, which is to succeed the closed Chattanooga National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., is expected by Aug. 1 is indicated in the following dispatch from that city to the New York "Times" under date of July 18:

Efforts to sell \$400,000 in stock necessary to found the new Commercial National Bank and release \$4,000,000 in deposits now tied up in the old Chattanooga National, were near success to-day, according to the stock sale committee. The proposed directors of the new institution are hopeful that the deal will be consummated by Aug. 1 and the money paid to the depositors of the old bank in time for first-of-the-month business.

If Chattanoogaans provide the \$400,000, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will purchase an equal amount, giving the new bank a capital stock of \$800,000, and will advance to the Chattanooga National an amount sufficient to pay 40% on its "frozen" deposits, which amount to about \$10,000,000.

Z. C. Patten, conservator of the Chattanooga National, is slated to head the new institution, which under present plans will be free from all obligations in connection with the Chattanooga National and its predecessor, the First National.

Suits continue to be filed by participation certificate holders against the First National and its subsidiary, the First Securities Co., on account of the alleged "milking" from the mortgage pool, on which the certificates were issued, valuable mortgages for conversion through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation into a loan to found the Chattanooga National. Plaintiffs allege that mortgages of doubtful value were substituted.

Represented in two suits filed yesterday (July 17) were Augustine B. and Carlyle S. Littleton, minor children of the late Augustus Littleton, nephew of Martin Littleton of New York, and Barbara and Phoebe Nixon, minor children of the late W. J. Nixon, local business man.

Counsel for the Littleton children assert that \$40,800 of the estate, of which the First National was administrator, was invested in participation certificates of the First Securities Co., and for the Nixon children a similar allegation is made as to \$75,300 and \$75,100, respectively. The bank had no legal right, the suits allege, to invest the money of their wards in its subsidiary for its own profit.

TEXAS.

That the Citizens' National Bank, Abilene, Tex., had been reorganized without interruption to business and had changed its title to the Citizens' National Bank of Abilene, was reported in a dispatch by the Associated Press from that place on July 8, which read as follows:

Complete reorganization of the Citizens' National Bank of Abilene was announced July 8 by the officers and directors.

The bank, one of the strongest for many years in West Texas, will open for business as usual Monday July 10, "in a thoroughly sound and satisfactory condition," says the statement. There has been no interruption of service.

The bank will be known as the Citizens' National Bank of Abilene, and has the same officers and substantially the same directors. George L. Paxton, who has been President for many years, will continue in that position.

The new bank has a newly paid-in capital stock of \$200,000, of which \$100,000 preferred stock is held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and \$100,000 is common stock fully paid in cash by directors of the bank and a few other shareholders.

"The reorganization," says the statement, "was found desirable in order to eliminate from the bank all real estate owned by the bank except its banking house, and all other non-liquid assets, and slow or doubtful loans, and place the bank in a sound and healthy condition."

VIRGINIA.

The State Corporation Commission on July 12 authorized M. E. Bristow, State Banking Commissioner for Virginia, to apply for a receiver for the Bank of Hampton, at Hampton. In his letter to the Commission, Mr. Bristow said:

I desire to report to the Commission that the Bank of Hampton, Va., has reached a point where a receivership is necessary. You are doubtless familiar with the handling of that institution and realize that it cannot be reorganized or refinanced as a separate institution.

Every effort has been made to get the best results and now the time has become ripe for the appointment of a receiver. This bank and the First National Bank of Hampton will be succeeded by the Citizens' National Bank, which will absorb the liquid assets of the two old banks upon the Spokane plan and make them available pro rata to the depositors and take care of the preferred deposits in full.

Under these circumstances I have no alternative except to request authority that I may be allowed to proceed for the appointment of a receiver in the usual way.

WASHINGTON.

Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on July 19 authorized a loan of \$3,750,000 to rehabilitate the old National Bank & Union Trust Co. of Spokane, Wash., and its 16 affiliates in the Northwest, according to Associated

Press advices from Washington, D. C., on the date named, which went on to say:

Although the corporation has authorized the loan from its funds, the deal cannot be consummated until such time as the Comptroller of the Currency gives his approval of plans for reorganization of the bank and its affiliate institutions.

Additional List of Banks Licensed to Resume Operations in Second (New York) Federal Reserve District.

The following list was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on July 19, supplementing its statement of July 12 (noted in our issue of July 15, page 437), showing additional banking institutions in the Second (New York) District which have been licensed to resume full banking operations:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

[Circular No. 1256, July 19 1933]

MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK STATE.

Wappingers Falls—The National Bank of Wappingers Falls (effective 9:00 a.m. July 22 1933).

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK STATE.

Sag Harbor—*The Peconic Bank.

*Reopening of bank which suspended business on March 14 1933.

GEORGE L. HARRISON, Governor.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Two New York Stock Exchange memberships were sold: one July 18 at \$230,000, unchanged from the previous transaction on July 5th and the other at \$240,000 on July 19.

An advance of \$1,100 over the previous peak price for seats on the New York Produce Exchange was made July 18 with the transfer of three memberships at \$4,600 each, compared with \$3,500 on the last previous transaction.

The membership of Estate of Henry H. Dickson in the New York Cotton Exchange was sold July 18 to Marshall Geer for another for \$22,200, this price being \$1,200 in advance of the previous sale.

Arrangements on Commodity Exchange, Inc., were completed July 14 for the sale of three memberships as follows: Henry Schniewind, Jr., to Joseph Klingenstein, for another, at \$4,700; Royal V. Heath to F. Eugene Nortz, for another, at \$4,800, and Clarence H. Low, extra, to William A. Overton, for another at \$4,900. The last previous record price was \$4,250. On July 16 arrangements were made for the sale of memberships as follows: Robert A. Gardiner to Newton H. Kutner, for another, \$4,900; H. W. Hilgert to F. Eugene Nortz, for another, \$5,000, and Edouard J. Senn to Alexander Weinstein, for another, \$5,000. July 17, the following membership sales were arranged: Ernest H. Vogelsang to J. C. Cuppia, for another \$5,000; Henry B. Van Sinderen, extra, to Newton H. Kutner, for another, \$5,000; Theodore F. Bernstein, extra, to Newton H. Kutner, for another, \$5,000; W. A. Herman to Milton R. Katzenberg, for another, \$5,000; H. Morton Merriman to Paul Lenz, for another, \$5,000; E. J. Schwabach, extra, to Jerome Lewine, for another, \$6,000, and E. J. Schwabach, extra, to Clarence M. Lovatt, for another, \$7,000 and on July 18 arrangements were made for the sale of memberships, as follows: Walther J. Wessels to Jerome Lewine, for another, \$7,000; Leon W. Gibson to Frank Hirschstein, for another, \$7,500; Louis J. Cohen, extra, to Albert R. Simon, \$7,700, and Thomas A. Desmond, extra, to B. N. Jackson, for another, \$7,800.

Two New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange memberships were sold July 18 at \$6,750, an advance of \$250 over the last previous sale. J. J. Kutch purchased both memberships. One was sold by H. Block and the other by S. W. Sussmann.

On the New York Cocoa Exchange the price of memberships jumped \$600 to \$3,400 as F. J. Ryan sold one of his seats to Jerome Lewine for another July 18 and on the 19th the membership of F. Albrecht was sold to R. S. Scarborough, for another, for \$4,500.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold at \$15,900 Wednesday morning July 19 or \$400 higher than last previous sale and two board of trade memberships were sold Friday July 21, one at \$15,000 and the other for \$13,500.

Arrangements were completed July 21 for the sale of a membership on the Chicago Stock Exchange for \$7,500, down \$1,500 from the last previous sale.

Thomas E. Perkins, a partner in the brokerage firm of Perkins & Benton, New York, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died July 16 in the New York Hospital. He was 38 years old. Mr. Perkins, who was born in Lumpkin, Ga., came to New York in 1924 to engage in banking. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1928, forming the partnership of Perkins & Righi which was terminated December, 1930. In January, 1931, with Thomas H. Benton, he formed the firm of Perkins & Benton.

The Morris Plan Co. of New York announced on July 20 that it had acquired the assets of the Gotham Industrial Banking Co., 206 Broadway, and would immediately absorb that company's operations. The last financial statements of the two companies listed Gotham assets at \$2,587,972 and the Morris Plan Co. at \$37,387,950. After Supreme Court Justice Timothy A. Leary had signed an order approving the action of the Gotham board of directors and stockholders, notices were sent to all patrons of the company, July 20 stating that the change was to become effective immediately. An announcement, which was issued in the matter, continued:

Officials of the Morris Plan Co. said that the main office of Gotham at 206 Broadway would be discontinued after July 22, and that customers would, in the future, transact all business at the downtown Morris Plan branch located at 222 Broadway. Owners of the Gotham company's investment certificates were notified their certificates could be cashed in full, at once, plus interest or could be exchanged for Morris Plan certificates.

The Jamaica branch of the Gotham company at 92-25 Union Hall St., will be temporarily continued by Morris Plan as a Morris Plan branch bringing that company's offices in the Greater City to 13. Authorization for the opening of a Morris Plan branch at Jamaica has already been received by the company from the State Banking Department, it was said.

Fred A. Hartley, who has been in charge of the Gotham Jamaica office, will continue as manager of the Morris Plan branch and Frank Boos, Assistant Vice-President of Morris Plan in charge of the 222 Broadway office will be in charge of the consolidated downtown branches.

The Gotham company was first opened for business in February 1929. The Morris Plan Co. has had a stock interest in Gotham for some months and although the Gotham company had been operating successfully, the consolidation was arranged as an economy measure, it was said. There will be but a few changes in personnel as a result of the consolidation.

John C. Bancroft on July 18 was appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Bank of New York & Trust Co., New York.

Peter A. Farrar resigned on July 7 as Vice-President and Cashier of the National Exchange Bank & Trust Co., Brooklyn. He had been Cashier of the bank since its organization in April 1930, and was made Vice-President in January this year, as noted in our issue of Jan. 21, page 439. Mr. Farrar also tendered his resignation as a director of the institution.

Announcement was made July 17 of the resignation of Carl D. Montgomery as Assistant Vice-President of City Bank Farmers' Trust Co. of New York City. Following a vacation in Maine, Mr. Montgomery will open an office on Sept. 1 for investment management, protective committees and reorganizations.

Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers' Trust Co. of New York announces the following promotions:

At the 55 Broad Street office, Raymond A. Lockwood was named Assistant Vice-President and Joseph T. Reisler was named Assistant Secretary.

At the 32 Court Street office, Edmund W. Madden was promoted from Assistant Manager to Assistant Secretary.

At the 481 Eighth Avenue office, P. L. Roraback was named Assistant Secretary.

Effective July 11 1933, the Painted Post National Bank of Painted Post, N. Y., went into voluntary liquidation. The institution, which had a capital of \$25,000, was succeeded by The First National Bank of Painted Post.

The Stewart National Bank & Trust Co. of Livonia, N. Y., on July 12 1933 changed its name to The Stewart National Bank of Livonia.

The Springvale National Bank, Springvale, Me., was chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency on July 12 1933. The new bank, which is capitalized at \$150,000, consisting of \$100,000 preferred and \$50,000 common stock, succeeds the Springvale National Bank. Charles S. Pierce is President and Harland S. Rowe, Cashier of the new organization.

Paul Cook Downing, Vice-President and director of the Fidelity Union Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., died on July 17 at Doctors' Hospital, 170 East End Avenue, New York, of

complications developing from an operation for pleurisy. Mr. Downing, who was 55 years old, lived in Madison, N. J.

He went to work as a messenger for the Fidelity Title & Deposit Co. when he was 16 years old, the institution later becoming the Fidelity Trust Co. In 1909 Mr. Downing was made Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the bank, and was promoted steadily until 1920, when a merger with the Union National Bank occurred and he was made a Vice-President of the enlarged bank, the position he held at his death. Two years ago he became a member of the Fidelity's Executive Committee.

Mr. Downing was also a director of the Essex County Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J. He was a member of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, the Rumson Country Club, the Essex Club of Newark, and the Morris County Country Club.

George J. Fischer, Assistant Cashier and personnel director of the National Newark & Essex Banking Co. of Newark, N. J., died July 14 at his home in Verona, N. J., of a heart attack. Mr. Fischer, who was 53 years old, had undergone an operation a month ago.

Banking was Mr. Fischer's chief activity. He had been 36 years with the Essex County National Bank and the National Newark, with which the Essex merged in 1918.

We learn from the Philadelphia "Ledger" of July 11 that payments to depositors in eight closed Pennsylvania banks were announced by Dr. William D. Gordon, State Secretary of Banking for Pennsylvania, the previous day, July 10. Among the banks is one Philadelphia institution, the Central Trust & Savings Co. The 18,000 depositors in this institution will receive a payment of 5%, amounting to \$195,000, on July 31. There have been two previous payments to these depositors, aggregating 20%. The other payments announced July 10 follow:

The State Bank of Klingerstown, Klingerstown, will make an advance payment of 20% to about 800 depositors on July 27. A first payment of 20% was made May 12 1932.

The Commercial Trust Co. of Harrisburg will make a payment of 7½% on July 27 to 2,904 depositors. A first payment of 7½% was made on Aug. 31 1932.

The 8,427 depositors of the Mountain City Trust Co. of Altoona will receive a payment of 5% on July 24. This is a third payment to the depositors. A first payment of 40% was made on March 17 1932, and dividend of 10% was paid on July 15 1932.

The 9,882 depositors of the Carbondale Miners' & Mechanics' Savings Bank at Carbondale will receive a payment of 5% on July 20. This represents a second advance payment, the first payment of 5% having been made on Oct. 27 1932.

The 14,378 depositors of the First Bank & Trust Co., Washington, Pa., will receive a payment of 5% on July 27. This is the fourth payment received by these depositors. Previous payments were 15% on Aug. 29 1932, 10% on Dec. 1 1932, and 10% on Feb. 15 1933.

The 1,716 depositors of the State Bank of Renovo, at Renovo, will receive a payment of 10% on July 17. The depositors of this institution have received two previous payments, 10% on Aug. 15 1932, and 10% on Oct. 10 1932.

The 636 depositors of the Mahantango Valley Bank, Pillow, will receive a payment of 7½% on July 17. This represents a fourth advance payment. Previous payments were 10% on April 27 1932, 12½% on Aug. 2 1932, and 10% on Dec. 22 1932.

According to advices from Philadelphia, under date of July 7 the Pennsylvania Title & Trust Co. and Delaware County Trust Co., both of Chester, Pa., are to be merged, under the name of Delaware County Trust Co. The new institution will have an authorized capital of \$500,000. At present only \$400,000 of new capital will be used to convert present outstanding shares of old companies. The enlarged institution, it was stated, will have \$400,000 in surplus and \$50,000 in undivided profits.

The Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, at the rate of 6% per annum, payable Aug. 1 1933 to stockholders of record at the close of business July 25 1933.

We learn from Akron, Ohio, advices, on July 10, to the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," that plans for the establishment of a "small but safe" bank for "our employees and others of East Akron," were announced by P. W. Litchfield, President of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in the second of his weekly talks broadcasted July 9. We quote further, in part, from the dispatch, as follows:

"We have waited for months for some satisfactory solution to the banking problem downtown, hoping that any such development would offer the facilities we require for our company and employees," Mr. Litchfield said.

"Since progress has been so slow, we have decided to go forward on our own plans."

The new bank will confine its operations to commercial and savings business, with safety deposit service, and will have no trust or securities department, the Goodyear official declared.

"I am quite confident that the step we are taking will in no wise hamper any subsequent plan which may be developed for a new, strong downtown bank, which our city so greatly needs," he added.

The new institution, he went on to say, would be located at Goodyear Avenue and East Market Street, opposite the Goodyear plant.

Rules of the bank will prevent either the Goodyear Co. or officers, directors or employees of the bank from borrowing from the institution, "no matter how sound may be the security offered," Mr. Litchfield pointed out.

"As a matter of fact, we anticipate doing little lending because we are going to keep our funds liquid," he added.

As of July 14 1933, the First National Bank of Massillon, Ohio, changed its title to The First National Bank in Massillon.

The Comptroller of the Currency on July 12 granted a charter to the Marional National Bank, Marion, Ind. The new institution, which succeeds The Marion National Bank, is capitalized at \$450,000, consisting of \$250,000 Class "A" preferred stock; \$100,000 Class "B" preferred stock, and \$100,000 common stock. Thomas G. Wilson and U. T. Griffith are President and Cashier, respectively, of the new bank.

Complete consolidation of the First Union Trust & Savings Bank with the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., under the title and charter of the latter, was announced July 17 by Melvin A. Traylor, President, following ratification by the stockholders. From the inception of the First Union Trust & Savings Bank in 1903, all of its stock has been held in trust for the benefit of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago. The bank was organized primarily because the National Bank Act at that time did not allow a National bank to transact a trust business or satisfactorily to conduct a savings business. The present law authorizes National banks to perform these functions, and the directors and officers are of the belief that the interests of customers and stockholders will be best served by the unified organization.

The banking business of the First Union Trust & Savings Bank, including savings deposits, was transferred to the First National Bank in March of this year, and the consolidation brings the business of the trust department to the National bank, without change in official personnel. The First National Bank's statement of June 30 showed deposits of \$563,486,000 and cash resources of \$207,861,000. The capital stock of \$25,000,000, with surplus of \$15,000,000 and undivided profits of \$3,594,675 are not changed by the consolidation.

Bentley G. McCloud, Vice-President of the bank, was elected a director at the special meeting of the stockholders. Mr. McCloud had his early training in the First National, and became an officer of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank upon its organization. He later was elected Vice-President of the Union Trust Co. and returned to the First National as a general Vice-President when the merger of the two institutions was effected in February 1929.

T. W. Kreichbaum, former President of the defunct American Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Burlington, Iowa, was given an indeterminate penitentiary sentence not to succeed 10 years, by Judge George Dashiell on July 10, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Cost of the five weeks' trial was assessed against the defendant as an additional penalty. Notice of appeal was filed by Mr. Kreichbaum's attorneys. Mount Pleasant advices, from which the above information is obtained, furthermore said, in part:

Prior to passing sentence Judge Dashiell overruled 30 defense arguments for a new trial. The Judge declared he had thrown every possible safeguard around Mr. Kreichbaum. In reply to Attorney Clarke's (the defendant's lawyer) argument that economic conditions deserved judicial notice, the Judge said:

"I may have my own private opinions of bankers' difficulties in 1932, but those opinions cannot enter into the matter here. The bankers knew the law in 1932. I believe there was plenty of evidence presented here to support the findings of the jury."

Mr. Clarke, in an impassioned plea for a new trial, compared Mr. Kreichbaum with "the hundreds of other bankers who would be guilty of the same offense.

"Brand Mr. Kreichbaum a felon and every banker in Iowa whose bank has closed is a felon. Every banker operating his bank under Senate File 111 may be convicted and branded as a felon."

The trial was the longest criminal action ever heard in Henry County. Fifty-one witnesses testified in five weeks. The jury reached its verdict after deliberating 40 hours.

E. W. Wischmeier, Assistant Cashier of the closed bank, is also under indictment charged with receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent.

The indictment of Mr. Kreichbaum and three other officials of the American Savings & Trust Co. was noted in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 10 last, page 3983.

Burlington, Iowa, advices on July 7 last to the Des Moines "Register" stated that payments aggregating \$527,000 would be paid to depositors of the closed First Iowa State Trust & Savings Bank of Burlington had been announced on July 6 by Charles L. Bozier, examiner in charge of the institution. The dispatch went on to say:

This will be a 10% payment, the third made by the bank since it closed Feb. 1 1932. Checks are now being prepared at Des Moines and the payment probably will start soon after July 15.

Effective July 8 1933, the First National Bank of Muscatine, Iowa, went into voluntary liquidation. This bank, which was capitalized at \$200,000, was succeeded by the First Trust & Savings Bank of Muscatine.

The Cedar Falls National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa, with capital of \$100,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation on June 30 1933. It has been succeeded by the Cedar Falls Trust & Savings Bank.

As of May 29 last, the First National Bank of McGregor, Iowa, with capital of \$50,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution was absorbed by the Marquette Savings Bank, Marquette, Iowa, which bank through change of title and location is now the First State Savings Bank of McGregor, Iowa.

Advices by the Associated Press from Lincoln, Neb., on July 10, stated that depositors in four failed Nebraska banks received dividends through the State Banking Department on that date. The institutions and amounts paid are as follows:

The First State Bank of Coatesfield paid \$10,466, or 10%, in addition to 10% previously disbursed; the Farmers' State Bank of Henderson paid \$5,744, or 20%, in addition to 40% previously; the Farmers' State Bank of Naper paid 10%, or \$3,979, in addition to 10% previously, and the Bank of Lincoln County at Hershey paid 5%, or \$6,874, in addition to a previous 30% payment.

George W. Tiedeman was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Liberty National Bank & Trust Co. of Savannah, Ga., and E. A. Stubbs was named a Vice-President, at a meeting of the directors of the institution on July 19, according to Savannah advices on that day to the New York "Times." Mr. Tiedeman succeeds Henry Blum who resigned in order to give his entire attention to the Georgia State Savings Association, of which he is President. James B. Houlihan was re-appointed President, it was said.

On July 10 last, a charter was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency for The First National Bank in Gadsden, Gadsden, Ala. The new organization, which succeeds The First National Bank in Gadsden, is capitalized at \$250,000, made up of \$125,000 preferred stock and a like amount of common stock. It is headed by Otto Agricola with F. H. Nentecost as Cashier.

The Comptroller of the Currency on July 15 issued a charter to the First National Bank in Cameron, Tex. The new institution, which is capitalized at \$50,000, succeeds the First National Bank of Cameron. R. H. McIntosh is President and H. M. Hefley, Cashier, of the new bank.

Closing of the Boulder National Bank at Boulder, Colo., was reported in the following dispatch by the United Press from that place on July 12:

The Boulder National Bank, capitalized at \$50,000, failed to open its doors for business to-day.

On the door was a sign reading:

"This bank closed by resolution of the Board of Directors. It is under direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, and is in charge of Ross M. Burt, National Bank Examiner."

The Board of Directors of Barclays Bank, Ltd., London, have declared out of the profits for the half-year ended June 30 an interim dividend at the rate of 10% per annum on the "A" shares and 14% per annum on the "B" and "C" shares, respectively, subject in each case to the deduction of income tax.

The interim dividend will be payable on and after Aug. 1 next to those shareholders whose names were registered in the books of the company on the night of June 30 last.

Monthly Range of Prices on the New York and Other Stock Exchanges

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS AND BONDS.

The tables which follow show the high and low prices, by months, for the twelve months ended June 30 1933 of every stock and every bond in which any dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange during the first half of 1933. The first table, covering 10 pages, gives the record for the stocks, and the second table covering 12 pages, the record for the bonds. The prices in all cases are based on actual sales.

Table with columns for months (July to June) and price ranges (Low, High) for various stocks and bonds under the heading 'STOCKS'. Includes a sub-section for '1933.' and various company names like 'Atch, Top & Santa Fe.', 'Baltimore & Ohio.', 'Chicago & Eastern Ill Ry Co.', etc.

* No par value. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

1932.							1933.						
July	August	September	October	November	December	STOCKS	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
<p>\$ per share</p> <p>59 84 1/2 78 114 75 116 88 106 1/2 96 109 103 115 1/2 78 81 1/2</p> <p>61 13 1/2 11 3/4 23 1/2 14 25 1/2 14 24 1/2 11 1/2 17 1/4 11 3/4 15 3/4</p> <p>1 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2</p> <p>7 13 3/4 11 1/2 19 7/8 16 1/4 23 1/4 12 1/2 19 1/2 12 1/2 16 3/8 12 1/2 15 1/2</p> <p>3 1/4 4 1/2 7 1/4 18 8 15 7/8 5 8 5 7 3 1/2 6</p> <p>4 1/2 8 1/2 5 1/2 24 12 10 16 7/8 7 1/2 11 1/2 5 1/4 8 3/4</p> <p>3 1/2 6 8 1/2 24 10 17 3/8 6 14 6 14 4 8 4 8</p>							<p>Par</p> <p>Norfolk Southern.....100</p> <p>Norfolk & Western.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Northern Central.....50</p> <p>Northern Pacific.....100</p> <p>Pacific Coast.....100</p> <p>1st preferred.....100</p> <p>2d preferred.....100</p> <p>Pennsylvania RR.....100</p> <p>Peoria & Eastern.....100</p> <p>Pere Marquette.....100</p> <p>Prior preferred.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Philadelphia Rapid Transit.....50</p> <p>Preferred.....50</p> <p>Pitts & West Virginia.....100</p> <p>Pitts Ft Wayne & Chic pref.....100</p> <p>Pitts McKeesport & Yough.....50</p> <p>Pitts Youngs & Ash 7% pf.....100</p> <p>Reading Co.....50</p> <p>1st preferred.....50</p> <p>2d preferred.....50</p> <p>Rensselaer & Saratoga.....100</p> <p>Rutland RR pref.....100</p> <p>St Louis-San Francisco.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>St Louis Southwestern.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Seaboard Air Line.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Southern Pacific Co.....100</p> <p>Southern Ry.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Mobile & Ohio cdfs.....100</p> <p>Texas & Pacific.....100</p> <p>Third Avenue.....100</p> <p>Irwin City Rapid Transit.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Union Pacific.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Wabash.....100</p> <p>Preferred A.....100</p> <p>Preferred B.....100</p> <p>Western Maryland.....100</p> <p>2d preferred.....100</p> <p>Western Pacific.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Wheeling & Lake Erie pref.....100</p>						
<p>12 1/2 13 3/4 14 1/2 24 5/8 20 24 1/2 18 21 7/8 16 16 1/2 17 17</p> <p>68 68 75 85 51 75 85 85 86 7/8 83 84</p> <p>2 4 3/4 3 1/2 7 1/2 5 1/2 9 2 4 1/8 5 7/8</p> <p>22 27 40 16 22 64 73 55 62 56 56 51 56 56</p> <p>14 16 15 22 16 20 13 18 15 18 14 15 18</p> <p>9 10 10 8 9 11 14 10 12 9 8 11 11 10</p> <p>12 1/2 13 3/4 14 1/2 24 5/8 20 24 1/2 18 21 7/8 16 16 1/2 17 17</p> <p>68 68 75 85 51 75 85 85 86 7/8 83 84</p> <p>2 4 3/4 3 1/2 7 1/2 5 1/2 9 2 4 1/8 5 7/8</p> <p>22 27 40 16 22 64 73 55 62 56 56 51 56 56</p> <p>14 16 15 22 16 20 13 18 15 18 14 15 18</p> <p>9 10 10 8 9 11 14 10 12 9 8 11 11 10</p>							<p>15 1/2 15 1/2 13 3/8 15 1/4 16 7/8 16 7/8</p> <p>80 80</p> <p>4 1/2 5 1/2 3 4 7/8 3 5 5 4</p> <p>50 54 1/4 52 5/4 41 50 39 63 1/4 62 65</p> <p>12 1/2 13 3/4 14 1/2 24 5/8 20 24 1/2 18 21 7/8 16 16 1/2 17 17</p> <p>68 68 75 85 51 75 85 85 86 7/8 83 84</p> <p>2 4 3/4 3 1/2 7 1/2 5 1/2 9 2 4 1/8 5 7/8</p> <p>22 27 40 16 22 64 73 55 62 56 56 51 56 56</p> <p>14 16 15 22 16 20 13 18 15 18 14 15 18</p> <p>9 10 10 8 9 11 14 10 12 9 8 11 11 10</p>						
<p>INDUSTRIAL & MISCELL.</p> <p>Abraham & Straus.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Adams Express.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Adams Millis.....100</p> <p>Addressograph & Multigraph.....100</p> <p>Advance Rumely.....100</p> <p>Affiliated Products Inc.....100</p> <p>Air Reduction.....100</p> <p>Alk-Way Elec Appliances.....100</p> <p>Alaska-Juneau Gold Mines.....100</p> <p>Albany Perf Wrap Paper.....100</p> <p>Allegheny Corp.....100</p> <p>Preferred \$30 warrants.....100</p> <p>Preferred \$30 ex-warrants.....100</p> <p>Preferred \$40 warrants.....100</p> <p>Allegheny Steel.....100</p> <p>Allied Chemical & Dye.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Allis-Chalmers.....100</p> <p>Alpha Portland Cement.....100</p> <p>Amalgamated Leather.....100</p> <p>Amerada Corp.....100</p> <p>Am Agri Chemical (Conn).....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Am Agri Chemical (Del).....100</p> <p>Amer Bank Note.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Amer Beet Sugar.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Am Brake Shoe & Foundry.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>American Can.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Amer Car & Foundry.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>American Chain.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Amer Chicla.....100</p> <p>Am Coal of Allegheny Co N J 25.....100</p> <p>Amer Colortype Co.....100</p> <p>Amer Commercial Alcohol.....100</p> <p>Rights.....100</p> <p>Am. Encaustic Tiling.....100</p> <p>Am European Secs.....100</p> <p>American Express Co.....100</p> <p>Am & Foreign Power.....100</p> <p>Preferred \$7.....100</p> <p>Preferred \$6.....100</p> <p>2nd pref 7% series A.....100</p> <p>Amer Hawaiian S S Co.....100</p> <p>Amer Hide & Leather.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Amer Home Products.....100</p> <p>American Ice.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Amer Internat Corp.....100</p> <p>Amer-La France Foamite.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>American Locomotive.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>Amer Mach & Foun.....100</p> <p>Am Machine & Metals.....100</p> <p>V. C. C.....100</p> <p>American Metal.....100</p> <p>6% conv preferred.....100</p> <p>American News Co.....100</p> <p>Amer Power & Light.....100</p> <p>Preferred \$6.....100</p> <p>Perf. 5.....100</p> <p>Am Rad & Stand Sanitary.....100</p> <p>Preferred.....100</p> <p>American Rolling Mill.....100</p> <p>Amer Safety Razor.....100</p> <p>Amer Seating.....100</p> <p>Amer Ship & Commerce.....100</p> <p>Amer Shipbuilding.....100</p>							<p>15 1/2 15 1/2 13 3/8 15 1/4 16 7/8 16 7/8</p> <p>80 80</p> <p>4 1/2 5 1/2 3 4 7/8 3 5 5 4</p> <p>50 54 1/4 52 5/4 41 50 39 63 1/4 62 65</p> <p>12 1/2 13 3/4 14 1/2 24 5/8 20 24 1/2 18 21 7/8 16 16 1/2 17 17</p> <p>68 68 75 85 51 75 85 85 86 7/8 83 84</p> <p>2 4 3/4 3 1/2 7 1/2 5 1/2 9 2 4 1/8 5 7/8</p> <p>22 27 40 16 22 64 73 55 62 56 56 51 56 56</p> <p>14 16 15 22 16 20 13 18 15 18 14 15 18</p> <p>9 10 10 8 9 11 14 10 12 9 8 11 11 10</p>						
<p>* No par value. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. x Ex-dividend.</p>													

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

Table with columns for months (July to June) and stock categories (STOCKS, January to June). Includes sub-columns for Low and High prices and \$ per share. Lists various companies such as Amer Smelting & Refn, Associated Dry Goods, and many others.

* No par value. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

Table with columns for months (July, August, September, October, November, December, 1932) and months (January, February, March, April, May, June, 1933). Rows list various stocks with their respective prices and shares.

* No par value. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

Main table with columns for years (1932, 1933) and months (July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June). Rows list various stocks like Lorillard, Louisiana Oil, and others with their respective prices.

* No par value. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

1932.

1933.

Main table containing stock prices for 1932 and 1933, categorized by month (July to June) and stock type (STOCKS). Includes columns for 'Low High' and 'per share' prices.

* No par value. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

Table with columns for months (July, August, September, October, November, December, 1932) and (January, February, March, April, May, June, 1933). Rows include various stocks like U.S. Steel, U.S. Tobacco, and others, with columns for Low, High, and per share prices.

* No par value. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

Table with columns for months (July, August, September, October, November, December, 1932) and (January, February, March, April, May, June, 1933). Rows include various bonds like Ala Gt Sou 1st 5s ser A, Albany & Susq 1st gu 3 1/2s, and others, with columns for Low, High, and per share prices.

s Deferred delivery. c Cash sale. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

1932.												1933.											
July		August		September		October		November		December		January		February		March		April		May		June	
Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
37 1/2	50	50	57	58 3/4	58 7/8	51	51	50	50	50	54	50	51	44	44	44	44	44	44	43	50	54 7/8	55 7/8
62	75 7/8	74 1/2	91 7/8	81	89 3/4	73	82	72 1/2	78 3/4	70 1/4	78 3/4	73 1/4	83	65	80	62 1/2	70	57 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	82	87 1/2	87 1/2
68	83	74 1/2	90	81	89	75	81 1/2	76 1/4	81	74 3/8	80 7/8	78 1/2	82 3/4	69	83	68	71	59	66 1/2	67	82 1/2	81	85 1/2
30	43	42	58	49	53 7/8	47 3/8	53 1/2	45	48	36	44	35	46 1/2	37 3/4	44 1/2	36 7/8	40	34 7/8	42	44	57 1/2	53 1/2	58 1/2
48	62 1/2	60	75 1/8	67	74 1/2	62	69	61 1/2	65 1/4	56	65 1/4	60 1/4	65 1/2	53	63 1/2	50	60	45	53 1/4	51 1/2	70 1/2	69	75
73	75	78	83	82	82	80	83	83 1/2	85	84 1/8	86	89	90	88	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88	82 1/2	89	85	89
44 7/8	50	46 3/8	60	52 1/2	55 3/8	49 1/2	54 7/8	48	52 1/2	49	51	50 1/2	60	52	60 3/4	52 3/4	58 1/2	54 1/2	58	57 1/2	62	60	65
35 3/4	38	37 3/8	49 1/2	45	48 1/2	42	47 1/2	42	45 1/4	38	44	44	52 1/2	47	50 7/8	45	48 1/2	46 1/4	50	48 1/2	55 3/4	53	59 1/2
		70	76	76	76	72	72 1/4	72	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/4	73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	68	68	75	80
18	25	27	43 1/4	36	43	31 1/2	36	32 1/2	36	27 3/4	32 1/2	31	34	26 1/2	28 1/2	25 1/2	27	23 1/2	37 1/2	39	47 3/4	46 1/4	64 1/4
15	20 1/2	25 3/8	39	31	31	21	21					18	23					17 1/4	20 1/2	25 3/8	37 3/4	35 3/8	48

s Deferred sale. c Cash sale. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

1932.												1933.																																																											
July						August						September						October						November						December						January						February						March						April						May						June					
Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High																																
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Gen cons gu 5s. 1963																																																																							
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1st 4 1/2s (Oregon Lines) A '77																																																																							
Convertible 5s. 1934																																																																							
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Gold 4 1/2s w l. May 1 1969																																																																							
Gold 4 1/2s. 1950																																																																							
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Devel & gen 6s. 1956																																																																							
Devel & gen 6 1/2s A. 1956																																																																							
Mem Div 1st g 5s. 1996																																																																							
St Louis Div 1st gold 4s. 1951																																																																							
East Tenn reorg lien 5s. 1938																																																																							
Mo & Ohio col tr g 4s. 1938																																																																							
Spokane Internat 1st g 5s. 1955																																																																							
Penn Cent 1st 6s "A" or "B" '47																																																																							
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Gen ref s f gold 4s. 1953																																																																							
Texark & Ft Sm 1st 5 1/2s A. 1950																																																																							
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Gen & ref 5s ser "D". 1980																																																																							
Tex Pac-Mo Pac Ter 5 1/2s. 1944																																																																							
Tex & Ohio Cent 1st g 5s. 1935																																																																							
Western Div 1st g 5s. 1935																																																																							
Gold 5s. 1935																																																																							
Tol St L & West 50-yr g 4s. 1950																																																																							
Tol W & O 1st gu 4 1/2s B. 1933																																																																							
Toronto Ham & Buf 1st 4s. 1946																																																																							
Un Pac RR & Id grt g 4s. 1947																																																																							
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1st & ref 4s. 2008																																																																							
Gold 4 1/2s. 1967																																																																							
1st & ref 5s. 2008																																																																							
40-year 4s. 1968																																																																							
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1st mtge 4 1/2s ser B. 1962																																																																							
Wabash 1st g 5s. 1939																																																																							
2d gold 5s. 1939																																																																							
1st lien 50-yr gold term 4s '54																																																																							
Det & Ch Ex 1st g 5s. 1941																																																																							
Des Moines Div 1st g 4s. 1939																																																																							
Omaha Div 1st g 3 1/2s. 1943																																																																							
Tol & Chic 1st g 4s '44																																																																							
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Ref & gen 5s series D. 1980																																																																							
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Willmar & S F 1st g 5s. 1938																																																																							
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s. 1960																																																																							
Wisconsin Cent 1st gen g 4s '49																																																																							
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MANUFAC. & INDUS. BONDS																																																																							
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Adams Express col tr g 4s. 1948																																																																							
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Col & conv 5s. 1950																																																																							
Alms-Chambers Mfg deb 5s. 1937																																																																							
Alper & Montan Steel 7s 1955																																																																							
Amer Beet Sug conv deb 6s 1935																																																																							
Amer Chain Co deb s f 6s. 1933																																																																							
Amer Cyanamid deb 5s. 1942																																																																							
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Amer Ice s f deb 5s. 1953																																																																							
Amer I G Chem 5 1/2s w l. 1949																																																																							
Amer Internat Corpcorp 5 1/2s '49																																																																							
Amer Mach & Fdy s f 6s. 1939																																																																							
Amer Metal 5 1/2s notes. 1934																																																																							
Amer Smelt & Ref 1st A 5s. 1947																																																																							
Amer Sugar Ref 15-year 6s. 1937																																																																							
Amer Tel & Tel conv 4s. 1936																																																																							
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35-year s f deb 5s. 1960																																																																							
20-year s f 5 1/2s. 1943																																																																							
Convertible deb 4 1/2s. 1939																																																																							
35-year deb 5s. 1965																																																																							
Amer Type Founders deb 6s '40																																																																							
Amer Wt Wks & Elec col 5s '34																																																																							
Deb g 6s ser A. 1975																																																																							
Am Whip Paper 1st 6s. 1947																																																																							
Anglo-Child Nitrate s f deb 7s '45																																																																							
ArkMem Ry Bdge&Ter 5s '64																																																																							
Armour & Co 1st 4 1/2s. 1939																																																																							
Armour & Co (Deb) 1st 5 1/2s '43																																																																							
Armstrong Cork Conv deb 5s '43																																																																							
Associated Oil 6c. notes. 1935																																																																							
Atlanta Gas Light 1st 5s. 1947																																																																							
Atl Gulf & W T S L col tr 5s '59																																																																							
Atlantic Ref deb g 5s. 1937																																																																							

s Deferred delivery. c Cash sale. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

Table with columns for years (1932, 1933) and months (July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June). Rows list various bonds and stocks with their respective prices and yields.

s Deferred delivery. c Cash sale. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

1932.

1933.

Table with columns for months (July, August, September, October, November, December) and years (1932, 1933). Rows list various bonds and stocks with their respective prices and yields.

Deferred delivery. c Cash sale. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

New York Stock Exchange—Continued.

1932.

1933.

Table with columns for months (July, August, September, October, November, December) and rows of stock prices and bond data.

Table with columns for months (January, February, March, April, May, June) and rows of bond data under the heading 'BONDS'.

s Deferred delivery. c Cash sale. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

THE CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS AND BONDS.

In the following we furnish a monthly record of the high and low prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange for the twelve months ending June 30 1933. The tables include all stocks and bonds in which any dealings occurred during the first half of 1933 and the prices are all based on actual sales.

Table with columns for months (July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June) and rows for various stocks and bonds. Includes sub-sections for BONDS and STOCKS.

* No par value. r Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

Chicago Stock Exchange—Concluded.

1932.							1933.						
July	August	September	October	November	December	STOCKS	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Par	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Raytheon Mfg Co com.....							Raytheon Mfg Co com.....						
6% preferred v t c.....							6% preferred v t c.....						
Reliance Internat Corp A.....							Reliance Internat Corp A.....						
Reliance Mfg Co common.....							Reliance Mfg Co common.....						
Preferred.....							Preferred.....						
Rollins Hosiery Mills conv pf.*							Rollins Hosiery Mills conv pf.*						
Ryan Car Co (The) com.....							Ryan Car Co (The) com.....						
Ryerson & Sons Inc com.....							Ryerson & Sons Inc com.....						
Sangamo Electric Co.....							Sangamo Electric Co.....						
Seaboard Pub Serv Co \$6 pref.*							Seaboard Pub Serv Co \$6 pref.*						
Seaboard Util Shares com.....							Seaboard Util Shares com.....						
Sears Roebuck & Co com.....							Sears Roebuck & Co com.....						
Shaler Co (The) class "A".....							Shaler Co (The) class "A".....						
Signode Steel Strap Cum pf.30							Signode Steel Strap Cum pf.30						
Common.....							Common.....						
Sivyer Steel Casting Co com.*							Sivyer Steel Casting Co com.*						
So Colo Pow Co A com.....							So Colo Pow Co A com.....						
Southern Union Gas com.....							Southern Union Gas com.....						
Souwest Gas & El Co 7% pf.100							Souwest Gas & El Co 7% pf.100						
Standard Dredge com.....							Standard Dredge com.....						
Starkline Furn com.....							Starkline Furn com.....						
Sturckline Paper conv pref.							Sturckline Paper conv pref.						
Sturckline Mail Order.....							Sturckline Mail Order.....						
Class A.....							Class A.....						
Common.....							Common.....						
Super Maid Corp com.....							Super Maid Corp com.....						
Sutherland Paper Co com.....							Sutherland Paper Co com.....						
Swift & Co cap stock.....							Swift & Co cap stock.....						
Swift Internatinal.....							Swift Internatinal.....						
Telephone Bond & Share A.....							Telephone Bond & Share A.....						
1st preferred 7%.....							1st preferred 7%.....						
Thompson (J R) com.....							Thompson (J R) com.....						
Transformer Corp of Am com.*							Transformer Corp of Am com.*						
12th St Store (The) pref A.....							12th St Store (The) pref A.....						
20 Wacker Drive Bldg \$6 pref.							20 Wacker Drive Bldg \$6 pref.						
Union Carbide & Carbon.....							Union Carbide & Carbon.....						
United Gas Corp com.....							United Gas Corp com.....						
United Ptg & Pubs com.....							United Ptg & Pubs com.....						
Preferred.....							Preferred.....						
U S Gypsum.....							U S Gypsum.....						
Preferred.....							Preferred.....						
U S Radio & Telev com.....							U S Radio & Telev com.....						
Utah Radio Products com.....							Utah Radio Products com.....						
Util Pow & Lt Corp A.....							Util Pow & Lt Corp A.....						
Common non-voting.....							Common non-voting.....						
Utility & Ind Corp com.....							Utility & Ind Corp com.....						
Convertible preferred.....							Convertible preferred.....						
Viking Pump Co com.....							Viking Pump Co com.....						
Preferred.....							Preferred.....						
Vortex Corp com.....							Vortex Corp com.....						
Class A.....							Class A.....						
Wahl Co common.....							Wahl Co common.....						
Walgreen Common.....							Walgreen Common.....						
6 1/2% preferred.....							6 1/2% preferred.....						
Ward (Montgomery) & Co cl A							Ward (Montgomery) & Co cl A						
Waukesha Motor Co com.....							Waukesha Motor Co com.....						
Wayne Pump Co com.....							Wayne Pump Co com.....						
Convertible pref.....							Convertible pref.....						
Western Grocer Co com.....							Western Grocer Co com.....						
Western P L & Tel class A.....							Western P L & Tel class A.....						
Wilbost Stores Inc com.....							Wilbost Stores Inc com.....						
Williams Oil-Matic com.....							Williams Oil-Matic com.....						
Wisconsin Bankshares com.....							Wisconsin Bankshares com.....						
Wolverine Portland Cement.10							Wolverine Portland Cement.10						
Woodruff & Edw Inc part A.....							Woodruff & Edw Inc part A.....						
Yates Amer Mech part pref.....							Yates Amer Mech part pref.....						
Yellow Cab Co Inc (Chlc).....							Yellow Cab Co Inc (Chlc).....						
Zenith Radio Corp com.....							Zenith Radio Corp com.....						

* No par value. r Cash sale. z Ex-dividend.

THE DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS

In the following we furnish a monthly record of the high and low prices on the Detroit Stock Exchange for the 12 months ended June 30 1933. The tables include all securities in which any dealings occurred during the first half of 1933 and the prices are all based on actual sales.

1932.							1933.						
July	August	September	October	November	December	STOCKS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Par	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Alloy Steel class A.....							Alloy Steel class A.....						
Class B.....							Class B.....						
Baldwin Rubber class A.....							Baldwin Rubber class A.....						
Class B.....							Class B.....						
Bowler Roller Bearing.....							Bowler Roller Bearing.....						
Briggs Mfg Co common.....							Briggs Mfg Co common.....						
Burroughs Adding Machine.....							Burroughs Adding Machine.....						
Capital City Products.....							Capital City Products.....						
Chrysler Corp common.....							Chrysler Corp common.....						
Consol Paper common.....							Consol Paper common.....						
Continental Motors.....							Continental Motors.....						
Copeland Products.....							Copeland Products.....						
Crowley Miller & Co.....							Crowley Miller & Co.....						
Deisel Wemmer Gilbert.....							Deisel Wemmer Gilbert.....						
Detroit & Cleveland Nav.....							Detroit & Cleveland Nav.....						
Detroit Edison common.....							Detroit Edison common.....						
Detroit Gray Iron & Foundry.5							Detroit Gray Iron & Foundry.5						
Detroit Mich Stove common.....							Detroit Mich Stove common.....						
Detroit Paper Prod.....							Detroit Paper Prod.....						
Detroit Steel Products.....							Detroit Steel Products.....						
Dome Mines Ltd.....							Dome Mines Ltd.....						
Eaton Mfg Co common.....							Eaton Mfg Co common.....						
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner.....							Eureka Vacuum Cleaner.....						
Ex-Cell-O Aircraft.....							Ex-Cell-O Aircraft.....						
Federal Mogul common.....							Federal Mogul common.....						
Federal Motor Truck.....							Federal Motor Truck.....						
Federal Screw Works.....							Federal Screw Works.....						
Ford Motor of Canada class A.....							Ford Motor of Canada class A.....						
Class B.....							Class B.....						
Fourth National Investors.....							Fourth National Investors.....						
Genmer Mfg Co class A.....							Genmer Mfg Co class A.....						
General Fdry & Mach units.....							General Fdry & Mach units.....						
General Motors common.....							General Motors common.....						
Graham Paige Motor.....							Graham Paige Motor.....						
Hall Lamp common.....							Hall Lamp common.....						
Hiram Walker-Gooderham							Hiram Walker-Gooderham						
& Worts common.....							& Worts common.....						
Hoover Steel Ball.....							Hoover Steel Ball.....						
Houdaille Hershey class A.....							Houdaille Hershey class A.....						
Class B.....							Class B.....						
Houseman Spitzley class A.....							Houseman Spitzley class A.....						
Hudson Motor Car.....							Hudson Motor Car.....						
Kalamazoo Stove common.....							Kalamazoo Stove common.....						
Kermath Mfg common.....							Kermath Mfg common.....						
Kresge (S S) Co common.....							Kresge (S S) Co common.....						
Mahon (R C) conv pref.....							Mahon (R C) conv pref.....						
McAleer Mfg Co common.....							McAleer Mfg Co common.....						

* No par value. z Ex-dividend. r Sold for cash.

Detroit Stock Exchange—Concluded.

Table of Detroit Stock Exchange data for 1932 and 1933. Columns include months (July, August, September, October, November, December for 1932; January, February, March, April, May, June for 1933) with sub-columns for Low and High prices. Rows list various stocks such as Mesta Machine, Michigan Sugar, Motor Bankers Corp, etc., along with their par values and prices per share.

* No par value. z Ex-dividend. r Sold for cash.

THE ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS AND BONDS

In the following we furnish a monthly record of the high and low prices on the St. Louis Stock Exchange for the 12 months ended June 30 1933. The table includes all stocks and bonds in which any dealings occurred during the first half of 1933 and the prices are all based on actual sales.

Table of St. Louis Stock Exchange data for 1932 and 1933. Columns include months (July, August, September, October, November, December for 1932; January, February, March, April, May, June for 1933) with sub-columns for Low and High prices. Rows list various stocks and bonds such as (A S) Aloe preferred, Amer Credit Indemnity, American Invest B, etc., along with their par values and prices per share.

* No par value.

THE CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS AND BONDS

In the following we furnish a monthly record of the high and low prices on the Cleveland Stock Exchange for the 12 months ended June 30 1933. The table includes all stocks and bonds in which any dealings occurred during the first half of 1933 and the prices are all based on actual sales.

Table with columns for months (July to June) and price ranges (Low High) for various stocks and bonds. Includes sections for 1932, STOCKS, and 1933. Lists companies like Aetna Rubber, Allen Industries, etc.

* No par value.

THE CURB EXCHANGE.

The curb market moved irregularly upward during the fore part of the present week, and while there were some violent swings in evidence on Tuesday, a brisk rally toward the end of the session sent many of the market leaders above the previous close. On Wednesday there was a sharp break among the wet stocks which quickly extended to all parts of the list. The downward plunge of the alcohol issues sent several prominent stocks in that group tumbling off from 2 to 25 or more points, while the losses in the general list ranged from 2 to 8 points. There were a few exceptions, but the gains among these issues were not particularly noteworthy. Curb stocks closed irregularly higher on Saturday, though the upward turn did not develop until the rally during the final quarter hour. The gold mining stocks were the feature of the trading as Wright-Hargreaves broke into new high ground followed by the rest of the group which forged ahead under the brisk bidding. Speculation in the alcohol shares was heavy, stocks like Distillers, Hiram Walker and Canadian Industrial Alcohol pointing higher. United Molasses was turned over in heavy volume but made little change from the preceding close. Public utilities were in good demand during the late trading but made little progress upward while oil shares were neglected. Ford Motors of Canada shares were strong and moved up to a new top for the year and substantial gains were recorded by National Aviation and General Tire & Rubber, the latter shooting up about 7 points at its top for the day. Aviation issues, specialties and alcohol stocks were prominent in the trading on Monday, the gains ranging from 2 to 17 or more points at the peak for the day. Hiram Walker was the leader of the alcohol issues and soared over 7 points to 59½, while Canadian Industrial Alcohol A and B stocks rose 5¾ and 5⅞ points respectively. Higher prices also were in evidence in public utilities, Electric Bond & Share moving up about 2 points followed by American Gas, Columbia Gas & Electric and United Power & Light pref. There were numerous special movements in individual issues that attracted more or less attention, General Tire & Rubber for instance, forging ahead 19¼ points at the close. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. scoring a gain of 4 points and substantial advances being recorded by such active stocks as Aluminum Co. of America, Jones & Laughlin and Parker Rust Proof. Oil shares were quiet but there was no weakness apparent in the group.

Violent swings among the "wet" stocks, due to profit taking, was the feature of the trading on Tuesday. The early dealings showed numerous gains all along the line, but around the end of the first hour, realizing gradually increased until the volume of business taxed the facilities of the exchange to the utmost and carried prices downward with a rush, though toward the close of the session, the market again turned upward and a number of prominent stocks canceled a part of their early losses. The industrials and public utilities showed many moderate gains, stocks such as General Tire & Rubber, Jones & Laughlin, New York Shipbuilding, Columbia Gas & Electric, Aluminum Co. of America and numerous others closing from 3 to 5 points higher on the day. Mining shares were mixed, Newmont advancing nearly 2 points, while Bunker Hill Sullivan dipped around 2½ points to 45. Oil issues were fairly steady. Profit taking continued among the "wet" stocks on Wednesday, the losses in this group ranging from 2 to 12 or more points. Distillers Corporation, for instance, dropped back from 40½ to 26 and then rallied to 30 with a net decline of around 9 points. Canadian Industrial Alcohol A ranged from 32¾ to 24¼ and then closed with a loss of 5 points. Hiram Walker slipped back from 58 to 47 with a net loss of 8 points. Aluminum Co. of America was down 2 points and Ford of Canada was off a point. The "wet" group among the curb stocks continued under pressure on Thursday as another sharp break carrying prices downward from 3 to 10 or more points occurred in this group. As the day progressed, the selling extended to other parts of the list and the trading soon became unsettled. Hiram Walker was particularly prominent in the selling and slipped back around 9 points to 34. Schenley Distillery dropped about 6 points to 31 and Distillers Corporation was off about 4 points. Aluminum Co. of America absorbed some of its weakness from the disturbance in the liquor group and continued to move down most of the day. American Gas & Electric was weak and so was Electric Bond & Share. Oil stocks were in large supply. There were occasional exceptions to the general downward trend, United Gas being in demand and showing a gain of about 6 points following the announcement of the Company's bank loans. General Tire & Rubber rallied about 7 points to 122, Parker Rust Proof advanced 5 points to 67½ and New York Shipbuilding 2 points to above 19. Newmont Mining was higher by 2½ points.

Price movements were somewhat erratic on Friday, the early trading showing moderate advances which were canceled by the selling wave that developed during the final hour. In the public utility section, most of the stocks were off on the day, though the losses were largely fractional. Industrial issues were down on the day, moderate losses being recorded by such market leaders as Aluminum Co. of America, American Cyanamid, Jones & Laughlin and General Tire. The principal changes for the week were on the downside, the losses including many prominent stocks like Aluminum Co. of America 84 to 73, American Beverage 3¼

to 2½, American Gas & Electric 44⅞ to 38, American Laundry Machine 18 to 15¾, American Light & Traction 25¼ to 21½, American Superpower 7½ to 5⅝, Asso. Gas & Electric A 2½ to 1¾, Atlas Corporation 16½ to 14½, Brazil Traction & Light 16½ to 14½, Central States Electric 3¾ to 2, Cities Service 4½ to 3½, Commonwealth Edison 70 to 68, Consolidated Gas of Balto. 67¾ to 67, Cord Corporation 14½ to 10½, Creole Petroleum 7¼ to 6¾, Duke Power 76 to 68, Electric Bond & Share 37¾ to 26¾, Ford of Canada A 14¾ to 12, Gulf Oil of Penn. 59½ to 47, Hudson Bay Mining 9½ to 8½, Humble Oil 82¼ to 71¾, International Petroleum 17½ to 16¼, New Jersey Zinc 58 to 50¾, Niagara Hudson Power 13¾ to 11½, Parker Rust Proof 62 to 60, Pennroad Corp. 5½ to 3½, Singer Mfg. Company 170 to 164, A. O. Smith 57 to 42, Standard Oil of Ind. 32¾ to 28⅞, Swift & Co. 24½ to 17, Teck Hughes 6½ to 5¾, United Founders 3 to 2½, United Gas Corp. 5½ to 4, United Light & Power A 8 to 5¾, United Shoe Machinery 55 to 51 and Utility Power 2½ to 1¾.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 21 1933.	Stocks (Number of Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).			
		Domestic.	Foreign Government.	Foreign Corporate.	Total.
Saturday	662,180	3,152,000	149,000	103,000	3,404,000
Monday	1,404,801	6,494,000	214,000	152,000	6,860,000
Tuesday	1,502,249	6,853,000	341,000	159,000	7,353,000
Wednesday	1,474,049	7,237,000	187,000	73,000	7,477,000
Thursday	1,289,833	6,578,000	219,000	155,000	6,952,000
Friday	1,440,334	6,299,000	181,000	94,000	6,574,000
Total	7,773,446	\$36,613,000	\$1,271,000	\$736,000	\$38,620,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange.	Week Ended July 21.		Jan. 1 to July 21.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Stocks—No. of shares.	7,773,446	424,429	67,242,638	25,504,212
Bonds.				
Domestic	\$36,613,000	\$16,781,000	\$552,614,000	\$405,766,100
Foreign government	1,271,000	534,000	26,414,000	17,104,000
Foreign corporate	736,000	977,000	25,208,000	40,009,000
Total	\$38,620,000	\$18,292,000	\$604,236,000	\$462,879,100

The recent improvement in the hotel industry is shown by the following figures:

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 5 1933:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £189,359,927 on the 28th ult., an increase of £1,263,984 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold by the Bank of England during the week amounted to £332,043.

Business in the open market continued to be active. Offerings had been rather moderate and with demand from the Continent still keen a substantial premium over franc parity was maintained until to-day, when it diminished owing to the large amount of gold available.

Quotations during the week:

	Per Fine Ounce.	Equivalent Value of £ Sterling.
June 29	122s. 4d.	13s. 10.67d.
June 30	122s.	13s. 9.76d.
July 1	122s. 4½d.	13s. 10.61d.
July 3	122s. 1d.	13s. 9.65d.
July 4	122s. 10d.	13s. 9.99d.
July 5	122s. 7d.	13s. 8.98d.
Average	122s. 10.42d.	13s. 9.94d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 26th ult. to mid-day on the 3d inst.

Imports—		Imports (Concluded)—	
Germany	£24,482	British Malaya	£50,912
Netherlands	3,019,841	Canada	420,590
France	61,511	Trinidad and Tobago	16,560
Switzerland	556,354	Other countries	29,175
China	531,546		
British India	890,104		£7,477,928
U. S. A.	339,420		
Peru	28,100	Exports—	
Australia	209,947	France	£260,569
New Zealand	13,632	Switzerland	1,945
British South Africa	1,218,126	Other countries	800
British West Africa	67,628		

Shipments of gold from India last week amounted to about £591,000. The SS. Kaiser-Hind carries £566,000 consigned to London and £22,000 to Marseilles, and the SS. President Adams has £3,000 consigned to Marseilles. The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May 1933 amounted to 53,358 fine ounces as compared with 53,559 fine ounces for April 1933 and 46,854 fine ounces for May 1932.

SILVER.

The market has been influenced by the prevailing uncertainty and has, in consequence, shown a very undecided tendency with fluctuating prices. The week under review opened with a decline of 9-16d. in the quotations for both cash and two months' delivery, 18½d. and 18¼d. respectively being fixed on the 29th ult., the fall being due to offerings by America on a poorly supported market. At this level, however, demand from the Indian bazaars and speculators was renewed and the market recovered sharply, assisted yesterday by some buying on China account.

Supplies are still forthcoming from the Continent and, although speculators seem disposed to resell at advancing prices, there appears to be resistance from the same quarter on signs of any decline.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 26th ult. to mid-day on the 3d inst.

Imports—		Exports—	
Soviet Union (Russia)	£90,000	France	£4,980
Germany	23,961	Germany	2,194
Japan	8,443	French Possessions in	
Australia	16,696	India	16,207
New Zealand	3,315	Straits Settlements	6,425
Canada	8,867	Irish Free State	1,315
Irish Free State	2,500	Norway	1,077
Other countries	1,049	Other countries	1,958
	£154,831		£34,156

Quotations during the week:

IN LONDON.		IN NEW YORK.	
Bar Silver per Oz. Std.	Cash Deliv. 2 Mos. Deliv.	(Per Ounce .999 Fine.)	
June 29	18¾d.	June 28	36¼c.
June 30	18¾d.	June 29	36c.
July 1	18¾d.	June 30	36¾c.
July 3	18 9-16d.	July 1	37c.
July 4	18¾d.	July 3	37 1-16c.
July 5	18 15-16d.	July 4	Holiday
Average	18.646d.		

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Toronto Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Toronto Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table listing Toronto Stock Exchange transactions from July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par value, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range (Low/High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low/High). Includes various stocks like Abitibi Paper, Beatty Bros, and Bank of Montreal.

* No par value.

Toronto Curb.—Record of transactions at the Toronto Curb, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table listing Toronto Curb transactions from July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par value, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range (Low/High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low/High). Includes stocks like Beath & Son, Biltmore Hats, and Dominion Bridge.

Table listing Philadelphia Stock Exchange transactions from July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par value, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range (Low/High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low/High). Includes various oil stocks like British American Oil, Crown Dominion Oil, and International Petroleum.

* No par value.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table listing Philadelphia Stock Exchange transactions from July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par value, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range (Low/High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low/High). Includes various securities like Bankers Securities, Bell Tel Co, and various oil stocks.

* No par value.

National Banks.—The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

- CHARTERS ISSUED. July 8—The Citizens National Bank in Abilene, Abilene, Tex. Capital, \$200,000. July 10—The First National Bank in Gadsden, Gadsden, Ala. 250,000. CHANGE OF TITLE. July 12—The Stewart National Bank & Trust Co. of Livonia, N. Y. July 14—The First National Bank at Massillon, Ohio. VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS. July 11—The First National Bank of Muscatine, Iowa. July 11—The Cedar Falls National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa. 100,000.

Table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes 'Miscellaneous (Concluded)' section.

Table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes 'Public Utilities (Concluded)' section.

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Main table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Railroads (Steam), Public Utilities, and Miscellaneous.

Main table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Public Utilities, Bank and Trust Companies, Fire Insurance Companies, and Miscellaneous.

Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, July 20, and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. In the first table we present the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The fourth table (Federal Reserve Bank Note Statement) shows the amount of these bank notes issued and the amount held by the Federal Reserve banks along with the collateral pledged against outstanding bank notes. The Reserve Board's comment upon the returns for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 19 1933.

Main table showing combined resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business July 19 1933. Columns include dates from July 19 1933 to July 20 1932. Rows are categorized into RESOURCES (Gold with Federal Reserve agents, Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes, Total gold reserves, etc.) and LIABILITIES (F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits—Member banks, etc.).

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a Bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. a Now included in "other cash." b Revised.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 19 1933

Table showing the weekly statement of resources and liabilities for each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business July 19 1933. Columns represent banks: Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran. Rows include Gold with Fed. Res. Agents, Gold held excl. agst. F. R. notes, and Total gold reserves.

Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board (Concluded).

Table with 14 columns representing cities (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Fran.) and rows detailing resources (RESOURCES) and liabilities (LIABILITIES) including cash, gold reserves, bills, securities, and deposits.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT.

Table with 14 columns representing cities and rows detailing Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F.R. Bk., Held by Fed'l Reserve Bank, In actual circulation, Collateral held by Agent as security, Gold and gold certificates, Gold fund—F. R. Board, Eligible paper, U. S. Government securities.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTE STATEMENT.

Table with 14 columns representing cities and rows detailing Federal Reserve bank notes: Issued to F. R. Bk. (outstg.), Held by Fed'l Reserve Bank, In actual circulation, Collat. pledged agst. outst. notes, Discounted & purchased bills, U. S. Government securities.

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.

Beginning with the statement of Jan. 9 1929, the loan figures exclude "Acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange or drafts sold with endorsement" and include all real estate mortgages and mortgage loans held by the bank. Previously acceptances of other banks and bills sold with endorsement were included with loans, and some of the banks included mortgages in investments.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 12 1933 (In millions of dollars).

Table with 14 columns representing cities and rows detailing principal resources and liabilities: Loans and investments, Loans, Investments, Reserve with F. R. Bank, Cash in vault, Net demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits, Due from banks, Due to banks, Borrowings from F. R. Bank.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle

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Wall Street, Friday Night, July 21 1933.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The Review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 633.

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Large table with columns: STOCKS, Week Ending July 21, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range Since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various railroad and industrial stocks.

* No par value.

Quotations for United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.—Friday, July 21.

Table with columns: Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked. Lists various Treasury certificates with their respective rates and prices.

U. S. Treasury Bills—Friday, July 21.

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Asked. Lists U.S. Treasury bills with their bid and asked prices.

United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Liberty Loan and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. The transactions in registered bonds are given in a footnote at the end of the tabulation.

Table with columns: Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices, July 15, July 17, July 18, July 19, July 20, July 21. Lists various bond sales and prices.

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

Small table listing registered bond transactions with columns for bond type and price.

Foreign Exchange.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4.57@4.72 1/2 for checks and 4.57 1/2 @ 4.72 1/2 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4.68, 60 days, 4.67 1/2, 90 days, 4.67, and documents for payment 60 days, 4.67 1/2.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5.38@5.55 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 55.65@57.00.

Exchange for Paris on London, 85.30, week's range, 85.35 francs high and 84.85 francs low.

The week's range for exchange rates follows:

Table showing exchange rates for Sterling, Paris Bankers' Francs, Germany Bankers' Marks, and Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders.

The Curb Exchange.—The review of the Curb Exchange is given this week on page 636.

A complete record of Curb Exchange transactions for the week will be found on page 663.

Report of Stock Sales—New York Stock Exchange
DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY
Occupying Altogether Eight Pages—Page One

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE PAGE PRECEDING.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday July 15 to Friday July 21), stock names, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1'.

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. a Optional sale. s Sold 15 days. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE SECOND PAGE PRECEDING.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.' with columns for 'Shares', 'Indus. & Miscell. (Con.)', and 'Far'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Table titled 'PER SHARE Range Since Jan 1. On basis of 100-share lots.' with columns for 'Lowest', 'Highest', 'Lowest', and 'Highest'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. a Optional sale. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. c Cash sale.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE THIRD PAGE PRECEDING.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday to Friday), share prices, and a list of stocks with their respective prices and exchange information. Includes sub-sections for 'HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.' and 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.'.

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. a Optional sale. z Ex-dividend. c Cash sale. y Ex rights.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST. SEE FOURTH PAGE PRECEDING.

Main table with columns for HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday to Friday), Sales for the Week, STOCK NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, and PER SHARE (Range since Jan. 1, Range for Previous Year 1932).

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. a Optional sale. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE FIFTH PAGE PRECEDING.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday), sales for the week, and stock listings with prices and dates. Includes a 'PER SHARE' section for various stocks like Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par, and a 'PER SHARE' section for previous years (1932).

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. s Sold 15 days. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE SIXTH PAGE PRECEDING.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday July 15 to Friday July 21), stock names, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.' and 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.' with 'PER SHARE' and 'PER SHARE' ranges.

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. a Optional sale. s Sold 15 days. z Ex-dividend. c Cash sale. y Ex-rights.

FOR SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS NOT RECORDED IN THIS LIST, SEE EIGHTH PAGE PRECEDING.

Table with columns for High and Low Sale Prices (per share, not per cent), Sales for the Week, and Stock Exchange listings. It includes sub-sections for 'HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.' and 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.' with various stock names and their corresponding prices and dates.

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. a Optional sale. So d seven days. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

On Jan. 1 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now "and interest" except for income and defaulted bonds.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Friday July 21, Range of Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and various bond descriptions like U. S. Government, State & City, Foreign Govt. & Municipals, etc.

NOTE.—State and City Securities.—Sales of State and City securities occur very rarely on the New York Stock Exchange and usually only at long intervals, dealings in such securities being almost entirely at private sale over the counter. Bid and Asked quotations, however, by active dealers in these securities will be found on a subsequent page under the general head of "Quotations for Unlisted Securities."

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE bonds, Week Ended July 21. Columns include Bond Description, Interest Period, Price Friday July 21, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and other details.

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE bonds, Week Ended July 21. Columns include Bond Description, Interest Period, Price Friday July 21, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and other details.

7 Cash sales. a Deferred delivery. * Look under list of Matured Bonds on page 659.

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS, Week Ended July 21. Columns include Bond Description, Interest Period, Price Friday July 21, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bid/Ask/High/Low prices.

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS, Week Ended July 21. Columns include Bond Description, Interest Period, Price Friday July 21, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bid/Ask/High/Low prices.

Matured Bonds

(Negotiability Impaired by Maturity)

Table of MATURED BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended July 21. Columns include Bond Description, Interest Period, Price Friday July 21, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bid/Ask/High/Low prices.

r Cash sales. a Deferred delivery. z Optional sale, July 6, \$1,000 at 30 1/2. * Look under list of Matured Bonds on this page.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Boston Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes sections for Railroad, Miscellaneous, Mining, and Bonds.

* No par value. z Ex-dividend.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes various industrial and utility stocks.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes various utility, industrial, and financial stocks.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Reliance Internat Corp, Rollins Hos Mills, Ryerson & Sons Inc, Sangamo Electric Co, Seaboard Util Shares, Sears, Roebuck & Co, Signode Steel Strap, So Colo Pow A, Southern Union Gas, So West G & E Co, Standard Dredge, Storkline Fur, Studabaker M Ord, Super Maid Corp, Swift International, Swift & Co, Telephone Bond & Sh, Thompson (J R), United Gas Corp, United Ptrs & Pubs, U S Gypsum, Utah Radio Prod, Util & Ind Corp, Viking Pump Co, Vortex Cup Co, Wahl Co, Walgreen Co, Ward (Mont) & Co, Wayne Pump Co, Western Pow Lt & Tel, Wieboldt Stores, Williams Oil-O-Matic, Wisconsin Bank Shares, Wolverine Portl Cem, Yates-Amer Mach, Zenith Radio Corp.

Table of stock prices for bonds including Chic City Rys, Chicago Railways, 1st mtge 5s, 5s series B, Grigsby-Grunow, Metrop West Side El, 208 So La Salle St Bldg.

Toronto Stock Exchange.—See page 638.

Toronto Curb Exchange.—See page 638.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—See page 638.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for Baltimore Stock Exchange including Appalachian Corp, Arundel Corp, Atlantic Cst Line, Black & Decker, Ches & Pot T of Balt, Consol Gas E L & Pow, Emerson Bromo Seltz, Fidelity & Deposit, Finance Co of Am, Houston Oil, Mfrs Finance, Maryland Gas, Merch & Miners Transp, Monon W Penn P S, Mt Vern-Wdb Mills, New Amsterdam Cas, Northern Central, Penna Wat & Pow, Silice Gel Corp, United Rys & Electric, U S Fid & Guar, Baltimore City Bonds, 4s Jones Falls, 4s Paving Loan, Ga So & Fla Ry, Southern Bankers Sec Corp, United Ry&El, Income 4s, Wash Balt & Annap 5s.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange including Amer Fruit Growers, American Rad & S S, Armstrong Cork Co.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Blaw-Knox Co, Clark (D L) Candy Co, Columbia Gas & Electric, Devonian Oil, Duff Norton Mfg, Duquesne Brewing, Electric Products, Ft Pittsburgh Brewing, Harbison Walker Refrac, Koppers Gas & Coke, Lone Star Gas, McKinney Mfg, Mesta Machine Co, Natl Fireproofing, Phoenix Oil, Pittsburgh Brewing, Pittsburgh Forging Co, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt, Pittsburgh Steel Fdy, Plymouth Oil Co, Renner Co, Reymor Bros, Rudd Mfg, San Toy Mining, Shamrock Oil & Gas, Standard Steel Spring, United Engine & Fdy, Victor Brewing Co, Westinghouse Air Brake, Westinghouse El & Mfg, Western Pub Service, Unlisted, Central Tube Co, General Motors Corp, Lone Star Gas, Penrod Oil, Pennsylvania RR, Radio Corp of America, United Corp, United States Steel.

Cleveland Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for Cleveland Stock Exchange including Allen Industries, Apex Electrical Mfg, Chase B & C, City Ice & Fuel, Clark, Fred G, Cleve-Cliffs Iron, Cleve Elec III, Cleveland Ry, Clfts of dep, Cleve Un Stockyards, Cleve Worst Mills, Corr McKIn Stl vtg, Cliffs Corp, Commercial Bookbinding, Dow Chemical, Faultless Rubber, Fedl Knitting Mills, Ferry Cap & Set Screw, Foote-Burt com, General Tire & Rub, Geometric Stamping, Goodyear T & R, Greif Bros Cooperage, Halle Bros Co, India Tire & Rubber, Interlake Steamship, Jaeger Machine, Kayne com, Kelley Island L & T, Lamson Sessions, McKee, A G & Co, Medusa Cement, Mohawk Rubber, Murray Ohio Mfg, National Acme, National Carbon, National Refining, National Tile, Nestle-LeMur class, Ohio Brass, Paeker Corp, Paterson Sargent, Peerless Motor, Republic Stamp & En, Richman Brothers, Seiberling Rubber, Selby Shoe, Sherwin-Williams, AA preferred, Stand Textile Prod, Thompson Products, Turnbull-Cliffs Furn, Van Dorn Iron Works, Welberger Drug, Wes Res Inv C, Youngstown S & T.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for Cincinnati Stock Exchange including Ahrens Fox A, Aluminum Industries, Amer Laundry Mach, Amer Rolling Mill, Carey (Phillip) com, Champ Fibre pref, Churgold Corp, Cin Gas & Elec pref, Cin Street Ry, Cin & Sub Bell Tel.

Table of stock transactions for St. Louis Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

* No par value.

St. Louis Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for St. Louis Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

* No par value.

San Francisco Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at San Francisco Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for San Francisco Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Table of stock transactions for Los Angeles Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Los Angeles Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for Los Angeles Stock Exchange, July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

* No par value.

New York Produce Exchange Securities Market.—Following is the record of transactions at the New York Produce Exchange Securities Market, July 15 to July 21, both inclusive, compiled from sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for New York Produce Exchange Securities Market, July 15 to July 21, 1933. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High), Stocks (Concluded), Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Bagdad Copper, Banamercia Blair, Barry Hollinger, etc.

New York Curb Exchange—Weekly and Yearly Record

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (July 15 1933) and ending the present Friday, (July 21, 1933). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered:

Table with columns: Week Ended July 21, Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High), Stocks (Continued), Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists a wide variety of stocks including Abbott Laboratories, Aime Wire v t c, Aero Supply Mfg Co, etc.

Main table of financial data with columns for Bonds (Continued), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1. Includes various bond series and utility shares.

Table with multiple columns: Bonds (Continued), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds (Concluded) with similar sub-columns. Includes various bond listings and their market performance.

* No par value. a Deferred delivery. o o d Certificates of deposit. cons Cumulated. cum Cumulative. conv Convertible. c See note below. m Mortgage. n Sold under the rule. n-v Non-voting stock. r Sold for cash. vtc Voting stock certificates. w1 When issued. ww With warrants. z Ex-dividend. z z Without warrants.

Quotations for Unlisted Securities—Friday July 21

Port of New York Authority Bonds.

Table with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Arthur Kill Bridges series A 1933-46, Geo. Washington Bridge series B 1936-50, etc.

U. S. Insular Bonds.

Table with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Philippine Government 4s 1934, U.S. Panama 2s June 1 1961, etc.

Federal Land Bank Bonds.

Table with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes 4s 1957 optional 1937, 4 1/2s 1942 opt 1932, etc.

New York State Bonds.

Table with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Canal & Highway 5s Jan & Mar 1933 to 1935, World War Bonus 4 1/2s April 1933 to 1939, etc.

New York City Bonds.

Table with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes 4 1/2s May 1935, 4 1/2s June 1937, 4 1/2s Feb 15 1978, etc.

New York Bank Stocks.

Table with columns for Bank Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Bank of Manhattan Co., Bank of Yorktown, etc.

Trust Companies.

Table with columns for Company Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Banca Com. Italiana Tr 100, Bank of New York & Tr 100, etc.

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks.

(Guarantor in Parenthesis.)

Table with columns for Railroad Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Alabama & Vicksburg (Ill Cent), Albany & Susquehanna (Delaware & Hudson), etc.

Public Utility Bonds.

Table with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Amer S P S 5 1/2s 1948, Atlanta G L 6s 1947, etc.

Public Utility Stocks.

Table with columns for Company Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Arizona Power pref., Assoc Gas & El orig pref., etc.

Investment Trusts.

Table with columns for Trust Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Administered Fund, Amer Bankstocks Corp., etc.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks.

Table with columns for Company Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Cuban Telephone, Northw Bell Tel pf 6 1/4%, etc.

Sugar Stocks.

Table with columns for Company Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes Fajardo Sugar, Haytian Corp Amer, etc.

* No par value. d Last reported market. e Defaulted. f Ex-coupon. z Ex-stock dividends. z Ex-dividend.

Quotations for Unlisted Securities—Friday July 21—Concluded

Chain Store Stocks.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Bohnack (H C) com, 7% preferred, Butler (James) com, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Melville Shoe pref, Miller (I) & Sons pref, Mock Judd & Voehring pref, etc.

Insurance Companies.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Aetna Casualty & Surety, Aetna Fire, Aetna Life, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Home Fire Security, Home Fire, Homestead Fire, etc.

Industrial Stocks.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Alpha Portl Cement pf, American Book \$4, Bliss (E W) 1st pref, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Macfadden Public's pf, Merck Corp \$8 pref, National Lingerie com, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Carolina, City of New York, Connecticut General Life, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes National Casualty, National Fire, National Liberty, etc.

Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Bond & Mortgage Guar, Empire Title & Guar, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Lawyers Title & Guar, Lawyers Mortgage, etc.

Industrial and Railroad Bonds.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Adams Express 4s '47 J&D, American Messer 6s 1945, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Merchants Refrig 6s 1937, N O Gr No RR 5s '55 F&A, etc.

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange Bonds and Stocks.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Active Issues, Bonds, Albany Metropolitan Corp, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Active Issues, Bonds (Concluded), Lincoln Bldg Certificates, etc.

Chicago Bank Stocks.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Amer Nat Bank & Trust, Central Republic, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes First National, Harris Trust & Savings, etc.

Aeronautical Stocks.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Alexander Indus 8% pf, Aviation Sec Corp (N E), etc.

Table with 3 columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Includes Southern Air Transport, Swallow Airplane, etc.

Other Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday July 21

Short Term Securities.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Allis-Chal Mfg 6s May 1937, Amer Metal 5 1/2s 1934, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Mag Pet 4 1/2s Feb 15 '34-'35, Union Oil 6s 1935, etc.

Water Bonds.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Alton Water 5s 1956, Ark Wat 1st 5s A, 1956, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Hunt'ton W 1st 6s '54, 1st m 5s 1954 ser B, etc.

Railroad Equipments.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Atlantic Coast Line 6s, Equipment 6 1/2s, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Bid, Ask. Includes Kanawha & Michigan 6s, Kansas City Southern 5 1/2s, etc.

* No par value. d Last reported market. e Defaulted. s Ex-dividend.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.

Earnings for 6 Months Ended April 30 1933.

Net income after deprec., Federal taxes, &c. x\$241,486
Earnings per share on 95,385 shares 7% preferred stock..... \$2.53
x Exclusive of profit and appreciation in marketable securities of \$557,988 which have been added to reserve for contingencies.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. 28 '33, p. 659

American Chicle Co.

6 Mos. End. June 30— 1933. 1932. 1931. 1930.
a Gross profit from sales \$2,015,595 \$2,275,331 \$2,516,663 \$2,519,390
Other income..... 64,466 72,123 74,256 70,142

Total income..... \$2,080,061 \$2,347,454 \$2,590,919 \$2,589,532
Sol. & adm. expenses..... 1,111,961 1,224,247 1,315,264 1,349,559
Prov. for Fed. taxes..... 144,713 171,966 166,271 158,640

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 11 '33, p. 1017

American Ship & Commerce Corp.

(Parent Company Only)

6 Mos. End. June 30— 1933. 1932. 1931. 1930.
Total income..... \$54,145 \$80,500 \$265,960 \$558,860
Expenses..... 9,879 17,755 23,209 27,055
Interest, &c..... 147,091 155,912 179,180 217,547

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 8 1933, p. 2426

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

6 Mos. End. June 30— x1933. 1932. 1931. 1930.
Dividends..... y\$62,390,978 y\$69,671,264 \$79,214,738 \$72,254,344
Interest..... 11,480,683 13,060,505 14,000,274 13,403,109
Telep. oper. rev. 42,007,923 47,127,354 56,400,593 58,189,585
Misc. revenues..... 217,419 510,911 763,293 757,577

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 11 '33, p. 1007

Associated Electric Co.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

12 Months Ended March 31— 1933. 1932.
Electric revenues..... \$14,193,223 \$16,281,966
Gas revenues..... 3,322,530 3,529,218
Miscellaneous revenues..... 2,136,246 5,511,329

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle July 15 '33, p. 487

Associated Gas & Electric System.

Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Properties.

12 Mos. End. May 31— 1933. 1932. Amount. % Decrease
Electric..... \$72,187,025 \$77,128,323 \$4,941,298 6
Gas..... 16,032,799 17,354,833 1,322,034 8

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 20 '33, p. 3523

Atlantic Refining Co.

(And Subsidiaries)

6 Months Ended June 30— 1933. 1932. 1931. 1930.
Net profit after int., deprec., taxes, &c. loss\$101,000 \$4,114,000 loss\$107,300
Inventory adjustments..... 901,000 929,000 2,940,000

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 11 '33, p. 1709

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

Month of May— 1933. 1932. 12 Mos. End. May 31— 1933. 1932.

Gross revenues..... \$185,919 \$189,009 \$2,204,554 \$2,295,579
Operating expenses..... 112,240 117,394 1,381,078 1,472,945
Maintenance..... 1,218 2,811 28,663 45,289
Uncollectible accounts..... 904 2,840 22,543 15,671
General taxes..... 6,931 10,245 112,774 125,513

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 29 '33, p. 2972 and April 22 1933, p. 2795

Bayuk Cigars, Inc.

Period End. June 30— 1933—3 Mos.—1932. 1933—6 Mos.—1932.
x Net earnings..... \$279,207 \$19,490 \$523,401 \$9,404
Other income..... 24,797 20,272 46,231 39,734

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 18 '33, p. 1203

Beech-Nut Packing Co.

(And Subsidiaries)

6 Mos. End. June 30— 1933. 1932. 1931. 1930.
Net profits aft. Fed. tax..... \$744,645 \$961,712 \$1,173,128 x\$1,438,814
Earned surplus Jan. 1..... 7,853,264 7,671,826 7,589,625 6,387,563
Adjust. of Federal tax..... Cr18,253 Dr5,438 Cr365 Cr1,838

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 4 1933, p. 1554

Berghoff Brewing Corp.

Earnings from Jan. 18 1933 to June 30 1933.

Net profit after taxes, depreciation & other charges..... \$346,058
Earnings per share on 270,000 shares capital stock (par \$1)..... \$1.28

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System.

(And Brooklyn & Queens Transit System.)

Month of June— 1933. 1932. 12 Mos. End. June 30— 1933. 1932.
Total oper. revenues..... \$4,499,324 \$4,655,577 \$53,636,427 \$57,763,274
Total oper. expenses..... 2,704,488 2,968,094 32,504,818 36,706,418

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Sept. 17 '32, p. 1988

Brooklyn & Queens Transit System.

Month of June— 1933. 1932. 12 Mos. End. June 30— 1933. 1932.
Total oper. revenues..... \$1,805,258 \$1,912,159 \$21,644,260 \$23,621,921
Total oper. expenses..... 1,340,815 1,458,098 15,911,408 17,936,484

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Sept. 17 '32, p. 1990

California Oregon Power Co.

12 Months Ended May 31— 1933. 1932.
Gross earnings..... \$3,654,650 \$3,789,893
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes..... x1,418,226 y1,650,578

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 13 '33, p. 3340

Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co.

Month of May— 1933. 1932. 12 Mos. End. May 31— 1933. 1932.
Gross revenues..... \$315,499 \$330,997 \$3,913,980 \$4,500,832
Operating expenses..... 122,813 133,147 1,491,874 1,706,201

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 8 '33, p. 2419

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Total income, Depreciation and depletion, Int., debt disc. & exp., Fed. taxes & minority int., Net income, Dividends on 4 1/2% prior preferred stock, Dividends on 6% preferred stock, Surplus, Earns. per sh. on 1,987,762 shs. common stock.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 15 '33, p. 2604

Eastern Utilities Associates. (And Constituent Companies)

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Gross, Net revenue, Balance available for dividends & surplus.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 25 '33, p. 2067

East Kootenay Power Co.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Operating earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle July 17 '33, p. 4265

Fall River Gas Works Co.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Gross earnings, Net operating revenue, Balance before deprec.

Ferro Enamel Corp.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include 3 Months Ended June 30, Net profit after deprec., taxes & pref. divs.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle July 1 '33, p. 148

Finance Co. of America at Baltimore.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, 1931, and 1930. Rows include Net profit after interest, Fed. taxes, &c., Shares com. class A & B stock outstanding, Earnings per share.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 11 '33, p. 1023

(Geo. A.) Fuller & Co. (And Subsidiaries.)

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Earnings for Six Months Ended June 30 1933, Profit on building contracts, Interest received, Other income, Total income, Gen. & corporate exp. incl. Fed. & State taxes & deprec., Net income, Previous earned surplus, Adjust. of Fed. & State tax accruals of previous years, Difference between par value & purch. price of Geo. A. Fuller Co. of Canada Ltd. preferred stock, Total surplus, Investment written off, Divs. on 6% pref. stock of Geo. A. Fuller Co. of Canada Ltd., Consolidated deficit June 30 1933.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 25 '33, p. 2076

Gabriel Co.

Table with columns for 1933-3 Mos., 1932, 1933-6 Mos., and 1932. Rows include Period End. June 30, Net loss after taxes, interest, deprec., &c., prof.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 13 '33, p. 3354

Galveston Electric Co.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Total oper. expenses, Balance, Taxes, Net oper. revenue.

* Interest on 8% secured income bonds is deducted from surplus when declared and paid. Last payment was Jan. 31 1933, and interest for five months since then not declared or paid is \$7,000 and is not included in this statement.

Note.—The entire electric light and power business was sold in August 1931 and subsequent earnings are from operation of the street railway business. Current monthly and cumulative earnings are compared with street railway department earnings for the previous year.

Galveston-Houston Electric Railway Co.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Total oper. expenses, Balance, Taxes, Net oper. revenue, Interest (public), Deficit.

* Interest on income bonds and notes has not been earned or paid, and \$290,925 for 22 months since Sept. 1 1931 is not included in this statement; also, interest receivable on secured income notes since Oct. 20 1932 in the amount of \$140 is not included.

Note.—In August 1931 certain property was sold and bonded indebtedness was subsequently reduced. Twelve months ending gross earnings are compared with corresponding earnings for the previous year. Twelve months ending expenses and interest are not comparable with the previous year.

General Baking Co.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, 1931, and 1930. Rows include 26 Wks. End. July 1 '33, 27 Wks. End. July 2 '32, Net profit after int., deprec., Federal taxes, &c., The company reports for the 13 weeks ended July 1 1933 net profit of \$597,510 after interest, depreciation, Federal taxes, &c., equivalent after dividend requirements on the \$8 preferred stock, to 27 cents a share (par \$5) on 1,588,697 shares of common stock, comparing with \$424,643, or 15 cents a common share in the first quarter of 1933.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 4 '33, p. 850

General Electric Co.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, 1931, and 1930. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30, Net sales billed, Less—Cost of sales billed, incl. oper., maint. & deprec. charges, res. & provision for all taxes, Net income from sales, Other inc., less int. paid and sundry charges, Profit avail. for divs., Cash divs. on spec. stock.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, 1931, and 1930. Rows include Profit avail. for divs. on common stock, No. of shares of common stock outstanding, Earned per share.

Orders received in the second quarter of 1933 amounted to \$35,539,858, compared with \$35,304,070 in the corresponding quarter last year, an increase of about 1%. Profit available for common stock for the second quarter of 1933 was \$2,471,030, equivalent to 9 cents per share, or slightly less than the quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share to be paid on July 25. Note.—As a result of the transfer of radio set and tube business, orders received, sales billed and net income from sales in 1930 and 1931 do not include radio sets or tubes, but are included in "other income."

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 1 1933, p. 2232

General Investors Trust.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30 1933, Gross income, Expenses, Net income, Undistributed income at beginning of period, Total income, Dividend paid May 1, Undistributed income, end of period.

Glidden Co.

Table with columns for 1933—Month, 1932, 1933—8 Mos., and 1932. Rows include Period End. June 30, Net profit after deprec'n, Federal taxes, &c., Earns. per sh. on 650,000 shs. com. stock.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. 7 '33, p. 166

Graham-Paige Motors Corp.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Six Months Ended June 30, Sales, Costs and expenses, Operating profit, Other income, Total income, Interest & miscellaneous expenses, Subsidiary selling companies, loss, Net profit.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 20 '33, p. 3546

Gulf States Steel Co.

Table with columns for 1933-3 Mos., 1932, 1933-6 Mos., and 1932. Rows include Period End. June 30, Operating income, Deprec'n, tax, int., &c., Net loss.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 11 '33, p. 1726

Hagerstown Light & Heat Co. of Washington County.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Month of May, Gross revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, Uncollectible accounts, General taxes, Net earnings, Int. & other inc. chgs. (net), Prov. for Fed. inc. tax, Provision for retirements, Net income.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.

Table with columns for 1933-3 Mos., 1932, 1933-6 Mos., and 1932. Rows include Period End. June 30, Net income after deprec. depletion, taxes, &c., \$ Estimated.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 4 '32, p. 1559

Haverhill Gas Light Co.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include Month of June, Gross earnings, Net operating revenue, Balance before depreciation.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, and 1931. Rows include 6 Months Ended June 30, Production, Other income, Total income, Expenses, Net profit, Dividends.

x Expenses include all charges and allowance for taxes. y Subject to depreciation and adjustment. During the first half of 1933 company milled 847,519 tons.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle June 10 '33, p. 4099

Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.).

Table with columns: Period End. June 30, 1933-3 Mos., 1932, 1933-6 Mos., 1932. Rows: Total earnings, Deprec. & depletion, Income charges, Federal inc. tax prov., Net income, Shs. com. stk. outstand., Earnings per share.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 18 '33, p. 1212

Mayflower Associates, Inc. (And Subsidiaries)

Table with columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1933, 1932. Rows: Net income, Previous earned surplus, Balance, Cash dividends paid, Losses on investments, Total deficit, Paid-in surplus, Balance.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 4 '33, p. 855

Metropolitan Edison Corp. (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with columns: 12 Months Ended March 31, 1933, 1932. Rows: Electric revenues, Gas revenues, Steam heating revenues, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, Provision for retirement, Taxes, Operating income, Other income, Gros income.

Table with columns: Subsidiary companies' deductions, Interest on funded and unfunded debt, Dividends on preferred stocks, Income applicable to common stock of subsidiary company held by the public, Interest during construction, Metropolitan Edison Corp int. on fund. & unf. debt, Balance of income.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle July 15 '33, p. 488

Michigan Gas & Electric Co.

Table with columns: Period Ended June 30 1933, 3 Months, 6 Months, 1931, 1930. Rows: Operating revenues, Miscell. and non-operating revenues (net), Total gross earnings, Operating expenses and taxes, Interest on funded debt, General interest, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Amortization of pref. stock commission and expense, Net income available for dividends.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 15 '33, p. 2606

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

Table with columns: Period End. June 30, 1933-3 Mos., 1932, 1933-6 Mos., 1932. Rows: Net loss after taxes, chgs. pf.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 11 '33, p. 1030

Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co.

Table with columns: Period Ended June 30 1933, 3 Months, 6 Months, 1931, 1930. Rows: Operating revenues, Non-operating revenues (net), Total gross earnings, Operating expenses and taxes, Interest on funded debt, General interest, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Net income (loss).

Note.—Preferred stock and prior lien stock dividends of \$39,506 have been suspended for the six-months period. Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle April 1 '33, p. 2242

Mohawk Investment Corp.

Table with columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930. Rows: Divs. & int. rec'd., Reserve for taxes, Expenses, Net profit, Dividends declared, Balance, deficit.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 4 '33, p. 1563

Mohawk Valley Co.

Table with columns: 12 Months Ended March 31, 1933, 1932. Rows: Electric revenues, Gas revenues, Steam heating revenues, Water revenues, Railway revenues, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, Provision for retirement, Taxes, Operating income, Other income (net), Gros income, Subsidiary companies' deductions, Interest on funded debt, Interest on unfunded debt, Divs. on pref. stocks—paid or accrued, Interest during construction, Mohawk Valley Co. int. on funded & unfund. debt, Balance of income.

Monolith Portland Cement Co.

Table with columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1933, 1932. Rows: Net income after depreciation, taxes, interest and other charges, For the quarter ended June 30 net income was \$99,731, compared with \$18,141 in the preceding quarter.

Motor Products Corp.

Table with columns: Period End. June 30, 1933-3 Mos., 1932, 1933-6 Mos., 1932. Rows: Gross profits, Other income, Total income, Expenses, Depreciation, Federal & Canad. taxes, Net income, Shs. com. stk. outstanding (no par), Earnings per share.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Apr. 8 '33, p. 2437

Mountain States Power Co.

Table with columns: 12 Months Ended May 31, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross earnings, Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, Net earnings, Other income, Net earnings including other income, Lease rentals, Interest charges—net, Appropriation for retirement reserve, Net income.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 13 '33, p. 3343

Mullins Mfg. Co.

Table with columns: Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30 1933. Rows: Net sales, Cost and expenses, Operating loss, Other income, Total income, Interest, discounts and reserve for bad debts, Depreciation, Loss on sale of obsolete steel, Net loss.

For the quarter ended June 30 1933 the net loss was \$47,888 after taxes, depreciation and other charges, comparing with a net loss of \$126,469 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of \$15,270 in the June quarter of 1932. For the month of June the net profit was \$2,728, after taxes, depreciation and other charges.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle May 13 '33, p. 3358

National Biscuit Co.

Table with columns: Period End. June 30, 1933-3 Mos., 1932, 1933-6 Mo., 1932. Rows: Net inc. after all charges, taxes, &c., Earnings per share on 6,289,263 shs. com. stk., Net income available for dividends.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Jan. 28 '33, p. 652

National Tea Co.

Table with columns: Period—June 17 '33, June 18 '32, —6 Mos. End. June 30—1931, 1930. Rows: Net profit after Fed. tax, Shs. com. stk. out. (no par), Earnings per share.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Mar. 4 1933, p. 1565

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Table with columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1933, 1932, 1931. Rows: Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Taxes and uncollectibles, Total operating income, Net non-operating revenue, Total gross income, Interest on funded debt, Other interest, Debt discount and expense, Rent, &c., Dividend appropriation, Balance, deficit, Shs. cap. stk. outstanding (par \$100), Earnings per share.

For the quarter ended June 30 1933 net income was \$1,882,223 after charges with taxes, equal to \$1.41 a share, comparing with \$1,551,152, or \$1.16 a share, in preceding quarter and \$2,640,652, or \$1.98 a share, in the June quarter of 1932.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 11 '33, p. 1009

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

Table with columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross manufacturing profit after deducting material used, labor, royalties, repairs & manufacturing expenses, Depreciation of manufacturing plants, Net manufacturing profit, Royalties from own factories, licensed and other companies, Other income, Gros income, Selling, administrative, patent and royalty expenses, development and general expenses, Interest on bonds and debentures, Premium on bonds and debentures purchased, Discounts on sales and provision for bad debts, Increase or decrease in reserve for fluctuation in market value of securities, Increase in reserve for loss on deposits in closed banks, Losses on sale or other disposal of securities and other assets and sundry expenses, Provision for Federal taxes (estimated), Net income carried to surplus account, Dividends paid on preferred shares, Net available for common shares, Common shares outstanding, Earnings per share common stock.

Last complete annual report in Financial Chronicle Feb. 18 '33, p. 1214

United Biscuit Co. of America.

(And Subsidiaries)

Period End. June 30—	1933—3 Mos.—1932.	1933—6 Mos.—1932.
Net after deprec., int. & Federal taxes	\$208,121	\$206,884
Earn. per sh. on common	\$0.41	\$0.39

† Last complete annual report in *Financial Chronicle* Mar. 11 '33, p. 1736

Winnipeg Electric Co.

	—Month of May—	—5 Mos. End. May 31—
	1933.	1932.
Gross earnings	\$410,692	\$459,776
Operating expenses	297,389	323,125
Net earnings	\$113,303	\$136,651

† Last complete annual report in *Financial Chronicle* May 27 '33, p. 3724

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.

(And Subsidiary)

12 Months Ended May 31—	1933.	1932.
Gross earnings	\$6,786,437	\$7,421,237
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes	3,789,306	4,059,222
Net earnings	\$2,997,131	\$3,362,016
Other income	41,871	53,328
Net earnings including other income	\$3,039,003	\$3,415,344

Interest charges—net 1,322,131 1,291,569
 Amortiation of debt discount and expense 151,225 123,659
 Appropriation for retirement reserve 566,650 580,263

Consolidated net income \$998,997 \$1,419,852

Net earnings of Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (and subsidiary, including for each period the earnings, expenses and charges of Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. and subsidiaries) for the respective periods (the properties of Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. and subsidiaries having been acquired by Wisconsin Public Service Corp. on June 5 1933), totaled \$2,997,131 for the year ended May 31 1933.

† Last complete annual report in *Financial Chronicle* May 13 '33, p. 3347

Zonite Products Corp.

Period End. June 30—	1933—3 Mos.—1932.	1933—6 Mos.—1932.
Operating profit	\$205,325	\$225,487
Interest	5,441	4,469
Depreciation	19,592	19,730
Federal taxes	26,794	25,010
Net profit	\$153,498	\$176,278

Earn. per sh. on \$45,566 shs. com. stk. (par \$1) \$0.18 \$0.21 \$0.27 \$0.46

† Last complete annual report in *Financial Chronicle* Apr. 29 '33, p. 2995

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

American Founders Corp.

(Semi-annual Report—Six Months Ended May 31 1933.)

Louis H. Seagrave, President, says in part:
Earnings and Expenses.—The consolidated total of bond and debenture interest and amortization of discount of subsidiary companies, taxes paid and accrued and miscellaneous expenses was \$940,416 as compared with \$1,343,299 of consolidated income from interest and dividends and other income.

The income of American Founders Corp. as a separate company, after taxes and expenses, was \$198,515. Dividends accumulated for the six months but not declared or paid on preferred shares of American Founders Corp. amounted to \$245,460. On a consolidated basis after allowance for accumulated but undecleared preferred dividends of subsidiaries to the extent earned (\$112,555 not earned in period) and provision for minority interests, there were earnings of \$206,184 applicable to the preferred stock of American Founders Corp.

There were no earnings applicable to the common stock of American Founders Corp.

Charges to Reserves.—Net losses on sale of securities sustained during the six months were charged to reserves appropriated from surplus with the exception that such losses by two of the subsidiary companies amounting to \$399,364 were charged directly to consolidated surplus. The statement of income shows only income received from interest and dividends and other income, and does not contain any item of profit or loss on the sale of securities.

Changes in Capitalization.—At the annual meeting of stockholders April 10 1933, the stockholders approved a change of the common stock from shares of no par value to shares of a par value of \$1 each. The par value so established is equivalent to the stated value of the shares prior to the establishment of a par value. The setting of a par value did not change the number of shares of common stock outstanding, the rights of the holders thereof, or the asset value.

Changes in Form of Exhibits.—Inasmuch as three of the subsidiary companies of American Founders Corp. and American Founders Corp. as a separate company, did not have sufficient net earnings to provide for the full accumulated (but not declared or paid) dividends on the preferred shares, the total dividends accumulated to the public for the period by the subsidiaries, together with the total dividends accumulated (but not declared or paid) for the period on preferred shares of American Founders Corp. have been shown as deductions on the statement of consolidated surplus instead of the statement of consolidated income, as heretofore. The net decrease in consolidated surplus applicable to minority interests after providing for accumulated undecleared preferred share dividends of subsidiary companies for the period has also been shown in the consolidated surplus statement.

Asset Values.—The consolidated net assets applicable to the preferred shares of American Founders Corp. at May 31 1933, after eliminating all deferred charges were \$12,978,562 which was equivalent to \$82.88 per share on the total of 156,577 shares of first preferred stock outstanding of all series (entitled to \$50 per share and cumulated dividends unpaid).

The consolidated asset value of American Founders Corp. common stock at May 31 1933, after eliminating all deferred charges, was 48 cents per share on the 8,978,091 common shares outstanding May 31 1933.

International & General Corp. Dissolved.—During the six months ended May 31 1933, International and General Corporation, in which American Founders Corporation held a one-third interest, was dissolved. During the period American Founders Corp. received from International and General Corp. \$262,137 in liquidating dividends. The shares are carried in the list of securities owned by this corporation at their asset value, inasmuch as liquidation had not been completed by May 31 1933.

For income statement for 6 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL SURPLUS, EARNED SURPLUS AND RESERVES MAY 31 1933.

Capital surplus and earned surplus:	
Balances, Dec. 1 1932:	
Capital surplus	\$9,892,666
Earned surplus of Amer. Founders Corp.	\$137,717
Interest in unpaid cumulated preferred share dividends of subsidiary companies	115,894
Preferred share dividend reserve	2,008,850
Interest in earned surplus and bond interest and preferred share dividend reserves of subsidiary companies	2,653,867
	\$14,808,994
Provision for preferred share dividends cumulated out of earned surplus, but not declared or paid	531,831
	\$15,340,825

Add: Balance of income for the six months ended May 31 1933

Provision for preferred share dividends of American Founders Corp., cumulated but not declared or paid	245,460
Recovery of miscellaneous taxes paid in previous years	31,369
Gain on retirement of debentures acquired below par	95,560
Net decrease in bond interest and preferred share dividend reserves	Dr14,698
	775,273

Deduct: Appropriations for reserves (see below) Losses on sales of securities of subsidiaries in excess of reserves

	399,364	2,088,710
		\$14,027,388

Dividends paid to public by subs. companies... \$118,952

Provision for preferred share dividends cumulated to public but not declared or paid: American Founders Corp. \$245,460

Subsidiary companies 223,803

	469,264	588,216
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Net decrease in surplus applicable to minority shareholders of subsidiary companies

		\$13,439,172
		624,973

Balances, May 31 1933:

Capital surplus \$8,874,511

Earned surplus 97,439

Provision for preferred share dividends cumulated out of earned surplus, but not declared or paid 777,291

Preferred share dividend reserve 2,013,787

Interest in earned surplus, cumulated dividends and bond interest and preferred share dividend reserves of subsidiary cos. 2,678,676

Interest in losses on sales of securities of subsidiaries in excess of reserves Dr377,558

Total surplus \$14,064,146

Reserves:

Balances, Dec. 1 1932	\$17,969,844
Appropriations from consolidated surplus (as above)	1,689,346
	\$19,659,189

Less—Net losses sustained during the period in addition to \$399,364 shown above

	4,029,243
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Balances, May 31 1933:

Applied to investments \$12,606,257

Applied to intermediate credits 3,023,689

Note.—On May 31 1933 the unrealized depreciation from book value—cost less reserves—of all investments at then current market quotations (or as otherwise indicated) amounted to \$22,875,244. The comparable amount at Nov. 30 1932 was \$29,280,937.

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET MAY 31.

	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Assets—				
Cash	3,196,461	3,040,743	7,573,006	12,181,408
Investment secur. (portfolio at cost)	57,195,325	60,154,762	142,158,542	153,827,481
Cost of securities of subs. cos. in excess of their book values			13,791,243	8,286,400
Amer. & Cont. Corp. 5% debentures	3,242,931	2,661,816		
Collateral notes received	87,789	669,999		
Secur. sold (not deliv'd)	43,398	269,454	409,784	736,180
Intermediate credits	4,823,690	8,869,133	11,705,851	
Accrued income & sundry accounts receivable	500,849	619,358	1,554,553	1,795,433
Unamort. debent. disc. share financing and transformation exp.	1,585,859	1,745,522	3,809,192	3,932,844
Total	70,676,302	78,030,788	181,002,161	180,759,745
Liabilities—				
Securities purchased (not received)	95,405	149,220	678,108	2,136,409
Sundry accounts payable, reserve for taxes and current accruals	302,813	358,407	519,381	1,687,300
Serial gold bond of International Securities Tr. of America	609,300			
Bonds and debentures of subsidiary companies	27,543,000	28,778,100	50,123,400	44,939,500
Prof. shares of subs. held by public	7,781,900	7,821,850	8,012,650	9,837,900
Minority int. in common shares surplus and reserves of subsidiary cos.	3,472,798	3,742,211	9,225,274	4,251,749
7% First pref. stock	2,118,950	2,118,950		
6% First pref. stock	5,709,900	5,716,000		
Preferred stock			12,077,250	13,673,325
Com. stock, incl. scrip (no par)	8,978,091	8,978,091	64,096,776	63,344,615
Capital surplus—Amer. Founders Corp.	14,064,146	18,375,217	34,281,863	24,046,869
Undiv. profits—Amer. Founders Corp.				7,681,035
Participation by others in intermediate credits		1,706,187	1,987,460	
Interest in surplus and undivided profits of subsidiary companies				5,669,917
Preferred share dividend reserves		286,554		1,814,535
Interest in bond interest and dividend reserves of sub. companies				1,676,594
Total	70,676,302	78,030,788	181,002,161	180,759,745

a Includes call loans. b General portfolio at cost less reserves. \$43,161,670 holdings in subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated at cost less reserves, \$14,033,656. Total value of all investments at May 31 1933, based on then current market quotations, was \$34,320,081. c Represented by 8,978,091 shares (no par)—V. 136, p. 4270.

United Founders Corp.

(Semi-annual Report—Six Months Ended May 31 1933.)

Louis H. Seagrave, President, reports in part:

Earnings and Expenses.—On a consolidated basis after allowance for cumulated but undecleared preferred dividends of subsidiaries to the extent earned (\$151,176 not earned in period) and providing for minority interests, there were earnings applicable to the shares of United Founders Corp. in the amount of \$13,348.

Charges to Reserves.—Net losses on sale of securities sustained during the six months were charged to reserves appropriated from surplus, with the exception that such losses by two of the subsidiary companies amounting to \$399,364 were charged directly to consolidated surplus. The statement of income shows only income received from interest and dividends and other income, and does not contain any item of profit or loss on the sale of securities.

Changes in Capitalization.—No additional capital stock of the corporation was issued during the six months. Scrip certificates representing fractional shares in the total amount of 10,692 shares were not converted into full shares prior to the expiration of their conversion rights at Dec. 31 1932, and the outstanding total of common shares and scrip was reduced by that number.

At the annual meeting of stockholders held in March 1933, the stockholders approved a change in common stock from shares of no par value to shares of a par value of \$1 each, and a change in the class A stock from shares of no par value to shares of a par value of 25 cents each. The amount of the issued common stock of the corporation was correspondingly reduced and the entire amount of such reduction aggregating \$36,054,084 was transferred to capital surplus.

The setting of par values did not change the number of shares of either class of stock outstanding, the rights of the respective classes, or the asset values. It is not necessary for stockholders to send in their certificates for exchange.

Asset Values.—The consolidated asset value of United Founders Corp. common stock as of May 31 1933, after eliminating all deferred charges was \$1.06 per share. This asset value is computed on 9,000,156 common shares outstanding May 31 1933.

Bank Loan.—The secured bank loan of United Founders Corp. which at Nov. 30 1932, was \$1,000,000, had been reduced at May 31 1933 to \$750,000.

For income statement for 6 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL SURPLUS, EARNED SURPLUS AND RESERVES MAY 31 1933.

Capital surplus and earned surplus:

Balances, Dec. 1 1932:		
Capital surplus	\$8,888,894	
Earned surplus of United Founders Corp.	\$4,444,610	
Interest in unpaid cumulated preferred share dividends of American Founders Corp.	8,859	
Interest in earned surplus and bond interest and preferred share dividend reserves of subsidiary companies	4,453,469	4,453,469
	3,884,845	
	\$17,227,208	
Add: Balance of income for the six months ended May 31 1933	\$422,221	
Recovery of miscellaneous taxes paid in previous years	33,702	
Gain on retirement of debentures acquired below par	95,560	
Net decrease in bond interest and preferred share dividend reserves	Dr. 14,698	
Surplus created through change in stated value of United Founders Corp. common shares to a par value of \$1 per share	36,054,084	36,590,869
	\$53,818,077	
Deduct: Appropriation for reserves (see below) - Losses on sales of securities of subsidiaries in excess of reserves	\$2,189,346	2,588,710
	399,364	\$51,229,368
Dividends paid to public by subsidiary cos.	\$112,476	
Provision for preferred share dividends cumulated to public but not declared or paid	465,175	577,650
		\$50,651,717
Net decrease in surplus applicable to minority shareholders of subsidiary companies		913,616
Balances, May 31 1933:		
Capital surplus	\$43,607,319	
Earned surplus	4,458,060	
Interest in earned surplus, cumulated preferred share dividends and bond interest and preferred share dividend reserves of subsidiary companies	3,797,092	
Interest in losses on sales of securities of subsidiaries in excess of reserves	Dr. 297,138	
Total surplus		\$51,565,333

Reserves:		
Balances, Dec. 1 1932	\$54,919,314	
Appropriations from consolidated surplus (as above)	2,189,346	
	\$57,108,659	
Less—Net losses sustained during the period in addition to \$399,363.87 shown above	4,647,001	
Balances, May 31 1933:		
Applied to investments	\$49,437,969	
Applied to intermediate credits	3,023,689	
	\$52,461,659	
Note.—On May 31 1933 the unrealized depreciation from book value—cost less reserves—of all investments at then current market quotations amounted to \$59,989,457. The comparable amount at Nov. 30 1932 was \$67,835,513.		

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET MAY 31

[Including American Founders Corp. and subsidiaries (International Securities Corp. of America, Second International Securities Corp., United States & British International Co., Ltd., American & General Securities Corp. and American & Continental Corp.) and in 1930, 1931 and 1932 Investment Trust Associates.]

	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Assets—				
Cash	\$ 3,444,848	\$ 3,395,354	\$ 8,966,457	\$ 13,275,732
Investment securities	1,100,611,455	1,066,633,219	254,894,533	279,769,482
Cost of securities of subsidiaries				
investment companies			35,952,809	27,372,241
Secur. sold, not delivered	43,398	269,454	410,264	954,214
American & Cont. Corp.				
5% debentures	3,242,931	2,661,816		
Collateral notes received	178,304	1,360,812		
Intermediate credits	4,823,690	8,869,132	11,705,841	
Accrued income & sundry notes and accts. rec.	533,360	626,229	1,678,058	2,085,257
Unamortized debenture disc., share financing & transfomat'n exp., &c	1,595,637	1,752,022	3,809,192	3,932,843
Total	114,473,623	125,568,040	317,417,154	327,389,769
Liabilities—				
Securities purchased	121,751	149,220	678,108	2,904,277
Sundry accts. pay., res. for taxes & curr. accr.	332,470	400,139	621,554	4,606,605
Partic. by others in intermediate credits		1,706,186	1,987,460	
Bank loans	750,000	1,500,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Bonds and debts of subsidiary companies	27,543,000	28,778,100	50,123,400	44,939,500
Serial gold bonds of International Securities Tr. of America	609,300			
Pref. shares of subs. held by public	15,474,600	15,521,500	19,894,350	23,420,525
Minor shareholders int. in com. shar. capital, surplus and res. rves of subsidiary companies	8,827,013	10,028,313	32,356,884	32,481,985
Stock dividend				1,218,256
B Class A stock	250,000	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Common stock	9,000,156	9,000,156	9,000,156	147,834,881
Surplus and undivided profits	51,565,333	22,180,340	49,594,033	58,983,739
Total	114,473,623	125,568,040	317,417,153	327,389,769

a The total value of all investments at May 31 1933, based on then current market quotations, or as otherwise indicated in the report, was \$40,621,997. b Represented by 1,000,000 shares having a par value of 25c. in 1933 and no par in other years. c Represented by 9,010,848 no par shares. d Represented by 9,000,156 shares of \$1 par value.—V. 137, p. 330.

General, Corporate and Investment News

STEAM RAILROADS.

Matters covered in the "Chronicle" of July 15.—(a) Gross and net earnings of United States Railroads for the month of May, p. 377. (b) Recapture order vacated by I.-S. C. Commission—Provides excess rail earnings shall cease to be payable, p. 432.

Ashland Coal & Iron Ry.—Merger—To Be Dissolved.—See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—V. 121, p. 835.
Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Refunding Plan for Lorain Bonds.—

Incident to the retirement of \$5,000,000 Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. 1st mtge. consol. 5% bonds, due Oct. 1 1933, the Baltimore & Ohio RR. has requested the I.-S. C. Commission's approval to offer holders a payment of 40% in cash and issue its 3-year 5 1/2% notes for the remaining 60%.

In this connection the B. & O. has requested permission to issue \$3,000,000 3-year 5 1/2% notes dated Oct. 1 1933, and to issue and pledge \$5,000,000 of its ref. & gen. mtge. bonds. These bonds will be issued against the deposit under refunding and general mortgage of \$5,000,000 of the road's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia system refunding 4% bonds. The new ref. & gen. mtge. bonds will be designated as series C, dated July 1 1924, and payable Dec. 1 1935 with interest at 6%.

Since the indenture securing the P. L. E. & W. Va. bonds call for the payment of principal and interest in gold coin, the application states they will be stamped with a legend to the effect that the obligations are subject to the gold clause repeal resolution of Congress.—V. 137, p. 483.

Big Sandy & Kentucky River Ry.—Merger, &c.—See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—V. 125, p. 908; V. 131, p. 1415.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—Acquisition.—

The I.-S. C. Commission on July 8 issued a certificate authorizing the company to acquire the lines of railroad and other properties of the Ashland Coal & Iron Ry., Big Sandy & Kentucky River Ry., Island Creek RR., Long Fork Ry., Millers Creek RR., Pond Fork & Bald Knob RR. and the Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Ry.

The report of the Commission says in part: The applicant owns, in its own name or through directors and stockholders holding stock in trust for it, all the issued and outstanding capital stocks and mortgage bonds and operates under leases the lines of railroad of said subsidiary companies. It proposes to bring about a reorganization of its interests in these companies under a plan which provides that the applicant acquire all their lines of railroad and other properties, rights, privileges and franchises, and as consideration therefor, pay \$1 to each of them, assume all their liabilities and obligations, bring about their dissolution, the cancellation of their capital stock and mortgage bonds, and the release of the mortgages securing said bonds. All stockholders and boards of directors of the subsidiary companies have approved and consented to the proposed plan of reorganization.

The issued and outstanding stocks and bonds, all of which will be canceled, are (1) A. C. & I. Common stock, 15,470 shares (par \$50), which cost the applicant \$3,800,000, or approximately \$245 a share; (2) Big Sandy: Common stock, 2,000 shares (par \$100), which cost the applicant \$700,384, or approximately \$350 a share; (3) Island Creek: Common stock, 4,000 shares (par \$100), which cost the applicant \$1,500,000, or \$375 a share; (4) Long Fork: (a) 1st mtge. bond, principal amount \$1,347,500, which the applicant purchased at par, and (b) common stock, 5,000 shares (par \$100), which cost the applicant \$656,043, or approxi-

mately \$131 a share; (5) Millers Creek: Common stock, 17 shares (par \$100), which cost the applicant \$34,698, or approximately \$2,041 a share; (6) Pond Fork: Common stock, 500 shares (par \$100), which cost the applicant \$249,978, or approximately \$500 a share; (7) Sandy Valley: (a) Ref. & gen. mtge. bonds, principal amount \$4,520,000, which the applicant purchased at par, and (b) common stock, 5,000 shares (par \$100), which cost the applicant \$2,149,535, or approximately \$430 a share.

As of Dec. 31 1932 the applicant held book accounts against subsidiaries in the following amounts: Long Fork, \$89,784; Millers Creek, \$288,301; Sandy Valley, \$4,748; all of which represent cash advances and will be canceled. With the exception of the A. C. & I., these subsidiary lines represent extensions into large coal and timber territory tributary to and adjacent to the applicant's existing lines.

The proposed acquisition will result in a simplification of the corporate and capital structure of the applicant; bring about economies in administration and accounting and simplify relations to the public authorities, both State and Federal. In our plan for the consolidation of railroads all the lines have been assigned to System No. 6—Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate.—V. 136, p. 4453.

Colorado & Wyoming Ry.—Abandonment.—The I.-S. C. Commission on July 10 issued a certificate permitting the company to abandon its so-called Primero branch, which extends from Primero Junction to Primero, 2.64 miles, all in Las Animas County, Colo.—V. 130, p. 2202.

East & West Coast Ry.—Abandonment.—The I.-S. C. Commission on July 3 issued a certificate permitting (a) the East & West Coast Ry. and its receivers to abandon part of the railroad of said company in DeSoto, Manatee and Sarasota counties, Fla., and (b) the Seaboard Air Line Ry. and its receivers to abandon operation thereof. The part to be abandoned extends from milepost 3.36, near Manatee, to milepost 49.01, at Arcadia, 45.65 miles.—V. 125, p. 243.

Erie RR.—R. F. C. Loan Revoked.—The I.-S. C. Commission certificate dated April 29 1933 approving a loan of \$1,500,000 by the R. F. C. to the company has been revoked as the necessity for the loan no longer exists. On May 1 1933 a loan of like amount to be used for the same purposes as that approved by the Commission was received by the company from the Railroad Credit Corporation.—V. 136, p. 3338.

Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville RR.—To File Claims. All bondholders, creditors, &c. are required, by order of Frank Cooper, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of New York, to file proof of claims on or before Oct. 1, next, at the office of J. Ledlie Hees, trustee, Gloversville, N. Y.—V. 137, p. 134.

Great Northern Ry.—Manitoba Bonds.—William P. Kenney, President of the company, is advising holders of the Saint Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co. consolidated mortgage gold bonds due July 1 1933, that as of the close of business July 14 the holders of \$40,425,000 principal amount of this issue had assented to the extension of their bonds under the plan and agreement dated May 6 1933. One million dollars of the bonds had been paid and discharged, and the residue of \$38,000 had not as yet either been deposited, presented for payment or tendered to the First National Bank of the City of New York for purchase. The privilege of extending the bonds will terminate Sept. 1. Holders desirous of extending them may do so by depositing their bonds on or before Sept. 1 with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, the depository, or with the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., the subdepository.—V. 137, p. 311, 134.

Island Creek RR.—Merger—To Be Dissolved.—
See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—Eastman to Compose Labor Dispute.—

President Roosevelt has requested the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, to settle the dispute between the management and workers of the road. In so doing, the President turned over to the Co-ordinator the report of the emergency board appointed by the Chief Executive to investigate the controversy over wages, rules and working conditions.

The differences between management and employees arose over the proposed new working rules offered by L. F. Loree, Chairman of the board. No mention is made as to the nature of the conclusions reached by the Emergency Board.

Reference of the matter to the Co-ordinator is in line with the policy initiated by the President when he intervened in the disputes between the 21 standard railroad unions and the management committee over the attempted imposition of a 2 1/2% cut in railroad wages.

The Delaware and Hudson has dealt apart from other railroads in handling its labor problems. The Kansas City Southern adopted a similar policy about a year ago in deciding not to sign the general wage agreement which was negotiated by rail management and labor chiefs.

The report was written by the Emergency Board after hearings held during the past 30 days. The Board consists of Frank P. Douglas, Oklahoma City, Okla., Chairman; Otto Bremner, St. Paul, Minn., and Charles W. McKay of Magnolia, Ark.—V. 136, p. 4454.

Long Fork Ry.—Merger—To Be Dissolved.—
See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.—V. 129, p. 2382.

Mexican Ry. Co., Ltd.—Interest Suspended.—

Vincent W. Yorke, Chairman, on June 28 stated in part: "In January last, we were successful in carrying through a scheme of moratorium of interest with all classes of our debenture holders. This scheme provides for the suspension of all interest for three years, and the funding of any interest outstanding at the end of the period, the existing issues of A and B stock being made the potential instrument for such funding. A reasonable further period is allowed for the redemption of the whole of the A and B stock, and interest on interest is again to be granted as in our previous schemes. We are most grateful to our debenture holders for taking a reasonable view of our difficulties."

"As a result of the granting of the moratorium and of the slight improvement in earnings, our financial position has for the moment improved. Our liabilities in Mexico are being regularly met, and the amounts still owing for rolling stock ordered in 1930 on long terms of payment are being reduced to manageable proportions. The excellent state of the property should necessitate but very small expenditure for some time to come, so that with any recovery in general business it should be possible to make some headway towards meeting our liabilities for debenture interest."—V. 135, p. 459.

Millers Creek RR.—Merger—To Be Dissolved.—
See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.—V. 126, p. 2640.

Missouri Pacific RR.—Protective Committee for Holders of 1st & Ref. Mtg. 5s.—

Organization of a protective committee for the 1st & ref. mtg. 5% gold bonds under the chairmanship of John W. Stedman, Vice-President of The Prudential Insurance Co. of America, was announced July 20 in connection with a call sent out by the committee asking deposits of all series of these bonds, outstanding in an aggregate face amount of \$224,040,500.

Formation of the committee follows the filing of a petition under the recently enacted Bankruptcy Act by the railroad, declaring its inability to meet its maturing debts and its desire to effect a plan of reorganization.

The personnel of the committee, in addition to Mr. Stedman, comprises Philip A. Benson, President, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, New York; George W. Bovenizer, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Frederick W. Ecker, Treasurer, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York; Robert A. Franks, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer, The Carnegie Corp. of New York; S. Parker Gilbert, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Fred P. Hayward, Second Vice-President and Treasurer, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston; Harold Palagano, Treasurer, New York Life Insurance Co., New York; Sterling Pierson, General Solicitor, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; John C. Traphagen, President, Bank of New York & Trust Co.; and Frederick W. Walker, Vice-President, The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The notice calls attention to the fact that trustees appointed by the court are administering the property of the railroad and to the failure of the company to make payment of interest due on the series H and series G bonds and also the default in payment of principal of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, River and Gulf Division, first mortgage bonds.

The series outstanding are: A, due Feb. 1 1965; F, due March 1 1977; G, due Nov. 1 1978; H, due April 1 1980; and I, due Feb. 1 1981.

Depositaries for the bonds are Granite Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, and St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis. Eugene J. Conroy, 14 Wall St., is Secretary of the committee for which Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft are counsel.

Assets Listed.—

A schedule of assets and liabilities of the company, including Missouri Pacific R.R. Corp. of Nebraska as of May 31 1933, has been filed in the Federal Court at St. Louis, in accordance with provisions of the amended bankruptcy Act. Total assets are listed at \$666,261,666. Current assets of \$18,729,404 include \$2,469,812 cash and \$6,977,859 receivables. Current liabilities are \$78,012,572 and include funded debt matured but unpaid totaling \$35,147,120 and loans and bills payable of \$25,805,864. Funded debt outstanding is listed at \$376,403,800.—V. 137, p. 485.

New York Central RR.—Seeks Cut in Interest on Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loans.—

The following is taken from the "Herald-Tribune" of July 20: A group of private and commercial banks, including J. P. Morgan & Co., is prepared to reduce interest rates on their loans to the New York Central R.R. provided the Reconstruction Finance Corporation makes a similar adjustment in interest charged the railroad for loans contracted with it. Frederick E. Williamson, President of the railroad, estimates the total bank loans outstanding at approximately \$80,000,000.

The New York Central R.R. has borrowed \$16,195,480 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Originally interest on these loans was fixed at 6% by the credit agency, but early this year the rate was reduced to 5 1/2%. Negotiations for a further reduction of this rate have been undertaken by officials of the railroad. In response the Finance Corporation has issued a list of requirements which must be fulfilled before the request will be considered.

Chief among the requirements is one for scaling down of executive salaries. Reductions have already been made by the New York Central, which is now awaiting the response of the credit agency as to whether they are substantial enough. Mr. Williamson's own salary has been reduced from \$100,000 annually to \$66,000, a reduction of 34%. Organized labor on the system has agreed to deductions of 10%, while reductions equivalent to from 10 to 40% have been exacted from other officials of the company.

Bank loans of the railroad are being serviced now at a rate of 5% but it is understood that this will be reduced to 4 1/2% if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation cuts its rate. A half per cent reduction in the latter's rate would bring it down to 5% annually. The New York Central has asked, however, that it be cut to 4 1/4%.—V. 137, p. 312.

Pennsylvania RR.—Loadings Continue Higher.—

For the tenth consecutive week, loaded freight cars handled by the Pennsylvania R.R. have shown an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. For the week ending July 15 there were 102,112 loaded revenue freight cars handled, which included July 4, and 24,513 cars or 31.6% over the corresponding week of 1932.

An analysis of the latest week's figures shows that 38,343 cars were received from connecting railroads, which was over 10,000 more than last year. 21,239 cars were loaded with less-than-carload shipments, while 24,622 cars contained miscellaneous freight.

Grain and grain products increased over last year by more than 1,000 cars, while coal and coke loadings increased over 3,300 carloads. Ore shipments increased over 1,200 cars.

The present figures show the best movement of loaded freight cars over the Pennsylvania R.R. since the week end, Nov. 14 1931, when the total of 107,004 was reached. From week to week since the early part of May, a gradual upturn in carloadings was recorded. The turn appeared for the week ended May 13, with a 2.5% increase over the previous year. By June 24, this had jumped to 21.4%, and for each week thus far in July the increases have been 31.9, 32.9 and 31.6%, respectively.

Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines—New Name of Company Operating Unified Train Service in Southern New Jersey.

The name of company operating unified train service in Southern New Jersey has been designated as Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines. The consolidated company is operating under the charter of the Atlantic City R.R. which has been changed to the new title. Under the consolidation plan formulated by the Pennsylvania and Reading companies and approved by State and Federal Commissions, the Pennsylvania holds two-thirds of the stock of the operating company and the Reading Co. holds one-third. The first step in the consolidation plan was taken on June 25 when a unified passenger service was established to and from all South Jersey seashore and interior points.

The Pennsylvania's South Jersey line was the West Jersey & Seashore R.R., and the property of this company several years ago was leased to the Pennsylvania R.R. for a long period. Under the consolidation plan the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines assumes the lease of the West Jersey, and the lease is guaranteed by the consolidated company as well as by the Pennsylvania and Reading individually, making in effect a triple guarantee.

Although the Pennsylvania owns a majority interest in the West Jersey road a considerable amount of the stock is in the hands of the general public, whereas in the case of the Atlantic City R.R. all but a few qualifying shares for directors were owned by the Reading Co. which facilitated its use as the corporate vehicle for the consolidated company.

Number of Stockholders Decrease.—

The number of stockholders on July 1 1933, totaled 244,295 as compared with 246,001 on June 1 1933, a decrease of 1,706, and with 250,822 on July 1 1932, a decrease of 6,527. Stockholders reached an all-time peak on Sept. 1 1932, at 252,142. Since that time there has been a gradual downward tendency as absorption of Pennsylvania has been going on by investors who have been adding to their holdings or by larger investors buying into the company. From the Sept. 1 peak to July 1 the list shows a decrease of 7,847 holders. Average holding on July 1 1933, was 53.90 shares as compared with 53.53 on June 1 1933, and with 52.48 on July 1 1932. Average holding on Sept. 1 1932, was 52.22 shares.

List of holders on July 1 was the lowest since Dec. 1 1931, when the figure was 243,361.

Trend of stockholders since Sept. 1 1932, with average holding follows:

July 1 1933	Stockholders	Average Holdings	Jan. 1 1933	Stockholders	Average Holdings
July 1 1933	244,295	53.90 shs.	Jan. 1 1933	250,506	52.56 shs.
June 1 1933	246,001	53.53 shs.	Dec. 1 1932	250,478	52.57 shs.
May 1 1933	248,014	53.09 shs.	Nov. 1 1932	250,592	52.55 shs.
April 1 1933	248,688	52.95 shs.	Oct. 1 1932	251,041	52.45 shs.
Mar. 1 1933	248,655	52.95 shs.	Sept. 1 1932	252,142	52.22 shs.
Feb. 1 1933	249,778	52.72 shs.			

Reduces Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan by \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, Originally was \$27,500,000.—

The company on July 20 paid \$4,000,000 more toward reducing its \$27,500,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan. This leaves a balance of \$5,000,000 unpaid. This is the fourth remittance received from the carrier on the \$27,500,000 advance made to finance electrification of the line between New York and Washington. The three previous repayments were in amounts of \$4,500,000, \$5,000,000 and \$9,000,000.—V. 137, p. 486.

Pond Fork & Bald Knob RR.—Merger.—

See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—Banks and Insurance Companies Are Against Reorganization—Reconstruction Finance Corporation Also Opposes Plan.—

The "Wall Street Journal" July 18 had the following:

An array of opposition from banks and insurance companies against the financial reorganization plan of the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. appeared at the opening of hearings July 18, on the plan before the I.-S. C. Commission.

Adolph A. Berle, special railroad advisor to the R. F. C., also recited the objection of the Government loan agency to the proposed plan offered by the readjustment managers.

Connecting railroads also asked for protection of their rights, and served notice of their opposition to any plan which would not provide for their claims on account of traffic balances, car service per diem, damage claims and pro rata share of repair payments. The carriers so appearing included the Atchison, the Rock Island, the Illinois Central and the Southern Railway.

Interests appearing in opposition to the projected plan included the Bank of New York & Trust Co., owners of \$2,500,000 of the road's bonds. This party served notice of its unqualified opposition, and asked for the return of its bonds which have been deposited. The First National Bank of New York, owner of \$5,336,000 of bonds also intervened to oppose the plan, as did the Bowers Savings Bank, New York, owners of \$937,000 of prior lien mortgage bonds, the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, owner of \$1,750,000 of prior lien bonds, the New York Life Insurance Co., owner of \$9,000,000 of various classes of the road's securities; the Equitable Life Assurance Society, owner of \$1,171,000 of the road's bonds; and the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

The burden of the complaint of the banks and insurance companies is, counsel for one of them stated, that the bondholders are not called upon to make sufficient sacrifice under the plan and that the road's bankers receive preferential treatment.

The U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, surety for the railroad under various bonds, also intervened and asked for protection of its rights arising from payment of judgments, &c., under certain surety bonds assumed for the railroad.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation for Merging Frisco and the Rock Island—Proposal Is Made by Berle as Basis for Reorganization of Both Roads.—

Consolidations of the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. with the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific was proposed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on July 19 as the basis for reorganization of both roads. Both are now in receivership and were allocated to the same system in the consolidation plan put forth by the I.-S. C. Commission in 1929.

The position of the R. F. C. was outlined to the Commission just before adjournment of the Frisco reorganization hearing on July 19, in a statement by A. A. Berle, the R. F. C.'s special adviser on railroad affairs. It was read into the record by C. M. Clay, counsel for the R. F. C., in the absence of Mr. Berle.

Mr. Clay's statement on behalf of the R. F. C. read:

"The plan leaves a large floating debt unprovided for; it leaves the capital structure of the road, ultimately, much as it was prior to reorganization; it is not sufficiently supported to demonstrate that the earning power of the road will permanently support the structure proposed."

"Further, it is frankly stated that the plan amounts to a five-year bridge, leaving the ultimate financial fate of the road to be determined. Since, under the present law, loans may be made by the R. F. C. to railroads only when it can be stated that financial reorganization is not necessary in the public interest, there is serious doubt whether R. F. C. could make loans to support a corporate structure such as would result from carrying out this plan."

"R. F. C. has been approached by the readjustment managers for the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry., likewise in bankruptcy, who suggest that they would like to prepare a plan of reorganization for the Rock Island which included a consolidation of the Rock Island and the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry."

"We are informed likewise that the Chairman of the Board of the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. proposes to take up this question with his board and with the readjustment managers of the debtor. This possibility might well be further explored, more particularly in view of the fact that the I.-S. C. Commission has announced as a part of its consolidation plan the union of these two roads."

"We assume that the plan now proposed is offered in fulfillment of the commitments entered into more than a year ago, and that the evidence adduced in support of it is added for the purpose either of testing this plan or of permitting an alternative or modified plan to be drawn up."

The hearing has been adjourned until September.—V. 137, p. 486.

Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Ry.—Merger.—

See Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. above.—V. 135, p. 815.

Spokane International Ry.—No Committee at Present.—

F. J. Lisman states he is in close contact with the majority of the holders of the 1st gold 5s of 1955, and that he deems formation of a committee for their protection, in view of the default in interest on July 1, to be unnecessary at this time.

Wabash Ry.—To Pay Aug. 1 Interest.—

The company will pay the semi-annual interest, amounting to \$349,825, which becomes due Aug. 1 1933 on the 2d mtge. bonds, according to order signed by Federal Judge Davis.—V. 137, p. 486.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Matters covered in the "Chronicle" of July 15.—Weekly electric production continues to show a larger increase over same period in 1932, now amounting to 14.7%.

American Commonwealths Power Corp.—Receivers to Settle Claims—Costly Litigation to Be Avoided.—

The receivers, it is stated, are proceeding with a settlement and adjustment of all the claims existing between the receivership estate and the American Gas & Power Co., American Commonwealth Power Associates, International Utilities Corp. and Dominion Gas & Electric Co.

"This general settlement will be completed by July 27 as the direct result of the action of the Milner Committee in declaring operative on July 18 the plan for revision of the capital structure of the Dominion Gas & Electric Co.

American Commonwealths Power Corp. will realize for the benefit of the estate, in addition to release from the claims and actions involved, \$50,000 market value of new common stock of Dominion Gas & Electric Co., and 2,500 shares of \$6 series preference stock of American Gas & Power Co., additional to 30,000 of these shares already held.

In addition to the 6,667 new common shares of Dominion Gas & Electric Co., which is 1/4% of the total common shares of that company to be presently outstanding, American Commonwealths Power will continue to hold 10,000 of the 6 1/2% first lien and collateral gold bonds of the Dominion Co., of which the total amount outstanding has been reduced from \$8,000,000 to \$7,000,000 under the Dominion plan.

Due to the numerous receiverships affecting former subsidiaries of American Commonwealths Power Corp., the receivership estate of that company, in addition to the minority Dominion stock, will eventually own a minority in the National Gas & Electric Co. when it is reorganized, a majority in the reorganized Michigan Fuel & Light Co., and probably a minority in the reorganized Union Gas Corp.

As a result of the settlement of the various claims, the only important one facing the receivership estate of this former utility holding company will be tax levies of the Federal Government in respect of income taxes for 1929 to 1931 inclusive, which probably will require several months to bring to a conclusion.

The settlement plan was approved by the Court of Chancery in Wilmington, Del., at the time of the announcement of the readjustment plan for Dominion Gas & Electric Co., but was conditioned upon the success of that plan, and was to be effective 10 days after it had been declared operative.

The reason for the grouping of the American Gas & Power and Dominion Gas & Electric claims resulted from the fact that part of the consideration for the sale of seven gas companies by American Commonwealths Power to International Utilities in December 1931, was claimed by American Gas & Power on behalf of American Commonwealths Power Associates, inasmuch as four of the seven companies had been formerly controlled by Associates.

Control of American Gas & Power was sold by the receivers to the late A. E. Fitkin in January 1932. American Commonwealths Power Associates was a part of the American Gas & Power system by reason of a large indebtedness by Associates to American Gas & Power, and the stock of Associates was transferred by the individuals who owned it to Mr. Fitkin shortly after he purchased the American Gas & Power Co.—V. 136, p. 3718.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Walter S. Gifford, President, says:

In April the net loss in telephone use in the Bell System was less than for the same month of the preceding year for the first time since the System began losing telephones about three years ago. The improvement continued in May and in June when the loss was less than one-half the loss in June last year.

In the latter part of June the company was handling a slightly greater number of long distance calls than during the same period last year. This is the first time since 1930 that such business has shown an increase over the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Treating the System as a whole, including the Western Electric Co., the earnings on American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock were about \$2.30 per share for the first half of 1933 or at the annual rate of about \$4.60 per share compared with \$5.96 per share for the year 1932.

The earnings of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. by itself, amounting to \$3.54 per share in the first half of 1933 (as shown in the statement) include dividends not fully earned by the associated companies during the six months by about \$12,800,000 and do not reflect the current deficit of the Western Electric Co.—V. 136, p. 4083.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.—Output.—

The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works and Electric Co. for the month of June totaled 149,841,038 k. w. h. against 113,195,750 k. w. h. for the corresponding month of 1932, an increase of 32%.

For the six months ended June 30 power output totaled 764,968,121 k. w. h., as against 744,128,681 k. w. h. for the same period last year, an increase of 3%.

Weekly Power Output Gains.—

Output of electric energy of the company's electric properties for the week ended July 15 1933, totaled 37,280,000 kw.h., an increase of 44% over the output of 25,881,000 kw.h. for the corresponding period of 1932.

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last four years follows:

Week Ended—	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
June 24	35,408,000	25,942,000	31,107,000	34,893,000
July 1	36,295,000	26,174,000	29,745,000	34,705,000
July 8	32,910,000	23,813,000	32,143,000	30,243,000
July 15	37,280,000	25,881,000	32,774,000	33,885,000

Appalachian Gas Co.—Sold.—

The assets of the company were sold at public sale on July 17 for \$825,000 to John C. Adams, representing the reorganization committee. The assets will be transferred by the committee to a new corporation which will be chartered in Delaware in accordance with a reorganization plan approved recently by Chancery Court.

The assets of the corporation not included in the sale were 90,945 shares of common stock of Allegheny Gas Corp. of West Virginia and 203,169 shares common of Ohio-Kentucky Gas Co. of West Virginia. These assets remain in the hands of the receiver.—V. 137, p. 135.

Associated Electric Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended March 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 487.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Increase in Output Continues.—

As in recent weeks, the continued industrial activity was reflected in increased electric output for the Associated System. For the week ended July 8, the total, excluding sales to other utilities, was 48,307,554 units (kw.h.), an increase of 6,687,403 units or 16.1% above the same week of 1932.

This increased activity, principally noticeable in steel and textile centers, will not result in a corresponding upswing in revenue, due to the low price per unit of industrial power.

Manufactured gas output for this week at 205,122,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 10.1%, continues to report progressively larger decreases as is shown by the comparison with the figures for the four weeks to date which are 9.4% below the corresponding period of 1932.

June Electric Output Up 16%—12 Months, Figures 4% Below Last Year.—

For the month of June, the Associated System reports electric output, excluding sales to other utilities, totaling 222,498,923 units (k.w.h.) which is 30,570,908 units or 15.9% above June of last year.

The management again emphasized the fact that this improvement will most certainly not be reflected in proportionately larger revenues, as this power is sold at the lowest rates and produces the least revenue per unit.

Gas output for June was 1,262,111,700 cubic feet, which is 1% above June of last year. For the year ended June 30, gas output was 16,866,087,100 cubic feet, slightly under the previous year.—V. 137, p. 487, 313, 135; V. 136, p. 4455, 4265, 4083, 3905, 3718, 3531, 3523.

Associated Telephone Utilities Co.—Certificates of Deposit Listed.—

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the certificates of deposit representing common stock (no par), \$6 pref. stock (no par), \$7 prior pref. stock (no par) and \$6 convertible pref. stock, series A (no par).—V. 137, p. 487.

Beauharnois Power Corp.—Listing.—

A total of 762,000 shares of common stock, no par value, have been admitted to trading privileges on the listed section of the Toronto Stock Exchange.—V. 137, p. 487.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co.—Tenders.—

The State Street Trust Co., trustee, Boston, Mass., will until noon on July 25 receive bids for the sale to it of mtge. & collat. trust series A and series B 5% gold bonds, due April 1 1951 and April 1 1952, respectively, at prices not exceeding par and int. to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$60,000.—V. 136, p. 4265.

Broadway & Seventh Ave. RR.—Certificates Off List.—

The certificates of deposit for 1st consol. mtge. 5% bonds, due Dec. 1 1943, were stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange on July 18.—V. 137, p. 135.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.—Retires \$750,000 of Notes.—

The directors on July 17 voted to retire on Aug. 1 \$750,000 of its two-year 6% notes, making a total reduction of \$4,000,000 from the \$13,500,000 sold privately on Aug. 1 1932.—V. 136, p. 2237.

California Oregon Power Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3340.

Central Illinois Light Co.—Merger Completed.—

The Central Illinois Light Co. duly acquired all of the property of the Illinois Power Co. (including the property formerly owned by the Illinois Electric Power Co.) on July 13 1933. This follows the plan outlined in the general letter to stockholders of those companies dated March 7 1933 and approved by the Illinois Commerce Commission (see V. 136, p. 1883).

All but a small amount of the preferred stock of Illinois Power Co. has been exchanged for preferred stock of the Central Illinois Light Co. on the basis of share for share of like dividend rates.

All bonds of Illinois Power Co. have been paid or provision made for redemption as follows: \$3,362,500 1st mtge. 5% bonds matured June 1 1933; \$1,431,000 1st mtge. 7% bonds due Dec. 1 1936 to be redeemed Dec. 1 1933 at 102 and int., and \$769,200 1st mtge. 6% bonds, due June 1 1944 to be redeemed Dec. 1 1933 at 103 and int.

Holders of the above 6% and 7% bonds may at once secure payment at the rate of 103 and int. to date of payment by presenting their bonds at the office of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., 20 Pine St., N. Y. City.

The capitalization of the Central Illinois Light Co. after giving effect to the above transactions as of June 30 1933, is as follows:

	Outstanding.
6% preferred stock, par \$100	\$7,165 shs.
7% preferred stock, par \$100	24,229 shs.
Common stock, no par value	210,000 shs.
First and refunding mtge. 5% bonds, due April 1 1943	\$7,178,500
1st and consol. mtge. 5% bonds, due April 1 1963	\$9,238,300

The Central Illinois Light Co. supplies electricity for light and power directly to the cities of Peoria, Pekin, Springfield, DeKalb and 56 other communities in Illinois, serving a population estimated to be 266,000. Natural gas is purchased wholesale and distributed in Peoria, Pekin, Springfield and 11 other communities. Steam heat and/or hot water service is supplied in Peoria, Pekin, Springfield, DeKalb and Sycamore.

The electric system includes four steam electric generating plants, viz.: East Peoria, Peoria, Springfield and DeKalb with a combined generating capacity of 94,050 kw. of which 46,400 kw. is in the East Peoria plant. Electricity is transmitted and distributed over 131 miles of transmission lines and 5,856 miles of distribution lines to 54,498 customers meters.

The gas plants at Peoria and Springfield with a combined daily generating capacity of 11,700,000 cubic feet are held in reserve; natural gas is purchased at the city limits and distributed through 537 miles of main to 42,766 customers meters. Gas holders have a capacity of 3,516,000 cubic feet.

Steam and/or hot water services is supplied to 1,596 customers through 18 miles of mains.

Four new directors have been elected and the board is now constituted as follows: W. H. Barthold and J. A. Brown, both of New York; H. A. Converse, Addison Corneau, R. C. Lamphier and A. D. Mackie, of Springfield, Ill.; J. W. McDowell, George Mitchell, T. A. Schlink, J. Wachenheimer and R. S. Wallace, of Peoria, Ill.

The officers are as follows: W. H. Barthold, Chairman of the board; R. S. Wallace, President; A. D. Mackie and J. A. Brown, Vice-Presidents; H. G. Kessler, Comptroller; T. A. Schlink, Secretary & Treasurer.—V. 136, p. 3340.

Central Power & Light Co.—Preferred Dividends.

The directors have declared a dividend of 87½ cents per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, and a dividend of 75 cents per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15. Similar payments were made on May 1 last, prior to which regular quarterly distributions of \$1.75 and \$1.50 per share were made on the 7% pref. stocks, respectively.

Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3341.

Central Public Utility Corp. (Del.).—New President, &c.

George H. Knutson, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President to succeed William H. Wildes. The directorate has been reduced to four members from seven. Two Chicagoans, Ralph A. Bard, Vice-President of Chicago Corp. and Joseph H. Briggs, Vice-President of H. M. Byllesby & Co., as well as Mr. Wildes have retired from the board.

The directorate now consists of George E. Devendorf, President of the Public Utility Holding Corp. of America (now the General Investment Corp.), George H. Knutson, Colonel Albert E. Pierce and George D. Woods, Vice-President of Chase Harris Forbes Corp.—V. 136, p. 1013.

Chicago City Ry.—Interest on Bonds.

Funds for the payment on Aug. 1 1933 of interest for the preceding six months' period on the 1st mtg. 5% bond issue of the Chicago City Ry. and the Calumet and South Chicago Ry. have been deposited with First Union Trust & Savings Bank, trustee.

As no coupons representing such interest are attached to the bonds, it will be necessary that such bonds be presented to one of the following: First Union Trust & Savings Bank, 33 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., New York, N. Y.; Mercantile Trust Co., 200 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md., for endorsement thereon for such interest payment.

Certificates of deposit representing bonds deposited with the protective committee should not be presented. Interest on such bonds will be paid to the committees and checks will be sent by them or their agents to registered holders of certificates of deposit without the surrender of the certificates.—V. 136, p. 2239.

Cincinnati Street Railway Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4458.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp.—Output Gains.

Electric output of the corporation's properties for the month of June was 482,532,723 k.w.h. as compared with 396,810,269 k.w.h. for June 1932, an increase of 21.60%. For the second quarter of the year the output was 9.81% greater than the second quarter of 1932 and 9.62% more than the first quarter of 1933, whereas in 1932 the second quarter was off 8.24% from the first quarter. For the six months ended June 30 1933 the output was 2,566,865,198 k.w.h. as compared with 2,554,480,032 k.w.h. during the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of 0.48%. Total output for the year ended June 30 1933 was 5,982,787,033 k.w.h. as compared with 5,351,752,903 k.w.h. for the 12 months ended June 30 1932, a decrease of 5.03%.

Gas output of the corporation's properties for June was 550,881,700 cubic feet as compared with 587,514,000 cubic feet in June last year, a decrease of 5.24%. For the six months ended June 30 1933 the output was 3,869,935,800 cubic feet as compared with 4,185,685,600 cubic feet for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 7.54%. Total output for the year ended June 30 1933 was 7,691,840,500 cubic feet as compared with 8,492,349,700 cubic feet for the 12 months ended June 30 1932 a decrease of 9.43%.—V. 136, p. 4458.

Connecticut Electric Service Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 135.

Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Balt.—Power Sales.

Industrial sales of electricity by this company, exclusive of power supplied to the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Co., totaled 33,286,136 k.w.h. in June, compared with 31,437,678 k.w.h. in June 1932, an increase of 5.88%. Sales in May totaled 30,916,221 k.w.h., against 31,031,376 k.w.h. in the same month in 1932, a decline of 0.37%. Industrial sales of power for the first six months of 1933 were 177,034,726 k.w.h., compared with 194,571,949 k.w.h. in the first six months of the preceding year.

Sales of gas for industrial and commercial purposes during June increased 3.67% to 193,956,700 cubic feet from 187,081,300 cubic feet in the corresponding month in 1932. In May combined industrial and commercial sales of gas declined 4.84% to 198,514,900 cubic feet from 208,604,800 cubic feet in May 1932. Such sales amounted to 1,300,000,300 cubic feet in the first six months of 1933 against 1,401,920,700 cubic feet in the corresponding period of last year.—V. 137, p. 313, 135.

Consolidated Gas Utilities Co.—Removed from List.

The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading privileges the voting trust certificates for class B stock (no par).—V. 136, p. 4087.

Consolidated Hydro-Electric Works of Upper Wuerttemberg, Germany.—Interest Payment.

Holders of 1st mtg. 7% 30-year bonds are being advised that the company has deposited with the Conversion Bank for Foreign Debts in Germany the Reichsmark equivalent of interest due on July 15. While the German decree of June 1 restricts the transfer of funds to pay interest, the corporation announces that it will continue efforts to obtain permission to make the full dollar payments called for by the bonds.

The corporation states that it will also notify bondholders as soon as permission is given under the recently announced provisions for transmitting 50% of the interest in dollars and paying the remaining 50% in the form of Reichsmark cheques on the Conversion Bank.

Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.—Dividend Deferred.

Action has been deferred on the semi-annual dividend due July 15 on the capital stock, par \$100. Regular semi-annual distributions of 2% have been made on this issue to and incl. Jan. 15 1933.

The property of this company is under lease to Public Service Co-ordinated Transport, which is a subsidiary of Public Service Corp. of New Jersey.—V. 136, p. 4265.

Detroit City Gas Co.—Ouster Right Upheld.—The Detroit "Free Press" of July 19 stated:

In a tentative, oral opinion on July 18, William S. Sayres Jr., U. S. District Master in Chancery, held that the company should not be granted an injunction restraining the City of Detroit from enforcing by ouster an ordinance passed last year, which assessed the company \$125,000 monthly for the use of city streets.

However, he ruled that the city's only recourse in collection was through an ouster, and that it could not sue for the amount outstanding, which now is approximately \$1,500,000.

The hearing was held on the company's petition for an injunction restraining the city from collecting the rent, and from ousting the company in the event that payment was refused. The company alleged at the time the assessment was made that the rental was the right to charge a reasonable rent for the use of its streets. At the close of the session he suggested that attorneys for the litigants attempt to arrive at some equitable arrangement among themselves without recourse to law. The case was referred to Mr. Sayres for an opinion by Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet.—V. 134, p. 4658.

Dominion Gas & Electric Co.—Plan Operative.

(The plan for revision of capital structure of company dated as of May 15 1933 (V. 136, p. 3522) has been declared operative as to all classes of securities for which the plan makes provision, according to an announcement July 17, of the committee of which H. R. Milner is Chairman.—V. 137, p. 313.)

Duquesne Gas Corp.—Receiver Asks Accounting.

Action seeking an accounting of \$1,554,779 alleged to have been fraudulently diverted from the company by its promoters was filed July 10 in Supreme Court of New York. The suit, filed by George W. McCandless, receiver for the company, named Carlos Reuter and Maxime H. and Eleanor Mortimer Furland as defendant promoters.

According to the complaint, the sum named in the suit was part of the proceeds of a \$5,000,000 bond and stock issue by the company for development in April 1930. The defendants, it is alleged, diverted \$1,554,779 of the sum realized by the sale of the securities to a dummy concern for their own benefit.

The complaint set forth that the receiver had recovered a judgment for the amount in Federal Court on May 11 last. ("Journal of Commerce").—V. 136, p. 2796.

East Coast Utilities Co.—Reorganization Plan Adopted.

A plan of reorganization affecting the 1st mtg. coll. 5½% bonds, series A, due 1937, 1st mtg. coll. 5% bonds, series C, due 1937, and 2-year 6% conv. secured notes, due 1932, has been prepared and adopted by a committee composed of Edward C. Delafield, Chairman, James Bruce and Robert W. Rea, according to an announcement made July 20.

The plan contemplates the formation of a new corporation or the utilization of an existing company to acquire securities pledged under the indenture securing collateral bonds and to issue in reorganization \$2,400,500 principal amount of 15-year first lien & coll. trust 4% bonds, series A, and 24,005 shares of common stock, exclusive of shares permitted by the terms of the plan to be issued to holders of outstanding unsecured debt of the company. Under the provisions of the plan, holders of each \$1,000 principal amount of collateral bonds who have complied with its terms will be entitled to receive \$1,000 principal amount of the new 4% bonds and 10 shares of common stock, while holders of \$1,000 principal amount of secured notes will be entitled to receive \$1,400 principal amount of new 4% bonds and 14 shares of common stock, or such lesser amounts as are available for distribution, after providing for all expenses and liabilities incurred in connection with the acquisition of the collateral bonds pledged as collateral for the secured notes.

Holders of bonds and notes are urged to deposit their securities before the close of business on Aug. 19. Those who have deposited will be deemed to have assented to the plan unless their deposits are withdrawn before Aug. 12.—V. 136, p. 3157.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.—Earnings.

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4459.

East St. Louis & Suburban Co.—Sale.

The city of East St. Louis has given notice to this company of its intention to buy the company's plant and properties in that city. The company serves about 17 communities in the Illinois section of the St. Louis district. The valuation will be determined by a board of three non-resident civil engineers, one to be chosen by the company and another by the city and the third by these two.—V. 134, p. 3455.

Electric Bond & Share Co.—Affiliates' Output Up.

	1933.	1932.	Increase
	Kwh.	Kwh.	%
American Power & Light Co.	79,867,000	67,959,000	17.5
Electric Power & Light Corp.	37,030,000	33,464,000	11.7
National Power & Light Co.	67,449,000	54,764,000	23.1

—V. 137, p. 487.

Electric Public Utilities Co.—Plan Operative.

The bondholders' protective committee, Robert W. Rea, Chairman, announces that more than 70% of the outstanding bonds have been deposited under the plan of reorganization dated April 5 1933. As a result of the co-operation of the holders of such bonds, the committee has declared the plan operative and has extended to July 25 1933 the time within which holders of bonds may deposit under the plan, after which date no further deposits will be accepted.

The trustee under the trust agreement securing the bonds has given notice that it will offer for sale July 27 1933 all the collateral securing said bonds. The committee, in furtherance of the plan, expects to acquire the collateral at the sale, and bondholders may share in the benefits of the plan only by depositing their bonds or on before July 25 1933.—V. 137, p. 487, 374.

Illinois Electric Power Co.—Merger Completed.

See Central Illinois Light Co. above.—V. 136, p. 3342.

Illinois Power Co.—Unification Completed.

See Central Illinois Light Co. above.

Bonds Called for Redemption.

All of the outstanding 1st mtg. 7% gold bonds, series "B," due Dec. 1 1936 and 1st mtg. 6% gold bonds, series "C," due June 1 1944, have been called for redemption as of Dec. 1 1933 at 103 and int. at the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co., trustee, Louisville, Ky.

Any of said outstanding bonds which are presented with all unmatured coupons attached thereto at the office of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., 20 Pine St., N. Y. City, at any time prior to Dec. 1 1933, will be purchased at 103 and int. to date of presentation.—V. 136, p. 4265.

Illinois Power & Light Corp.—Rate Cut.

This corporation, principal subsidiary of the North American Light & Power Co., has volunteered a reduction in its electric light rate ranging from 7% to 20%, the Illinois Commerce Commission stated. The company serves 367 Illinois cities and towns.

These reductions will amount to 10% in more than 300 towns having less than 1,000 electric users, and to more than 10% in 22 cities having 2,500 users or less.—V. 136, p. 4459.

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.—Tax Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has agreed that dividends paid on stock and interest paid on bonds of this corporation during 1933, are to be regarded, for tax purposes, as income from sources without the United States. Such income, when received by non-resident aliens, is not subject to United States income during the year 1933.

The following is taken from a letter sent to the corporation from the Commissioner's office under date of June 20 1933: "It has been shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that you satisfy the requirements of Section 119 (a) (1) (B) and (2) (A) of the Revenue Act of 1932 for the year 1933. Therefore, the dividends on your stock and the interest on your bonds paid during the year 1933 are to be treated as income from sources without the United States. Accordingly, you are not required to withhold any tax from the interest on your bonds paid during 1933 to non-resident aliens, and they should treat such interest and dividends as income from sources without the United States."—V. 136, p. 4266.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Del.).—Earnings.

For income statement for 12 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 314.

Manhattan Ry.—Decision Reserved.

Federal Judge Manton reserved decision July 13 on two motions bearing on the receivership of the company. The first motion urged the court to supplant William Roberts, equity receiver for the company, with Nathan L. Amster, its recently elected President. The second asked that in case the first motion should be denied Mr. Amster be named a co-receiver with Mr. Roberts. The motions were brought by Charles Franklin, attorney for the company and for certain holders of its securities.

In the argument before Judge Manton Mr. Franklin urged the court to disregard a recommendation of Basil O'Connor, special master, that the motions be denied. Mr. O'Connor heard the evidence in the case but the move to name Mr. Amster receiver or co-receiver was opposed by attorneys representing bondholders, other creditors and Mr. Roberts. They described Mr. Amster as a "controversial factor" in the Manhattan litigation and warned that should he be named co-receiver Mr. Roberts would resign.

—V. 137, p. 136.

Market Street Railway Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3533.

Memphis Street Ry.—Reorganization Plan.—
The bondholders' protective committee has formulated a plan of reorganization dated as of July 1, 1933. The committee (which is also the reorganization committee) consists of F. J. Fuller, Chairman, Earl G. Johnstone, J. K. Newman, A. B. Ruddock and P. H. Saunders; Frank Wolfe, Sec., 70 Broadway, N. Y. City; depository, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broadway, N. Y. City; sub-depositaries are The Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans and Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.

In a statement accompanying the plan the committee states in part: In the judgment of the committee, the decline in the gross revenues of the company is attributable in part to the progressive competition of privately-owned automobiles and also, since 1929, to the general business depression. With the return of normal business conditions it is reasonable to expect an increase in gross operating revenues over the 1931 and 1932 levels; it can not be expected that such revenues will reach the levels attained before the era of automobile competition.

If the plan be consummated, fixed charges will be reduced to an amount that the reorganized company should be well able to meet. The annual fixed charge on the outstanding consolidated bonds (excluding bonds held in the renewal and replacement and casualty funds of the company and by the trustee under the sinking fund provisions of the existing mortgage) now amounts to \$376,350, while the interest upon the series A bonds offered under the plan in partial exchange therefor aggregates but \$94,840 annually for the three year period ending April 1, 1936, and \$158,067 annually thereafter. The indebtedness of the railway company, which under the plan is to be replaced by preferred and common stock, is shown by the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1932 in the principal amount of \$2,662,500; the annual interest on said amount at the rate of 6% per annum is \$159,750. The reduction in fixed charges contemplated by the plan is large but, in the opinion of the committee, not too large in view of the experience of the past and the uncertainties of the future. Prior to their maturity the interest payable on the series B (income) bonds allocated by the plan to the depositors of consolidated mortgage bonds is dependent upon earnings, but at the maturity of these bonds all arrears of interest thereon become due and payable. The holders of the new bonds are further protected by (1) the sinking fund provisions, dependent upon earnings, and (2) the provisions designed to restrict the payment of dividends upon stock, which the plan provides shall be contained in the trust indenture under which the new bonds are to be issued.

As at April 1, 1933, the date from which the new series A and series B (income) bonds are to carry interest, there was owing on each \$1,000 consolidated bond outstanding, for principal and interest, \$1,087.50. Under the plan each depositor of such bond receives \$47.50 in cash, \$420 in series A bonds and \$420 in series B (income) bonds (scrip being issued to represent a fractional interest in a \$100 bond), a total of cash and principal amount of \$887.50, and in addition voting trust certificates for \$200 par value of new preferred stock.

The interests in the reorganized company allocated under the plan to the holder of certain indebtedness and the outstanding stock, both preferred and common, is in the judgment of the committee a fair treatment of that interest. It will receive under the plan only an interest in the equity behind the new series A bonds and the new series B (income) bonds, represented by voting trust certificates for less than one-third of the new preferred stock and for all of the new common stock allocated under the plan.

The committee urges holders of consolidated mortgage bonds who have not already deposited the same under the protective agreement to aid in the speedy consummation of the plan by depositing their bonds promptly.—V. 134, p. 1760.

Metropolitan Edison Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended March 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 488.

Michigan Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2533.

Mississippi Power & Light Co.—Smaller Pref. Div.—
A dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the \$6 cum. 1st pref. stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15. Previously, the company made regular quarterly payments of \$1.50 per share on this issue.—V. 136, p. 4086.

Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30, 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3533.

Missouri Utilities Co.—New Franchise Sought.—
A movement for municipal ownership of an electric light and power plant at Cape Girardeau, Mo., has been launched by a group of citizens headed by E. L. McClintock. The proposal has been informally presented to the City Council with a request that the city retain a competent engineer to conduct a thorough survey to ascertain the power requirements of the municipality.

The Missouri Utilities Co., which furnishes light and power in Cape Girardeau, has requested a new 20-year franchise and a franchise bill is now pending before the Council. The present franchise, granted in 1913, expires on Nov. 5, 1933. It is estimated that during 1931 residents of Cape Girardeau used 5,366,140 kwh. of electricity, for which they paid \$249,636.

Municipal ownership proponents estimated that a city-owned plant would produce a net profit of from \$60,000 to \$80,000 annually and pay for itself within a very few years. ("Electrical World.")—V. 118, p. 1401.

Mohawk Valley Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended March 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 1885.

Mountain States Power Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3343.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

A statement issued by the company follows: The company's loss of stations continued during the second quarter of the year, but at a considerably slower rate than in the first quarter. The net loss in the second quarter was 4,855 stations, as compared with the loss of 22,660 in the preceding quarter and a loss of 27,964 in the second quarter of 1932.

In June 1933 there was a net gain of stations. This must not be regarded as an indication that a turn has actually come, because in June of every year some thousands of telephones in summer hotels and summer homes are put into commission only to be taken out again in the fall. In consequence, the month of June customarily shows an abnormal input of stations and the months of September and October an abnormal number of disconnections.

It is of interest, however, to note that in June 1931 the company had a net gain of 5,599 stations; in June 1932 there was a net loss of 11,189 stations, and in June 1933 a net gain of 2,651 stations.—V. 136, p. 4460.

New York State Rys.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4086.

Niagara Falls Power Co.—Bonds Called.—
A total of \$573,000 of 1st & consol. mtg. series AA 6% gold bonds have been called for redemption as of Sept. 1, 1933 at 105 and int. Payment will be made at the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, or at the option of the holder at the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, 237 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.—V. 136, p. 4266.

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—Gas Rate Reductions Restrained by Court.—

A temporary order restraining the Indiana P. S. Commission from enforcement of its recent 15% reduction in gas rates of this company at South Bend, Ind., was issued on July 13 from a three-judge Federal Court.

At the same time, the Court required the company to post an indemnifying bond amounting to approximately \$10,000 a month to reimburse consumers in the event the final adjudication is in support of the rates promulgated by the Commission.

Through this action, the Court, with Judge Evan C. Evans, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, presiding, avoided a hearing on the merits of the temporary rate ordered effective as of July 1 and left the question of confiscation of property by reduction of rates to be determined after the Commission has established a permanent rate.

Hearing on the subject of permanent rates is set by the Commission for Aug. 28.

In its petition for a temporary injunction the company raised the question of the right of the Commission to establish emergency rates pending valuation of its property.

George W. Hufsmith, representing the Commission, expected to obtain a ruling on that contention in this case, but the circumstances prevented.

Judge Evans asserted that there was no doubt of the right of the Commission to issue such emergency rate order, but suggested that inasmuch as the Commission was prepared to establish a permanent rate shortly, there was no need of a present hearing on the temporary rate.

Counsel for the Commission declined to assume responsibility of entering into an agreement to this effect and the Court ordered the temporary restraining order.

Under this arrangement South Bend gas consumers will continue paying at the present schedule for at least 60 days, but will recover 15% of their payments in event the Court finally sustains the temporary rate order of the Commission. (Indianapolis "News")—V. 137, p. 137.

Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Ry.—Tenders.—

The Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, 140 Broadway, N. Y. City will until 10 a. m. on Aug. 8 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st consol. mtg. gold bonds dated Dec. 1, 1902 to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$75,129 at a price not exceeding the prevailing market price and interest.—V. 136, p. 4460.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4460.

Peoples' Natural Gas Co.—New President.—

John B. Tonkin, Vice-President and General Manager since 1918, was recently elected President of this company and of its affiliate the Columbia Natural Gas Co. to succeed Christy Payne.

J. French Robinson, who has been with the company since 1920 as geologist and engineer, succeeds Mr. Tonkin as Vice-President. Since 1930 Mr. Robinson has also been manager of the Lycoming Producing Corp.—V. 136, p. 1886.

Philadelphia & Darby Ry.—Halves Dividend.—

A dividend of 50 cents per share was recently declared on the common stock, par \$10, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20.

This is only one-half of the regular payment due at this time and the company expects to pay the balance in 60 days.—V. 124, p. 2590.

Portland Gas & Coke Co.—Dividends Halved.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 88 cents per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, and a dividend of 75 cents per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 18. These are one-half of the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 and \$1.50 per share on the 7% and 6% pref. stocks, respectively.—V. 135, p. 297.

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire.—Bonds Approved

The New Hampshire P. S. Commission has authorized the company to issue \$750,000 1st & ref. mtg. 5% bonds, to replace 4,354 shares of 6% pref. stock previously authorized but not issued, the proceeds to pay for additions and improvements.—V. 136, p. 3723.

Public Service Co. of Oklahoma.—New Franchise.—

A new 25-year electric franchise was voted this company in a municipal election at Tulsa, Okla. By a close vote the electorate approved the new franchise, which provides payment to the city of 2% of annual gross revenues by the company. It is estimated Tulsa will receive a minimum of \$50,000 a year as against \$15,000 heretofore ("Electrical World")—V. 136, p. 3723.

Puebla Tramway, Light & Power Co.—Relieved from Liability to Make Sinking Fund Payments on Prior Lien Bonds for Years 1932 to 1935, Inclusive

The holders of the prior lien 5% 50-year gold bonds on March 29 consented to relieve the company from the liability and necessity to make payments to the trustee (National Trust Co., Ltd., of Toronto) for the holders of said bonds on account of the sinking fund in each of the four years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

A recent letter to the bondholders stated: "The difficult conditions through which the company is passing render it impossible, for the time being, to maintain the full service of its bonds. The principal difficulties affecting the operating revenues of the company arose from organized attacks upon the rates by a so-called 'League of Consumers' in certain of the communities where the company supplies service, which were carried to the point of refusing either to pay for, or allow the discontinuance of service. These attacks culminated in a ruling by the Mexican Federal administrative authorities which reduced all rates, other than those contained in special large power contracts, by more than 25%. The company has appealed to the Federal courts from this ruling contending that it violates constitutional guarantees in Mexico and the matter is now in litigation. Although every effort has been made to reduce operating expenses, such efforts were more than offset by an increase of 166,383 pesos in taxes in the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, over the corresponding charge in the previous year, and by unavoidable expenses incidental to defense of the company's rate structure and other lawful rights.

"Due to the impossibility of collecting for service utilized by the City of Puebla and other governmental and municipal customers for lighting streets and public buildings and for the power requirements of the municipal waterworks (as evidenced by the balance of 2,986,605 pesos due the company for such service at Dec. 31, 1932), the previous accounting practice of crediting revenue with bills rendered for these services and charging expenses with a reservation to provide for non-collection of the accounts, was discontinued on Nov. 1, 1931. Since that date there have been taken into revenue only collections actually realized for Government and municipal services. This change in accounting practice is responsible for a decrease of approximately 201,000 pesos in operating revenue and a decrease of approximately 184,000 pesos in operating expenses for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1932, as compared with those for the preceding 12 months. The decrease in operating expenses, as previously stated, was more than offset by increased taxation and other unavoidable expenditures.

"The following comparative statement of operating revenues and expenses in Mexican currency for the 12-month period ended Dec. 31, 1932 and Dec. 31, 1931, is taken from the monthly financial reports of the company and is subject to adjustment upon completion of the annual audit for the year 1932, when made:

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Operating revenue	2,464,472	2,936,722
Operating expenses	1,437,826	1,419,490

Net revenue from operation, as reported

	1,023,646	1,517,232
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"In September 1931 the company ceased to charge the rental payments in connection with its two hydro-electric stations, known as the Portezuelo plants, to operating expenses and began treating these payments in the same manner as all its other rental payments, namely, as deductions from net revenue, with the result that the decrease of 493,586 pesos in net revenue from operations should, for purposes of a proper comparison, be increased by 57,592 pesos.

"Net non-operating revenues in the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 were 1,787 pesos less than in the preceding year. Accordingly, after the deduction of rental payments and the addition of non-operating revenues the gross corporate income of the company applicable to its interest charges was 732,197 pesos for the year 1932 and 1,285,162 pesos for 1931.

"The interest on the long-term debt of the company is payable in other than Mexican currency, principally Canadian and U. S. currencies. Since the withdrawal of gold currency by the Mexican monetary law of July 1931, the exchange value of Mexican currency has fallen greatly. The effect of this upon the income statement of the Puebla Tramway, Light & Power

Co. is reflected in the increase of its interest charges as expressed in terms of Mexican currency.

As against the gross corporate income applicable to interest shown above, the approximate equivalent of the interest charges upon the outstanding long-term debt of the company represented by \$3,232,550 Can. 5% prior lien 50-year gold bonds, \$2,432,600 Can. 5% 1st mtg. 30-year gold bonds, and \$132,400 8% notes of 1924, expressed in terms of Mexican currency for the period shown was as follows:

	1932.	1931.	Increase.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
5% prior lien bonds.....	560,497	390,767	169,730
5% 1st mtg. bonds.....	423,660	309,278	114,382
8% notes.....	127,131	97,308	29,823

It will be seen that for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 1932 the earnings applicable to such interest charges were adequate to pay only the interest on the 5% prior lien bonds and part of the interest on the 5% 1st mtg. bonds, the deficiency in the latter case amounting to 251,960 pesos. At existing rate of exchange the annual sinking fund requirements for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 1932 for the 5% prior lien bonds amounted to approximately 272,232 pesos and for the 5% 1st mtg. bonds to approximately 392,239 pesos.

Mexican Electric Cos., Inc., a subsidiary of American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., holds more than 95% of the shares of the capital stock of the Puebla company and all of the outstanding 8% notes of 1924, and has advanced to the Puebla company on open loan account to Dec. 31 1932 \$2,543,160 U. S. currency, which constitutes practically all of the item of notes and loans payable by the Puebla company.

South American Power Co., a subsidiary holding company of American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., has substantial holdings in both classes of bonds of the company which are, however, held in pledge as security for certain of its obligations. Subject to the consent of the pledgees, South American Power Co. has agreed to exercise its voting power in favor of the waiver of the sinking fund on the 5% 1st mtg. bonds for the year 1931. The amount of 5% 1st mtg. bonds so held by South American Power Co. would be sufficient according to the trust deed securing such bonds to make this waiver effective. The waiver would be subject to no dividends being paid by the company or amounts being paid on account of principal or interest of the indebtedness mentioned below of the company prior to the end of the year 1933. The conditions in respect of these two matters will be the same as the like conditions appertaining to the relief under the prior lien issue. As indicated below, if the relief under the prior lien issue is to become unconditional, it will be necessary that further annual waivers of the payments due on account of the sinking fund of the 5% 1st mtg. bonds for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 be given, as otherwise the relief given in connection with the 5% prior lien bonds will become inoperative.

It will be provided that if before the end of 1935 the company shall make any payment to the trustees for account of the sinking fund on its 5% 1st mtg. bonds, or acquire any of its 5% 1st mtg. bonds, or declare or pay any dividend on any part of its capital stock, or pay any moneys on account of the principal or interest of its 8% notes of 1924 or its present indebtedness to Mexican Electric Cos., Inc. (although interest on such notes and indebtedness shall accrue) or if during or for any such year Mexican Electric Cos., Inc., shall demand payment of any such principal or interest, then the relief herein requested shall terminate and all sinking fund payments on the 5% prior lien bonds that, but for the company's taking advantage of the relief herein requested, should have been made in respect of any year prior to the year in which such event shall happen, shall forthwith become due and payable to the trustees. If, at the end of 1935, none of the foregoing events shall have happened, the relief then becomes unconditional.—V. 111, p. 1370.

Republic Gas Corp.—Amended Plan of Reorganization.

The bondholders' protective committee (James R. Buck, Chairman) for the 1st lien coll. 6% convertible bonds, series A, has approved and adopted an amended plan of reorganization, dated July 19 1933, in which certain changes have been made in the plan of reorganization submitted under date of Nov. 19 1932 (V. 135, p. 3692).

Bondholders are urged to forward their bonds immediately, if they have not already done so, to the depository or sub-depository on or before Aug. 18 1933, the last day on which bonds will be accepted for deposit. The depository is Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad St., New York; sub-depository is Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Amended Plan of Reorganization Dated July 19 1933.

Capitalization and Debt of Republic Gas Corp.

1st lien coll. 6% convertible bonds, series A ("old bonds").....	\$7,229,000
Accrued interest on funded debt to May 31 1933.....	849,407
Notes and accounts payable as of May 31 1933.....	1,893,720
Preferred stock, 1,710 shares (par \$100).....	171,000
Common stock (without par value).....	1,355,539 shs.

The notes of the corporation payable to Atlantic Co. in the amount of \$100,000 referred to in the plan of reorganization submitted under date of Nov. 19 1932, have been paid, and the \$562,500 principal amount of old bonds have been returned to the corporation; under the amended plan such bonds will be canceled.

Plan and Description of New Securities.—The collateral trust indenture dated June 15 1930, under which the old bonds are outstanding, will be foreclosed and the securities pledged thereunder will be acquired and will be used in consummating the plan of reorganization.

A new company, to be organized under the laws of such State as the reorganization committee may determine, will acquire all of the assets presently pledged under the corporation's collateral trust indenture.

The initial board of directors of the new company will consist of five members, three of whom shall be designated by the bondholders' committee and two by the creditors' committee.

Capitalization of the New Company.

6% collateral trust bonds, series A ("new bonds").....	a\$3,614,500
6% convertible income debentures ("new debentures").....	\$3,614,500
Com. stk. (par \$1), 1,600,000 shs. auth., to be presently issued.....	597,000 shs.

To be secured by the pledge of certain securities. b To be secured by a junior lien on the securities pledged to secure the new bonds.

New Bonds.—The new bonds will be secured by the pledge of the common stocks to be outstanding of the present subsidiaries of the corporation (except 6 1/4% of the common stock of Missouri Valley Gas Co.), the shares of preferred stock of Argus Production Co. and Missouri Valley Gas Co. owned by the corporation, and first mortgage bonds of other subsidiaries to the extent, if any, that the reorganization committee may deem advisable, subject only to the prior lien of the bonds issued for reorganization expenses. The new bonds will be dated Dec. 15 1933, will mature Dec. 15 1953 and will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum. The new bonds shall be redeemable at any time at the option of the new company in whole or in part at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the date of redemption. Additional new bonds will be issuable against additional fixed properties of subsidiaries or additional subsidiary securities acquired by the new company and/or for refunding outstanding new bonds issued under the indenture or for retiring securities of subsidiary companies or for cash deposited with the trustee under restrictions to be determined by the reorganization committee. There shall be paid semi-annually to the trustee under the indenture as a sinking fund for the retirement of new bonds an amount equal to 25% of the net earnings of the new company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis after all charges including interest (whether on new bonds, new debentures or otherwise), sinking fund payments of subsidiaries, depletion, depreciation and Federal taxes, which shall be used by the trustee for the retirement of new bonds. The trustee shall use such fund to purchase new bonds tendered to it for that purpose after advertisement at the lowest prices tendered, or if sufficient tenders are not received, to purchase new bonds in the open market at the lowest prices obtainable but not in excess of the principal amount and accrued interest, or if new bonds cannot be so purchased to redeem new bonds by lot.

New Debentures.—New debentures will be secured by a junior lien on the securities pledged to secure the new bonds. The new debentures will be dated Dec. 15 1933, will mature Dec. 15 1953, and will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable only to the extent that the net earnings (arising subsequent to Dec. 31 1933) of the new company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, after all charges, including depletion, depreciation and interest on the new bonds, shall suffice for that purpose, except that no interest shall be payable if after such payment the net current assets of the new company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, to be defined in the indenture, would be less than the sum of \$500,000. The new debentures will be redeemable at any time at the option of the new company, in whole or in part, at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the date of redemption. If at any time the new company shall declare a dividend upon its common stock the interest

on the new debentures shall from and after the date of such declaration be fully cumulative so that upon the maturity of the new debentures, whether by lapse of time, declaration or otherwise, there shall be paid the principal amount of said new debentures plus all unpaid interest accrued (whether or not earned) from the date of the declaration of such dividend.

Each \$1,000 new debenture will be convertible at the option of the holder into 200 shares of common stock of the new company up to and including Dec. 15 1938, and at any time thereafter on the company up to and shares reduced by 20 shares for each full year and/or fraction elapsed after Dec. 15 1938. Provision will be made in the indenture to protect this conversion right against dilution.

The certificate of incorporation of the new company will provide that if in any calendar year (subsequent to the calendar year 1935) interest at the rate of 6% per annum shall not be paid on the outstanding new debentures, the holder of each outstanding new debenture shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of shareholders of the new company held during the next ensuing calendar year, and such holder shall be entitled to as many votes as if he had exercised the conversion right existing under the new debenture and were the holder of the number of shares issuable upon such conversion. Whenever holders of new debentures shall be entitled to vote as hereinbefore provided they shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of shareholders of the new company.

There shall be paid semi-annually to the trustee under the indenture as a sinking fund for the retirement of new debentures an amount equal to 25% of the net earnings of the new company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, after all charges, including interest (whether on new bonds, new debentures or otherwise) sinking fund payments of subsidiaries, depletion, depreciation and Federal taxes, which will be used by the trustees for the retirement of new debentures in the same manner in which the sinking fund for the retirement of new bonds is to be used by the trustee as hereinabove provided.

The indentures under which the new bonds and new debentures will be issued will contain provisions that subsidiary companies shall place no mortgage or lien upon their property except to secure bonds pledged as security for the new bonds and new debentures and except mortgages of liens of Missouri Valley Gas Co. and the Argus Production Co. existing on the date of the execution of the indentures (and mortgages and liens for the refunding thereof) and except that mortgage bonds of any oil subsidiary pledged under the indentures may in the manner and to the extent to be provided therein be subordinated to advances or loans made or credits extended to such subsidiary for the acquisition of additional properties owned and/or for the betterment, development, or improvement of properties owned and from time to time acquired.

The indentures will further provide that none of the subsidiaries, other than Missouri Valley Gas Co., the Argus Production Co. and oil subsidiary (the latter to the extent that may be provided in said indenture) shall create or issue any funded debt or other securities unless pledged under the indentures, except purchase money obligations in respect of after acquired property to an amount not exceeding 60% of the cost or fair value, whichever is the lower, of such property.

The new company will covenant in the indentures that no dividend will be paid on its common stock except to the extent of the net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, accruing subsequent to Dec. 1 1933, after all charges including depletion, depreciation, income and profits taxes, and in no event if after the payment of any such dividend the net current assets of the new company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis (to be defined in the indenture) would be less than the amount of \$500,000.

The certificate of incorporation of the new company shall contain a provision that the new company shall not create or incur any funded indebtedness other than the new bonds and new debentures nor authorize or issue any new class of stock unless the creation of such indebtedness or the authorization of such new class of stock shall be approved by the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock at the time outstanding.

Distribution of New Securities.

(a) Holders of old bonds participating in the plan will receive:

(1) New bonds, in principal amount, equal to 50% of the principal amount of old bonds;

(2) New debentures, in principal amount, equal to 50% of the principal amount of old bonds; and

(3) Shares of common stock deliverable on the basis of \$5 per share for unpaid interest on the old bonds from June 15 1931 to and including Dec. 15 1932.

(b) Holders of outstanding unsecured notes and accounts payable of the corporation participating in the plan will receive shares of common stock of the new company deliverable on the basis of \$5 per share equal to the amount of their respective notes or accounts payable with interest to Dec. 15 1932.

(c) Holders of shares of preferred stock of the corporation participating in the plan will receive for each such share held:

(1) Two shares of common stock of the new company; and

(2) A warrant to buy an additional 5 shares of common stock of the new company at the price of \$5 per share if the warrant is exercised on or before one year from its date; at the price of \$7.50 per share if exercised after one year from its date and on or before two years from its date; and at the price of \$10 per share if exercised after two years from its date and on or before three years from its date.

(d) Holders of shares of common stock (as of a date to be fixed by the reorganization committee) will receive a warrant or warrants to buy shares of common stock of the new company in the ratio of one share of common stock of the new company for each 5 shares of common stock of the corporation held, at the price of \$5 per share if the warrant is exercised on or before one year from its date; at the price of \$7.50 per share if exercised after one year from its date and on or before two years from its date; and at the price of \$10 per share if exercised after two years from its date and on or before three years from its date. The warrants mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) will expire three years after their date.

(e) There will be set aside shares of common stock on the basis of \$5 per share for delivery against the corporation's note payable to Moody-Seagraves Co. in the principal amount of not over \$150,000, together with interest to Dec. 15 1932. It was stated in the plan of Nov. 19 1932 that \$200,000 principal amount of old bonds were being held as collateral for such note. It has been found that this is not the case and these old bonds are now treated as outstanding.

(f) Arrangements will also be made whereby shares of common stock of the new company will be available for delivery on the basis of \$5 per share in payment of certain indebtedness of subsidiaries of the corporation.—V. 136, p. 1887.

Rochester Central Power Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings.

	1932.	1931.	1930.
Calendar Years—			
Divs. on stks. & approp. earns. of subs., applic. to stks. held by the corp. (not in excess of the aggregate net income of subs. in 1931).....	\$2,851,193	\$2,834,762	\$3,285,555
Interest on bank balances, notes & accounts receivable.....	7,824	766,366	64,004
Other income.....	185,798	579,984	589,654
Total gross income.....	\$3,044,816	\$4,181,113	\$3,939,214
Taxes (company's estimate).....	75,368	528,504	599,433
General expenses.....	-----	14,886	29,168
Interest on funded debt.....	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
Interest on unfunded debt.....	2,079,459	503,786	284,641
Balanace (transf. to surp. account) def.	\$235,011	\$2,008,935	\$1,900,970

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—				
Invests. in sub. cos. (at cost or cos. valuation)	113,927,786	114,272,896		
Due from sub. cos	110,705	517,496		
Special deposits.....	-----	4,738		
Unamort. debt.....	-----	-----		
disc. & exp....	1,897,294	1,989,098		
Total.....	115,935,785	116,784,228		
Liabilities—				
Common stock	1,600,000	40,000,000		
6% pref. stock.....	18,000,000	18,000,000		
Advances.....	33,112,235	32,723,115		
Funded debt.....	23,310,000	22,500,000		
Matured int. pay	-----	4,738		
Div. declared.....	-----	-----		
Taxes accrued.....	4,741	270,000		
Interest accrued.....	391,808	452,749		
Res. for conting.	35,000,000	375,000		
Capital surplus.....	3,772,655	-----		
Corporate surp.....	744,345	2,458,627		
Total.....	115,935,785	116,784,228		

x Represented by 1,600,000 shares of \$1 par in 1932 (1931, 1,600,000 shares of no par value).—V. 136, p. 1886.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.—Rates Cut.

The New York P. S. Commission on July 19 approved a new schedule of rates for space heating service which it said would save the corporation's customers \$37,000 a year, effective as of July 15. The new rate involves a minimum charge of \$1 per meter per month, \$1 net per thousand cubic feet for the first 5,000, 80 cents per thousand for the next 5,000 and 50 cents per thousand for the next 40,000.—V. 136, p. 2609.

Saxon Public Works, Inc. (Aktiengesellschaft Sachsische Werke), Germany.—Interest Not Paid.

Notice having been received that the interest due July 15 1933 on the 6% guaranteed gold notes, due July 15 1937, is not being paid; the Committee on Securities of the New York Curb Exchange ruled that beginning July 15 1933, and until further notice, the said notes shall be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery must carry the July 15 1933 and subsequent coupons.—V. 136, p. 2245.

Shawinigan Water & Power Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

An increase of 12% in the power output of the company for the first six months of 1933 over the corresponding period of 1932 was reported by Julian C. Smith, Vice-President and Managing Director, in making public the results of operations for the first half of the year. The total amount generated and sold for the six months ended June 30 aggregated 1,819,646,005 kwh., compared with 1,623,344,248 kwh. for the same period last year. During the second quarter of this year the power output totaled 927,416,653 kwh., an increase of 3.9% over the first quarter.

"This increase is largely due to the fact that greater amounts of secondary power were sold during this period," said Mr. Smith. "There has also been a slight improvement in the primary power load."—V. 136, p. 2799.

Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3535.

Standard Power & Light Corp.—Preferred Exchange.

The corporation in a letter to holders of its pref. stock on July 20 stated that it will receive tenders of such pref. stock for redemption and retirement in exchange for shares of the \$7 cummul. prior preference stock of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. now owned by the Standard Power & Light Corp., in the ratio of 20 shares of Standard Power & Light Corp. pref. stock for 19 shares of Standard Gas & Electric Co. \$7 cummul. prior preference stock.

The letter stated that holders of approximately 43% of the pref. stock of the Standard Power & Light Corp. outstanding have offered to tender their shares on this basis, and that the directors have voted to extend the same opportunity to all pref. shareholders. Tenders will be considered up to and including Sept. 15 1933, or such later date as may be fixed. Bearer scrip certificates exchangeable for Standard Gas preference stock will be issued to cover fractional shares made necessary by the exchange.—V. 136, p. 3345.

Standard Public Service Corp.—Removed from List.

The Chicago Stock Exchange has removed from the list the \$2,900,000 first lien 20-year 6% gold bonds, series B, because of failure to file financial statements.—V. 136, p. 2610.

Tennessee Electric Power Co.—New President.

Jo. C. Guild Jr., formerly Vice-President and General Manager, has been elected President, succeeding B. C. Cobb. Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., has been elected a director.—V. 136, p. 4087.

Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3164.

United Gas Corp.—Notes Extended Three Years.

Electric Bond & Share Co. announces that the \$21,250,000 bank loans of United Gas Corp. due July 20 have been extended for a period of three years. Interest on the new loans will be at the rate of 6% per annum, payable October, January, April and July 20.

The loans have been secured by the deposit of \$42,500,000 6% debentures, due July 1 1953, of United Gas Public Service Co. These debentures are part of an authorized issue of the aggregate principal amount of \$60,000,000, all owned by United Gas Corp. United Gas Public Service Co. is the principal subsidiary of United Gas Corp. and owns and operates the major portion of the properties of the United Gas system.

United Gas Corp. may at any time repay all or any part of these loans on 30 days' notice prior to date of payment.—V. 136, p. 4461.

Washington Baltimore & Annapolis El. Ry.—Suit to Foreclose.

Pursuant to a request by a committee representing the 1st mtg. 5% bonds, with which a majority of the bonds have been deposited, the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O., trustee, has declared all bonds to be immediately due and payable and has instructed its counsel to file suit for foreclosure of the mortgage.—V. 136, p. 2800.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for 12 months ended May 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3347.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Matters covered in the "Chronicle" of July 15.—(a) The new capital flotations in the United States during the month of June and for the half year ended June 30, p. 382. (b) President Roosevelt signs cotton textile code as first pact approved under National Industrial Recovery Act.—Agreement abolishes child labor, establishes 40-hour week and minimum wage scale.—President praises cotton industry, says he "can think of no greater achievement in co-operation."—Statement by Hugh S. Johnson, p. 390. (c) Steel production rises to 59% of capacity.—Pig iron and steel scrap again increased, p. 412. (d) Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. applies to Court for writ to regain property now held by State.—President Jamison asserts company is solvent to extent of \$10,000,000, p. 421.

Air Conditioning Industries, Inc.—Stock Offered.

A public offering of 300,000 shares of common stock at \$1.40 per share, is being made by Harris, Ayers & Co., Inc., New York. A prospectus signed by Wayne D. Jordan affords the following:

Company.—Incorp. Jan. 12 1933 in Delaware. Principal office 400 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. Owns 62,500 shares (200,000 authorized and issued) common stock (par \$5) of Air Control Systems, Inc., of Chicago, and holds options to acquire by exchange of its stock an additional 38,000 shares. These options on the 38,000 shares, based on a par for par (that is, five for one) exchange, were granted to Air Conditioning Industries, Inc., by several large stockholders of that company to assure that the issuer could obtain control of over 50% of Air Control Systems, Inc., until a formal offer can be made to all Air Control Systems, Inc., stockholders to exchange not more than 38,000 shares on the same basis. Upon formulation and execution of this exchange offer Air Conditioning Industries Inc., will own a majority interest in Air Control Systems, Inc.

Operating Plan.—It is contemplated that Air Control Systems, Inc., will continue to function as an engineering research and as a patent holding and licensing company. It will discontinue all sales activities and its line of Zephyr units will be distributed by the issuer. All dealer outlets built up by Air Control Systems, Inc., have been acquired by the issuer. So long as it is more economical, from the standpoint of volume production, manufacturing will be continued by Air Control Systems, Inc., on a cost-plus basis, but it is contemplated that later, when sales warrant, manufacture and assembly may be performed by Air Conditioning Industries, Inc.

Contracts.—The following are summaries of contracts which in the opinion of the issuer are material. The exchange of stock contract between the issuer and Air Control Systems, Inc., dated April 18 1933 provided for the exchange of 300,000 shares of common stock of the issuer in consideration for 62,500 shares of common stock of Air Control Systems,

Inc., and in addition provision was made for the execution of the following contracts which are now effective.

(1) **Manufacture and Sales Contract.**—Air Control Systems, Inc., agreed to discontinue the sale of its units and to turn over to the issuer its dealers and distributors together with any orders or inquiries received, and further agreed not to sell any completed air conditioning units. The issuer was granted the exclusive right to the use of the trade name "Zephyr." Air Control Systems, Inc., agreed to limit the manufacture of units by it for actual or prospective licensees to a restricted number of units for demonstration or experimental purposes only. It agreed to manufacture for the issuer, on a cost-plus basis, such units as the issuer may desire.

(2) **Patent License Contract.**—Air Control Systems, Inc., granted a non-exclusive license to the issuer to manufacture all air conditioning equipment under the patents now owned or hereafter acquired by it, on substantially the same terms as agreed upon with General Electric Co.

(3) **License Negotiation Contract.**—Both companies agreed that W. D. Jordan, among his duties as president of the issuer, shall act for Air Control Systems, Inc., in negotiating patent license agreements, and as consulting engineer in the development of inventions and patents, and in consideration the issuer shall receive 15% of gross royalties received by Air Control Systems, Inc.

(4) **Employment Contract.**—The issuer and W. D. Jordan entered into an agreement whereby the latter was employed as president and general manager for a two-year term, with an option on the issuer to renew for similar terms, at a stated salary plus a 1% share or commission in the gross sales of any quarter in which the issuer shows an operating profit.

The Sale of Stock Contract provides that Harris, Ayers & Co., Inc., shall have the exclusive privilege of purchasing the shares constituting this offering, without commitment.

Directors.—Wayne D. Jordan (Pres.), William C. Mumford (Sec. Treas.), Thomas F. Sheeren (Vice-Pres.), Walter W. VanHorn, Harry S. Price, Henry H. Geary.

Purposes of Issue.—This offering constitutes 300,000 shares of the issuer's stock, of which 250,000 are authorized but unissued shares of the issuer, the remaining 50,000 being presently owned by Air Control Systems, Inc., received in the exchange of shares. The estimated net proceeds to be received by the issuer from its 250,000 shares when sold will be \$250,000. It is intended that such funds shall be employed in the development of a sales and distribution organization, and when sales justify manufacture and assembly by the issuer, funds may be employed for that purpose. Air Control Systems, Inc., purposes to devote the proceeds it may receive, estimated to be not less than \$50,000 for said 50,000 shares, for the payment of its present indebtedness and for additional capital for its engineering and research operations.

Capitalization	Authorized.	Outstanding.*
Common stock (par \$1).....	1,000,000 shs.	550,000 shs.
* 190,000 additional shares are reserved for exchange for an aggregate of 38,000 shares of Air Control Systems, Inc.		
Transfer Agent, Corporation Trust Co., New York, N. Y.; registrar, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.		
<i>Pro Forma Balance Sheet as of June 29 1933.</i>		
[Giving effect to sale of stock.]		

Assets— Cash (proceeds from sale of 250,000 shs. of stock if & when entirely sold)..... \$250,000 Stk. of Air Control Systems, Inc. 62,500 shs., \$5 par, acq. for 300,000 shs., \$1 par, of Air Conditioning Industries, Inc., & carried at..... 300,000 Organization expenses..... 6,000 Total.....\$556,000	Liabilities— Prov. for organization exps. \$6,000 Capital stock—issued & outstanding, 550,000 shs..... 550,000 Total.....\$556,000
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Adams Royalty Co.—Earnings.

	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Gross inc. from royalties	\$138,692	\$144,657	\$338,025	\$535,372
Field expenses	20,503	38,028	47,130	46,822
Gen. & adminis. exps.	44,140	40,720	63,414	50,870
Net inc. from royalties	\$74,049	\$65,908	\$227,478	\$437,678
Interest charges (net)	3,378	5,822	15,919	18,452
Profit on sale of royalty rights	Cr3,610	Dr2,638	Cr16,396	Cr7,565
Interest income	Cr972	-----	-----	-----
Federal taxes	-----	-----	-----	10,000
Loss through expiration of royalty rights & int. Gas & oil prop. permits written off	-----	18,632	-----	-----
Prov. for Oklahoma inc. tax	430	186	-----	-----
Loss through forfeiture & aband. of ints. in prop. Depletion reserve	111,485	250,000	250,000	250,000
Net loss	\$36,662	\$213,975	\$22,045	prof \$166,790
Shs. cap. stk. outst'g (no par)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Earns. per sh. on com.	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$0.83

<i>Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.</i>			
Assets— Cash..... \$34,417 Receivables..... 11,874 Def. develop. exps..... 24,488 Employees demand notes..... 18,555 Royalty rights & interest..... 7,352,592 Leases, tele props..... 43,674 Auto & office equip..... 6,465 Investment..... 16,946 Total.....\$7,490,457	1931. \$23,856 14,493 ----- 18,555 7,454,173 52,544 8,088 10,231 Total.....\$7,571,940	Liabilities— Bank loans..... \$50,000 Accrued int., State income tax, &c..... 3,169 Accounts payable..... 4,336 Mortgages payable..... 9,500 Reserve for deplet. xCapital stock & surplus..... 2,567,894 Total.....\$7,581,940	1931. \$100,000 ----- 3,650 1,026 9,500 2,417,893 Total.....\$7,581,940
* Represented by 200,000 shares of no par value.—V. 135, p. 1655.			

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.—New President, &c.

P. R. Bradley has been elected President succeeding to the position held by his brother, Frederick W. Bradley. Worthen Bradley, son of F. W. Bradley, has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

P. R. Bradley also was elected President and a director of Treadwell Yukon Co., Ltd., Alaska Mexican Gold Mining Co., Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co., and Alaska United Gold Mining Co. These positions formerly were held by F. W. Bradley.—V. 137, p. 316.

Allen Industries, Inc.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 844.

Allied Brewing & Distilling Co., Inc.—Stock Offered.

Rackliff Whittaker & Co., New York, recently offered 112,500 shares of capital stock at market (about \$7¼ per share). The stock, which was offered as a speculation, has been oversubscribed.

A contract has been made directly with the Allied Brewing & Distilling Co., Inc., whereby the investment bankers may acquire from the company, at \$4 per share, the 112,500 shares now being offered. An option also has been given by the company to the investment bankers for an additional 30,875 shares at the same price.

Capitalization	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Capital stock (par \$1).....	500,000 shs.	275,000 shs.
Transfer agent, Continental Bank & Trust Co., New York; registrar, Manufacturers Trust Co., New York.		
Listing. —Company has agreed to make application to list this stock on the New York Curb Exchange.		

Data from Letter of James M. Baumohl, President of the Company.
Company.—Has been formed in Delaware to acquire the assets, plants, equipment, patents, trade marks, inventories of merchandise and supplies, as well as the organizations of a number of businesses which have been engaged in the brewing, distilling and allied industries under the present management since 1920, and which have grown from an initial investment of \$2,500 in 1920 to a net worth of \$562,491 on March 31 1933.

Company is to-day the country's leading wholesale distributor and one of the leading manufacturers of malt syrups, cordials and allied products. In addition to the products which it distributes from coast to coast under its own trade names to many of the leading chain store systems, mail-order houses, wholesale drug and grocery distributors, it also manufactures private brands for similar large distributors.

The company has to-day over 3,500 active accounts, including many of the largest wholesale and retail distributors in the country. The properties of the company have been appraised as of March 31 1933 by American Appraisal Co. at sound value (cost of reproduction new, less depreciation) of \$327,550.

Earnings, &c.—Total sales volume in 1931 was approximately \$1,800,000. Notwithstanding the drastic decline of general business in 1932, the sales volume was maintained at \$1,400,000 for 1932.

Earnings to be derived from the manufacture and distribution of beer, of the company's own manufacture alone, based on a first year's estimated minimum output of 150,000 barrels, are conservatively estimated by the management at \$600,000 net, or over \$2 per share on the capital stock presently to be outstanding. This computation is based upon the company realizing a net profit of only \$4 per barrel on its own beer, whereas it is the opinion that for some time to come larger earnings per barrel will be realized.

The foregoing estimate of earnings is based upon brewery income only and does not include any profits from the other highly successful divisions of the company.

Directors.—James M. Baumohl (Pres.), Ellsworth Bunker, Louis Bernstein (Vice-Pres.), Gustav A. Schwenk, Woolsey A. Shepard, Stephen J. Leonard, Daniel D. Jackson, Sc.D., Herman Greenfield (Treas.), William Ciler (Sec.), Emanuel Celler, Charles A. Doelger.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet as of March 31 1933.

Assets—		Liabilities and Capital—	
Cash	\$466,996	Accounts payable—trade	\$42,157
Accounts receivable	84,929	Amortizations on mtgs. on real estate—Pay. in 1933	5,175
Sundry debtors	4,905	Real estate, Fed. & State, Inc. &c., taxes & accruals pay.	17,905
Inventories	240,076	Mortgages on real estate	51,275
Cash in closed banks	1,234	Capital stock (par \$1)	275,000
Fixed assets	327,550	Capital surplus	737,491
Deferred charges	3,312		
Good-will, patents & tr. mks.	1		
Total	\$1,129,003	Total	\$1,129,003

—V. 136, p. 4268, 3910.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.—Text of Agreement with New York Stock Exchange.—See "Chronicle," July 15, p. 420.—V. 137, p. 491.

Allied Distributors, Inc.—Investment Trust Average Slightly Lower.—

Investment trust securities reacted with the general market during the week ended July 14. The average for the common stocks of the five leading management trusts, influenced by the leverage factor, as compiled by this corporation, stood at 23.23 as of July 14, compared with the average of 24.12 on July 7. The low for the current year to date was 8.22 on March 31.

The average of the non-leverage stocks stood at 16.21 as of the close July 14, compared with 16.85 at the close on July 7. The average of the mutual funds closed at 11.97 compared with 11.94 on July 7.—V. 137, p. 491, 316.

Alpha Portland Cement Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1933.	1932.	Liabilities—	1933.	1932.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
x Land, buildings, mach. & equip.	18,166,570	19,466,901	7% cumul. pref. stock	2,000,000	2,000,000
Cash	2,618,021	2,383,829	y Common stock	18,486,000	18,486,000
Cts. of deposit		10,000	Accounts payable	186,024	233,372
U. S. Govern'mt & municipal bonds	2,666,559	2,508,613	Wages payable	31,453	35,417
Wkg. funds, advs., &c.	138,137	129,963	Accrued taxes	66,437	67,112
Accts. & notes rec.	963,811	774,459	Insurance res., &c.	646,666	652,229
Inventories	1,334,401	2,055,589	Minority Interest	69,598	81,330
Common stock of A. P. C. Co.	z410,470	318,512	Surplus	4,925,967	6,286,429
Misc. investments	20,442	27,942			
Deferred items	93,739	165,981			
Total	26,412,150	27,841,789	Total	26,412,150	27,841,789

x After depreciation and depletion. y Represented by 711,000 no par shares. z Consists of 45,000 shares at cost.—V. 136, p. 2800.

Amalgamated Leather Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

The balance sheet June 30 1933 shows that outstanding bank loans of \$150,000 on Dec. 31 1932 had been eliminated. Current assets June 30 amounted to \$3,101,154 compared with current liabilities of \$648,373. This compares with current assets of \$3,225,574 and current liabilities of \$965,187 on June 30 1932.—V. 136, p. 2425.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended April 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Current assets as of June 30 1933, including \$4,937,699 cash and marketable securities, amounted to \$8,987,871 and current liabilities were \$564,409. This compares with cash and marketable securities of \$4,375,192, current assets of \$8,197,441 and current liabilities of \$440,752 on Dec. 31 1932.—V. 136, p. 3165.

American Capital Corp.—Pays Div. Accumulations.—

A dividend of \$6.87 1/2 has been declared on the \$5.50 cum. prior pref. stock, no par value, to wipe out all accumulations on this issue, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 31. The last regular quarterly distribution of \$1.37 1/2 per share was made on March 1 1932.—V. 136, p. 659.

American Car & Foundry Co.—Business Behind 1932—New Vice Presidents.—

President C. J. Hardy, on July 13, in answer to a stockholders' question at the annual meeting, stated that there is not as much business up to now as there was during the same period last year. The company, he said, was doing everything it could to stimulate business from the railroads. "The railroads need equipment," he said, "and they will sooner or later have to buy."

"The company was hopeful for an increase in business," he continued; "but there is no immediate prospect of that hope becoming an actuality."

Discussing the possible resumption of dividends, he said it will be done as soon as it safely can be.

"We are now trying to devise ways and means whereby the railroads can purchase equipment with little outlay, and under one plan under consideration without any outlay," he said. "We are trying to get the Government to help the railroads in financing their necessary purchases of equipment."

Colonel O. F. Harvey has been elected a Vice-President. Colonel Harvey has been an Assistant Secretary of the company since 1920.

W. J. Harris was also recently elected a Vice-President. Mr. Harris will continue in charge of the purchase section, which post he has held since his transfer to New York from Berwick, Pa., in April 1920.—V. 137, p. 132.

American Chicle Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2976.

American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.—Grants Option.—

The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the granting of an option to its General Manager to purchase 15,000 shares, or any part thereof, of the treasury common stock of the company at \$1 per share, said stock being given in part payment of services to the company. The option will terminate on Jan. 14 1935.—V. 137, p. 316.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.—Plan to Purchase Stock Dropped.—

"Referring to the letter from this company to its stockholders dated May 29 1933, inviting stockholders to offer their stock for sale to the company, the corporation has determined to reject all offers which have been received pursuant to such invitation," the company states. (See V. 136, p. 3910).—V. 137, p. 491.

American Rolling Mill Co.—To Increase Stock.—

The stockholders will vote Aug. 21 on increasing the authorized common stock from 2,000,000 shares to 2,500,000 shares, par \$25.—V. 137, p. 491, 316.

American Ship & Commerce Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 316.

Amsterdam Trading Co. (Handelsvereniging "Amsterdam," Holland).—Larger Distribution on the "American Shares."—

A dividend of 35 cents per share has been recently declared on the "American shares," payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 28. A distribution of 25 cents per share was made on July 15 1932, as against 50 cents per share on July 15 1931, 24 cents per share on Jan. 15 1931 and semi-annual payments of 75 cents per share from Jan. 20 1928 to and incl. July 21 1930.—V. 135, p. 1166.

Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Profit after deprec., int. and income taxes	£2,379,677	£2,318,717	£4,648,579	£5,206,761
Extra depreciation	320,829	501,944	487,217	352,465
New issue expenses	53,501			
Discount on debentures			13,000	11,250
Reserves	200,000	300,000	1,050,000	1,800,000
Net profit	£1,805,347	£1,516,773	£3,098,362	£3,043,046
1st preferred dividends	578,733	573,863	560,000	560,000
2d preferred dividends	492,607	448,205	315,000	315,000
Ordinary dividends	z1,006,875	y671,250	x2,013,750	x2,685,000

Surplus def £272,869 def £176,545 £209,612 def £516,954
Brought forward 720,129 896,675 £209,612 def £176,954

Carried forward £447,260 £720,129 £896,676 £687,064
Earned on ordinary stock 5.47% 3.68% 16.56% 16.14%

x Includes final dividend of 10% in 1930 amounting to £1,342,500, payable July 31 1931, and final dividend of 15% in 1929 amounting to £2,013,750, payable July 31 1930. y 5% less income tax, payable July 30 1932. z 7 1/2% per annum, less income tax.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
	£	£		£	£
Inv. in & adv. to assoc. co's, &c.	28,624,141	27,377,720	1st pref. shares	7,232,838	7,000,000
x Property acct.	4,891,171	4,891,171	y 2d pref. shares	5,473,414	3,500,000
Stock of stores & materials, &c.	544,907	719,952	z Ordinary shares	13,425,000	13,425,000
Stock of crude oil, products, &c.	2,559,223	3,421,835	Debtenture stock	5,045,000	5,240,000
Debit balance	4,225,388	3,324,782	Dep. by sub. co's	2,813,114	1,753,949
Govt. securities	7,477,223	4,020,879	Cre. balance	6,326,304	5,114,115
Cash	1,959,302	1,298,666	Reserves	7,708,128	7,508,129
			Prof. & loss surp.	2,257,560	2,194,698

Total 50,281,359 45,735,892 Total 50,281,359 45,735,892
x After depreciation. y Par value £1.—V. 137, p. 140.

Armour & Co.—Capital Readjustment Plan.—

The stockholders will vote Aug. 22 on approving (a) the merger of Armour Provision Co., an Illinois corporation into the Armour & Co., and (b) a capital readjustment plan which is outlined below.

The authorized capital stock is to be changed from \$100,000,000 pref. stock (par \$100), \$50,000,000 class A common stock (par \$25) and \$50,000,000 class B common stock (par \$25) to 10,000,000 shares of capital stock of \$10 par value; each present outstanding share of pref. to be exchangeable for 7 1/2 new shares; each present outstanding share of class A to be exchangeable for 1-6 new share (and warrants representing right to purchase 1 1/2 shares); each present outstanding share of class B to be exchangeable for 1-12 new share (and a warrant representing right to purchase one new share).

All certificates for outstanding capital stock of Armour Provision Co. shall be surrendered and canceled, and being a wholly owned subsidiary of Armour & Co., no shares of the capital stock of the surviving corporation shall be issued in exchange therefor.

President T. G. Lee, July 14, in a letter to the stockholders, stated in substance:

"On June 16 I advised the stockholders that a committee of officers and directors was engaged in formulating a plan for readjusting and simplifying the capital structure of the company. The plan as formulated by this committee was submitted to and approved by the board of directors at a meeting held on July 14 1933, and it was directed that this plan be submitted to the stockholders at a special meeting to be held on Aug. 22 1933.

It is the judgment of the board of directors and of the management that this plan should be approved by the stockholders in their own interests and for the welfare of the company.

Reasons for the Plan.

The main purposes of the readjustment are to bring about simplification of the capital structure and reduction in total capitalization with a corresponding reduction in the amount of capital assets which must, under existing conditions, be maintained through charges to the income account before any dividends can be paid.

The plan is not occasioned by any financial exigency on the part of the company. During the past 10 years marked progress has been made in improving its financial condition. During this period, \$48,505,600 of funded debt and \$16,505,400 of pref. stocks of the company and its subsidiaries have been purchased and retired. At the same time the ratio of current assets to current liabilities has been increased from less than 2 to 1 to over 6.5 to 1. The reduction in funded debt and pref. stocks has been made possible to a considerable extent by the liquidation of non-essential assets and, in more recent years, by the release of funds through the company's investment in inventories being made upon lower price levels.

Working capital at June 3 1933 stood at \$108,490,204. Cash and U. S. Treasury certificates aggregated \$31,684,573, a sum \$12,279,691 in excess of all current liabilities. The company requires no new working capital. The present amount is entirely adequate to provide for the requirements of its business.

The management has made every effort to keep expenses within the limits imposed by the cost of Weststock on the one hand, and the price of finished product on the other. Wages and salaries of officers and employees have been substantially reduced. The employees, recognizing the reasonableness of such action, have responded with loyalty and with increased efficiency.

For the fiscal year 1933 the total volume of our business on a tonnage basis, exclusive of that of our fertilizer subsidiary, is expected to be within 6% of that for 1930, while actual operating expenses to date are fully 30% lower than during the corresponding period of 1930.

Notwithstanding its strong financial condition, however, the dividend record of the company has been far from satisfactory. This has been due partly to the nature of the company's existing capital structure which is the purpose of the present plan to remedy.

Included in the capital assets of the company and its subsidiaries are various buildings and equipment used in the conduct of its business. They are carried on the books at values prevailing in 1922 (at which time they were appraised), plus subsequent additions at cost and less depreciation. Their capitalization on the present basis requires the company, under recognized accounting practice, to make annual depreciation charges based upon a fixed percentage of the book value of the properties. Such charges accordingly constitute a substantial proportion of the company's expenses, and under such practice these charges cannot be reduced except through reducing such book values.

The management believes that the best interests of all the shareholders will be served by a substantial reduction not only of the nominal capital of the corporation but also of the book values of the properties, and a corresponding reduction of the annual depreciation charge. Specifically, it is contemplated that the company will reduce the values at which its fixed properties and certain of its investments and other assets are carried on its books by approximately \$80,000,000.

Such readjustment of book values would make possible a reduction of approximately \$2,300,000 in annual depreciation and other charges against earnings, correspondingly improving net results, and enhancing the prospects of the company being able to distribute portions of its net earnings to stockholders in the form of dividends. It is obvious, however, that this result cannot be accomplished except by a counterbalancing readjustment of the company's capital stock structure.

The plan as formulated and submitted herewith is designed to, and if approved by the stockholders and consummated, will effectively accomplish the readjustment of the company's capital structure, the reasons for which are indicated above, and thereby make possible the reduction of asset values and annual charges with corresponding improvement in the net results.

Terms of the Plan.

The plan for the readjustment of the company's capital structure involves the merging of Armour Provision Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, into Armour & Co. (Ill.).

When the plan becomes effective, Armour & Co. (Ill.) as the surviving company will create a single class of capital stock of the authorized amount and par value stated in the plan, and will issue shares of this new capital stock in exchange for the present outstanding pref. (including accrued and unpaid dividends thereon), class A and class B common stocks, and will also issue separate and transferable stock purchase warrants to the holders of class A and class B common stocks.

For the foregoing purposes there will be initially issued 4,792,347 1/2 shares of the new capital stock in exchange for the present outstanding capital stock of the company of all three classes. Furthermore, sufficient additional shares of the authorized stock will be reserved for issue against the exercise of the stock purchase warrants provided for in the plan. The new capital stock and stock purchase warrants will be exchanged on the following basis:

1. To the holders of the pref. stock will be issued 7 1/2 shares of the new capital stock for each one share of pref. stock and for the accrued and unpaid dividends thereon.

2. To the holders of class A stock will be issued one share of the new capital stock and 9 stock purchase warrants for each 6 shares of class A stock. In other words, each share of class A stock will entitle the holder to receive 1-6 of a share of the new capital stock and in addition 1 1/2 stock purchase warrants.

3. To the holders of class B stock will be issued one share of the new capital stock and 12 stock purchase warrants for each 12 shares of class B stock. In other words, each share of class B stock will entitle the holder to receive 1-12 of a share of the new capital stock and in addition one stock purchase warrant.

The stock purchase warrants to be issued to the holders of class A and class B stocks, as above indicated, will give the holder of each warrant the right to purchase from the company at any time on or before Nov. 1 1938, one share of the new capital stock at \$12.50 per share. The warrants will be represented by registered certificates separate from the capital stock certificates.

Application will be made as promptly as possible to list the new capital stock on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and it is expected that the stock purchase warrants may be bought and sold on the Chicago Stock Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange.

Certificates for fractions of shares and fractions of warrants will not be issued. In place thereof, non-voting non-dividend bearing scrip certificates in bearer form will be issued to cover such fractions of shares and fractions of warrants. Scrip representing fractions of shares aggregating a full share may be combined and exchanged for a full share, and scrip representing fractions of warrants aggregating a full warrant may be combined and exchanged for a full warrant. In order to facilitate such combinations and exchanges, the company will endeavor to make suitable arrangements whereby such fractions may be bought and sold.

As the new capital stock, stock purchase warrants and scrip for fractions of a share and fractions of a warrant, respectively, will be represented by separate certificates, each of them may be bought or sold independently of each other.

Distribution of Proposed Issue of Capital Stock.

Of the 10,000,000 authorized shares of the new capital stock of the company, the plan contemplates the initial issuance of 4,792,347 1/2 shares in exchange for the outstanding pref. stock and class A and class B common stocks of the company, the reservation of 5,000,000 shares against the exercise of the stock purchase warrants to be issued to the holders of the class A and class B common stock, and the reservation of the remaining 207,652 1/2 shares for issuance from time to time for proper corporate purposes of the company as may be determined by its board of directors.

Upon consummation of the plan, and assuming the complete exchange of all outstanding shares of pref. stock and class A and class B common stocks, as provided therein, the distribution and allocation of the new capital stock and stock purchase warrants will be as follows:

New Securities to Be Outstanding—					
Present Security.	Now Outst'g. Shares.	Capital Stock		Warrants	
		Initial	Issue	After Exercise	\$12.50 per Sh
Preferred stock.....	572,313	4,292,347 1/2	.....	4,292,347 1/2	.....
Cl. A common stock.....	2,000,000	333,333 1/3	3,000,000	3,333,333 1/3	.....
Cl. B common stock.....	2,000,000	166,666 2/3	2,000,000	2,166,666 2/3	.....
Total.....	4,572,313	4,792,347 1/2	5,000,000	9,792,347 1/2	.....

While, as above stated, the company is not in need of additional working capital, the new money which may be derived from the exercise of the stock purchase warrants or from the sale of reserved stock as may be authorized by the board of directors, may be advantageously used in further simplification of the consolidated capital structure of the company and the subsidiaries, in retiring senior securities and thus reducing fixed charges, or for other proper corporate purposes.

Past and Present Earnings.

The consolidated net income after interest, depreciation, and taxes but before dividends, for the seven months ended June 3 1933 (as reported by Price, Waterhouse & Co.) amounted to \$5,617,562. After deduction of dividend requirements for the seven months period on the pref. stock of Armour & Co. of Del., a subsidiary, the balance amounted to \$3,313,542. In the earnings for the above period are included such appreciation of inventories as results from the usual practice of inventory appraisals pursued compiling the annual reports, it being understood that such practice pursued by ourselves and others in the packing industry results in increased earnings in times of rising prices and reduced earnings in times of declining prices.

Upon the adoption of the plan, the company will have outstanding only one class of stock. Giving effect to the reductions in charges against income and assuming the complete exchange of existing stocks for the new capital stock, such balance of earnings for the foregoing period after deduction of dividend requirements on the pref. stock of Armour & Co. of Del., would have amounted to approximately \$4,696,402. This sum would have been equivalent to about 98 cents per share for the seven months' period on the 4,792,347 1/2 shares of new capital stock to be initially outstanding.

While no forecasts can be made as to future results, it would appear that a continuance of present business conditions in the packing industry, with the added benefit of the reduction in the present required charges, should in due course make possible the payment of dividends on the new capital stock.

In formulating this plan, the board of directors and the management have endeavored to provide for distribution of the new capital stock and stock purchase warrants with due regard to the equities now owned by the respective classes of the outstanding stock. The company has approximately 47,000 stockholders. Ownership of the company is widely distributed. There is no single owner of record who owns more than 4% of the outstanding stock, and there is no group among such owners which controls or dominates the management.

Consolidated Income Account of Armour & Co. (Ill.) and Subsidiaries.

	Years Ended—		Yearly Ave.	31 Weeks Ended
	Oct. 31	Oct. 29		
	1932	1932	1932	June 3 1933
Earnings after taxes.....	\$2,652,619	\$9,255,102	\$25,256,490	\$12,828,258
Deprec. provision.....	7,172,289	7,039,462	8,255,783	4,049,566
Interest charges.....	6,669,050	5,342,761	9,837,256	2,784,227
Amortiz. of debt discount & expense.....	815,178	730,445	897,013	376,903
Net income available for divs. per published reports.....	loss\$17,339,136df	\$3,857,566	\$6,266,438	\$5,617,562
Subs. pref. dividends.....	4,482,206	4,188,581	4,783,297	5,230,020
Income available for stock of Armour & Co. (Ill.).....	def\$21,821,342df	\$8,046,147	\$1,483,141	\$3,313,542
Earns. per sh. on stock of Armour & Co. (Ill.):				
Preferred.....	def\$37.79	def\$14.06	\$2.55	\$5.79
Class A-a.....	def 12.93	def 6.03	def 1.30	c.46
Class B.....	def 14.93	def 8.03	def 1.30	def d.73

a Class A is entitled to \$2 in any one year before any distribution to class B. After class B also has received \$2 both classes share equally in any further distribution. b Representing 31 weeks' dividend requirement. c After figuring 31 weeks' dividend requirement on pref. stock of Armour & Co. (Ill.). d After figuring 31 weeks' dividend requirement on class A stock.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 3 1933, AND PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AFTER GIVING EFFECT TO PROPOSED PLAN.

Assets—	Before Giving	After Giving
	Effect to Plan.	Effect to Plan.
Cash, including certificates of deposit and U. S. Government Treasury certificates.....	\$31,684,573	\$31,684,573
Accounts receivable.....	25,480,268	25,480,268
Notes receivable.....	8,807,011	8,807,011
Inventories of products and supplies-c.....	61,923,234	61,923,234
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities (6.59).....	(6.59)	(6.59)
Investment stocks, bonds & advances-a.....	19,317,477	16,117,477
Properties, less accrued depreciation.....	202,033,929	127,933,929
Deferred charges.....	6,360,722	3,660,722
Total.....	\$355,607,214	\$275,607,214
Liabilities—		
Notes payable.....	\$4,063,000	\$4,063,000
Acceptances payable.....	1,012,237	1,012,237
Dividends payable.....	964,690	964,690
Accounts payable.....	13,364,955	13,364,955
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds:		
Illinois 4 1/2% due 1939.....	40,355,000	40,355,000
Delaware 5 1/2% (guaranteed) due 1943.....	46,115,400	46,115,400
Morris 4 1/2% due 1939.....	9,770,000	9,770,000
Minority stockholders' equity.....	1,390,003	1,390,003
Preferred stock:		
Illinois Co. (dividends paid to Jan. 2 1931).....	57,231,300	.....
Delaware Co. (guaranteed).....	59,026,000	59,026,000
Common stock:		
Class A (\$25 par).....	50,000,000	.....
Class B (\$25 par).....	50,000,000	.....
New common (\$10 par)-b.....	.....	47,923,475
Surplus.....	22,314,629	51,622,454
Total.....	\$355,607,214	\$275,607,214
a Includes companies' securities carried at cost, as follows:		
	Par Value.	Cost.
Delaware 5 1/2% bonds.....	\$2,529,400	\$1,909,146
Illinois 4 1/2% bonds.....	1,800,000	1,445,921
Morris 4 1/2% bonds.....	812,000	649,687
Delaware pref. stock.....	3,900,900	1,725,415
Illinois pref. stock.....	61,000	16,877
Total.....	\$9,103,300	\$5,747,046

b To be represented by 4,792,347 1/2 shares of capital stock of \$10 par value. The company will also have outstanding stock purchase warrants calling for the issue of 5,000,000 additional shares of capital stock at \$12.50 per share if exercised on or before Nov. 1 1938. c Packing house products, at market values less allowance for selling expenses—other products and supplies, at cost or market, whichever is lower.

Stockholders' Committee Being Formed to Fight Plan.—

A committee of stockholders is being formed to prevent the approval of the plan of recapitalization, according to Eugene Frederick Roth, attorney of New York City. Mr. Roth on July 19 said that one purpose of the plan was to take advantage of the benefits of simplification of the capital structure to vest control in a limited number of stockholders, a control which had been lost by the expiration of a voting trust agreement of the A and B stock early in 1930.

"On the basis of asset valuations procured from the company's own certified statements," Mr. Roth said, "the A and B stockholders should in any such recapitalization receive a very much larger amount of the new stock. Those preferred stockholders who are not interested in voting control of the corporation but in maintaining a safe investment with a priority of assets and earnings also are not accorded fair treatment. They are required to take a common stock and to dilute their rights to earnings with the remaining stockholders."—V. 137, p. 492.

Athletic Club & Office Building, Kansas City, Mo.—Bondholders' Committee.—

The protective committee for the 6 1/2% 1st mtge. bonds dated July 1 1922 consists of S. J. T. Straus, Chairman; Sidney H. Kahn, N. H. Oglesbee, Chicago, Ill.; Ed. S. Villmoare and Paul Patton, Kansas City, Mo.; M. A. Rosenthal, Sec., 310 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; depository, American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Possession of the property was voluntarily turned over to the trustees for the 1st mtge. bondholders and since Dec. 1 1932 all income derived therefrom has been received by the trustees and deposited in a separate trustees' bank account, to be held for the benefit of the bondholders. At the request of the committee, the trustee filed a bill to foreclose the bond issue.

Of the original issue of \$1,600,000 there are outstanding at the present time \$1,100,000 of bonds. These bonds are secured by a 21-story steel frame fireproof constructed building—the first, third and about one-half of the second floors of which contain store, shop and office space and the upper 18 floors of which are occupied by the Athletic Club of Kansas City.

As of April 30 1933 cash on hand and in the bank, being held by the trustee amounted to \$26,838. Funds deposited on account of mortgage requirements prior to default amounted to \$5,552. Past due taxes and accrued penalties presently unpaid total approximately \$118,000.

Atlantic Refining Co.—Sells Interest in Foreign Marketing Organization.—

The company has sold its 50% stock interest in the Union Atlantic Co., marketing organization selling products in Australia and New Zealand, to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. This sale was arranged at the same time that the Union Oil Co. of California, which also held a 50% interest, sold its stock to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Although the consideration for the stock was not disclosed, the Union Oil reported a net profit of \$1,350,000 and a similar profit was made by the Atlantic Refining Co.

which will be set out separately as a non-recurring item in the company's report for the first six months of 1933.

It is understood that the basic reason why the Atlantic Refining and Union Oil companies disposed of their interest in the foreign marketing organization is because neither company has any crude oil production outside of the United States.

The Union Atlantic Co. has an authorized capital stock of 100,000 shares, of which 60,000 shares are outstanding, formerly equally divided between the Atlantic Refining Co. and the Union Oil Co. The bonded debt consists of \$2,000,000 10-year 4 1/2% bonds, due Nov. 15 1937.

The Union Atlantic Co. was incorporated in 1927 as a holding company for and controlling Atlantic Union Oil Co., Ltd., formed under laws of New South Wales that year. The holding company also was formed for the development of economical transportation of petroleum products to Australia and New Zealand, where its subsidiary distributes products of the Union Oil Co. of California and the Atlantic Refining Co., owns storage facilities and has bulk terminals at the principal ports of entry.

[See also Union Oil Co. of California below.]

Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2801.

Balance Sheet April 30.

Table with columns for 1933 and 1932, and sub-columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Mach'y, equip't, real estate, etc., Cash, Marketable securities, etc. Liabilities include Prior pref. 7% cum, Pref. 7% cum, Common, etc.

Total.—\$1,558,154 \$1,651,331 Total.—\$1,558,154 \$1,651,331 x After deducting reserve for depreciation of \$1,330,451 in 1933 (1932, \$1,209,364). y Represented by 23,785 shares of no par value.—V. 135, p. 3359.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2801.

Beattie Sugar Co.—Amendments to Plan.—

Amendments to the plan of reorganization having been accepted by depositing security holders, the reorganization committee announces that it is now prepared to proceed with the carrying out of the plan as amended.

Beech-Nut Packing Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 31 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Condensed Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with columns for 1933 and 1932, and sub-columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Real est., bldgs., Mfgs. & secured loans, etc. Liabilities include Pref. stk. class A, Notes & accts. pay, Dividend payable, etc.

Total.—20,193,002 20,369,312 Total.—20,193,002 20,369,312 x After depreciation of \$2,798,948 in 1933 and \$2,620,015 in 1932.—V. 136, p. 2801.

Berghoff Brewing Corp.—Earnings.—

The corporation for the period from Jan. 18 to June 30 reports a net profit after depreciation, taxes and other charges of \$346,058, equal to \$1.28 a share on 270,000 (\$1 par) capital shares outstanding.

Current assets on June 30 were \$749,992, of which \$575,191 was cash, and current liabilities were \$130,740, exclusive of customers' deposits for containers amounting to \$199,304.—V. 136, p. 3166.

(John F.) Betz & Son, Inc.—Stock Offered.—

Lyon, Pruyn & Co., New York, are offering 175,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). A circular shows:

Table showing Capitalization: To Be Authorized, To Be Outstanding. 6% cum. pref. stock (par \$100) 2,500 shs., Common stock (par \$1) 400,000 shs.

The common stock enjoy preemptive rights in respect of any additional common stock, or any securities convertible into, or warrants for, or options to purchase, common stock, which may hereafter be authorized and issued entirely for cash.

Company.—Has been recently chartered in Pennsylvania to acquire the brewery properties which were operated prior to prohibition under the name of John F. Betz & Son, Ltd. The original brewery was founded in Philadelphia in 1868 by John F. Betz and the business has been under the continuous management of the Betz family.

Prior to prohibition there was a bond issue on the property of \$1,250,000 held by Railway Trust & Shares, an English trust. After prohibition went into effect, John F. Betz & Son, Ltd., was liquidated and the bonds and other debts paid in full. The properties will be acquired by the present company free and clear of any liens and encumbrances, excepting a Pennsylvania ground rent of \$940 per annum which dates back to 1847.

The Betz Brewery was one of the so-called Big Six in Philadelphia, only one of which is now operating. Prior to prohibition there were 36 breweries operating in Philadelphia County. At the present time there are eight breweries operating.

Control.—The new corporation is controlled by the Betz family. No stock is being sold by them in connection with this offering. It is calculated that the amount of financing involved in connection with this offering will be sufficient for the necessary re-conditioning and working capital.

Beverages, Inc.—Initial Dividend.—

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 5 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$2, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 17.—V. 137, p. 493.

B. J. Aircraft Corp. of Baltimore.—Merger.—

See North American Aviation, Inc., below.—V. 131, p. 275.

Blue Ridge Corp.—Regular Preference Dividend.—

The directors on July 20 declared the 16th regular quarterly dividend on the optional \$3 conv. preference stock, series of 1929, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 5, at the rate of 1-32nd of a share of common stock for each share of preference or, at the option of holders, at the rate of 75 cents per share in cash. A similar distribution was made on June 1 last.—V. 137, p. 493.

Bohn Refrigerator Co., St. Paul.—Receiver appointed.

Isaac Summerfield has been named receiver by Judge J. K. Joyce in Federal Court at St. Paul in action taken on petition of creditors. Assets of the company, according to the Committee of Creditors, were placed at \$560,000 and liabilities in excess of \$26,000.—V. 135, p. 990.

Booth Fisheries Co.—Sold for \$1,171,000.—

Millar Brainard of Boston, acting as chairman of a reorganization committee on July 15 purchased the assets and property of the company for \$1,171,000. The purchase was made at bankruptcy sale authorized by the U. S. District Court for Delaware, the price representing payment of \$821,000 and assumption of \$350,000 in liabilities.

Mr. Brainard said the business would be continued by the Booth Fisheries Corp., chartered in Wilmington, Del., July 14.

The sale marks the successful consummation of reorganization plans dating back to last November, when a trustee in bankruptcy was appointed. Out of this reorganization emerges the newly financed Booth Fisheries Corp. (see plan in V. 136, p. 2977). This new organization will carry on the marketing of fish and fish products of every kind, and operate

Atlas Electric & General Trust, Ltd.—Removed from List.—

(The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading privileges the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, American depository, receipts for ordinary registered shares (par \$1).)

Austin Motor Co., Ltd.—Removed from List.—

(The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading privileges the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, American depository, receipts for ordinary registered shares (par 5 shillings).—V. 135, p. 2834.

Austrian Credit-Anstalt (Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe), Vienna, Austria.—Change Par Value of Shares, &c.—

The following information has been received by cable from the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, depository, from Austrian Credit-Anstalt: "The board meeting, June 28 1933, by virtue of special law having same power as general meeting resolved reduction par value common shares to 16 groschen per share and consolidation of 3,125 common shares into one new common share at 500 schillings par value.

"Through this operation and corresponding consolidation of old preferred shares entire share capital reduced to 946,500 schillings to be reinvested simultaneously to 142,000,000 schillings by creation new shares without option for existing shareholders.

"The Board of directors approved accounts covering 1931 and 1932 established after reconstruction:

Table with columns for Assets (Cash and Balances with bankers, Bills, Securities and syndicate participations, Debtors) and Liabilities (Capital, Liabilities), all in Schillings.

Total.—634,940,000 Total.—634,940,000 "Profit and loss account balances as result of reconstruction." Note.—The above figures represent Austrian schillings and all amounts less than 10,000 schillings were omitted in the cable advice.—V. 135, p. 4036.

Aviation Corp. (Del.)—Record Air Express.—

American Airways, Inc., a subsidiary, carried 34,073 pounds of air express in June, a new high record, which compared with 27,604 in May, it was announced on July 14. In the first half of 1933, the total was 120,457 pounds, or 71,238 above the 49,238 in the corresponding period of last year.—V. 137, p. 492.

Baldwin Locomotive Works.—Refunding Plan Declared Operative—Closing Date for Deposit July 21.—

With over 94% of the \$12,000,000 3-year gold notes, which matured March 1 1933, deposited under the plan of exchange for a new issue of 5-year 6% consolidated mortgage bonds, the plan has been declared operative, according to announcement made July 18 by the company and the committee representing the noteholders. Holders who have not deposited are given until the close of business July 21 to deposit their bonds in order to become parties to the plan, such deposit to be made with either Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, or with J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The announcement states that notices have been sent to registered holders of certificates of deposit to surrender their certificates on or after July 26 1933, and in accordance with the terms of the plan receive in exchange the consolidated mortgage bonds in equal amount. Each \$1,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds will have a detachable stock subscription warrant entitling the holder until Feb. 28 1938 to subscribe at \$5 per share for 40 shares of the common stock.

In recent trading Baldwin common has sold above 17, which compares with a price around 5 when the plan was announced in January of this year. Because of the subscription privilege, the notes have advanced in sympathy with the stock, selling currently at around 118, as compared with 50 in January.

In connection with the issuance of consolidated figures on bookings for June 1933, an announcement by the company stated that they were the largest of any month since November 1931.—V. 137, p. 317.

Bankers Investment Trust of America.—Large Stock Interest Acquired by Equity Corp.—

See Equity Corp. below.—V. 136, p. 1203.

Barker Brothers Corp.—Balance Sheet June 30.—

Table with columns for 1933 and 1932, and sub-columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include xLd. bldgs. & eq., Cash, Notes & accts. rec., etc. Liabilities include 6 1/2% pref. stock, Common stock, Notes payable, etc.

Total.—\$7,429,054 \$9,822,202 Total.—\$7,429,054 \$9,822,202 x After depreciation. y Represented by 150,000 no par shares.—V. 137, p. 493.

Bay State Fishing Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Years End. April 30 (1933, 1932, 1931, 1930) and rows for Fish sales, Cost of fish sales and file oper. expenses, Gross loss on fish sales, Other oper. income, etc.

y Does not include common dividends which were omitted for the entire year.

fishing site locations, a large fleet of vessels, canneries and storage plants in the United States and also in Canada.

The properties sold represent assets remaining after the disposal of certain assets deemed not necessary to continuing the business. Its canneries in Alaska have been leased and the salmon end of the business also has been leased to the Pacific American Fisheries, Inc. A drastic capital readjustment permits substantial savings in overhead and fixed charges. Unprofitable branches have been closed and there will be also economies through adjusted salaries and wage scales, all of which assures Booth of again securing a dominating position in the seafood and fishing industry.—V. 136, p. 4272.

Booth Fisheries Corp.—Succeeds Old Company.—

See Booth Fisheries Co. above. Robert P. Fletcher Jr., has been elected President of the corporation. Ivor Wagner, Vice-Pres. & Treas.; J. H. Keilty, Sec.; F. R. Matlack, Asst. Sec., and J. C. Nicholas, Asst. Treas.

An executive committee also has been elected, consisting of Millar Brainard, Boston; Benjamin V. Becker, Chicago and Robert P. Fletcher Jr. The board of directors includes the President and Vice-President, members of the executive committee and Chester A. Cook, J. Sanford Otis, Louis R. Schroeder and Walter L. Vincent of Chicago, and Edward J. Quintal of New York.—V. 136, p. 4272.

Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.—Pays Accrued Div.—

The directors recently declared a dividend of 3 1/4% on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable July 1. This reduces accumulations on this issue to \$17.50 per share.—V. 135, p. 2835.

(C.) Brewer & Co., Ltd., Honolulu.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the outstanding \$8,000,000 common stock, par \$100, payable July 25 to holders of record July 20. An extra distribution of \$2 per share was made on Dec. 24 last.

The company is also paying monthly dividends of 75c. per share on the stock.—V. 137, p. 493.

British Match Corp., Ltd.—Removed from List.—

The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading privileges the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York American depositary receipts for ordinary registered shares (par \$1).

Bullock's, Inc.—To Purchase Preferred at Market.—

The stockholders on July 19 approved a change in the certificate of incorporation which will permit the company to use its sinking fund moneys to buy its pref. stock on the market at less than the call price.

President John J. Bullock, in a recent letter to the stockholders, stated: "When the 7% cum. pref. stock was offered to the public in 1927 the original company had completed 20 years of ever-increasing sales and the earnings, which had increased along with the sales, justified the belief that Bullock's, Inc., was warranted to call by lot in annual instalments all of its pref. stock at \$110 per share, and it so provided in the certificate of incorporation."

"Without in any way relieving Bullock's, Inc., of its obligation to ultimately retire all outstanding pref. stock at \$110 per share, it is proposed that the certificate of incorporation be so amended as to permit Bullock's, Inc., to take advantage of the opportunity from time to time to use the sinking fund moneys to buy its pref. stock on the market at less than the call price.

"Instead of using \$165,000 in 1933 to call 1,500 shares of stock at \$110 per share (to the advantage of only those stockholders who are fortunate enough to have the stock called) the company will set aside the same amount of money (\$165,000) and will buy in the market as many shares of pref. stock as can be purchased for that amount. In each succeeding year the same amount of money called for in the original plan will be used in the same way, providing, of course, that if stock is not obtainable at less than \$110 per share it will be called at that price.

"In this way it is possible that a great many more shares will be retired each year than under the old plan, and that all of the outstanding stock will be retired several years ahead of the old schedule. We want to impress on you that this change does not take away from you the opportunity of having your stock called at \$110 per share, for if you hold it the company is required ultimately to retire it at that figure.

"The plan should hasten the date of the retirement of your stock and, it is believed, will create a better and more stable market price for the stock in the meantime."—V. 136, p. 4464.

Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd.—Dividend, &c.—

A dividend of about 50 cents per share will be paid on the stock of this company before the end of the present year, it was stated on June 26 by Charles A. Banks, managing director. He added that subsequent dividends would be increased and that the amount of such increase would depend upon the results of operations.

The company has two dredges now operating at its property in New Guinea, Mr. Banks said, and a third and fourth will be placed in operation within the next 12 months—the third being scheduled for Oct. 1 and the fourth dredge for eight months later. (Montreal "Gazette.")—V. 137, p. 317, 493.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.—Changes in Personnel—Voting Trust Dissolved.—

P. R. Bradley has been elected 2d Vice-President, succeeding Stanley A. Easton, who was recently elected President to succeed the late F. W. Bradley. P. R. Bradley also fills the vacancy on the board caused by F. W. Bradley's death.

The trustees who comprise the voting trust which has held 201,267 shares, or 61% of the company's 327,000 shares of common stock, voted on July 12 to dissolve the trust and exchange the stock for the same number of voting trust certificates now outstanding. Officials of the company say the dissolution of the trust has no significance other than an attempt to satisfy certificate holders who at one time or another have expressed dissatisfaction at the disparity in market prices of the certificates as compared with the free stock.—V. 137, p. 494, 142.

Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.—Removed from List.—

The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading privileges the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, American depositary receipts for ordinary registered stock, (par \$1).—V. 136, p. 4464.

Cairo Bridge & Terminal Co.—Plan Effective.—

The protective committee for the 1st mtg. bonds announces that the plan of reorganization (V. 136, p. 3540) is now operative. The securities of the new Cairo Bridge Co., to which bondholders are entitled under the plan, will be available for delivery in exchange for their certificates of deposit on July 25, at the office of the depositary, Central Republic Trust Co., 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.—V. 136, p. 3540.

California State-Western States Life Insurance Co.—Resumes Dividend.—

A dividend of 50 cents per share for the quarter ended June 30 1933 has been declared, payable immediately to holders of record July 10. Action had been delayed on the dividend since April by State emergency restrictions now removed. The last regular quarterly distribution of 75 cents per share was made on this issue on Jan. 16 1933.—V. 136, p. 2802.

Capitol Breweries, Inc.—Stock Offered.—

An issue of 48,520 shares of common stock (no par value) was offered in June last at \$5 per share by Edwards-Bihl Co., Inc., Chicago. Stock is offered as a speculation. A circular shows:

Capitalization— Authorized. To Be Issued. Capital stock (no par) 100,000 shs. 66,220 shs.

Company.—A Nevada corporation licensed under the laws of Illinois was chartered Feb. 5 1932, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling of beer. The first plant to open will be at Hartland Ill., about Sept. 15 1933. The plant, when installation of machinery and alterations are completed, will have a brewing capacity of about 75,000 barrels per year.

Earnings.—The estimated earnings of the company for the year ending June 30 1934, reveal approximately \$3 per barrel.

Proceeds.—The proceeds will be used to complete the present alterations now under way and to install new equipment, also inventory and working capital.

Officers.—Frank C. Kramp, Pres.; Richard C. Day, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Manager; Thomas J. Doyle, Sec. & Treas.

The total salaries of the officers will not exceed the sum of \$15,000 per year until after July 1 1934, and in no event will there be any changes made unless there are ample funds to meet such changes as may be recommended by the board of directors.

Directors.—Thomas J. Doyle, Chicago (holds 1,000 shares); Richard C. Day, Crystal Lake (6,120 shares); P. Max Kuchrich, Los Angeles (holds 50 shares); Frank C. Kramp, Chicago (holds 6,000 shares); J. A. Carroll, Crystal Lake (holds 4,380 shares).

Carib Syndicate, Ltd.—Rights.—

The company announces that an offering of rights to stockholders of record July 21 to subscribe to 220,020 shares of capital stock at \$6 a share in the ratio of 38-100 shares for each share held. Warrants, which will be available July 24, may be exercised up to and including Aug. 11. Proceeds of the sale will be utilized to provide working capital.

The underwriter of the stock, according to the announcement, will purchase at \$6 all stock not taken by the shareholders, and will receive a commission of 50 cents a share on the entire amount of 220,020 shares. Of the authorized capital stock of 800,000 shares, there are now outstanding 579,000 shares.—V. 132, p. 2203.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with columns for 1933 and 1932, comparing Assets (Land/buildings, Cash, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Accs. payable, etc.)

Total 40,850,779 44,771,788. After depreciation, Y Represented by 1,882,240 no par shares.—V. 136, p. 4273.

Cecil Apartment Hotel (Now Known as Chase Hotel), St. Louis, Mo.—Bondholders' Committee.—

The protective committee for the 7% 1st mtg. bonds consists of Thomas N. Dysart, Chairman; Lon O. Hocker, F. H. Kreismann, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick W. Straus, Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Rosenthal, Sec., Chicago, Ill.; depositary, American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Henry W. Kiehl, who has been appointed receiver of the Chase Hotel, continues to operate the property in such capacity. The committee is informed that the operations of the property continue on an unfavorable basis, although the property had been placed in first class physical condition by the trustee prior to the appointment of the receiver. One of the major causes of the decline in occupancy and revenue of the hotel has been the keen type of competition occasioned by the offering of similar facilities in the immediate vicinity.

Litigation with the owners, who are contesting the foreclosure proceedings, continues, but it is hoped that this litigation can be successfully terminated within the next few months.

Monthly summaries of the cash receipts and disbursements, as furnished by the receiver for the period from Nov. 1 1932 through March 31 1933, indicate that total receipts amounted to \$157,551 and total cash disbursements amounted to \$161,451, leaving an excess of disbursements over receipts amounting to \$3,900. As of March 31 1933 the receiver's report indicated cash on hand and in the bank, being held subject to the order of Court, totaling \$10,590. Receiver's certificates totaling \$47,894 have been issued and disposed of by the receiver. The entire proceeds of such certificates, in addition to \$12,404 derived from the operations of the hotel up to the time the receiver took possession, were used to discharge 1930 and 1931 delinquent taxes and accrued penalties, 1931 and 1932 personal property taxes amounting to \$2,033 are unpaid and the 1932 real estate taxes amounting to \$25,221 have become delinquent.

Celotex Company.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended April 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

The company, which went into receivership one year ago has been operating at a profit since May, according to a statement July 19, by Hobart P. Young, receiver. Before the receivership became effective, the company operated at a loss for about a year, sustaining average losses of about \$100,000 per month.

Mr. Young said that the company was operating at more than average activity this summer, which is normally its dull season. He estimated that the company will show net earnings of approximately \$75,000 for the third quarter of its fiscal year, which includes May, June and July, before provision for depreciation and interest on its outstanding issues of \$822,500 1st mtg. bonds and \$1,600,000 6% debentures.

June production of Celotex building, hard, insulation and refrigerator boards was approximately 13,500,000 feet, as against 9,000,000 feet in the same month last year.

"With anything like a continuation of the present upturn in business," says Mr. Young, "the outlook for the company is very favorable. The building trades are participating in the current rise and railroads, an important Celotex customer, are coming back into the market after having made very few purchases during the 1st few years. Dealers still have low inventories on hand, and with a decided upturn in building, must replenish their supply."—V. 137, p. 1194.

Centlivre Brewing Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Stock Offered.—

Paul W. Cleveland & Co., Inc., Chicago, are offering (at market) 200,000 shares of class A common stock, convertible and participating.

Table with columns for Capitalization, Authorized, Presently to Be Outstanding, and Outstanding.

x 200,000 shares reserved for conversion of class A common stock. y Wholly owned by the management and their families.

Class A common stock is preferred as to fixed cumulative dividends at the rate of 25c. per share per annum, payable Q-J. After payment of 25c. per share on class A common stock, dividends may be paid on class B common stock not exceeding 25c. per share per annum. Any further dividends during any year shall be at the same rate per share on all issued stock. The issued and outstanding class A and class B common stock has full voting powers. Convertible, share for share, into class B common stock at any time or in the event of call for redemption.

Listed.—Listed on the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

Data from Letter of Chas. J. Reuss, President of the Company.

Business.—Business was established in 1862 by Charles L. Centlivre, in Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1895 business was incorporated. During the period of prohibition the company engaged for a time in the manufacture of near beer and more recently the plant has been used for the manufacture of ice and cold storage.

It is stated by J. E. Siebel Sons' Co., Brewery Engineers and Consulting Chemists of Chicago, that the brewery will have an annual capacity of 130,000 barrels upon completion of the installation of additional equipment and necessary rehabilitation.

Earnings and Sales.—Based on 130,000 barrels annually at an estimated net profit at \$2.50 per barrel, earnings should cover dividend requirements on the class A common stock 6 1/4 times. Net earnings of only 39c. per barrel would be required to pay class A common stock dividends.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used for expansion, the installation of additional equipment and working capital. Upon completion of financing the company will receive \$425,000, of which \$174,620 is required for rehabilitation and additional equipment. The balance is required for cases, bottles, kegs, delivery equipment, payment of existing obligations and working capital. The company will have no bank loans, mortgages, or other obligations except current expenses.

Officers.—Louis A. Centlivre, Chairman; Charles J. Reuss, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.; Frank Centlivre, Vice-Pres.; Carl L. Centlivre, Treas., Fort Wayne; John L. Reuss, Sec., Kokomo, Ind.

Directors.—Louis A. Centlivre, Frank Centlivre, Carl L. Centlivre, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Paul W. Cleveland, Chicago, Ill.; Charles J. Reuss, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John L. Reuss, Kokomo, Ind.; Harry C. Watts, Chicago, Ill.

Pro-Forma Statement of Financial Condition as at June 23 1933.

Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash.....\$91,136	Accounts payable—trade.....\$5,393
Accounts and notes receivable... 8,423	Liability for outstanding ice coupons..... 323
Inventories..... 1,919	Accrued taxes payable..... 2,319
Notes receiv. due after one year. 15,000	Due to stockholders..... 373
Investments..... 4,261	Bonded improvement assessments payable..... 918
Plant and equipment..... 577,475	Net Worth—
Deferred and prepaid items..... 3,741	Class A stock..... 400,000
	Class B stock..... 110,000
	Paid in surplus..... 32,943
	Surplus by appraisal..... 149,685
Total.....\$701,955	Total.....\$701,955

Central States Life Insurance Co., St. Louis.—

Merger.—

Consolidation of the American National Assurance Co. and the Central States Life Insurance Co., both of St. Louis, was approved on June 27 by a special board composed of Joseph B. Thompson, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Missouri, and the insurance Commissioners of Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The name of the Central States Life Insurance Co. will be retained under terms of the merger. The new company will have a total of approximately \$113,000,000 of life insurance business in force. The Central States company had \$100,000,000 of this in force before the merger.

The consolidation contract, which was approved by the board, authorizes the two companies to withhold loans to policy holders or payment of cash surrender values for a period of three years. The board has authority to lift, or change this restriction at any time during the three-year period.

Henry Buttolph, St. Louis, will be President of the new company, and George Graham, also of St. Louis, Vice-President.—V. 136, p. 4465.

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1933.	1932.	Liabilities—	1933.	1932.
a Real est., bldgs., mach. & equip. \$1,677,798	\$1,947,419		Cumul. 7% pref. stock..... \$996,500	\$1,044,800	
Cash..... 354,650	362,321		d Pref. stock reser. 149,475		
Notes, accts., &c., receivable..... b1,524,632	1,378,356		e Common stock..... 2,000,000	2,536,814	
Inventories..... 1,072,992	1,323,152		Notes payable..... 225,000	350,000	
Other curr. assets..... 7,790	7,143		Accounts pay., &c. 726,818	505,691	
Treasury stock..... c84,788	1,462		Deferred liabilities..... 5,000		
Deferred assets..... 14,556			Surplus..... 652,080	607,697	
Deferred charges..... 17,667	35,149				
Total.....\$4,754,873	\$5,045,002		Total.....\$4,754,873	\$5,045,002	

a After depreciation. b After reserves. c At cost, 1,221 shares held for retirement under redemption fund agreement. d \$15 reserve on 9,965 shares for liquidating and redemption value. e Represented by 100,000 no-par shares.—V. 136, p. 4273.

Champion Shoe Machinery Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings

for Year Ended Dec. 31 1932.—

Profit from operations, after deducting repairs, maintenance and depreciation.....	\$120,897
Interest on bonds.....	58,766
Interest and finance charges and notes payable, &c.....	49,231
Amortization of bond discount and expense.....	15,716
Cash discounts allowed-net.....	15,760
Accounts written off and reserved, less recoveries-net.....	8,611
Provision for the difference between instalment account receivable value and inventory value of machines which may be repossessed or returned.....	134,588
Miscellaneous income.....	Cr393
Net loss for the year.....	\$154,380

—V. 134, p. 511.

Chanslor & Lyon Stores, Inc.—Earnings for Year

Ended Dec. 31 1932.—

Sales.....	\$2,828,132
Net loss for the year after all expenses and write-offs.....	254,567

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Cash.....	\$73,738	\$48,996	Notes payable.....	\$195,860	\$172,996
Short term bonds.....	41,618	64,635	Initial surplus.....	213,916	213,916
Notes & accts. recd. 346,284	624,347		Capital surplus.....	95,875	1,100,000
Due from officers & employees.....	13,545		x Capital stock.....	903,556	
Due from others.....	26,341				
Fixed assets.....	111,054	118,649			
Miscell. investm.....	3,500				
Deferred charges.....	18,184	30,581			
Inventories.....	561,028	794,704			
Total.....\$1,195,292	\$1,681,912		Total.....\$1,195,292	\$1,681,912	

x Represented by 13,523 shares of class A stock and 50,000 shares of class B stock both of no par value in 1932 (1931, 23,137 shares of class A stock and 50,000 shares of class B stock both of no par value).—V. 130, p. 4770.

Checker Cab Mfg. Corp.—New Directors.—

C. A. Weymouth and Harry P. Barrant have been elected directors. The certificate of incorporation was amended to allow for a reduction in the number of directors from 11 to 7.—V. 136, p. 3726.

Cherry-Burrell Corp.—Resumes Dividend.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. conv. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 25, to cover the May 1 1933 payment, action on which had been deferred. The last regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share was made on this issue on Feb. 1 1933.

For the eight months ended June 30 1933, the company had consolidated net profits of \$121,842 after depreciation, interest, inventory adjustment and Federal tax provision, according to President W. L. Cherry. This net is equal after deducting eight months' dividend requirements on 400 shares of 6% Sullivan Square Trust pref. stock to \$5.59 per share on 21,483 shares of 7% Cherry-Burrell pref. stock.

Whether or not pref. dividends will be continued in their regular order depends largely on how well sustained business remains, Mr. Cherry indicated.

Mr. Cherry said that charter provisions of the company do not permit disbursement out of surplus, which, at the present time, is small.

The company will report larger profits for the second and third quarters of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, said Mr. Cherry.

Sales and profits of the company staged a substantial recovery in the second and third periods of the current fiscal term, bringing consolidated net profit for the nine months ended July 31 to approximately \$162,000, Mr. Cherry said.

This is equal to more than 36 cents a share on 135,255 common shares after dividend requirements of 21,483 shares \$7 pref. stock for three quarters. The similar period of the preceding fiscal year ended with a consolidated net loss of \$9,807.

May sales were 3.5% over the corresponding 1932 month; June sales 22% and July sales are estimated at 26% above 1932. "There is a normal seasonal increase at this time of the year," Mr. Cherry pointed out, "but the gains established in the third quarter of this year are well over seasonal expectations."

March net was \$81,762 compared with \$21,345 in March 1932; April was \$49,999 against \$69,821; May, \$55,941 against \$27,529; June, \$103,674 against \$40,163, and July is estimated at \$40,000, comparing with consolidated net loss of \$8,895 in the corresponding 1932 month.

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30 last showed cash aggregating \$1,393,124, compared with \$1,036,648 reported a year earlier. Marketable securities and net receivables were slightly less, totaling \$22,127 and \$1,745,039, respectively, against \$127,695 and \$1,793,879. Inventory totaled \$1,653,159, compared with \$1,942,553.

Total current assets aggregated \$4,813,449 and current liabilities were \$370,574, a ratio of 13 to 1. This compares with \$4,900,775 current assets and \$397,561 current liabilities at the close of June 1932, a ratio slightly in excess of 12 to 1.—V. 136, p. 2980.

Chevrolet Motor Co.—Output Up.—

Production of new Chevrolet cars and trucks in June more than doubled output for the corresponding month last year and was the largest single month's production in two years, according to W. S. Knudsen, President and General Manager of Chevrolet Motor Co.

With a total output of 81,573 units, June compares with 36,142 units in June last year, and 68,535 units in May this year, previously the best month since June 1931, Mr. Knudsen said. June production, exceeding May is unusual in his company's experience, Mr. Knudsen added, since either April or May are normally peak months of the Chevrolet year.

The company's output from Jan. 1 to July 15 was 394,005 units, or more than were produced in the entire year 1932, it was announced on July 18. Output for the first six months of this year was 358,741 units, or only 35,264 less than in the 12 months of 1932.

The production schedule for July is more than 2½ times as large as in the same month of last year and calls for the largest July output since 1929.—V. 136, p. 4273.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.—Earnings.—

Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31 1932.

Profit and income from ordinary operations of parent company, after deducting all charges and expenses excepting depreciation and Federal income tax.....	\$347,233
Provision for depreciation.....	156,193
Provision for U. S. income tax.....	36,327
Net income.....	\$154,713
Previous surplus.....	990,516
Total surplus.....	\$1,145,229
Loss of foreign subsidiary companies.....	41,214
Total surplus at Dec. 31 1932.....	\$1,104,015

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1932.

Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash.....\$74,710	Accounts payable.....\$156,248
Time deposit..... 45,452	Miscellaneous accrued liabls. 71,400
Accounts receivable..... 359,455	Reserve for U. S. income tax..... 38,000
Inventories..... 396,649	Capital stock..... 899,410
Cash value of life ins. policies..... 22,172	Surplus..... 1,104,015
Tax anticipation warrants..... 3,646	
Due from Cooper-Stewart Engineering Co., Ltd..... 110,048	
Inv. & amounts due from wholly owned foreign subs. 479,730	
Land, bldgs., mach'y & equip. 716,708	
Deferred charges..... 60,502	
Total.....\$2,269,073	Total.....\$2,269,073

—V. 133, p. 4335.

Chicago Yellow Cab Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 318.

City Auto Stamping Co.—Earnings.—

Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31 1932.

Gross profit from sales, before deducting depreciation.....	\$154,087
Commercial & selling expenses.....	114,258
Profit from above.....	\$39,829
Revenue from scrap, interest, etc.....	26,333
Total profit before deducting depreciation.....	\$66,162
Depreciation charges.....	164,408
Loss transferred to surplus.....	\$98,247
Previous surplus.....	280,253
Contingent reserve restored to surplus.....	188,751
Adjustment of prior years' excessive depreciation.....	10,569
To restore U. S. Treasury certificates to cost from market value on Dec. 31 1931.....	25,297
Total surplus.....	\$406,623
Additional 1930 Federal income tax.....	487
Dividend paid (5 cents a share).....	18,750
Balance—Dec. 31 1932.....	\$387,387

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1932.

Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash.....\$142,070	Accounts payable—purchase & other creditors.....\$65,541
U. S. Treasury bonds & acrd. interest..... 254,413	Accrued items payable—payroll, taxes, &c..... 13,549
Cash surr. val. (life insurance)..... 43,311	Customers' deposit on die order..... 6,000
Accounts receivable..... 167,201	Reserve for dividends on stock..... 117
Inventories..... 49,640	Res. for losses, conting., &c..... 12,800
Sundry claims & items receiv..... 493,615	Capital stock.....x2,177,246
Deferred charges to operations..... 70,909	Surplus..... 387,387
Land, buildings, machinery, equipment, &c..... 1,441,481	
Total.....\$2,662,640	Total.....\$2,662,640

Notes.—On Sept. 2 1931, the Superintendent of Banks of the State of Ohio filed suits against the company, on behalf of the Security-Home Trust Co., to recover the sum of \$400,000, which it is alleged was illegally withdrawn from deposit accounts of the company. On Feb. 15 1932, the Trial Court rendered judgments in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$360,000. The amount of the withdrawals less dividends paid to creditors. These judgments were later affirmed by the Court of Appeals. At Dec. 31 1932, this litigation was pending in the Supreme Court on motions to review the lower court decisions. No provision has been made in the above balance sheet for any liability that may result from these suits.

The net worth as shown above is subject to a reduction for a reserve to cover losses that will be realized upon the final settlement of the aforementioned suit and upon the liquidation of claims and other items due the company.

x Represented by 375,000 shares no par value.—V. 136, p. 4465.

City Ice & Fuel Co.—To Erect Brewery.—

In line with its decision to enter the field of beer manufacture, this company, operating in 26 States and Canada, will erect a brewery in Miami, Fla., at a cost of about \$400,000 and with an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels.—V. 137, p. 495, 193.

City of New York Insurance Co.—Larger Dividend.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$5 per share on the capital stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15. A distribution of \$2.50 per share was made on Feb. 1 1933, while on Jan. 20 and April 15 1932 quarterly dividends of \$4 per share were paid.—V. 136, p. 2616.

Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co.—Registrar.—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed New York registrar for 800,000 shares of no par value capital stock.—V. 135, p. 3361

(D. L.) Clark Co.—Earnings.—
Calendar Years—
Net sales
Other income
Total income
Material and manufacturing costs
Other expenses
Net profit
Surplus Jan. 1 1931
Surplus adjustments (net)
Total surplus
Federal income tax for prior years
Dividends paid
Surplus by appreciation written off
Balance, surplus

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.
Assets—
Cash
Cash surr. value, life ins. policies
Accounts receiv
Inventories
Sinking fund
Investments
Land, bldg. & equipment
Dep'n closed bks.
Good-will
Organization exp.
Deferred charges
Total
Less reserve for depreciation of \$745,117 in 1932 (\$645,572 in 1931).

Coca-Cola International Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30, see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30.
Assets—
Cash
Com. stk. Coca-Cola Co.
Class A Coca-Cola Co.
Total
Represented by 115,236 no par shares in 1933 and 120,248 in 1932.
Represented by 206,054 no par shares in 1933 and 209,205 in 1932.

Coleman Lamp & Stove Co.—Earnings.—

Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31 1932.
Gross profit from operations
Selling general and administrative expenses
Other deductions
Provision for Federal and Dominion income taxes
Loss after taxes
Other income
Net profit for the year

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1932.
Assets—
Cash
Canadian Government bonds
Customers notes & accnts. rec.
Inventories
Cash value of life insurance
Other assets
Land, bldgs., mach. & equip
Deferred assets
Total
Represented by 100,000 shares of no par value.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2980.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.—Earnings.—
Years Ended Jan. 1—
Net profits after deprec. and taxes
Dividends
Deficit
Before charging reserve for contingencies amounting to \$100,000.

Comparative Balance Sheet Jan. 1.
Assets—
Real estate, bldgs., machinery, & equip.
Inventories
Accts. & notes rec.
Cash & investm'ts.
Deferred charges
Total
Represented by 2,000,075 shares of \$100.00 par value.

Columbia Pictures Corp.—Announces Largest Production Budget.—

Jack Cohn, Vice-President, on July 4 announced the most elaborate program ever undertaken by the company, for the season 1933-34, which will be brought to the screen with an additional outlay of capital, increasing by far any production budget appropriated by this organization in the past.

Commonwealth Investment Co.—Organized.—

The company, a new general management investment trust, has been organized under the sponsorship of the North American Investment Corp. Company's office, 2501 Russ Building, San Francisco, Calif.

deposit at interest, so that the principal may be protected at times when full participation in corporation securities is not deemed advisable. From time to time it will be the policy of the company to transfer invested funds from one security to another whenever it is thought the change will result in increased dividends or interest, greater possibility of appreciation of capital, or the enhancement of the quality of the investment.

Supervision.—The active handling of the company's funds is in charge of a staff maintained since 1925 by North American Investment Corp., whose only function has been that of investment management.

Capitalization.—Authorized capital consists of 1,500,000 shares (par \$1) each, all of one class and all having equal voting rights.

Marketability.—An active market is maintained by the company in its own shares. Upon request of any shareholder the company purchases its shares for cash at the liquidating value of such shares, but only out of surplus.

Price.—The present offering price of the capital stock is based on the current liquidating value of all the assets of the company, plus a 7% premium thereof, and is adjusted daily in accordance with changes in the market price of the securities owned.

Columbia River Longview Bridge Co.—Earnings.—
Years Ended March 31—
Operating revenue
Operating expenses
Non-operating expenses
Depreciation
Interest & amortization of deferred interest
Loss for the year

—V. 136, p. 2980.

Balance Sheet March 31 1933.
Assets—
Capital assets
Cash
Accounts receivable
Deposit with fiscal agent for redemp. of 117 mgt. bonds
Organization expenses
Deferred charges
Deficit
Total
Represented by 1,000,000 shares of \$1.00 par value.

—V. 136, p. 2980.

Congoleum-Nairn Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

A. W. Hawkes, President, says in part:

Cash and U. S. Government and short-term State, county and municipal securities on June 30 1933, amounted to \$10,840,579. Investments in other securities amounted to \$745,788. The total market value of all securities owned on June 30 1933, was in excess of the values carried in the balance sheet.

On Dec. 31 1932, directors decided to write down the item of goodwill, trade-marks, patents, processes, &c., to \$1, thereby eliminating \$1,000,863 from the asset side of the statement. Concurrently, directors set aside \$3,000,000 from surplus into a contingent reserve fund due to the uncertainties of the general business outlook.

This company has consistently maintained its policy of investing funds only in U. S. Government and short-term State, county and municipal bonds, all approved as investments for savings banks, and also in its own securities. Since the inauguration of this policy, the company has acquired in the open market 466,675 common shares which is 28.4% of the then outstanding 1,641,026 common shares.

The unsettled business and economic conditions existing in the United States and throughout the world during the first three months of 1933, were probably as difficult as those encountered during any similar period in the history of our country.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30.
Assets—
Land, bldgs. & equipment
Cash
Notes & accts. rec.
Inventories
Sundry debtors
U. S. Govt. & mun. securities
Treas. stock (cost)
Investments
Constr. in progress
Good-will & trade marks
Deferred debits
Total
Represented by 1,390,000 shares of no par value.

—V. 136, p. 1380.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Production—
Period—
Lead (tons)
Zinc (tons)
Copper (tons)
Gold (ounces)
Silver (ounces)

—V. 136, p. 4465.

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc.—Earnings.—
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2980.

Consolidated Coppermines Corp.—Earnings.—
Calendar Years— 1932. 1931. 1930.
Copper produced (lbs.) 7,685,620 15,075,605 32,612,203

Assets— 1932. 1931.
x Prop. & equip'm't 7,233,320 7,327,937
Def'd develop'm't. 5,650,305 5,431,239

Construction Materials Corp.—Earnings.—
Calendar Years— 1932. 1931. 1930. 1929.
Gross profit \$306,218 \$952,543 \$1,102,468 \$1,660,446

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.
Assets— 1932. 1931.
Cash \$46,632 208,224
Due from City of Chicago 864,542

Consumers Brewing Co., Warwick, R. I.—Stock Offered.—
Goddard & Co., Inc., New York, will market a new issue of 59,000 shares of \$1 par common stock at \$7.50 a share "as a speculation."

The company is headed by Paul Castiglioni as President, who in a letter to the bankers describing the company says the proceeds from the sale of this stock will be used for additions, improvements and equipment, to provide working capital and for general corporate purposes.

Continental Baking Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 11 and 26 weeks ended July 1 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Continental Can Co., Inc.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

President Huffman states: "The upward trend in share earnings since the 12-month earnings report at this same time last year is decidedly encouraging. The increase in earnings from \$2.84 per share reported for the 12 months ending March 31 1933, to \$3.13 a share shown for similar period ending June 30 1933, reflects the recent improvement in both hour packers and general can division."—V. 137, p. 495.

Copeland Products, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—
Period End. Oct. 31— 12 Mos. '32. 12 Mos. '31. 12 Mos. '30. 10 Mos. '29.
Net sales \$3,582,879 \$4,991,243 \$4,209,189 \$3,044,394

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31.
Assets— 1932. 1931.
Cash \$68,724 \$167,733
a Notes & accts. rec 356,995 431,271

Corn Products Refining Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3169.

Cosden Oil Co.—Removed from List.—
The New York Curb Exchange has removed from the list the preferred stock (par \$100) and the common stock (no par).—V. 137, p. 496.

Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd.—Earnings.—
Calendar Years— 1932. 1931. 1930. 1929.
Net profit \$2,288 \$52,727 \$107,754 \$236,800

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.
Assets— 1932. 1931.
Cash & call loans \$107,958 \$169,496
Accts. receivable 132,386 156,196

Courtauld's, Ltd.—Larger Interim Dividend.—
An interim dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the ordinary stock, tax free. This compares with an interim dividend of 1 1/4% paid a year ago and a final dividend of 2 3/4% early this year, or a total of 4% for the year 1932, as against 5% paid for the year 1931 and 6% for the year 1930.

Merger negotiations between this company and the British Enka Artificioal Silk Co. have been broken off, according to a dispatch from Manchester, England. In an official statement issued by the latter, it is stated that the directors have been notified by the Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie (AKU) that in view of the present unsettled conditions it has been agreed to suspend for the time being the joint negotiations.—V. 136, p. 1206.

Croft Brewing Co.—Acquires Control of Bismarck Brewing.—
The company has concluded arrangements which will enable it to acquire 60% of the capital stock of the Bismarck Brewing Co. of Baltimore, which will be organized to own the plant, trade-marks and goodwill of the Standard Brewery, Inc., of Baltimore, according to an announcement being made July 17 by R. P. Bischoff, President of the Croft Co.

The brewery being acquired was established in the early '60s and has been recently modernized. It will be ready for operation within a few weeks, with an estimated capacity of 150,000 barrels annually. In addition to its main plant, the brewery has large storage capacity deep underground in a series of vaulted tunnels, providing facilities for aging its product at a low refrigerating cost.

Crown Overall Mfg. Co., Cincinnati.—Recapitalization.

At the special stockholders' meeting held in June, the recapitalization plan recently advanced by the directors, in conjunction with several large holders of preferred stock, was adopted.

Crown Willamette Paper Co. (& Subs.). Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930. Rows include Operating profit, Depreciation, Interest, U. S. and Can. Inc. taxes, etc.

Earnings per sh. on combined \$7 1st pref. and \$6 2d pref. stocks. Nil \$9.27 \$7.85 \$14.45

* Includes \$182,643 profit on companies' own bonds purchased for redemption.

Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30.

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930. Rows include Assets (Timberlands, Bldgs., Cash, etc.) and Liabilities (Cap. stk., Bonds, etc.).

Total 64,239,844 67,396,991 Total 64,239,844 67,396,991

Cutler-Hammer, Inc.—Corrected Shipment Figures.—

Table with columns for 1933-Quar., 1932, 1933-6 Mos., 1932. Rows include Shipments.

Darby Petroleum Corp.—Admitted to List.

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the new common stock (par \$5), issuable, share for share, in exchange for old common stock (no par).—V. 136, p. 4094.

Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.—Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31 1932.—

Table with columns for 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Assets (Cash, Notes, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, etc.).

Total \$2,992,671 Total \$2,992,671

De Forest Radio Co.—Purchases Jenkins Television.—

See Jenkins Television Corp. below.—V. 136, p. 2250.

Dennison Manufacturing Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Earnings, Depreciation, Net income, etc.

Detroit International Bridge Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1932, 1931, 1930. Rows include Calendar Years, Gross revenue from tolls, Operating & administrative expense, etc.

Total \$19,743,584 Total \$19,743,584

Devoe & Reynolds Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930. Rows include Assets (Real est., equip., etc.) and Liabilities (1st pref. stock, etc.).

Dexter Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1932, 1931, 1930. Rows include Calendar Years, Net sales, Cost of sales, etc.

Net income—loss \$40,070 Nil \$38,310 \$167,715

Table with columns for 1932, 1931. Rows include Assets (Cash, Marketable bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, etc.).

Total \$649,434 \$785,749 Total \$649,434 \$785,749

Di Giorgio Fruit Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Calendar Years, Gross profit from oper., Admin., sell. & gen. exps., etc.

Profit for year—def \$445,231 def \$549,326 \$362,166 \$696,916

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns for 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929. Rows include Assets (Cash, Accts. rec., etc.) and Liabilities (Notes payable, etc.).

Total 20,632,354 21,077,583 Total 20,632,354 21,077,583

Dolphin Paint & Varnish Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1932, 1931. Rows include Calendar Years, Net profit after Federal taxes, Surplus, etc.

Total surplus \$162,832 \$222,264

Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns for 1932, 1931. Rows include Assets (Cash, Market securities, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts and items payable, etc.).

Total \$121,841 \$161,242 Total \$121,841 \$161,242

Dome Mines Ltd.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 319.

Dominguez Oil Fields Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1932, 1931. Rows include Revenue from production, Operating, administrative & development expenses, etc.

Total income \$1,277,117

Balance, Dec. 31 1932 \$1,519,335

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31 1932.

Assets—Cash, Accounts receivable, Stocks of crude oil, Properties, plant & equipm't, Deferred charges. Liabilities—Federal income tax payable, Other accounts payable, Div. payable Jan. 3 1933, Stock of Burnham Expl. Co., Capital stock, Surplus.

Draper Corp.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.—

Assets—Real estate, Mach'y and tools, Office furn., &c., Inventories, Mill stocks & miscellaneous secur., Cash, Receivables, Government secur., Patents, Accrued interest, Treasury stock. Liabilities—Accounts payable, Tax reserve, Other reserves, Capital and surplus.

Drug, Inc.—Response of Stockholders to Proposed Segregation Plan Satisfactory.—

Louis K. Liggett (Chairman), George M. Gales (Vice-Chairman), A. H. Diebold (President), W. E. Weiss (Vice-President and General Manager) and E. I. McClintock (Secretary) have been named to receive and vote the proxies of stockholders at the special meeting called for Aug. 7 to take action on the proposed dissolution of this company and the segregation of its properties into five new independent corporations.

Makes Public Earnings of Constituent Companies Under Segregation Plan.—

In connection with the proposed segregation plan of this corporation and the re-establishment of its five principal operating subsidiaries as independent companies, Drug, Inc., has prepared a schedule showing for the first time the earnings contributed by the constituent companies for the year 1932 and the equivalent earnings per share on the proposed capitalization of each company which will result from consummation of the plan.

Table showing Net Profits, Stock to Be Outstanding, and Earnings per Share for Sterling Products (Inc.), Bristol-Myers Co. and Mum Mfg. Co., Inc., Vick Chemical Co., Life Savers, Inc and Pine Bros., Inc., and United Drug Co.

The principal items in the separate balance sheets of the subsidiary companies, as of Dec. 31 1932, adjusted to give effect to the proposed allocation of assets, are as follows:

Table showing Earnings for Dumbarton Bridge Co. for Calendar Years 1932, 1931, 1930, and 1929, categorized by Tolls, Operating expenses, Gen. & admin. expense, Interest & amortiz. on bonds, Other income, Depreciation, Bond int. & exp., and Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes.

Table showing Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 for Dumbarton Bridge Co. for 1932 and 1931, categorized by Assets and Liabilities.

Dunhill International, Inc.—To Change Capital.—The stockholders will vote Aug. 7 on changing the authorized capital stock from 20,000 shares of pref. stock, par \$100, and 200,000 shares of common stock of no par value to 160,000 shares of common stock, par \$1 per share each present share of common stock to be exchangeable for one new share.—V. 137, p. 497.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co.—Earnings.—The preliminary financial statement for the quarter ended on June 30 shows earnings of 68 cents a share for the common stock. This figure which includes dividends from its General Motors investment equivalent to 23 cents on each share of Du Pont common, compares with 35 cents a share in the first quarter of this year.

Engineers Exploration & Mining Corp.—Stock Offered.

Details concerning the offering of 240,000 shares of \$1 par value capital stock of the corporation, which is one of the new important enterprises of John Hays Hammond, widely-known mining engineer, were made known this week. This is the first time the public has been offered an interest in any of Mr. Hammond's enterprises. Hammons & Co., Inc., will place the stock on the market at a price of \$5 per share. The company has no bonds or preferred stock or any indebtedness. Upon completion of the financing it will have a substantial cash working capital.

Equity Corporation.—Semi-Annual Report.—

David M. Milton, President, in report to stockholders July 13 states in substance: During the three months ended June 30 1933 the corporation has continued to accept, in exchange for its own preferred and common stock, the securities of Yosemite Holding Corp., Chain & General Equities, Inc., and Allied General Corp. Invitations to the stockholders of Interstate Equities Corp. were initiated on June 8 1933.

Table showing % Owned by Equity Corp. Directly or Indirectly for Yosemite Holding Corp., Common stock, Warrants, Chain & General Equities, Inc., Interstate Equities Corp., Allied General Corp., Class A stock, and Common stock.

The security holdings of the Equity Corp. as of June 30 1933 consisted exclusively of stock in controlled companies. Outside of these holdings its assets consisted principally of cash and amounted to \$92,439 after deducting all liabilities.

The combined statement of assets and liabilities of the Equity Corp. and the four controlled companies enumerated above indicates that, on the basis of the asset values attributable to the various classes of securities owned by it, assets per share of issued and to be issued preferred stock of corporation as of June 30 1933 were \$75.46 and assets per share of common stock were approximately 25 cents, after deducting \$50 per share of preferred stock (value in liquidation) and after deducting accrued and unpaid dividends on preferred stock issued and outstanding on that date.

In May 1933 Interstate Equities Corp. purchased 75% of the capital stock of American Colony Insurance Co. and 66% of the capital stock of Colonial States Fire Insurance Co., with which Majestic Fire Insurance Co. of New York is now being merged. American Colony Insurance Co. also owns 94% of the capital stock of American Merchant Marine Insurance Co. The insurance liabilities of these companies have been very largely reinsured and they are accordingly now being operated primarily as investment companies.

Since June 30 1933 the Equity Corp. has organized a syndicate in which certain of its controlled and affiliated companies have subscribed \$1,150,000 for the purpose of acquiring through a controlled corporation a substantial stock interest in United Founders Corp.

Table showing Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 1933, categorized by Assets (Cash, Marketable securities, Stocks, Miscellaneous securities, Investments) and Liabilities (Loan payable, Accounts payable, Excess of assets over liabilities).

Table showing Capital stocks outstanding in hands of public to which above \$7,470,086 is applicable, categorized by Pref. stks. of contr. cos., Allied General Corp., Chain & General Equities, Inc., Interstate Equities Corp., Yosemite Hold. Corp., and Commonstock of 10c. par val.

Note.—Certain of the companies whose assets are combined in the above statement have agreed to subscribe \$700,000 to a syndicate for the acquisition of shares of United Founders Corp. 100,000 shares of Interstate Equities Corp. common stock, owned by Chain & General Equities, Inc., are under option to net not less than \$2 per share on or before Sept. 29 1933.

Acquires Large Interest in Small Trust.—

The Equity Corp. has acquired a large interest in Bankers Investment Trust of America, which was organized in 1927 under Pennsylvania laws as an investment trust and operates under a declaration of trust authorized by the Pennsylvania Securities Commission. The Equity Corp., besides a 33% interest in the common stock of Bankers, also holds 22% of the debenture stock, which has preference as to assets and 60 cents annual cumulative dividends over the common stock.—V. 137, p. 497, 319.

English Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table showing earnings for English Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd. for 1932, 1931, 1930, and 1929. Includes items like Profits for year, Prov. for depreciation, Divs. on class A stock, and Balance—deficit.

Including Subsidiary, Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Co., Ltd. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets: 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929. Liabilities: 1932, 1931. Includes Cash, Guar. investment, Investments, Accts. receivable, etc.

Total—\$3,012,001 \$3,241,228 Total—\$3,012,001 \$3,241,228

Fairchild Aviation Corp.—Exchange Offer.—

President Sherman M. Fairchild on July 17 announced an offer to all holders of dividend warrants permitting exchange of the warrants for options to buy common stock of the company at its book value.

Federal Compress & Warehouse Co.—Balance Sheet May 31 1933.—

Balance Sheet for Federal Compress & Warehouse Co. as of May 31, 1933. Assets and Liabilities.

Ferro Enamel Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 498.

15 West 81st St. Apartment Bldg.—Depositary.—

The Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York has been appointed depositary for the independent bondholders' committee for \$2,500,000 of 15 West 81st St. Apartment Building 1st mtge. fee 6% sinking fund bond certificates dated Feb. 25 1933.—V. 136, p. 2618.

Finance Co. of America at Baltimore.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30, see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 1023.

First National Stores, Inc.—Sales Higher.—

Five Weeks Ended July 1— 1933. 1932. Increase. Sales—\$10,288,498 \$9,833,433 \$455,065

Fisk Rubber Co.—Bonds to Go Off List.—

The 1st mtge. 20-year 8% sinking fund gold bonds, due Sept. 1 1941, will be stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange on July 31 next.—V. 137, p. 498.

Fontenelle Brewing Co., Omaha, Neb.—Stock Offered.—

Drum & Co., Chicago, are offering 150,000 shares conv. preference stock (\$2 par value).

Transfer Agent: Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago. Registrar: City National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago.

Data from Letter of Philip H. Shaffner, Pres. of Company.

History and Business.—The predecessor business of the company was established as the Willow Springs Brewing Co. in 1900. The present company, incorporated in Delaware, June 17 1933, has acquired through the issuance of its common stock, all of the properties of the former Willow Springs Brewing Co., located at Omaha, Neb.

Sales and Profits.—

Distribution of company's products will be materially facilitated and stabilized through franchises being granted licensed dealers and distributors.

Based upon an estimated annual net profit of \$2.50 per barrel (believed to be conservative) on a 100,000-barrel production, pref. stock dividend requirements would be covered more than eight times.

Capitalization.—

Convertible pref. stock (\$2 par) 150,000 shs. Authorized. 150,000 shs. Common stock (\$1 par) 300,000 shs. Outstanding. 150,000 shs.

Convertible Preference Stock is convertible at the holders' option, share for share into common stock at any time.

Common Stock, not reserved for conversion of the pref. shares, has been issued to the former owners of the property in payment thereof; in consideration of loans made to and obtained for the company to start the rehabilitation of the property; for the services of directors and officers; for services in organizing the company, 10,000 shares will be transferred to Drum & Co. by present stockholders for underwriting and distributing this convertible pref. stock.

Purpose.—Proceeds from the sale of these pref. shares are to be used for rehabilitating and reconditioning the plant and equipment, for new construction, for purchasing bottles, cases and barrels, for the retirement of assumed liabilities, and for additional working capital.

Funds obtained through the issuance of these shares will be released only upon the joint order of the Fontenelle Brewing Co. and Drum & Co. as follows: (1) \$83,000 for new construction, new equipment and rehabilitation work; (2) \$60,000 for bottles, cases and barrels; (3) \$97,000 for cash and other working capital requirements.

Officers.—Philip H. Shaffner, Pres., Chicago; John G. McConnell, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Omaha, Neb.; E. M. Brown, Sec.-Treas., Chicago. Directors: Leo B. Bozell, Omaha, Neb.; Robert A. Drum, Chicago; John G. McConnell, Omaha, Neb.; Earl W. Myers, Clinton, Iowa; Sam W. Reynolds, Omaha, Neb.; Charles Shaffner, Chicago; Allan A. Tukey, Omaha, Neb.

The officers and directors own a total of 114,625 shares of the common stock outstanding.

Drum & Co. have contracted to purchase 150,000 pref. shares herein offered, at \$1.60 per share net to the company. Drum & Co. are to pay all sales expenses, advertising and dealers' and salesmen's commissions. In consideration therefore Drum & Co. will receive as additional compensation 10,000 shares of common stock from present stockholders.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet June 29 1933.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet June 29 1933. Assets and Liabilities. Total—\$507,514

Foods, Incorporated.—Formed.—

Foods Incorporated, a new company formed by L. R. Wasey, Chairman of the board of directors of Erwin, Wasey & Co., Inc., and E. E. Taylor, formerly Executive Vice-Pres. of General Foods Corp., will take over (1) the Bahama Isles Foods Corp., makers of Konktaal, although this latter corporation will continue as a manufacturing unit with a factory in Miami, Fla., (2) the recently acquired interest in the Smithfield Ham & Products Co., Inc., with plants at Smithfield, Va.; and (3) will acquire other high-grade food specialties.

L. R. Wasey is Chairman of the board, and the officers are: E. E. Taylor, President; J. C. Sprigg, Jr., Vice-President; Wilbur J. Myers, Secretary and Treasurer and A. G. Van Utt, Asst. Secretary and Treasury.

Fort Worth (Tex.) Stock Yards Co.—Larger Dividend.—

A quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents per share has been declared on the common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 22. In each of the three preceding quarters a distribution of 25 cents per share was made on this issue, as against 37 1/2 cents per share a year ago and quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share previously.—V. 135, p. 3004.

Fox Film Corp.—Change in Capitalization Approved.—

The stockholders at an adjourned meeting held yesterday, July 21, approved a reduction in the outstanding class A and class B stock, through the exchange of one new share for each six shares held. (See details in V. 136, p. 4468.)

Another meeting will be held to-day, July 22, for the purpose of increasing the authorized no par class A stock to 2,800,000 shares and approving a proposal to offer at \$18.90 per share five shares of new no par class A stock for each share of class A and class B stock held.—V. 137, p. 319.

(Geo. A.) Fuller & Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Consolidated Comparative Balance Sheet.

Consolidated Comparative Balance Sheet. Assets: Jan. 30'33, Dec. 31'32. Liabilities: June 30'33, Dec. 31'32. Includes Cash, Work compl., Inventories, etc.

Total—12,043,446 13,212,257 Total—12,043,446 13,212,257 x Represented by 30,000 shares of no par value.—V. 136, p. 2804.

Gabriel Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six month ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 148.

Gambrinus Cooperage Works, Louisville, Ky.—Stock Offered.—

Dunlap Wakefield & Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky., are offering at \$1.20 per share 100,000 shares class A common stock. Stock is offered as a speculation.

Application will be made to list this stock on the Louisville Stock Exchange. Transfer agent and registrar, Liberty Bank & Trust Co., Louisville, Ky.

Class A common stock shall be entitled to receive payment of dividends at the annual rate of 10 cents per annum in any quarterly period at the discretion of the board of directors when such dividends have been earned. If payment of dividends at annual rate of 10 cents per share on the class A common stock is made, the class B common stock shall be entitled to receive a like amount, or so much thereof as the earnings of the corporation may justify, in the discretion of the board of directors.

Capitalization.—

Class A common stock (\$1 par) 100,000 shs. Authorized. 100,000 shs. Class B common stock (\$0.50 par) 75,000 shs. Outstanding. 75,000 shs.

Data from Letter of Philip Sengel, President of the Company.

History and Business.—A Kentucky corporation organized June 16 1933. Company has been formed to acquire the entire assets of the Gambrinus Cooperage Works' plant, Philip Sengel & Son, sole proprietors, engaged in the manufacture of all types of cooperage, which was founded in Louisville, Ky. in 1880 by the present owners. The present company has been engaged in the continuous manufacture of all types of cooperage since 1880 at its present location.

Capacity.—The company is one of the largest south of the Ohio River, specializing in all types of tight and slack cooperage. Upon installation of new machinery which will take the place of the old hand-method of manufacture, it will be equipped to produce approximately 10,000 packages a month, consisting of barrels, half-barrels, kegs and quarter kegs, or 100,000 barrels a year, allowing for seasonably smaller winter sales. Without additional equipment, but by use of extra shifts, this capacity can be doubled and even tripled if necessary.

Sales and Prospects.—There is a serious shortage at present of wooden kegs. It is estimated that from 17,000,000 to 19,000,000 wooden kegs were in use before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, and that there are now less than 1,000,000 kegs available in the United States. The company is already experiencing broad inquiry for its product and the indicated early repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will enable the company to resume the manufacture of Bourbon whiskey barrels, as well as cooperage for wine, oils and food products. The plant is so designed to carry on all lines of manufacture at capacity, without interference.

Earnings from these additional sources should add materially to the company's profits. It is conservatively estimated that on sales of 100,000 barrels per annum, net profits should be not less than \$150,000, or 15 times the initial dividend requirements of the class A stock, being approximately \$1 a share on the entire capitalization.

Officers.—Pres., Philip Sengel; Vice-Pres., F. Joseph Herrmann; Sec.-Treas., George F. Sengel.

Directors.—Philip Sengel, F. Joseph Herrmann, George F. Sengel, Charles H. Dungan, Dunlap Wakefield.

General American Transportation Corp.—Acquires Large Liquid Storage Terminal.

Acquisition of one of the largest liquid storage terminals on the Atlantic Seaboard by the above corporation was announced on July 15 by President Lester N. Selig.

The announcement further goes on to say: The terminal has been used in the past primarily for the storage of gasoline, naphtha, and gas oils brought there by tank steamers in the coastwise or trans-Atlantic trade.

This acquisition marks an important step by General American in extending its terminal facilities to the Atlantic Seaboard. The property will be developed along the lines of the General American Terminal at Goodhope, La., in the Port of New Orleans, which the company has operated for the last eight years.

Terminal activities are carried on through the General American Tank Storage & Terminal Co., which operates four public terminals, located at Carteret, N. J., Goodhope, La., Avondale, La., and Westwego, La.

Because the terminal was operating practically to capacity early this year, the Avondale and Westwego plants were taken over several months ago. Officials of the company anticipate that more than 1,000,000 gallons will flow through the four terminals during 1933.

The terminal company is one of the subsidiaries that go to make up the General American Transportation Corp., builders of all types of railroad freight cars and operators of the world's largest private car line, including refrigerator, milk, stock and tank cars.

"Acquisition of the Carteret terminal is an additional step in the diversification of our activities," said Mr. Selig. "Our terminal business has been of steadily increasing importance and for some time we have desired to extend these facilities to the Atlantic Seaboard."

"At our terminals we handle bulk liquids of all kinds. Tank steamers from every part of the world transfer their cargoes there for storage and transshipment to various sections of the United States. The terminals also serve as a concentration point for American products to be exported."

General American's diversification program has led to the development of many new types of special railroad freight cars. Its latest contribution was the Dry-Flo car, a self-unloading carrier which transports granular materials in much the same fashion the ordinary tank car handles liquids.

Receives Order.

The Du Pont company has placed an order with the above corporation for six special tank cars to carry metallic sodium. It will be the first time this chemical, a true metal of wax-like consistency, has been shipped in tank cars.

The car tanks will be made of low-carbon steel and mounted on extra heavy trucks with passenger-car wheels. The six cars are now being built in General American's shops at Sharon, Pa.—V. 137, p. 499, 148.

General Baking Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 13 and 26 weeks ended July 1 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4278.

General Electric Co.—Earnings, &c.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4279.

General Electric Co. (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft), Germany.—Debt Interest Not Paid.

Notice having been received that the interest due July 15 1933, on the 20-year sinking fund 7% gold debentures, due 1945, is not being paid, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange ruled that beginning July 15 1933, and until further notice the said debentures shall be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery must carry the July 15 1933, and subsequent coupons.—V. 136, p. 3545.

General Foods Corp.—Larger Distribution.—The directors on July 18 declared a quarterly dividend of 45 cents per share on the no par common stock, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 1. This compares with 40 cents per share paid on May 15 last, 50 cents per share in each of the three preceding quarters and 75 cents per share previously.

The following statement was issued by President C. M. Chester:

Sales of package units of General Foods products show an increase of 11% for the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of 1932.

June sales by units this year were 14% ahead of June last year. Sales improvement has been noted not only in this country but also in Canada and in overseas countries.

While sales are ahead of last year, both in unit and dollar volume, earnings are slightly lower due to price recessions during the past year. Estimated earnings for the second quarter are close to 60 cents a share compared with 66 cents in the second quarter of last year.—V. 136, p. 3728.

General Household Utilities Co., Chicago.—Consol.

See United States Radio & Television Corp. below. The Chicago Stock Exchange has admitted to list 146,850 shares of common stock (no par).

General Investment Corp.—New Name, &c.

See Public Utility Corp. of America below.

General Investors Trust.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Rows include Cash, Investments, Accr. int. on bonds, Capital stock, Undistributed income, Prov. for taxes, &c.

—V. 136, p. 667.

General Machinery Corp.—Earnings.

Calendar Years— Net loss after deprec. int. & taxes... \$100,355 \$103,808 prof \$683,972

Sbs. of com. stk. outstanding (no par)... 201,500 201,500 200,000

Earnings per share... Nil Nil \$2.55

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Rows include Cash on hand & sec, U. S. Govt. secur., Notes & accts. rec., Inventories, Def. chgs. prepaid, Insurance, &c., Investments, Fixed assets.

Total... \$5,140,598 \$7,231,762 Total... \$5,140,598 \$7,231,762

A After depreciation and write-offs of \$5,581,516.—V. 135, p. 636.

General Motors Corp.—Frigidaire Sales Gained in June.

Exceptional improvement in sales volume of all three of its divisions, household, commercial and air conditioning, was reported on July 18 by

Frigidaire Corp., a subsidiary, for June in comparison with June 1932 and May of this year.

The improvement is national in its scope and only a few of the 44 districts of the company failed to produce increased volume, according to Vice-President H. W. Newell.

Contrary to normal seasonal volume, Mr. Newell said, dollar volume of household sales in June has shown an increase over May, the month in which peak volume has been reached in former years.

The company's commercial refrigeration sales showed an excellent upturn, reflecting the way in which retail merchants are beginning to purchase long-needed equipment and indicating a development of modernization programs by store owners and operators, Mr. Newell said.

The sales districts that embody Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, western Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, southern Illinois, northwestern Wisconsin, Montana and Idaho had the largest gain, 67.7% in overall business.

Western New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana showed an average gain of 53.5%, as did the region made up of Texas, western Tennessee, eastern Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The Pacific Coast region that includes California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Utah and Nevada registered a 27.1% gain in business.

Metroplitan Chicago, northern Illinois, central and southern Wisconsin and eastern Iowa reported a 14.3% increase.

The South, embracing Georgia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Alabama, had a gain of 13%.

The fact that buying is increasing as the refrigeration and air conditioning industry enters the midsummer months is significant of the improvement in the mental attitude and morale of the public, Mr. Newell said.

"We believe his summary business drive reflects Frigidaire's determination to do everything within its power to keep business on the road upward in accordance with the desire of the Government that individual industries sell more products so that more money may be spent in payrolls and more men kept at work." Mr. Newell said.—V. 137, p. 490, 148.

General Public Service Corp.—Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Rows include Common stocks, Preferred stocks, Bonds, U. S. Govt. sec., Other investment, Cash, Interest and accts., Receivable, Unadjusted debits.

Total... \$9,655,563 \$9,633,388 Total... \$9,655,563 \$9,633,388

a The market value of investments, June 30 1933 was \$9,278,786 and June 30 1932 was \$5,047,521. b Represented by: 24,640 shares \$6 dividend preferred and 280 shares \$5.50 dividend preferred of no par value. c Represented by: 669,249 shares common stock (1932, 669,135 shares) of no par value.—V. 137, p. 499.

Gladding McBean & Co.—Earnings.

Operations for 1932 resulted in a net deficit of \$601,992 after all charges, including provision for depreciation and depletion in the amount of \$252,291 and after inventory write-downs of \$286,608. The deficit also includes the sum of \$115,943 (of which \$52,220 is depreciation) charged to plant shut-down expense.

Sales in 1932 amounted to 26.3% of the average for the five-year period 1925 to 1929 incl., as against 40.4% for 1931 and 64.3% for 1930.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Rows include Property, Investments, Cap. stock of San Joaquin Mat. Co., Cash, Accts. & notes rec., Inventories, Deferred charges.

Total... \$8,285,574 \$8,988,134 Total... \$8,285,574 \$8,988,134

x Represented by 220,765 no par shares in 1932 (1931, 226,982 shares) of no par value.—V. 135, p. 138.

Glidden Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for month and 8 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 321.

Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.—Company Applies to Court for Writ to Regain Property Now Held by State—Asserting it is Solvent.—See "Chronicle," July 15, p. 421—V. 136, p. 4097.

Gorton Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd.—Earnings.

Years Ended March 31— 1933. 1932. 1931. 1930. 1929. 1928. Sales (000 omitted)... \$2,059 \$2,417 \$3,461 \$4,066 \$3,650 \$3,602

Surplus (000 omitted)... 436 711 945 943 850 750

Dividends per share... \$2.00 \$2.75 \$4 \$4 \$4 \$1.08

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31.

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Rows include Cash, U. S. cft. of indebt., Notes & accts. rec., Mds. & supplcs., a Vessels, b Plant & equip'm't, Sundry assets.

Total... \$1,994,253 \$2,090,836 Total... \$1,994,253 \$2,090,836

a After depreciation of \$215,718 in 1933 (1932, \$191,975). b After depreciation of \$268,174 in 1933 (1932, \$233,515). c Represented by 37,641 shares of no par value in 1933 (1932, 37,641 shares of no par).—V. 135, p. 138.

Graham-Paige Motors Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 499.

Grunow Corp., Chicago.—Merger Approved.

See United States Radio & Television Corp. below.

Gulf States Steel Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2805.

(M. A.) Hanna Co.—Successor Trustee.

The National City Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed trustee of an issue of 10-year 6% sinking fund gold debentures, dated Aug. 1 1924, to succeed the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland.—V. 137, p. 149.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 149.

Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.—Earnings.

The company earned a net profit of \$137,283 in the first five months of 1933. It was revealed July 17, at the annual meeting of stockholders. The company's bank loans have been completely liquidated. Reserves as of May 31 were \$4,214,827, with cash on hand of \$667,678.—V. 136, p. 3547.

Hayes Body Corp.—Subscription Agent.

The Manufacturers Trust Co. has been appointed warrant agent and subscription agent for 152,000 shares of capital stock.—V. 137, p. 149, 499.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4099.

Holly Development Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Condensed Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Oil leases, wells, equipment, &c. \$2,836,061	\$2,658,368	Capital stock \$900,000	\$900,000
Investments & advances at cost.. 238,250	190,250	Accounts payable..... 2,462	4,994
Inventory..... 2,431	9,433	Taxes accrued..... 3,537	3,720
Accts. receivable.. 22,382	20,338	Reserve for div..... 9,000	22,500
Cash..... 185,351	117,871	Res. Fed. Inc. tax. 121,271	115,606
Marketable secur. 147,033	224,118	Res. for deprec'n. 763,706	752,712
Prepaid insurance. 350	666	Res. for depletion. 1,121,652	958,386
		Cap. surplus from apprc'n of value of leases..... 368,442	360,390
		Surplus..... 141,788	102,736
Total.....\$3,431,858	\$3,221,044	Total.....\$3,431,857	\$3,221,044

—V. 136, p. 2805.

Homestake Mining Co.—Denies Interest in Anaconda Mining & Milling Co.

President Edward H. Clark, in a special message to stockholders under date of July 11, says: "It has come to our attention that a number of stockholders of this company have recently been asked to purchase stock of the Anaconda Mining & Milling Co. Please be advised that neither the Homestake Mining Co. nor any of its officers have any interest in or connection with the Anaconda Mining & Milling Co. and that any communications or allotments relating to the purchase of stock of the Anaconda Mining & Milling Co. sent to our stockholders were sent without the knowledge, consent or approval of the Homestake Mining Co. or its officers."—V. 136, p. 2434.

Howe Sound Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30, see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page. Sales of current production of copper were resumed during the quarter. Results for the current quarter include profit of \$84,083 on metals sold from inventory Dec. 31 1932.—V. 136, p. 2983.

Hupp Motor Car Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 150.

Hussman-Ligonier Co.—Increases Capitalization.

The stockholders on July 15 ratified the proposal to authorize a new issue of 125,000 shares of conv. pref. stock and increase the authorized common from 150,000 at present to 250,000 shares. The conv. pref. stock would have an indicated value of \$10 the share, and, when issued, would be entitled to dividends when, and as if, declared from surplus or earnings at the annual rate of 70 cents the share, cash or stock. Letters recently sent out to stockholders, explaining the proposed authorization which gives the company the right to issue the stock, refers in general terms in the final paragraph to a possible exchange for present outstanding obligations. It is understood the board will take up a proposed plan in the near future, although the precise nature of the plan was not divulged. It is generally known, however, that it has for its purpose the strengthening of the company's credit position. (St. Louis "Globe Democrat".)—V. 136, p. 1209.

Income Distributors, Inc.—To Terminate Trust.

A notice to holders of income trust shares, July 20, says: "Pursuant to Section 2 of Article VI of the trust indenture dated as of July 1 1930, between income distributors, Inc., as depositor, and the Bank of America National Association, as trustee, creating Income Trust Shares, notice is hereby given that City Bank Framers Trust Co., as successor trustee, has elected to terminate the said indenture on Aug. 21 1933. "Pursuant to the provisions of Article VI, the trustee will sell and convert into cash within 30 days after Nov. 19 1933, or as soon as practicable thereafter all the deposited property. Thereafter upon presentation and surrender at its principal office, 22 William St., N. Y. City, of outstanding certificates for Income Trust Shares, the trustee, after making the deductions specified in Section 3 of said Article VI and after withholding an amount estimated by it to be sufficient to cover any liability for taxes or otherwise payable out of the deposited property, will pay to the bearers of such certificates such proportionate part of all cash then held by it thereunder as the number of Trust Shares represented by such surrendered certificates bear to the total number of Trust Shares then outstanding."—V. 133, p. 296.

Industrial Rayon Corp.—Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Cash..... 928,383	565,820	Capital stock..... \$8,000,000	\$5,347,209
U. S. Govt. secur. 5,500,000	1,257,883	Accounts payable..... 368,001	408,181
Cifs. of deposit.. 500,000	1,273,426	Unpaid portion of Federal taxes.....	52,058
Acct. int. receiv'le 48,554	10,839	Prov. for Fed. Inc. tax.....	95,200
Customers' notes & accounts receiv. 678,335	762,954	Prov. for redem. of min. shs. of com. stk. of Industrial Fibre Corp. of Am 8,032	8,115
Mds. inventory 834,792	1,524,792	Divs. payable..... 150,000	72,500
Water & ins. depos. 24,467	24,622	8% debenture gold notes (predeces.) 119,600	
Mtge. notes rec'le. Depos. in closed bank.....	33,333	Res. for gen. cont. & for maint. of plants, &c.....	62,987
Miscell. accts. and advances, &c..... 10,766	6,594	Profit & loss surp. 5,007,839	4,340,696
Other notes receiv. 39,750		Paid-in surplus..... 2,254,082	2,170,138
Subscrip. to capital stock of National City Bank.....			
Plant and equip. 7,265,388	7,123,195		
Good-will, patent rights, &c..... 1	1		
Deferred charges. 34,918	32,718		
Total.....15,946,142	12,621,320	Total.....15,946,142	12,621,320

Represented by 199,938 shares of no par value in 1933 and 144,599 in 1932. After depreciation of \$3,544,710 in 1933 and \$2,843,468 in 1932.—V. 137, p. 500.

Interlake Iron Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2805.

International Business Machines Corp.—To Merge United States Subsidiaries.

In connection with the retirement of the bonded debt, President Thos. J. Watson, in a letter to the stockholders on July 12, stated:

"This is to advise you that this corporation has deposited with the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee, \$1,067,040 to retire the outstanding bonds, principal and interest, on or before Jan. 1 1934, which action leaves the company without any outstanding bonds, preferred stock or bank loans.

This action has put us in a position to merge all of the United States subsidiaries: the Tabulating Machine Co., International Time Recording Co. of New York, Dayton Scale Co., International Scale Co., International Business Machines Delaware Co., Inc., International Business Machines Maryland Corp., 310 Fifth Avenue Corp. and Computing-Tabulating

Recording Corp., into the parent company effective as of the close of business June 30 1933.

This merger of the subsidiaries into the parent company should result in more efficient operation of the business in all of its activities.

Acquires Electromatic Typewriters, Inc.

The International Business Machines Corp. has purchased Electromatic Typewriters, Inc., including the latter's Rochester (N. Y.) plant, machines, tools and patents, it was announced on July 20 by Thomas J. Watson, President of the former company.—V. 137, p. 500, 322.

International Combustion Engineering Corp.—Sale Affirmed.

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on July 18 affirmed the decree of sale of the corporation to International Combustion, Inc., a new company formed by Superheater Corp., but suggested one modification in the transaction. The court held that the sale was valid, and that there was no abuse of discretion by the District Court.

The modification urged was in the compensation allowed to Hayden, Stone & Co. The court found that the payment of 30,000 shares of International Combustion, Ltd., stock to the banking firm for underwriting the new corporation's stock should be further considered by the District Court and remanded this matter back to the latter court for its action.—V. 136, p. 4100.

International & General Corp.—Dissolved.

See American Founders Corp. under "Financial Reports" above.

International Mining Corp.—Admitted to List.

The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 500,000 shares common stock (par \$1) with authority to add 650,000 additional shares, issuable against exercise of warrants. The Exchange also has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the warrants entitling the holder to purchase common stock at the price of \$10 per share on or before Sept. 1 1933.—V. 137, p. 322.

International Paper Co.—Increases Wages, &c.

Following an increase in the consumption of all its products, this company on July 18 announced an increase in wages and salaries in its mills in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, effective July 30, which will approximate \$2,000,000 a year.

The company, in accounting the increase, expressed appreciation of the co-operation shown by its employees, particularly since the application of the last wage reduction.

The price of newsprint, the company's principal paper product, is not raised by the newsprint code filed in Washington on July 17, but the prices of other lines and the volume of all its products have shown increases in the last 60 days which justify the company in including the employees in newsprint mills in the wage increase.—V. 136, p. 2805.

International Salt Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 1210.

Irving Apartment Building, Chicago.—Plan of Reorg.

The first mortgage bondholders' committee has formulated and adopted a plan for the readjustment of the financial structure of the Irving Apartment Building on behalf of the holders of the 6% first mortgage bonds, issued under a trust deed dated April 15 1921, to Arthur W. Straus, as trustee, securing \$425,000 bonds of which \$259,000 are outstanding, unsubordinated and unpaid.

The Irving Apartment Building is a five-story and English basement reinforced concrete apartment structure located at the southwest corner of 43rd St. and Drexel Boulevard, Chicago. The building contains 205 rooms, which are divided into two and three room furnished apartments, and there are four stores on the ground floor, all of which are occupied. The building and furnishings are now in fairly good physical condition. Lately the building has been equipped with electrical refrigeration, on which there was a balance of \$2,981 due as of May 31 1933.

Default was made in the payment of the semi-annual interest and the entire final maturity of the bonds due on April 15 1931. Shortly before, in anticipation of the default, this committee was formed and all known holders of the first mortgage bonds were requested to deposit their bonds with the depository. At the present time, 90% in principal amount of the bonds have been deposited.

After partial payments of \$1,125 on account of 1929 taxes and \$4,439 on account of the 1930 taxes, there remains a balance of approximately \$9,400,000 in unpaid taxes, inclusive of accrued penalties. The entire first half of the 1931 taxes were paid and the second half, amounting to \$3,975, are not yet due and payable. The 1932 taxes, which it is estimated will amount to approximately \$7,200, probably will not become due and payable until 1934.

Summary of the Plan of Reorganization.

A new corporation will be organized in Illinois. Company will be authorized to issue capital stock, with or without par value, in an amount sufficient to permit issuance of such stock at the rate of one share for each \$100 par value of bonds deposited with the depository.

The capitalization of the new company will consist solely of this issue of capital stock, which will represent the outright ownership of the property, and all will be issued for the benefit of the depositing first mortgage bondholders.

After the foreclosure sale, it is expected that the new company will own the property. All the shares of the capital stock of the new company will be deposited under a trust agreement and trust certificates will be issued therefor. The trust will endure for a period of 10 years, but may be terminated prior to the expiration of this period by a majority of the trustees, or by the direction in writing of the holders of 66 2-3% in amount of the outstanding trust certificates for capital stock. George W. Rossetter, Jay C. McCord and Sidney H. Kahn will serve as the three trustees on behalf of the holders of the trust certificates.

Possible New Financing.—The funds available to the committee at the present time will be insufficient promptly to pay taxes and all the expenses of foreclosure and reorganization. Accordingly, in order to discharge all such taxes and unpaid expenses without delay, it may be advisable to obtain a conservative first mortgage on the property and utilize the proceeds for the discharge of any unpaid portion of the taxes and mortgage loan will be relatively small, and will not be accepted unless it can be procured on a satisfactory basis and will not be arranged unless the earnings of the property improve to the extent that there is a wide margin of safety over the fixed requirements on such a loan.

Jenkins Television Corp.—Assets Sold.

The assets of the corporation were sold at public auction July 14 by the receiver at Wilmington, Del., for \$200,000. The purchaser was the receiver for the DeForest Radio Co., the only bidder. Assets included all patents owned by Jenkins Television Corp. The sale is subject to confirmation by the U. S. District Court.—V. 136, p. 4100.

Kelley Island Lime & Transport Co.—Earnings.

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.
Departmental operating profit, after deduct. cost of material sold.....	loss\$4,588	\$363,644	\$983,213
Deprec. & deplet. on plants & prop.....	75,761	147,241	267,513
Gross profit.....	loss\$80,349	\$216,403	\$715,699
Selling, adminis. & general expenses.....	206,959	245,403	290,443
Operating profit.....	loss\$287,308	loss\$29,000	\$425,255
Other inc. incl. inc. from invest., int. earned, &c. (net).....	10,961	112,800	137,743
Prof. before provid. for Fed. taxes.....	loss\$276,347	\$83,800	\$562,998
Provision for Federal taxes.....	7,825	47,785	
Net profit.....	loss\$276,347	\$75,975	\$515,210
Previous surplus.....	2,728,617	3,406,927	3,664,096
Total surplus.....	\$2,452,270	\$3,482,902	\$4,179,307
Dividends.....	308,952	579,285	772,380
Adjust. of permanent assets.....	894,223		
Reduction of inventory valuation.....	253,436		
Res. provided for contingencies.....		175,000	
Profit & loss—surplus Dec. 31.....	\$995,659	\$2,728,617	\$3,406,927
Earns. per share on 308,952 (no par) shares capital stock.....	N	\$0.24	\$1.66

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

	1932.	1931.		1932.	1931.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Cash	\$ 813,006	1,714,899	Accounts payable.	106,046	41,501
U. S. Govt. secur.			Accrued taxes	49,780	62,544
(at cost)	541,760	541,760	Div. payable.	77,238	77,238
x Notes, accept. & accts. rec.	208,906	283,679	Res. for conting.		175,000
Inventory	347,441	671,618	Res. for fire, hab. & boat ins.	258,210	260,999
Div. receivable	20,000	20,000	y Capital stock	7,723,800	7,723,800
Inv. in stks. & bds. &c. (at cost)	268,870	408,493	Profit & loss, surpl	995,659	2,728,617
Other assets, misc. rec., &c.	230,102	121,624			
Permanent assets	6,072,862	6,629,180			
Inv. in advances to sub	436,872	403,372			
Ins. reserve funds	258,210	260,999			
Prepaid exps., &c.	12,704	14,074			
Total	9,210,734	11,069,699	Total	9,210,734	11,069,699

x Less allowance for doubtful accts., \$20,000. y Represented by 308,951 shares (no par)—V. 136, p. 2254.

Kelvinator Corp.—Shipments Continue to Break Past Precedents.

The corporation on July 19 announced that July shipments for the month to date have more than doubled those for the entire month of July 1932. "Although our heavy production season arrived one month later this year than usual, it has already carried three months beyond the normal point," said H. W. Burritt, Vice-President in charge of sales. "We interpret this unparalleled extension of the peak season as being indicative of an unquestioned general buying wave. It apparently means that people are beginning to spend money for the things they want and need."—V. 137, p. 500, 323.

Kentucky Brewing Co., Louisville, Ky.—Prof. Stock Offered.—Edward Brockhaus & Co., Louisville, Ky., are offering 275,000 shares of participating preferred stock at \$1.25 per share. Stock is offered as a speculation.

Convertible at any time prior to Jan. 1 1937, share for share into the common stock. Callable on and after Jan. 1 1937, at \$1.75 per share and divs. Transfer agent, Bank of Commerce, Louisville, Ky. Registrar, Kentucky Brewing Co., Louisville, Ky.

Data from Letter of Frank H. Lanham, President of the Company.
Company.—Organized in Kentucky. Is acquiring real estate in Louisville, Ky. on which it proposes to erect a modern brewery. "Our plans have been so perfected that we know where every item of equipment will be placed, and it is only a question of a very short time before we can be in production," says the letter.

Officers.—Frank H. Lanham, Pres.; T. J. Beam, Vice-Pres.; Rees H. Dickson, Sec.; J. W. Watkins, Treas.
Directors.—Frank H. Lanham, Rees H. Dickson, Elmer P. Gernert, Edward Brockhaus, M. H. Young, J. W. Watkins, Stanley B. Young, T. J. Beam, Thos. F. McGuire.

Plant Capacity and Earnings.—"A careful survey by our brewing experts indicates a capacity of 100,000 barrels per year, working a normal day. This, of course, can be stepped up as conditions warrant, for which we have adequate facilities. We believe that it will be necessary for us to exceed the normal day production at least for the present, due to the demand for beer and the lack of available supply, which condition, in our opinion, will probably continue for a number of years. On the basis, however, of only two brews, a normal day's production and the figures of similar projects, any annual earnings of the company should be approximately \$425,000, after Federal taxes."

Capitalization.
Participating preferred stock (\$1 par)-----300,000 shs. 275,000 shs.
Common stock (50c. par)-----300,000 shs. 240,000 shs.
\$60,000 shares reserved under option.

Purpose.—Proceeds from the sale of this stock, together with the sale of common stock, are to be used for the acquisition of the property, erection of the building, necessary machinery and equipment, and to provide working capital.

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.—Dividend on Series B Shares.

A distribution of 23.5201 cents per share was recently declared on series B shares, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30. An initial dividend of 26.8379 cents per share was made on Jan. 15 1933.—V. 136, p. 4471.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.—New Trustee.
The National City Bank of Cleveland has been appointed successor corporate trustee of an issue of 20-year 8% sinking fund gold bonds to succeed the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland.—V. 137, p. 323.

Kimberly-Clark Corp.—Earnings.
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2622.

Kingsbury Breweries Co.—Admitted to List.
(The Chicago Stock Exchange has admitted to list 364,900 shares (\$1 par) capital stock.—V. 137, p. 324.)

(I. B.) Kleintert Rubber Co.—Admitted to List.
(The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to list the 190,000 shares of new common stock (par \$10) in lieu of old common stock (no par).
Earnings Year Ended Dec. 31 1932.

Net loss after deducting manufacturing, selling, administrative & general expenses and all other charges, except provision for depreciation and losses of foreign subsidiaries and from foreign exchange	\$61,631
Depreciation	104,003
Provision for losses of foreign subsidiaries	80,000
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	2,781
Net loss for year	\$248,415

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1932.		
Assets—		
Cash	\$490,988	
Trade accts. receivable	197,798	
Due from officers, employees & related interests	84,361	
Sundry debtors	12,105	
Finished goods, work in process, raw materials & supplies	652,550	
Prepaid expenses	37,175	
Investments	404,906	
x Fixed assets	1,433,792	
Goodwill, trade-marks & pts.	1	
Total	\$3,313,678	
Liabilities—		
Trade accounts payable	\$42,771	
Purchase money obligation	10,000	
Accrued expenses	52,306	
Due to officers, employees & related interests	142,388	
Sundry creditors & reserves for accrued liabilities	17,570	
y Capital stock	3,012,789	
Surplus	35,852	
Total	\$3,313,678	

x After reserve for depreciation of \$1,062,791. y Represented by 183,739 shares of no par value.—V. 136, p. 835.

Knight-Campbell Music Co.—Dividend Deferred.
No action has been taken on the quarterly dividend due July 1 on the 7% cum. sinking fund 1st pref. stock, par \$100. A quarterly distribution of 1 1/2% was made on this issue on April 1 1933, the first payment since April 1 1932 on which date a similar dividend was paid.—V. 136, p. 2079.

(G.) Kreuger Brewing Co., Newark, N. J.—Earnings.
The present company, which commenced business as of May 1 1933, reports net earnings for two months ended June 30, after all charges, including depreciation and reserves for income taxes, of \$181,773. The balance sheet as of June 30 shows working and trading assets of \$1,089,596 of which amount \$490,729 is cash. These figures compare with current liabilities of \$405,400. The company has 200,000 shares of (\$1 par) capital stock authorized and issued, capital surplus of \$1,843,285 and earned

surplus of \$181,773, or a total capital and surplus of \$2,225,059.—V. 137, p. 323.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—New Director.
Chester F. Kroger has been elected a director to succeed B. H. Kroger, deceased.—V. 137, p. 325, 151.

Lakey Foundry & Machine Co.—Earnings.
For income statement for six months ended April 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Balance Sheet April 30.					
Assets—			Liabilities—		
x Property accts.	\$1,446,681	\$1,517,356	y Capital stock	\$1,575,125	\$1,576,865
Cash	3,040	5,336	Accounts payable	85,369	84,630
Accts. receivable	39,274	5,747	Notes payable	50,000	
Inventories	130,165	212,716	Accr. sal. & wages	12,334	14,937
Deferred charges	9,636	5,695	Accrued taxes	31,175	
			Reserves	50,971	70,416
			Deficit	176,178	
Total	\$1,628,796	\$1,746,850	Total	\$1,628,796	\$1,746,850

x After deducting for depreciation of \$970,623 in 1933 and \$923,512 in 1932. y Represented by 315,025 no par shares.—V. 136, p. 503.

Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.—Consolidation.
Captain Elliott White Springs, President, on June 20 announced the consolidation of the cotton manufacturing plants in South Carolina formerly operated by Col. LeRoy Springs to bring the units under one head with an aggregate capitalization of more than \$4,000,000. A new consolidated corporation is being formed.

Southeastern Cotton, Inc., of which Howard E. Coffin is chairman, will be the sole selling agents of the new corporation.

Mr. Springs is to be President and Chairman of the board; Waddy C. Thompson, H. Y. Williams and John T. Stevens will be Vice-Presidents and H. R. Price will be Secretary.

"The new corporation is the result of a combination of the mills developed and operated by the late Col. LeRoy Springs," Capt. Springs said, "and were formerly known as the Eureka Cotton Mills, the Springstead Mills, Fort Mill Manufacturing Co., Millfort Manufacturing Co., the Lancaster Cotton Mills and the Kershaw Cotton Mills.

"The mills will make broadcloths, sheets and sheetings, print cloths, mechanical goods and pillow cases, Springs said, and will operate 350,000 spindles and 9,000 looms."

The largest of the mills is the Lancaster unit which has a capitalization of \$2,500,000 and operates over 150,000 spindles. The Fort Mill plants operate more than 50,000 spindles; the Eureka mill at Chester, capitalized at \$1,000,000, operates more than 50,000 spindles and the Kershaw unit, operating over 25,000 spindles, is capitalized at \$500,000. ("Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer")—V. 133, p. 4167.

Lane Bryant, Inc.—Corrected Sales Figures.
1933—June—1932. Increase. 1933—6 Mos.—1932. Decrease.
\$1,178,207 \$1,126,869 \$51,338 \$5,687,456 \$6,510,572 \$823,116
—V. 136, p. 4281.

Lehn & Fink Products Co.—Earnings.
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3173.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.—Earnings.
For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
John D. Biggers, President, states that the continued gains in manufacturing efficiency, coupled with an increase in sales of plate, window and safety glass, contributed to the improved results in the second quarter of this year. The company purchased \$2,387,000 of its serial gold notes during the first half of this year and has called all of the remainder for redemption on Aug. 3. Since issuing the call for redemption \$4,149,500 of notes have been converted into common stock on the plan offered and only \$1,483,000 are left outstanding.

As of July 15, last, the company had \$5,022,751 in cash and Government securities.—V. 136, p. 4472, 4282.

(Richard) Lieber Brewing Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.—Stock Offered.—Wm. R. Stuart & Co., Inc., are offering 125,000 shares of preferred stock (convertible and participating). Price at market. A circular shows:

Convertible at any time, at the option of the holder, into common stock on a share for share basis. Preferred as to cumulative dividends at rate of 50 cents per share per annum from and after Oct. 1 1933, and, upon liquidation, as to assets at the rate of \$3 per share and divs. Participates fully with the common stock, on a share for share basis, in further dividend distribution after the common stock has received 50 cents per share. Callable after July 1 1936, in whole or in part on 60 days' notice, at \$5.50 per share and divs. Quarterly dividend dates: Jan. 1 &c. First cumulative dividend paying date, July 1 1934.

Capitalization.
Preferred stock (\$4 par)-----125,000 shs. 125,000 shs.
Common stock (\$1 par)-----x250,000 shs. 125,000 shs.
x 125,000 shares reserved for conversion of preferred stock, at any time, on a share for share basis.

Registrar: American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago. Transfer Agent: Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

History and Business.—Corporation (formerly Mid-West Brewing Co., Inc.), an Indiana corporation, was organized Jan. 12 1933, and has purchased the brewery property formerly known as the Capital City Brewery, located in Indianapolis, Ind. This property had been devoted to the brewing business prior to 1918, and after the brewery was closed as a result of Prohibition, it was occupied by the Polk Sanitary Milk Co., which operated the property for cold storage and creamery purposes until it was acquired by this corporation. The corporate name was changed on July 11 1933 to "Richard Lieber Brewing Corp." The corporation will have only a rental income until completion of the improvements contemplated.

Property.—The property consists of five acres of real estate with substantially constructed brew house, bottling house, storage cellars, and other buildings, all of typical brewery design, providing approximately \$3,000 square feet of floor area, and containing modern power and refrigeration machinery appraised as of June 1 1933 by the American Appraisal Co. at sound values at \$246,420. Corporation acquired the property, subject to a mortgage of \$100,000 from Paul S. Ragan and Uz McMurtrie of Indianapolis, Ind., for 101,500 shares of the corporation's common stock and \$32,500 in cash. Freyn Engineering Co. of Chicago, brewery engineers, will, in co-operation with Mr. Lieber, have charge of installation of equipment, which they estimate will equip the plant for a capacity of 175,000 barrels to 200,000 barrels annually.

Operation and Sales.—Corporation has manufacturer's permit No. 18 in the State of Indiana. Under the present Indiana law, only 21 or 22 permits to manufacture beer can be issued in the State on the basis of its present population. There are only two other breweries in the fifth and sixth districts comprising eight counties, namely: Marion, Madison, Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson and Morgan counties. This territory alone, based on historical data should consume substantially more than 800,000 barrels per annum. Based on 150,000 barrels annually at an estimated net profit of \$2.50 per barrel, earnings should cover preferred dividend requirements six times, or approximately \$1.50 per share on the total preferred and common stock to be outstanding. At this rate of operation a net profit of less than 42 cents per barrel, or less than 4 cents per case, would meet annual preferred dividend requirements.

Purpose.—To provide funds for improvements and equipment, to acquire containers and delivery equipment, to pay balance of purchase price of real estate, and to furnish working capital.

Underwriting Contract.—Wm. R. Stuart & Co. has an underwriting option contract dated July 10 1933, in which it agrees to purchase 30,000 shares of the preferred stock from the issuer, the Richard Lieber Brewing Corp. at \$4 per share net to said issuer. Under this same contract, Wm. R. Stuart & Co. has an option on the remaining 95,000 shares of preferred stock at \$4 per share net to the corporation. All sales expense, fees of counsel for the bankers, advertising and dealers' and salesmen's commissions are to be paid by Wm. R. Stuart & Co. Upon purchase by Wm. R. Stuart & Co. of 125,000 shares of the preferred stock, certain common stockholders have agreed to assign to Wm. R. Stuart & Co., without cash consideration, 12,500 shares of their common stock.

Listed.—Listed on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Loblaws Groceries Co., Ltd.—Earnings.—

Years Ended May 31—	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Sales	\$14,219,053	\$15,120,933	\$17,010,191	\$18,435,000
Net profit	1,131,852	1,180,840	1,206,634	1,190,328
Prior preferred dividends				3,559
Common dividends	838,377	679,568	680,672	552,945
Surplus	\$293,475	\$501,273	\$525,962	\$633,823
Previous surplus	2,292,194	2,225,075	2,205,599	1,798,996
Proceeds of life ins. policies	270,000			
Red. of invest. res. to present requirements	73,948			
Total surplus	\$2,929,617	\$2,726,348	\$2,731,561	\$2,432,819
Prem. paid on pref. stock redeemable				123,543
Income tax adjustment (prior years)		84	24,484	1,371
Additional Fed. income taxes 1931	9,579	19,070		
Res. on investments		275,000		
Income tax reserve	144,000	140,000	122,000	95,000
Reorganization expenses				7,306
Good-will account written off			360,000	
Surplus	\$2,776,038	\$2,292,193	\$2,225,075	\$2,205,599
Shs. com. stock outstanding (no par)	838,026	845,966	850,841	850,841
Earnings per share	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.42	\$1.39

Comparative Balance Sheet May 31.

Assets—	1933.	1932.	Liabilities—	1933.	1932.
Cash	\$947,543	\$796,981	Bank advances	\$76,980	\$50,000
Bonds at cost	806,383	707,350	Accts. payable	544,850	524,103
Accrued interest	21,954	19,546	Prov. income tax	144,000	140,000
Guar. invest cts.	550,000	400,000	Div. payable	167,605	169,655
Sundry accts. rec.	77,011	74,475	Reserve on invest.	200,000	275,000
Inventories	1,427,277	1,359,882	Capital stock	2,802,732	2,881,090
Adv. on mdse. pur.	10,004	18,705	Surplus	2,776,038	2,292,194
Other investments	266,600	306,052			
Deferred charges	73,977	80,576			
Capital assets	2,531,458	2,568,444			
Total	\$6,712,206	\$6,332,012	Total	\$6,712,206	\$6,332,012

x Less reserve for depreciation of \$1,374,386 in 1933 (1932, \$1,171,795). y Represented by 454,726 shares of class A stock no par value and 383,300 shares of class B stock of no par value in 1933 (1932, 462,666 shares of class A stock no par value and 383,300 shares of class B stock of no par value).—V. 136, p. 3731, 3357.

Long-Bell Lumber Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2984.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3357.

Ludlum Steel Co.—Orders Continue to Gain.—

Further gains in orders and shipments were reported on July 19 by President Hildand G. Batcheller for the first 15 days of July. Orders received totaled \$239,583, compared with \$179,524 in the similar period of June and \$99,637 in the first 15 days of July a year ago, increases of 33% and 140% respectively. Shipments aggregated \$183,469, compared with \$140,692 in the first half of June and \$85,725 in the first 15 days of July a year ago. These were increases in shipments of 30% and 114% respectively.—V. 137, p. 502, 325.

Lynch Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 153.

MacAndrews & Forbes Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4282.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 502.

Marine Midland Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4283.

Maryland Casualty Co., Balt.—New Vice-President.—

Austin J. Lilly has been elected a Vice-President.—V. 136, p. 4283.

Massachusetts Investors Trust.—Issues Complete Prospectus.—

The Massachusetts Investors Trust is issuing to the public a complete prospectus of the trust, in accordance with the new regulations of the Federal Trade Commission issued under the Federal Securities Act. Heading the first page is the statement: "The trustees collectively and individually accept responsibility for the accuracy of the information given in this prospectus to the full extent provided in the Federal Securities Act." This is in conspicuous contrast to the former "hedge" clause reading: "Statements in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information which we regard as accurate and reliable." This was the accepted practice before the Federal Securities Act became operative.

The prospectus shows the number of shares of the trust now authorized as 2,000,000 of \$1 par value each. There is no limit upon the number of additional shares which may be authorized. Shares outstanding as of June 30 1933, totaled 1,097,156.

The capital or principal amounts paid into the trust for shares issued from the date of organization of the trust to June 30 1933, plus amounts capitalized for shares issued as stock dividends and less amounts paid for shares purchased and retired during the same period totaled \$31,192,326. The amount of shares covered by the present registration with the Federal Trade Commission is "such number of shares within the limit of authorized capitalization as shall be sold for \$5,000,000."

Merrill Griswold, Chairman of the trustees of the Massachusetts Investors Trust, explains the ability of the trust to make public this complete prospectus at such an early date as the result of its practice, since inception in 1924, to furnish the investing public with practically all of the information regarding the trust's affairs that is now required by the Federal Trade Commission under the new Federal Securities Act of 1933.—V. 137, p. 503.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Company has recently acquired through purchase the mines, properties and other assets of the Beaver Products Co. of Virginia. The property is contiguous to its Saltville, Va., operations, and it is the intention to operate it as the gypsum department of the company.—V. 137, p. 503.

Mayflower Associates, Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 855.

Melville Shoe Corp.—June Sales Increase.—

Period Ended July 8— 1933—4 Wks.—1932. 1933—28 Wks.—1932. Sales \$1,770,716 \$1,707,699 \$10,302,808 \$11,852,443 —V. 136, p. 4473.

Mengel Co., Inc.—Sales Increase.—President C. C. Mengel, July 15, says:

The sales for the first six months of this year (estimating June) were \$2,077,000, averaging \$346,000 per month.

The encouraging feature is that the total sales for the months of May and June amounted to \$305,000, whereas for the same months last year they were \$527,000, showing an increase of 72%.

Should sales continue at the rate of May and June, the sales for the remaining six months of this year will be \$2,715,000, an increase of \$882,000 over the same period of last year.

Estimating the sales for the last six months of this year on the basis of May and June, the sales for the year will be \$4,700,000, or approximately \$1,000,000 greater than the year 1932.

In view of the fact that we are now employing 1,137 more persons (73%) than we did the first of the year, and the further facts that the price of domestic lumber has advanced 50 to 100%, plywood, 30%, and mahogany lumber 20%, with the possibility of still further advances, it would not be surprising if the sales for this year would reach \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

Notwithstanding the recent increase in sales, our unfilled orders on June 30 1933 were \$1,050,000, whereas on June 30 1932 they were \$767,000, an increase of 37%, which when taken in connection with the increase in sales, indicates what can be expected.

For the past three years the products of the soil, to wit: Lumber, cereals, minerals, &c., have suffered a severe curtailment in consumption, it being anywhere from 50 to 75% below normal, and resulting in the severe decline in prices.

Our normal sales for five years prior to 1928 averaged nearly \$12,000,000 per annum; the sales for the year 1928 were \$16,000,000 and for the year 1929 were \$18,000,000. Therefore, I believe the estimated amount of sales for this year of \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 will be attained.

The company, as you know, manufactures domestic and mahogany lumber, plywood and veneers, solid fibre and corrugated containers, automobile and dimension woodwork, wooden boxes, consisting of tobacco boxes (for which we have contracts covering a period of about three years more), beer and whiskey boxes, flexwood, toys, &c., which is quite a diversified business.

Recently our beer box business has been quite large, and we have added to it the drying of staves for beer kegs. Should the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed, as it no doubt will be, and the States fall in line, correcting their laws to permit the distillation of whiskey, we should have a very large increase in the demand for whiskey barrel staves and whiskey boxes. If we should go into the manufacture of whiskey barrels, which we will probably do, another important element of profit would be added to the company's business, as the demand for coopership will be far in excess of the supply.

Our annual reports prepared by Ernst & Ernst show that, during the past three years, a total of \$1,184,334 has been charged off when adjusting our inventories to the lower of cost or market values at the end of each year. With the increase in prices, there should not be anything to charge off at the end of this year.

The report for the second quarter of this year will be available at the regular time in August.—V. 137, p. 503, 153.

Merchants National Properties, Inc.—Pays Interest.—

President Luigi Criscuolo announces that the amount of interest due on June 1 on the 6% sinking fund gold bonds, due 1958, was paid to the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., trustee, on July 1 before the expiration of the period of grace allowed under the indenture. Bondholders are notified to present their coupons for payment.—V. 136, p. 4101.

Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.—Subs. Changes Name.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated June 19 1933, changing the corporate name of Merritt-Chapman & Scott, Ltd., a subsidiary, to that of Trojan Supply & Construction Co., Ltd.—V. 134, p. 2736.

Michigan Sugar Co.—Admitted to List.—

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the common stock (no par) and removed the common stock (par \$10).—V. 121, p. 1576.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2986.

Mohawk Investment Corp.—68% of Stock Deposited Under Merger Plan Earnings.—

The stockholders of this corporation have until July 26 to deposit their shares under an agreement for a merger with the State Street Investment Corp. Already 68% of the stock has been deposited, it is announced.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

The liquidating value of the shares of this corporation on June 30 1933 stood at \$41.67 as against a similar value of \$26.38 on Dec. 31 1932.

	June 30 '33.	June 30 '32.	June 30 '31.	June 30 '30.
Net worth	\$2,807,679	\$1,522,749	\$3,193,579	\$4,524,246
No. of shs. outstanding	67,377	70,332	74,270	77,343
Net worth per share	\$41.67	\$21.65	\$43.00	\$58.50

Statement of Surplus June 30 1933.

Surplus account at Dec. 31 1932	\$1,777,002
Net income before loss from sale of securities from income statement	28,846
Total	\$1,805,847
Net loss from sale of securities	11,621
Reserve for Federal capital stock tax	1,825
Reserve for taxes on unrealized profits	13,450
Net charge to surplus from purchases and sales of treasury stock	61,650
Cash dividends declared	\$4,318

Surplus account June 30 1933—\$1,682,983

Add excess of market value of inv. over book value at June 30 '33.. 97,197

Surplus of assets at market values over liabilities and capital stock at June 30 1933—\$1,780,180

Note.—The excess of market value over cost of securities owned was \$97,197 at June 30 1933, as compared with an excess of cost over market value of \$1,005,102 at Dec. 31 1932.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1933.	1932.	Liabilities—	1933.	1932.
Cash	\$102,864	\$773,999	Accts. payable	\$4,002	\$3,164
Accrued int. paid		1,973	Res. for taxes on unrealized profits	13,450	
Securities	\$2,729,960	\$2,528,838	Res. for Fed. and State taxes	7,692	10,347
			Res. for div. decl.	16,844	21,100
			Capital stock	1,010,655	2,637,550
			Surplus	1,780,180	632,649
Total	\$2,832,824	\$3,304,809	Total	\$2,832,824	\$3,304,809

a Market value at cost \$763,976. b At market, cost, \$2,632,763.—V. 136, p. 4473.

Monolith Portland Cement Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 135, p. 142.

Morris Plan Co. of New York.—Expansion.—

The company on July 20 announced that it had acquired the assets of the Gotham Industrial Banking Co., 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, and would immediately fully absorb that company's operations. The last financial statements of the two companies listed Gotham assets at \$2,587,972 and the Morris Plan Co. at \$37,387,950.

After Supreme Court Justice Timothy A. Leary had signed an order approving the action of the Gotham board of directors and stockholders, notices were sent to all patrons of the company stating that the change was to become effective immediately.

Officials of the Morris Plan Co. said that the main office of the Gotham company would be discontinued after July 22, and that customers would, in the future, transact all business at the downtown Morris Plan branch located at 222 Broadway, N. Y. City. Owners of the Gotham company's investment certificates were notified their certificates could be cashed in full, at once, plus interest or could be exchanged for Morris Plan certificates.

The Jamaica branch of the Gotham company at 92-25 Union Hall St., will be temporarily continued by Morris Plan as a Morris Plan branch bringing that company's offices in the Greater City to 13. Authorization for the opening of a Morris Plan branch at Jamaica has already been received by the company from the State Banking Department, it was said.

Fred A. Hartley, who has been in charge of the Gotham Jamaica office, will continue as Manager of the Morris Plan branch and Frank Boos, Assistant Vice-President of Morris Plan in charge of the 222 Broadway office will be in charge of the consolidated downtown branches.

The Gotham company was first opened for business in February 1929. The Morris Plan Co. has had a stock interest in Gotham for some months and although the Gotham company had been operating successfully, the consolidation was arranged as an economy measure, it was said. There will be but a few changes in personnel as a result of the consolidation.—V. 137, p. 327, 153.

Mortgage Guarantee & Title Co. of N. Y.—15% Dividend Approved.—

The Supreme Court, New York County, has entered an order authorizing George S. Van Schaick, Superintendent of Insurance, as liquidator of the above company, to pay a general first dividend of 15% to mortgage certificate holders of the company, it was announced on July 17. Certain certificate holders, however, will receive as high as 100% at this time through disbursement of special funds which are applicable to specific mortgages. Additional dividend payments will be made by the liquidator to those who are not paid in full at this time as the remaining assets in his hands are reduced to cash, it was stated.

The Superintendent of Insurance took charge of the company for liquidation on Feb. 29 1932. The company's business consisted of lending money on second mortgages and guaranteeing the payment of certificates of interest in them to the public. Dividend checks are now being prepared for mailing to approximately 500 certificate holders.—V. 134, p. 3469.

Motor Products Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2808.

Muessel Brewing Co., South Bend, Ind.—Stock Offered.—Thompson Ross & Co., Inc., Chicago, are offering 105,500 shares of capital stock. Price at market (about \$8 per share).

Thompson Ross & Co. has purchased from the Muessel Brewing Co. 80,000 shares, and from D. Sherman Ellison 25,500 shares, of the capital stock at a price of \$5.10 per share.

Transfer Agent: City National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago. Registrar: Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Capital stock (\$5 par).....	160,000 shs.	160,000 shs.

Data from Letter of D. Sherman Ellison, President of the Company Company.—Incorp. in Indiana in 1893. Owns the brewing business founded in 1852, by Christoph Muessel. The business was conducted by the Muessel family from 1952 to 1922, when the company became inactive. Company has License No. 11 from the Excise Directors of the State of Indiana for the manufacture and sale of beer, and is now preparing its application for a Federal permit.

Subsection (c) of Section 8 of the Act of Indiana concerning alcoholic beverages approved March 1 1933, provides that at least 51% of the voting stock of any corporation holding a permit from the Excise Director of the State of Indiana to manufacture alcoholic and malt beverages in such State shall, at all times, while such permit remains in force, be owned by persons who are bona fide residents of the State of Indiana. To meet this requirement it is provided in the articles of amendment to the articles of reorganization of the company that if at any time while such requirement continues and the company holds a permit and is engaged or preparing to engage in the manufacture of alcoholic malt beverages in Indiana less than 51% of the outstanding capital stock of the company shall be owned by persons who are bona fide residents of the State of Indiana, the shares of the company's stock not so owned shall ipso facto become non-voting stock, but such shares shall automatically be restored to full voting power if and whenever 51% of the outstanding shares shall again be owned by persons who are bona fide residents of Indiana.

Arrangements have been made for the initial distribution in Indiana of substantially in excess of 51% of the stock of the company.

Property and Equipment.—The company's property, South Bend, Ind., comprises approximately 15 acres of land, and 6 major buildings, machinery and equipment. The brew-house was built new in 1915. J. J. Schwarz, Chicago, architect specialist in brewery design and equipment, advises that upon completion of additions, and installation of new equipment, contemplated with this financing, the plant will have an annual manufacturing capacity of 200,000 barrels, and bottling capacity of 150,000 barrels per annum. In the opinion of Mr. Schwarz the plant can be in production on or about Aug. 1 1933.

Purpose.—Proceeds of the sale of 80,000 shares of capital stock will be used for additions and improvements to the plant and to furnish working capital for the company. The proceeds of the sale of 25,500 shares will be used by D. Sherman Ellison in acquiring the interest of other members of the Muessel family in the Muessel Brewing Co.

Listed.—Stock listed on the Chicago Curb Exchange.

Ownership.—The names and addresses of all persons owning of record, or beneficially, capital stock of the company are: D. Sherman Ellison, 34,100 shs.; Netta Muessel Ellison, 19,200 shs.; A. J. Muessel, 1,000 shs.; Frank H. Negley, 100 shs.; Clarence A. Budd, 100 shs.

Directors.—D. Sherman Ellison, Pres.; A. J. Muessel, Vice-Pres.; Frank H. Negley, Sec.; Clarence A. Budd, Tres.; Frederic H. Bradshaw.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet June 10 1933.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash.....	\$108,000	Current liabilities.....	\$5,400
Inventories.....	820	Common stock.....	800,000
Deferred charges.....	3,068	Capital surplus.....	25,241
Building & Improve. fund.....	300,000		
Capital assets.....	418,753		
Total.....	\$830,641	Total.....	\$830,641

Places Contracts.—

President D. Sherman Ellison on July 15 stated that the company has awarded its initial order for bottles to the Fairmont Glass Works of Indianapolis and the Hemingray Glass Co. of Muncie, owned by Owens-Illinois Glass Co., covering 30,000 gross at the start.

Production will begin before the end of July on a basis of 250,000 barrels annually, making it one of the largest breweries in Indiana.

Mr. Ellison announced that the company had closed contracts with Roberts & Linn of Salem, Oregon and the Denmark Company of Chicago for their hops requirements until the new crop. The company has also placed orders for its malt requirements with the Froedtert Grain Malt Co., the Northwestern Malt Co. of Chicago and the Albert Schwilb Co. of Chicago. "The major portion of these contracts now being let by the Muessel company are optional contracts entitling them to lower prices than are available in the market to-day," said Mr. Ellison.

Mullins Mfg. Corp.—Reduction of Pref. Stock.—

The company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it proposes to decrease its authorized pref. stock from 30,000 shares to 28,775 shares.

Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 503.

Murray Corp. of America.—Receives Order.—

The corporation has received an order from the Prima Co. for 10,000 steel insulated beer barrels.—V. 136, p. 4102.

Mutual Investment Trust.—Par Value Changed—Initial Dividend—Rights.—

This Trust recently changed the par value of its class A stock from \$10 to \$1 per share, each old share being exchangeable for 5.85 new shares, effective as of June 1 1933. The asset value of the \$1 par stock increased from \$1 on June 1 to \$1.17 on June 27 1933.

The class B shares, par \$1, which had all been bought and were owned by the Mutual Management Co., managers of the Trust, were all canceled. In place of the 6% cum. dividend on the class A shares, all of which have been canceled, the amended indenture requires the payment quarterly to the certificate holders of all the net income received and the directors may also distribute part of other earnings. An initial dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on the new capital stock, par \$1, on July 15 1933.

The indenture as amended provides that only the fees of the trustee and auditor shall be paid out of the investment fund. All such expenses as rent, salaries, directors' fees, accounting charges and miscellaneous office expense and all statistical and advisory service will continue to be paid by the Management company.

Under the old indenture the Management company as manager and owner of the B certificates was entitled to 6% on its B certificates (after 6% on the A certificates had been paid) and to one-half of all earnings in excess of these payments. In place of this, the amended indenture provides that the B certificates with their arrears of distributions shall be canceled and that the Mutual Management Co. shall have no compensation from the trust fund until the amended trust certificates initially issued at \$1 have a liquidating value of \$2 (i. e., 100% increase), and, still further, until distributions of 10% or more of their face value are earned and paid on them for at least one year. Then, and only if the liquidation value of the Trust certificates is still \$2 or better and the 10% has been paid, the Management company will be entitled to 25% of all distributions from income or earned surplus made in excess of said 10%.

In addition to these changes in the indenture and others of minor importance, the Management company on its own account will offer to each certificate holder an option for one year (until June 1 1934) to purchase stock of the Management company itself in the ratio of one share for each two shares of class A certificates held at its asset value at the end of any month. The asset value at May 31 1933 was about 92 cents per share.—V. 136, p. 154.

Nashawena Mills.—To Vote on Sale of Unit.—

The stockholders will vote on July 24 on the recommendation of the directors concerning sale of mill B.

The directors recommend the sale of the unit with its equipment and machinery. A letter to stockholders says in part: "By liquidating this portion of its property which is not now necessary to successful operation, overhead will be reduced, earning power under the new cotton textile code, allowing for day and night operation, will be improved and the financial position of the corporation be further strengthened."—V. 137, p. 327.

National Bellas Hess, Inc.—Announces Change in Postage Policy—June Sales Larger.—

With the distribution of 1,800,000 copies of its August salesbooks, the corporation is putting into effect a new policy relating to postage charges, President Carl D. Berry announced on July 18.

Under the new policy, the postage is paid by the customer, consequently net prices are quoted on all merchandise. Over 99% of all merchandise offered in the sale is "American Made." The company states that these low prices now quoted are possible because of commitments made before the inflation movement started, intimating that prices in the fall catalogue will be higher.

That the improvement in farm commodity prices is already being reflected in mail order sales is indicated by the fact that sales for National Bellas Hess for the month of June were 44% larger than for any month since operations were started last Oct. 1, according to Mr. Berry.

In the same month 71,574 new customers were added to the company's list. In the six months ended June 30 gross receipts aggregated \$3,470,000 from 1,360,000 orders.

Mr. Berry stated that the company operated in the black for the six months ended June 30. However, until after July 31 the end of the fiscal year, when inventory is taken, audited figures showing the exact amount of this profit cannot be furnished.—V. 136, p. 4473.

National Biscuit Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2808.

National Cash Register Co. (Md.).—Sales Gain.—

Gross sales in June were \$1,150,000 against \$825,000 in June 1932, and \$1,575,000 in May 1933. The decline in June sales from May is seasonal. October and May usually being the best months for cash register business. Cancellations are showing a decided dropping off in the past few months, officials said.—V. 136, p. 3918.

National Distillers Products Corp.—(To Increase Common Stock—Rights—Preferred Shares Called for Payment.)—

The stockholders will vote Aug. 16 on approving an increase in the authorized common stock from 629,587 shares to 829,587 shares, no par value.

If the increase is approved the stockholders will be offered the right to subscribe to one new share for each six shares now held at a price to be determined later. This will require about 105,000 shares and will leave about 95,000 shares in the treasury. The proceeds of the sale of stock will be used to finance present development plans, including an increase in manufacturing facilities.

Of the 153,412 shares of pref. stock outstanding, all but 1,321 shares have been converted into common stock. The balance has been called for redemption prior to Aug. 15 at \$40 a share, but may be converted into common up to that date at the rate of 0.899 shares of common for each share of pref. stock. The \$600,000 4% debentures given in part payment for the Overholt Distillery and the Large Distillery have been called for redemption on Aug. 7.

The directors have decided to advance the date of payment of the dividend in warehouse receipts for whisky to Oct. 16 1933 payable to common stockholders Oct. 2 1933. This dividend was declared on Aug. 11 1932 payable Oct. 1 1934 to stockholders of record Sept. 15 1934. Each five shares of common stock are entitled to one case of 24 pints of whisky in bond. This is subject to Government taxes, bottling charges, storage and insurance that will amount to about \$5.95 per case up to the date of delivery. New stock will not be entitled to this dividend.

After the retirement of the preferred there will be no obligations outstanding ahead of the common stock.

The pref. stock of \$40 par value was stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange on July 17. See also V. 137, p. 504, 327.

National Surety Co.—Hearing on Plan.—

A public hearing to discuss proposed plans of reorganizing the mortgage guaranty business of the company has been called for July 27 by George S. Van Schaick, State Superintendent of Insurance. Bondholders and their representatives will be given opportunity to state their views and submit suggestions and plans.—V. 137, p. 504.

National Tea Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 24 weeks ended June 17 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 137, p. 154.

New York Investors, Inc.—Receivership.—

The company agreed to the appointment of a temporary receiver in equity filed against the company July 14 by John A. Selby of Chevy Chase, Federal Judge Robert A. Inch named Charles H. Kelsey, former Supreme Court Judge, and Clifford S. Kelsey as receivers under joint bond of \$100,000.

In consenting to the appointment of receivers the company listed liabilities of \$33,376,240 and stated it was short of ready cash due to the fact that some of its assets were not readily liquid.

The corporation owns all the stock of Realty Associates, Inc.; Prudence Co., Inc.; Allied Owners Corp., and Realty Associates Securities Corp. The latter company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy July 10. The corporation's purpose in consenting to appointment of receivers was to conserve its assets, listed in the petition at \$44,543,692.

The petition states that the company's obligations have been met when due, but in the past year many owners of property have been unable to continue payments and the company has been forced to bid them in foreclosure in order to protect its equity.

The petition further notes that the Prudence Co. obtained a loan of \$20,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for which New York Investors, Inc., pledged the stock of its collective subsidiaries as collateral. Interest on the loan was paid, the petition declares, until by Presidential proclamation the State Insurance Department virtually took over control of the Prudence Co.

In addition to this \$20,000,000 loan, New York Investors guarantees the funded debt of its subsidiaries in the total amount of \$27,732,500.—V. 136, p. 3734.

North American Aviation, Inc.—Consolidates Various Related Activities.—

In an effort to consolidate the various related activities of this company's subsidiaries, Chairman E. R. Breech on July 16 announced a merger

whereby B-J Aircraft Corp. becomes an integral part of the General Aviation Manufacturing Corp., both of Baltimore.
 The latter company was acquired as a wholly-owned subsidiary of North American Aviation, Inc., as a result of the recent exchange of North American Aviation stock for certain assets of General Aviation Corp.
 J. M. Schoemaker Jr. remains as President of General Aviation Manufacturing Corp. Temp. N. Joyce will become Executive Vice-President and General Manager. F. S. Hubbard, who has been associated with Mr. Joyce in the B-J Aircraft Corp., will be Assistant General Manager; L. R. Beardslee is Secretary of the corporation and John C. Felli, Treasurer.—V. 136, p. 4102.

North American Cement Corp.—Readjustment Plan in Effect.

The plan for readjustment of the capital structure of the corporation has been declared operative.
 The new securities issuable under the plan as now authorized in exchange for the securities now outstanding are in course of preparation and the securityholders will be notified as soon as they are available.
 Holders of the corporation's sinking fund gold debentures, series A 6½% who have not already deposited their debentures under the debentureholders' protective agreement, dated as of Jan. 16 1933, may become parties to the plan as now authorized and become entitled to the benefits thereof by depositing their debentures, with coupons due March 1 1933, and subsequently, and common stock purchase warrants, attached under such agreement, with Chemical Bank & Trust Co., depository for the debentureholders' protective committee, 165 Broadway, N. Y. City, and receiving certificates of deposit therefor.
 The corporation respectfully requests that holders of debentures who have not yet deposited the same avoid further delay and deposit such debentures immediately, and in no event later than Aug. 10 1933.—V. 136, p. 3735, 3551.

(The) Noxema Chemical Co.—Sales Pick Up.

In a letter to stockholders, President George A. Bunting, said: "We are pleased to report that our company has come through the depression and bank holiday in a very healthy condition. With consumer purchasing power off 50%, our sales, like those of other companies, were affected to some extent, but they picked up rapidly after the holiday. We are happy to advise you that our profits on our sales volume up to July 1 exceeded \$2.15 per share."—V. 137, p. 505.

Ohio Copper Co. of Utah.—Earnings.

Calendar Years—		1930		1929.	
		1931.	1930	1929.	1928.
Copper produced (lbs.)	---	659,213	2,048,369	2,215,178	---
Operating cost per lb.	---	---	13.261c.	14.0613c.	---
Aver. price realized, per lb.	---	---	1.29503c.	18.0385c.	---
Operating loss	\$50,434	\$44,963	\$1,856	prof\$88,099	---
Miscellaneous income	5,470	4,919	30,608	29,508	---
Total income	loss\$44,964	def\$40,044	\$28,751	\$117,608	---
Interest on bonds, &c.	---	---	13,001	13,165	---
Local & Fed. taxes, ins., admin. expense, &c.	---	50,307	68,474	77,614	---
Res. for deprec. of new plant	39,600	39,600	39,600	39,600	---
Res. for deplet. of mine.	---	---	25,581	27,929	---
Adjustments	21,820	4,084	---	---	---
Year's prop. of bond disc	---	---	---	329	---
Deficit	\$106,384	\$140,999	\$117,904	\$41,031	---
Prof. & loss def. Dec. 31.	---	488,051	347,052	229,147	---

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	
Property account	\$3,728,801	Capital stock	\$3,321,000	
Investments	516,043	Funded debt	179,000	
Inventories	12,032	Accounts payable	43,551	
Cash	507	Accrued items	26,082	
Accts. receivable	321	Reserves	1,286,852	
Notes receivable	6,000	Notes payable	500	
Interest receivable	3,768			
Prepaid items	1,398			
Deficit	594,434	488,051		
Total	\$4,856,985	\$4,784,882	Total	\$4,856,985 \$4,784,882

—V. 135, p. 1001.

Old Vincennes Brewery, Inc.—Pref. Stock Offered.

McFayden & Co., Inc., Chicago, are offering 100,000 shares of cum. conv. partic. preference stock (at market).

McFayden & Co. have an option dated June 29 1933, to purchase 90,000 shares of preference stock (offered herein) at a price of \$3 net per share to the issuer. McFayden & Co. also have an option dated June 29 1933, to purchase 10,000 shares of the preference stock from certain stockholders at \$3 per share. All sales expense, fees of counsel for the bankers, advertising, dealers' and salesmen's commissions are to be paid by McFayden & Co. Upon completion of the purchase of stock upon which McFayden & Co. have an option, certain common stockholders have agreed to assign to McFayden & Co. without consideration 26,100 shares of common stock owned by them.

Convertible at any time, at the option of the holders, into common stock on a share for share basis. Preferred as to cum. dividends at the rate of 40 cents per share per annum, from Jan. 1 1934, and as to assets at the rate of \$4 per share and dividends. Participates fully with the common, on a share for share basis, in further dividend distributions in any dividend year after the common has received 40 cents per share in such dividend year. Redeemable after Jan. 1 1936, on 60 days' notice, at \$4.50 per share and dividends. Quarterly dividend dates: J. & C., beginning April 1 1934.
 Registrar, City National Bank & Trust Co., of Chicago. Transfer agent, Trust Co. of Chicago.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Preference stock (\$3 par)	100,000 shs.	100,000 shs.
Common stock (\$1 par)	b252,200 shs.	a152,200 shs.

a Upon completion of present financing. b 100,000 shares reserved for conversion of preference stock.

Data from Letter of Julius M. Hack, President of the Company.

History and Business.—The brewery property to be used by Old Vincennes Brewery, Inc., was formerly the Hack and Simon Brewery and was established in 1875. Julius M. Hack, President, has been identified with the management of the company for more than 40 years. The brewery is one of the oldest, and before the advent of prohibition was one of the most successful breweries in the State of Indiana. The company's property is located in Vincennes.

Estimated Earnings.—Upon completion of improvements contemplated, the brewery will have an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels. Based on the estimate of an initial production of 100,000 barrels per year, and an estimated net profit of \$2.50 per barrels, earnings should cover fixed dividend requirements on the preference stock more than six times, or earnings of approximately 99 cents per share on both preference and common stock.
Purpose.—To provide funds for rehabilitation of present buildings and for additional new equipment, working capital and other corporate purposes. Pending completion of present financing, funds will be deposited with Trust Company of Chicago and used for the purposes indicated.
Listed.—Listed on the Chicago Curb Exchange.

The proceeds realized by the company from the sale of the 90,000 shares of preference stock (namely, \$3 per share) will as said shares are sold be placed in escrow with the Trust Company of Chicago under an Agreement entered into between the company and McFayden & Co., to be disbursed upon the joint order of the company and McFayden & Co., only after \$270,000 has thus been accumulated in escrow, and subject to the following conditions that, and in the event \$270,000 shall not have been thus accumulated on or prior to Jan. 1 1934, all purchasers of stock whose funds are then held in escrow shall have the option, for a period of 30 days, to surrender their stock to the escrow agent and to receive \$3 per share in cash in lieu thereof; any of such proceeds remaining in escrow after said 30-day period are to be forwarded to the company. Such escrow arrangement does not apply however to the 10,000 shares purchased from individuals.

Officers.—Julius M. Hack, President; John B. Cogan, Vice-President; Ralph C. Phillippe, Secretary; S. M. Emison, Treasurer.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet June 20 1933.

Assets—	Net Worth—
Cash	Cum. conv. partic. pref. stock
Building & equipment fund	Common stock (\$1 par)
Real estate, plant & equipment	
Prepaid exps. & deferred chgs.	
Total	Total

Oregon Pulp & Paper Co.—Bonds Extended.

As of May 10, almost 95% of the \$980,000 outstanding first mortgage 6½% gold bonds had been deposited with the trustee for the 4-year extension of maturities, pursuant to the plan proposed by it to its bondholders, which plan was declared effective Dec. 8 1932, and is covered by a supplemental indenture between the company and the trustee.

A. S. Fleming, Secretary, in a letter to bondholders states: "The measures of economy which have been placed into effect include not only the securing of substantial reductions in the cost of raw materials, reductions in operating costs and improvements in operating methods, but also include five 10% reductions in the salaries and wages of all officers and other employees of the company, the last 10% reduction having been made as of March 1 1933. Notwithstanding these economies, the company during 1932, after making provision for a reasonable depreciation, failed to earn any bond interest."
 Nevertheless, the company has arranged for the payment of bond interest due the first instant at the rate of 6½% per annum on all outstanding bonds which have been extended; but under present conditions (those confronting the banks as well as other business, including our own) this has been accomplished only with considerable difficulty and with increased impairment of our current position.

However, the company is firmly convinced that it is not for the benefit of its bondholders as a whole, or of any portion thereof, for it to pay the interest or principal of unextended bonds, except in accordance with the plan for the extension of bond maturities. This position of the company is based on the conviction that the interests of all of its bondholders should not be jeopardized by any discrimination in favor of non-depositing bondholders, or to the detriment of the overwhelming majority of bondholders which has agreed to the plan for a four-year extension of bond maturities. For these reasons, the company has made no provision for the payment of the interest or principal of the few unextended bonds which matured on the first instant.

The history and earnings of the company were excellent prior to the existing depression and for these reasons, as well as the fact that the company has been thus far successful in weathering this long continued depression, the management has faith in the properties and future of the company.

The outstanding \$980,000 (prior to extension) mature as follows:

May 1 1933	\$90,000	May 1 1938	\$95,000
May 1 1934	90,000	May 1 1939	95,000
May 1 1935	90,000	May 1 1940	95,000
May 1 1936	90,000	May 1 1941	240,000
May 1 1937	95,000		

The company requested its bondholders to agree to an extension of the dates of maturity of all outstanding bonds for a period of four years. As an additional consideration for the benefit of the bondholders who consent to such an extension of maturities company will pay interest at the rate of 6½% per annum during the period from Nov. 1 1932 to and including April 30 1937.

The company further covenants to pay no cash dividends except (a) After the bonded indebtedness shall be reduced to \$600,000, the company may thereafter pay dividends from earnings accrued subsequent to Jan. 1 1933, in an amount equivalent to the principal amount by which outstanding bonds are reduced below \$600,000.

(b) The company may pay from earnings accrued subsequent to Jan. 1 1933, dividends upon any preferred stock which it may thereafter sell for cash; provided, that dividends on such stock shall not be paid in any year at a rate greater than 10% of the net cash received from the sale of the stock on which paid.

The trustee is the Portland Trust & Savings Bank.—V. 134, p. 2166.

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.—Extra Dividend—Earnings.

Retiring Balance of Funded Debt.—The directors on July 18 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$25, both payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 30. From May 15 1931 to and incl. May 15 1933 quarterly distributions of 50 cents per share were made on this issue, compared with 75 cents per share each quarter from Aug. 15 1930 to and incl. Feb. 15 1931 and \$1 per share on Feb. 15 and May 15 1930.
 An official announcement follows:
 Net earnings of the company and subsidiaries for the 12 months' period ended June 30 1933 were \$4,208,499, as compared with \$1,830,229 for the 12 months' period ended June 30 1932. In arriving at these earnings deductions have been made for interest on all outstanding securities, depreciation, depletion, repairs, Federal taxes, bad accounts and contingencies. Depreciation and depletion have been charged against both operating and nonoperating plants at the same rates as used in the prior period. These earnings are equivalent, after providing for dividends on preferred stock, during the period it was outstanding, to \$3.14 a share on the 1,200,000 common shares outstanding, as compared with \$1.46 per share earned during the 12 months' period ended June 30 1932.

Sales of beer bottles during April, May and June are reflected in the increased earnings. While the peak demand has probably been passed, a large and profitable volume from regular business is anticipated from this source.
 Following recent elections evidencing the strength of sentiment for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and also the imposition of a series of special Federal taxes to run only until such time as Prohibition is repealed, the company in anticipation of early repeal is completing its preparations for manufacturing liquor and wine bottles. As soon as the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed an additional impetus will be given to the company's operations because of its special position and facilities for supplying liquor and wine bottles.
 All bonds, debentures and preferred shares of the company and subsidiaries have been or are being redeemed, which will leave the company only one class of securities outstanding, consisting of 1,200,000 common shares. All outstanding preferred shares have been redeemed by purchase of the entire issue of 10-year 5% gold debentures was called for redemption on July 1, the remaining outstanding bonds of Owens-Illinois Glass Co. have been called for redemption on Aug. 1 and the entire issue of \$2,500,000 of 1st mtge. bonds of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co., is being called for redemption on Sept. 1.

Earnings.—For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.
Receives Large Order.—See Muessel Brewing Corp. above.—V. 137, p. 327.
Pacific National Fire Insurance Co.—Report.—Company in its official report as of June 30 1933 reveals a highly liquid condition, with 87.4% of its total assets in cash and securities carried at market values.
 This California company, which is owned by Transamerica Corp., had 23.6% of its total assets in cash and U. S. Government bonds on June 30, the statement shows. Total bond holdings, including investment in governments, amounted to \$1,899,399, or more than half of the company's total assets.
 Carried at market prices as of June 30 1933, stocks held by the company amounted to \$1,007,387, or 27.3% of total assets.
 Book value of the \$25 par stock of company at the close of June was \$49.94 a share, exclusive of equity in unearned premium reserve, the statement discloses. Surplus, amounting to \$1,246,960, showed an increase of \$193,906, or 18.41% during the last six months.
 Total assets of the company on June 30 amounted to \$3,685,157, representing a gain of \$276,374 or 8.1% for the half year. Mortgage loans accounted for 1.5% of the total; real estate owned, 0.3%; accrued interest, 0.4%; premiums in the course of collections, 9.1%; and other assets, 1.3%.
 The June statement showed unearned premium reserve of \$1,004,456 and total reserves of \$1,188,197.

Commenting upon the company's showing for the half-year, Frank N. Belgrano Jr., President, said: "Premium income of company during the first six months of 1933 showed a significant and satisfactory increase over the corresponding six months of 1932. The company's excellent financial condition is exemplified by the mid-year showing of exceptionally high liquidity, as well as the augmented reserve to policy holders, which on June 30 stood at \$2,496,960 over and above all other liabilities."

Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.—To Decrease Capital.—

The stockholders will vote July 24 on approving a proposal to reduce the par value of the capital stock and on decreasing the capitalization to \$800,000 from \$2,000,000.—V. 136, p. 4285.

Penick & Ford, Ltd.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2987, 2257.

Penmans, Ltd., Montreal.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Sales	\$4,766,707	\$5,352,128	\$5,982,932	\$6,816,106
Profits	436,614	313,578	332,977	675,729
Depreciation	100,000	—	—	100,000
Bond interest	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Income taxes	—	—	—	25,000
Bad debts, &c., written off	39,120	58,545	33,714	27,723
Net income	\$187,494	\$145,033	\$189,262	\$413,006
Prof. dividends (6%)	64,500	64,500	64,500	64,500
Common dividends	193,554	258,072	258,072	258,072
Surplus	def\$70,560	def\$177,539	def\$133,310	\$90,434
Total profit and loss	1,393,248	1,463,808	1,641,347	1,774,657

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Plant, &c.	\$5,045,412	\$5,121,832	Preferred stock	\$1,075,000	\$1,075,000
Good-will	1	1	Common stock	2,150,600	2,150,600
Cash	257,791	136,737	Bonds	1,863,000	1,892,000
Accts. receivable	576,171	645,269	Reserve account	742,046	742,046
Bills receivable	—	447	Accounts payable	146,825	89,092
Deferred charges	5,090	7,369	Wages, &c.	23,464	23,294
Inventories	1,228,644	1,505,404	Bills payable	2,112	16,018
Investments	283,185	34,800	Surplus	1,393,248	1,463,808
Total	\$7,396,296	\$7,451,859	Total	\$7,396,296	\$7,451,859

x Represented by 64,518 shares (no par).—V. 135, p. 2004.

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 12 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3359, 3176.

Perfect Circle Co.—Record Canadian Sales.—

Perfect Circle sales in Canada for the first five months of 1933 were the largest in Perfect Circle history, the company announces. Sales for this period registered a gain of 72% over the first five months of 1932. Credit for this increase in business can be attributed largely to a better distributing system, the introduction of a new product, the Perfect Circle Piston Expander, and a natural increase in business traceable to stimulated buying in the automotive industry. Perfect Circle piston rings, manufactured in the Canadian plant in Toronto, Canada, are now available for quick delivery in most every city and town in Canada, the announcement concluded.—V. 136, p. 3552.

Phelps Dodge Corp.—Increases Smelter Operations.—

H. A. Clark, manager of the smelter division of the company's Copper Queen branch, last week made the following statement: "Changed conditions have caused us to alter our plan for resuming operations at the Phelps Dodge smelter at Douglas, Ariz. Instead of remaining closed down until September it is now our intention to start up again July 17. This will mean that about 400 men go back to work six weeks earlier than was anticipated. "The general copper situation looks brighter and, further, this plan meets the expressed desire of the Administrator of the National Recovery Act to do everything possible to get men back to work and thus relieve unemployment."

This will bring the corporation's output of refined copper up to 6,000,000 pounds a month or about 20% of rated capacity. Several months ago refined output was reduced to 3,000,000 pounds a month.—V. 136, p. 3359, 1876.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.—June Shipments Up 60%.—

Pierce-Arrow shipments for June represented a 60% increase over those for June a year ago, it was stated on July 15 by Roy H. Faulkner, Vice-President in charge of sales. The month's gain is a continuation of the improvement in production and sales which began several months ago and which was reflected in a 45% increase of May shipments over April.—V. 136, p. 4285.

Printing Machinery Co.—Extra Dividends.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 2% in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on both the common and pref. stocks, all payable July 15 to holders of record July 14. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 16 and on April 15 last.—V. 136, p. 2809.

Propper-McCallum Hosiery Co., Inc.—Earnings.—

[Including wholly-owned subsidiaries.]

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.
Sales, less returns and allowances	Not stated.	\$3,307,681	\$4,337,348
Cost of sales	—	2,856,193	3,648,792
Gross profit on sales	\$550,582	\$451,488	\$688,556
Selling, admin. and general expenses	588,599	704,659	864,737
Other deductions	86,964	95,247	182,778
Operating loss	\$124,981	\$348,419	\$358,959
Other income	71,908	49,652	15,667
Total loss	\$53,073	\$298,767	\$343,292
Provision for Canadian income tax	3,106	1,729	342
Provision for bonus	3,210	—	—
Shrinkage in val. of Canadian Co.'s net current assets, upon conversion into U. S. currency	—	14,224	—
Net loss	\$59,390	\$314,720	\$343,634
Pref. divs. \$73,500 com divs. \$50,000	—	—	123,500

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Cash	\$251,073	\$174,330	Notes payable	—	\$175,000
Accts receivable	390,491	516,791	Tr. accepts. pay.	\$27,368	—
Inventories	478,921	546,671	Accts. pay. & accr. expenses	73,821	54,019
Value of life insurance policies	37,497	30,374	15-yr. 6½% gold notes due 1941	911,000	1,007,000
Sund. notes & accts. receivable	—	17,720	Res. for conting.	21,318	21,318
Loans & adv. to employees	15,448	—	7% pt. conv. stock	1,050,000	1,050,000
Investments	6,553	5,001	Common stock	1,650,000	1,650,000
x Land, bldgs. and equipment	2,785,087	2,952,358	Surplus	238,725	298,147
Prepd. & def. chgs.	7,162	12,237			
Trade-marks and good-will	1	1			
Total	\$3,972,234	\$4,255,484	Total	\$3,972,234	\$4,255,483

x After depreciation. y Represented by 130,000 shares (no par).—V. 136, p. 3919.

Prudential Investors, Inc.—Earnings.—

For income statement for six months ended June 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 1033.

Public Utility Holding Corp. of America.—Changes Name and Decreases Number of Shares.—

The stockholders on July 19 1933, immediately following the annual meeting, approved a proposal to change the name of the corporation to *General Investment Corp.* and ratified charter amendments recommended by the board of directors to reduce the authorized number of shares of preferred, common and class A stocks and to change such shares as follows: Each two shares of present cum. pref. stock, \$3 div. series, to be changed into one share of cum. pref. stock, \$6 div. series; each five shares of common stock of \$1 par value to be changed into one share of common stock of \$5 par value; each five shares of class A stock of \$1 par value to be changed into one share of class A stock of \$5 par value. Relative voting powers, dividend rights, redemption prices and rights upon liquidation of the several classes of stock under the proposed amendments are maintained, the respective interests of the holders being simply represented by a smaller number of shares than at present. See also V. 137, p. 315.

Rand Mines, Ltd.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Dividends received	£485,390	£476,117	£500,514	£486,531
Other income	102,609	96,586	128,125	98,287
Total income	£588,000	£572,704	£628,639	£584,749
Administration exp., &c.	21,009	31,663	24,360	29,685
Taxes, &c.	30,279	31,412	39,607	42,692
Net income	£536,712	£509,628	£564,672	£512,372
Dividends	409,030	409,030	460,159	511,287
Balance, surplus	£127,682	£100,598	£104,513	£1,085

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
mMines, claims, lands, &c.	£55,171	£80,562	aCapital stock	£531,499	£531,499
Investments	2,426,759	2,347,978	Reserves	2,117,412	2,162,470
Sundry shs. & debts	—	98,448	Imp. & unc. div.	267,920	247,911
Government stocks	174,512	143,056	Sundry credit	397,954	361,188
Rand Mns. Ltd. sh	166,979	166,980	Unapprop. surplus	708,080	466,710
Plant stores, &c.	6,096	6,732	General reserve	—	100,000
Sundry debtors	296,279	298,894			
Deposits	654,973	492,996			
Dvys. receivable	238,942	227,732			
Cash	3,151	6,349			

Total £4,022,867 £3,869,728 Total £4,022,867 £3,869,728
a Represented by 2,125,995 shares, par value 5s. b Represented by 80,844 ex-enemy share at cost. c After depreciation.—V. 135, p. 2185.

Rapid Electrotype Co.—Earnings.—

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 1933 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2988.

Raytheon Manufacturing Co.—Stock Dividend.—

Supplementing the ruling issued by the Committee on Securities of the New York Curb Exchange on June 27 1933, relative to the plan of reorganization of this company, under the provisions of which holders of the voting trust certificates for the shares of new 6% pref. stock of record June 30 1933, at Chicago are to receive a stock dividend payable in shares of new common stock, par value 50 cents each, at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of pref. stock held, and in addition thereto an optional distribution consisting of either \$1.10 in cash for each share of pref. stock held, or one share of common stock and one share pref. stock for each five pref. shares held: Information having been received that the common stock certificates in payment of the stock dividend together with the optional distribution warrants have been mailed to stockholders of record, the Committee further rules that the voting trust certificates for the 6% non-cum. pref. stock be quoted "EX" the stock dividend and the optional distribution on July 12 1933.

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the voting trust certificates for shares of new common stock (par 50c).—V. 137, p. 156.

Reynolds Spring Co.—To Increase Wages, &c.—

The company will raise wages 5% immediately and is planning to adopt a 40-hour week for all employees as well as establish a two-shifts-a-day schedule beginning as soon as possible. President Charles G. Munn, announced on July 15. Adoption of the new schedule and the 40-hour week will mean a considerable increase in number of permanent employees and is in line with President Roosevelt's recommendations in the Industrial Recovery Act. It compares with the 50-hour week now in force at the Reynold's plants.

The company is now operating at full capacity and has been for the past several months. June was the biggest month in the history of the company's Jackson spring division in point of units sold and shipped. Operations in the "Bonnyware" department, the company's auxiliary division making plastically moulded household and gift articles, are being stepped up almost daily as orders for chain and department store packaging and premium markets continue to increase and as the company adds to its already long list of articles being made from the material, said Mr. Munn.—V. 137, p. 506, 328.

Robbins & Myers, Inc.—Removed from List.—

(The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading privileges the voting trust certificates for common stock (no par) series 2)—V. 135, p. 4046.

(Helena) Rubenstein, Inc.—25-Cent Pref. Dividend.—

A dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the \$3 cum. conv. pref. stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. A similar distribution has been made each quarter since and incl. Sept. 1 1932, while from March 1 1929 to and incl. June 1 1932 regular quarterly payments of 75 cents per share were made.

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Operating profit	\$172,959	\$514,993	\$684,318	\$895,244
Depreciation on furn., fixt. & equip., amort. of leasehold, improve., &c.	39,666	37,041	38,938	43,101
Operating income	\$133,293	\$477,952	\$645,380	\$852,143
Miscellaneous earnings	25,031	16,663	22,943	39,849
Total income	\$158,324	\$494,615	\$668,322	\$891,992
Prov. for income taxes	37,420	78,654	113,858	97,715
Net profit	\$120,904	\$415,961	\$554,465	\$794,277
Balance Jan. 1	650,088	565,852	454,242	17,795
Miscellaneous credits	—	17,065	3,177	—
Total surplus	\$770,992	\$998,879	\$1,012,067	\$812,073
Divs. paid on pref. stock	221,158	340,174	357,912	380,148
Reimb. for accr. divs. to date of sale of stock	—	—	—	Cr22,500
Settlement of employment contract	—	—	74,640	—
Pay for 900 shares \$3 div. pref. stock	—	—	13,663	—
Reversal of excess res.	1,850	—	—	—
Reserve for conting.	15,000	—	—	—
Write-off of addit. formulae purchased	7,700	—	—	—
Miscellaneous deductions	3,815	—	—	—
Diff. in rate of Canadian exchange	Cr3,478	8,617	—	—
Earned surplus Dec. 31	\$524,945	\$650,087	\$565,852	\$454,425
Shares common stock outstanding (no par)	294,492	294,492	294,492	295,842
Earnings per share	Nil	\$0.28	\$0.72	\$1.45

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Cash	\$711,649	\$570,092	Accounts payable	\$27,010	\$43,703
Accts. receivable	106,568	159,884	Accrued salaries, expenses, &c.	44,418	56,983
Marketable secur.	296,088	478,197	Res. for inc. taxes	112,616	132,023
Can. etc. of dep.	57,525	—	Res. for conting.	15,000	—
Inventories	176,980	241,512	x Capital stock & paid-in surplus	947,839	950,839
Sundry accounts & adv. received	2,418	3,617	Earned surplus	524,945	650,088
Deps. on leases, &c.	17,596	17,855			
H. J. T. Holding Corp.	56,583	63,583			
Land & building	34,970	36,695			
Furniture, fixtures & leaseh. impts.	191,711	227,394			
Formulae, trade marks, &c.	1	1			
Prepaid rent, adv., insur., &c.	19,737	34,805			
Total	\$1,671,828	\$1,833,635	Total	\$1,671,828	\$1,833,635

x Represented by 110,579 (111,079 in 1931) shares of \$3 convertible pref. stock and 294,492 shares of common stock, both of no par value.—V. 136, p. 3361.

Rossville Alcohol & Chemical Corp.—Sale of Industrial Alcohol Business Ratified.

The stockholders on July 18 approved the sale of the industrial alcohol business of this corporation to the Commercial Solvents Corp. The contract provides for sale of Rossville's New Orleans plants, the plant of the California subsidiary and certain of the current and working assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries, including inventories, the consideration being 105,000 shares of Commercial Solvents stock and cash in the amount of the book value of the current and working assets sold. The assets of Rossville and subsidiaries not covered by the sale comprise principally cash, notes and accounts receivable and the plants at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Carthage, Ohio, and certain other facilities which may be adaptable to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. See also V. 137, p. 156.

Royal Dutch (Petroleum) Co.—\$1.07½ Div. on New York Shares.

The Chase National Bank of New York, depositary, announces the receipt of a dividend of 6 guilders on each 100 guilders par value of ordinary stock of Royal Dutch Co. The dividend, covering the full year 1932, is equivalent to \$1.075 on each "New York share," and will be distributed on Aug. 14 to holders of the stock on record July 31, subject to excise tax deduction.

Application has been made to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for a ruling as to whether or not the above dividend is subject to the provisions of Section 213-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Unless prior to July 31 a ruling is received to the effect that the excise tax imposed by Section 213-A is not applicable to this dividend, there will be deducted and withheld from this dividend the excise tax of 5%. And in that event the dividend distributable to holders of New York shares, other than domestic corporations, will be \$1.02125 on each share.

On Aug. 5 1932 a distribution of 80½ cents per "New York share" was made for the year 1931.—V. 136, p. 3900.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co.—Earnings.

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Gross earnings	\$2,006,710	\$2,148,749	\$2,137,759	\$2,262,875
Total expenses	1,517,519	1,371,578	1,464,687	1,648,080
Net earnings	\$489,191	\$777,170	\$673,072	\$614,795
Cash dividends	1,000,000	800,000	900,000	650,000
Deficit	\$510,809	\$22,830	\$226,928	\$35,206
Shs. cap. stk. (no par)	200,000	200,000	200,000	x50,000
Earnings per share	\$2.44	\$3.89	\$3.36	\$12.29
x\$Par 100.				

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Cash	\$187,813	x\$610,483	Accounts payable	\$215,845	\$262,955
Demand loans	53,946	See x	Bonds	1,349,000	1,354,000
Accts. receivable	76,783	161,623	Deferred credits	6,021	6,217
Inventories	55,006	97,688	Res. for taxes	173,272	208,862
Prepaid expenses	34,010	14,993	Res. for interest	17,255	17,318
Land, bldgs., mach. & equip.	6,474,419	8,641,314	Res. for cas. insur.	7,183	11,260
			Res. for deprec.	—	2,041,282
			Other reserves	510,580	510,580
			Net worth:		
			y Capital stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
			Capital surplus	1,602,820	2,000,000
			Surplus	—	113,628
Total	\$6,881,977	\$9,526,102	Total	\$6,881,977	\$9,526,102

x Includes demand loans. y Represented by 200,000 shares (no par).—V. 136, p. 2259.

Seaboard Oil Co. of Del.—Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3554.

Schenley Distillers Corp.—Admitted to List.

(The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to list, when as and if issued, the 1,050,000 shares capital stock (\$5 par).—V. 137, p. 507.)

Schulco Co., Inc.—Collateral for Bonds.

The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., trustee for the guaranteed 6½% mtge. sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1 1946, and for the guaranteed 6½% mtge. sinking fund gold bonds, issue B, due Oct. 1 1946, of the above company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the following mortgages constitute the present underlying collateral for the said bonds:

Parcel No.	Present Mortgage	Premises
1	\$300,000	Fulton & Hanover Sts., Brooklyn.
2	83,333	23d Street & 3d Ave., N. Y. City.
3	1,780,000	1101 Broadway, New York City.
4	200,000	31st Street & 6th Ave., New York City.
5	143,333	145th St. & Amsterdam Ave., New York City.
6	160,000	116th St. & 8th Ave., New York City.
7	160,000	59th Street & Columbus Ave., New York City.
8	350,000	117-27 E. 59th St., New York City.
9	74,250	153d Street & 3d Ave., New York City.
10	45,000	109 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
11	49,000	79th St. & Columbus Ave., New York City.
12	75,000	13th Street & 3d Ave., New York City.
13	30,000	24 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		Issue B, Due Oct. 1 1946.
1	\$108,000	974 3d Avenue, New York City.
2	90,000	West Fulton & No. Main Sts., Gloversville, N. Y.
3	118,500	Hohman & State St., Hammond, Ind.
4	89,100	Main & Grove Sts., White Plains, N. Y.
5	50,000	740 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
6	200,000	Warren & Fayette Sts., Syracuse, N. Y.
7	80,000	Market & 52d Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
8	100,000	Elm & Amherst Sts., Manchester, N. H.
9	75,000	23d Street 7th Ave., New York City.
11	290,000	Chambers St. & W. Broadway, New York City.
12	967,000	38th St. & 8th Ave., New York City.

—V. 137, p. 157.

Seagrave Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2810.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Sales Show Improvement.

Period End. July 16—	1933—4 Wks.	1932—1933—4 Wks.	1931—1932.	1930.
Sales	\$19,442,052	\$19,252,107	\$108,990,590	\$126,578,919

—V. 137, p. 328, 157.

St. Regis Paper Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Net sales, royalties, &c.	\$8,185,971	\$13,249,823	\$16,575,770	—
Costs and expenses	7,556,341	11,684,308	14,005,068	—
Operating income	\$629,630	\$1,565,516	\$2,570,702	—
Dividends received	812,736	1,656,184	1,921,010	—
Prof. on sale secur. (less Federal tax)	See x	177,514	1,369,270	—
Other income credits	178,333	165,670	230,205	Not rep'ted
Total income	\$1,620,699	\$3,564,885	\$6,091,187	—
Interest	636,205	712,704	545,498	—
Depreciation	709,150	766,910	666,860	—
Taxes	278,355	235,833	253,012	—
Other income charges	308,671	260,908	263,129	—
Extraordinary charges	1,070,332	566,771	—	—
Sub. pref. divs., &c.	61,682	105,956	105,167	—
Net income	def\$1,443,698	\$915,803	\$4,257,521	\$4,664,873
Preferred dividends	80,802	324,894	324,724	329,497
Common dividends	—	2,239,855	4,044,867	2,788,750
Deficit	\$1,524,500	\$1,648,947	\$112,070	sur\$1,546,627
Surplus Dec. 31	—	24,350,047	26,252,704	25,978,425

x Losses on sales of investments amounting to \$368,273 were charges to earned surplus account.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
a Land, building, mach., equip., &c.	\$45,611,732	\$46,387,656	Funded debt	\$3,275,500	\$4,101,700
Investm'ts in Nlagara Hudson Pwr. Corp. & United Corp.	23,023,448	25,228,930	Demand bank loan	5,500,000	6,000,000
Other investments	6,777,668	6,728,688	Notes payable	1,980,000	3,084,000
Marketable secur.	91,550	270,563	Accounts payable	879,764	733,201
Consigned mdse.	22,524	27,812	Divs. declared	—	96,172
Sinking fund, &c.	1,710	19,690	Accrued accounts	173,458	199,448
Cash	1,612,316	1,675,678	Reserves for cont'g	1,846,252	1,854,301
Special deposit	13,998	13,231	Miscell. reserves	133,513	153,351
Notes receivable	204,711	104,034	Deferred credits	5,439	11,151
Accts. receivable	1,146,400	1,181,665	Due to affil. cos.	46,373	18,704
Inventories	3,158,239	4,716,047	Pref. stk. of subs.	1,048,989	1,445,769
Int. & divs. rec.	188,122	387,719	Pref. stock	4,428,300	4,627,300
Due from affil. cos	241,133	283,433	Common stock	41,224,640	41,224,640
Cash surr. value	—	—	Capital surplus	21,212,828	21,072,210
Insur. policy	183,956	159,904	Earned surplus	1,337,337	3,277,837
Adv. on materials & lumbering operations	5,780	60,497			
Defer. debit items	809,106	664,237			
Total	\$3,092,393	\$7,909,784	Total	\$3,092,393	\$7,909,784

a After reserve for depreciation and depletion of \$9,910,504 in 1932 and \$9,884,976 in 1931.—V. 134, p. 4508.

Seton Leather Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 1933, see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 134, p. 520.

(A. O.) Smith Corp.—Bonds Retired.

The \$3,109,000 10-year 1st (closed) mortgage 6½% gold coupon bonds, due May 1 1933, were retired at maturity, it is announced. Holders of these bonds had previously been offered in exchange a new issue of \$3,000,000 5½% bonds, or cash, at their option, but it was later decided to redeem the entire issue of 6½% bonds for cash.—V. 136, p. 2810.

Sonotone Corporation.—Stock Offered.

The investment banking houses of Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., Inc. and Great Northern Investing Co., Inc. of New York, have underwritten and are marketing "as a speculation" an issue of 50,000 shares of \$1 par common stock of the company at \$3 per share.

Transfer agent: Manufacturers Trust Co., New York. Registrar: Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York.

A prospective, issued in connection with the financing, affords the following: Company.—Organized in New York, in December 1929, to take over the business and assets of the American Phonograph Corp., and in April 1930, began manufacturing and selling hearing aids for deafened persons.

Capitalization.	Authorized	Outstanding
7% cum. conv pref stock (par \$25)	10,000 shs.	2,000 shs.
Common stock (par \$1)	1,000,000 shs.	600,000 shs.

Directors—The directors together with the amount of common stock held by each are as follows: Dr. Hugo Lieber, N. Y. City, 133,880 shs.; Professor Irving Fisher, New Haven, Conn., 148,590 shs.; Frank J. Roemer, Milwaukee, Wis., 58,750 shs.; Daniel H. Reese, N. Y. City, 2,000 shs.; Charles P. Franchot, N. Y. City, 12,000 shs.

Officers—Dr. Hugo Lieber, Pres. & Treas.; Frank J. Roemer, Vice-Pres.; Charles P. Franchot, Sec.; Frederick G. Keyser, Compt.; F. Lloyd Wassell, Gen. Sales Mgr.; Charles A. Lemkuhl, Asst. to Pres. (Messrs. Keyser, Wassell and Lemkuhl own no stock in the company.)

Purpose—This issue of 50,000 shares of common stock is being sold by the issuer to the underwriters at \$2 per share, who in turn are offering a number of the shares to certain dealers at \$2.50 per share. The stock is being offered to the public at \$3 per share. The underwriters receive no commission as such, but will retain the difference between the price of \$2 per share paid to the issuer and the amount realized upon resale.

The net proceeds to the issuer will be \$100,000, less the estimated expenses of issue. The specific purposes and the approximate amount to be divided to such purposes are as follows: For retirement of loans payable, \$36,500; for additional working capital, \$60,175.

The net proceeds derived from stock sold by the issuer during the two years June 1 1931, to June 1 1933, were as follows: \$50,000 less \$3,000 commission from the sale of 2,000 shares of preferred stock.

Condensed Statement of Income.

Period—	Jan 1 1933 to May 31 '33.	—Years Ended Dec. 31—	1932	1931	1930.
Gross profit on sales	\$160,071	\$166,968	\$173,824	\$119,615	\$119,615
Selling, &c. expense	109,696	157,997	161,391	102,396	102,396
Miscell. deductions	2,083	3,293	4,798	14,717	14,717
Depreciation	5,204	11,213	10,798	1,162	1,162
Reserve for doubtful accounts, &c.	6,250	—	—	—	—
Taxes	—	787	661	417	—
Net profit	\$36,838	def\$6,321	def\$3,824	\$924	\$924
Miscellaneous income	8,520	8,061	4,523	1,880	1,880
Total	\$45,357	\$1,739	\$699	\$2,803	\$2,803

Condensed Pro-Forma Balance Sheet as of May 31 1933

(Giving effect to sale of 50,000 shares of common stock, payment of note indebtedness and cumulative pref. dividends to July 1 1933.)

Assets—	Liabilities & Capital—		
Cash	\$79,710	Accounts payable	\$27,766
Accounts receivable	113,380	Trade acceptances	10,709
Notes rec. (less notes disc.)	7,006	Battery deposits	1,137
Merchandise inventory	173,656	Accrued accounts, &c.	4,311
Total fixed assets	444,561	Reserves	49,853
Miscellaneous assets	17,372	Preferred stock	50,000
		Common stock	600,000
		Capital surplus	50,000
		Earned surplus	41,907
Total	\$835,685	Total	\$835,685

Simmons Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 4105.

Spiegel-May-Stern Co., Inc.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Company states that net sales for the six months to June 30, last, were 32% above a year ago, that June sales were 100% over like month of 1932 and that July sales are at a corresponding rate in excess of July 1932.—V. 136, p. 4476.

Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)—Acquires Complete Control of Union Atlantic Co.—See Atlantic Refining Co. above.—V. 137, p. 329.

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.—New Officials.—
Three new Vice-Presidents have been elected as follows: L. S. Bale, head of refining operations; W. J. Semple, Treasurer, and A. A. Stambaugh, General Sales Manager.—V. 136, p. 2443.

State Street Investment Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

	June 30 '33.	June 30 '32.	June 30 '31.	June 30 '30.
Net worth	\$14,165,327	\$5,996,350	\$11,573,239	\$17,448,383
No. of shs. outstanding	212,458	173,489	179,720	194,762
Net worth per share	\$66.67	\$34.56	\$64.39	\$90.61

Statement of Surplus June 30 1933.

Surplus account at Dec. 31 1932	\$2,056,154
Net income as above	104,222
Net credit to surplus from purchase and sale of treasury stock during the period	770,671
Net gain from sale of securities	55,595
Plus losses from sales of securities held Dec. 31 1931, charged to investment reserve	520,561
Total	\$3,507,203
Reserve for taxes on gains from sales of securities	11,368
Reserve for taxes on unrealized profits	171,125
Cash dividends declared	154,566
Surplus, June 30 1933	\$3,170,143
Add excess of market value of investments over book value (net of investment reserve) at June 30 1933	3,908,815
Surplus of assets at market values over liabilities and capital stock at June 30 1933	\$7,078,958

Note.—The excess of market value over cost of securities owned was \$1,023,579 at June 30 1933, as compared with an excess of cost over market value of \$3,770,219 at Dec. 31 1932.

Statement of Investment Reserve for Six Months Ended June 30 1933.

Balance, Dec. 31 1932	\$3,405,796
Charges during period	520,561
Balance, June 30 1933	\$2,885,235

Balance Sheet June 30.

	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Assets—				
Cash	1,907,718	3,603,716		
Accts. receivable	72,841			
Securities	612,412,160	4,188,393		
Total	14,392,721	7,792,109		
Liabilities—				
Accounts payable	25,830	8,961		
Res. for Federal & State taxes	30,438	31,221		
Res. for divs. decl.	84,983	86,745		
Res. for taxes on unrealiz. profits	171,125			
Cap. stk. (no par)	7,001,385	5,717,192		
Surplus	7,078,958	1,947,990		
Total	14,392,721	7,792,109		

a At cost, market value of securities held was \$2,435,168. b At market, cost of securities was \$8,503,345.—V. 136, p. 4476.

Sterling Securities Corp.—Earnings.—
For income statement for six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 676.

Stover Mfg. & Engine Co.—Earnings.—

Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31 1932.

Gross profit on sales (after deducting all manufacturing expenses, maintenance, property taxes, &c., but before depreciation)	\$287,353
Inventory adjustment	45,526
Selling & general administrative expenses	243,602
Other expense (net)	10,743
Provision for depreciation	90,850
Net loss transferred to surplus	\$103,370

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1932.

	1932.	1931.
Assets—		
Cash on hand & in banks	\$33,564	
Notes & accts. receivable	157,668	
Vendors' debit balances	1,572	
Inventories	757,241	
Other assets	55,747	
Fixed assets	956,137	
Deferred charges	5,833	
Patents	1	
Good will	1	
Total	\$1,967,766	
Liabilities—		
Notes payable	\$153,465	
Accounts payable, trade	23,003	
Customers' credit balances	2,373	
Accrued expenses	21,454	
Notes payable, trade, due subsequent to Dec. 31 1933	4,200	
7% preferred stock	756,500	
Common stock (par \$15)	848,580	
Capital surplus	71,796	
Earned surplus	86,394	
Total	\$1,967,766	

Note.—No dividends have been paid on the 7% cum. pref. stock since May 1 1930.
x After reserve for depreciation \$842,319. y After reserve for doubtful accounts, discounts, &c. of \$40,231.—V. 131, p. 803.

(B. F.) Sturtevant Co.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—

	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Net sales	\$3,172,182	\$6,996,243	\$8,137,412	\$7,913,891
Other income	42,540	26,389	48,609	64,883
Total income	\$3,214,722	\$7,022,632	\$8,186,021	\$7,978,774
Total cost of sales	3,613,097	6,921,955	7,836,995	7,206,615
Loss on sale of cap. assets	prof 25,300	prof 131	97	Cr 283
Depreciation	186,353	196,923	189,995	180,229
Interest	67,882	59,675	68,262	88,052
Net income	def \$617,110	def \$154,789	\$90,671	\$504,160
Earn. per sh. on common	Nil	Nil	\$0.71	\$19.51

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Assets—				
Cash	\$589,174	\$713,546		
Notes & acct. rec.	130,060	73,234		
x Accts. receivable	930,271	1,879,279		
Inventory	1,402,570	1,650,224		
Accts. & loans rec.	211,293	212,083		
Stocks & bonds	52,272	102,510		
Real estate & plant	1,464,249	1,460,478		
Machinery, tools & equipment	2,985,496	2,909,631		
Developing Ljungström turbine	75,000	75,000		
Prepaid items	33,462	38,775		
Patent rights pur.	16,001	11,501		
Total	\$7,889,848	\$9,126,060		
Liabilities—				
Notes payable	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000		
Accounts payable	146,399	343,141		
Preferred dividend		18,750		
Reserve taxes, city, State & Federal	200,097	207,322		
Res. for conting.	100,000	150,000		
Res. for uncompl. contingencies	2,597	13,088		
Def. gross profit uncom. conting.	14,872	34,807		
Res. for deprecia-tion, plant assets	2,213,837	2,027,978		
Capital stock	3,341,800	3,342,800		
Capital surplus	50,001	50,001		
Surplus	820,244	1,438,174		
Total	\$7,889,848	\$9,126,060		

x After deduction of reserve for doubtful accounts of \$54,882 in 1932 (1931, \$51,103).—V. 135, p. 3012.

Standard Steel Car Corp. (Del.)—Sub. Changes Name.
(The name of Osgood Bradley Car Corp., a subsidiary has been changed to Pullman-Bradley Car Corp.) This company is one of the Pullman group. Its activities will be the same as heretofore, the manufacture of passenger train equipment for steam and electric railways and subways, and of trolley buses.—V. 130, p. 147.

Superheater Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2810.

Symington Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2810.

Taber Mills.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.—

	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Assets—					
Real est. & bldgs.	\$656,664	\$814,061	Common stock	\$1,401,000	\$1,600,000
Mach. & pr. equip.	986,726	1,255,855	Preferred stock	400,000	400,000
Mfrs' & merchand.	356,695	428,943	Notes payable	370,903	365,285
Cash & accts. rec.	92,224	208,765	Depreciation	302,129	708,655
Investments	61,177				
Profit & loss	320,545	336,309			
Total	\$2,474,033	\$3,073,940	Total	\$2,474,033	\$3,073,940

—V. 134, p. 1780.

Tennessee Brewing Co., Inc.—Stock Offered.—Love & Co., Inc., St. Louis, recently offered 33,666 shares of capital stock at \$7.25 per share. Stock was offered as a speculation. A circular shows:

Transfer Agent, Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, Mo. Registrar, Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Capitalization—Authorized, 110,000 shs. Outstanding, 110,000 shs. Capital stock (incl. this issue) par \$1.—The Tennessee Brewery, located in Memphis, Tenn., was incorp. in 1885 with a very small capital and has grown to the present size and capacity practically out of earnings. This Brewery manufactured and sold beer until the enactment of the Prohibition Law and then in order to comply with the State Law, was reincorporated under the name of the Tennessee Beverage Co. and continued to manufacture and sell near beer (beverage) until 1929.

Purpose.—Present financing is to provide for additional working capital and reconstruction, and is the first public stock financing since the inception of the company.

Listing.—Company has agreed to make application to list this stock on a recognized exchange.

Earnings.—The earnings of the Brewing company for the last five years of its operation as a brewery averaged over \$180,000 per annum, these profits being realized on the basis of the then net profit per barrel, which was considerably less than the amount now to be realized under prevailing beer prices. Before prohibition, the average net profit for a barrel of beer in this particular brewery was in excess of \$1.80. At the present time profits are considerably higher, but it is conservatively estimated that the profit for the next two years will be over \$4 per barrel.

In 1917 there were 1,217 breweries manufacturing beer. At the present time, it is estimated that there are not over 240 breweries in operation, which breweries will, in all probability, serve a greatly increased number of consumers.

Pro Forma Balance Sheet as of June 7 1933.

	1933.	1932.
Assets—		
Cash	\$90,312	
Land, buildings, &c.	620,278	
Cash earmarked for rehabilitat'n	60,000	
Good-will, formulae, &c.	1	
Total	\$770,592	
Liabilities—		
Miscel. accounts payable	\$2,433	
Accrued taxes (approximately)	1,390	
1st mtge. real estate loan	39,000	
Capital stock (par \$1)	100,000	
Capital surplus	627,768	
Total	\$770,592	

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.—Earnings.—
For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

H. F. H. Knobloch, Treasurer, in his remarks to stockholders, said in part:
"During these three months the company increased its reserve for depreciation, &c., and for Federal taxes accrued, &c., by \$119,593, making the total of these reserves \$13,715,918 at June 30 1933."—V. 136, p. 2811.

Tillier-Thompson, Inc.—Organized to Engage in Importation and Sale of Wines—Stock Offering Shortly.—

Announcement is made of the formation of Tillier-Thompson, Inc., under the laws of New York State to engage in the importation and sale of wines, to such extent as may be permitted by law. Jean Tillier is resigning as American representative of the French Line to become President of the new corporation. Associated with him will be Henry S. Thompson, formerly President of Thompson-Starrett Co., as Vice-President and Treasurer, and J. R. Hanna as Secretary.

The new corporation will have an authorized issue of 225,000 shares of common stock of \$1 par value, and is making an offering of 80,000 shares through Redmond & Co. at \$6 per share.

Tip Top Tailors, Ltd.—Earnings.—

	Dec. 31 '32.	Jan. 2 '32.	Jan. 3 '31.	Dec. 31 '29.
x Net earnings from oper.	\$33,268	\$229,748	\$337,480	\$692,983
Depreciation	125,366	147,865	97,598	58,691
Reserve for income taxes		9,000	21,300	50,000
Net profits	loss \$92,098	\$72,883	\$218,582	\$584,292
Other income		33,240	30,459	18,615
Total profit	loss \$92,098	\$106,123	\$249,041	\$602,907
Pref. dividends	93,510	94,636	96,481	101,097
Organiz. exp. written off & adjustment			17,033	10,813
Balance	def \$185,608	\$11,487	\$135,527	\$490,997
Previous surplus	1,082,242	1,115,573	1,025,556	534,560
Add'n to surp. resulting from disposal of invest	62,428			
Total surplus	\$959,062	\$1,127,060	\$1,161,083	\$1,025,557
Investment reserve		31,780	44,817	35,614
Special appropriation				9,896
Amt. written off sums provided for purch. of shs. for benefit of empl	21,630			
Bal. carried forward	\$905,652	\$1,082,242	\$1,115,573	\$1,025,557
Earns. per sh. on com.	Nil	\$0.09	\$1.11	\$4.17

x After charging all expenses of manufacturing distribution and management.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

	Dec. 31 '32.	Jan. 2 '32.	Liabilities—	Dec. 31 '32.	Jan. 2 '32.
Assets—					
Cash	\$198,976	\$87,338	Loans	\$113,125	\$120,250
Investments	92,667	115,072	Payables	84,718	31,859
Cash value insur.	112,059	98,745	Prof. div. payable	23,347	
Receivable	139,047	121,505	Income tax	2,000	9,000
Acct. with employ.	24,354	22,763	Mtge. payable	7,000	7,000
Mtge. receivable	15,250	15,750	Preferred stock	1,334,100	1,341,700
Inventories	646,624	752,367	Common stock	x600,000	737,500
Invest. in sub. co.		137,500	Surplus	905,652	1,082,241
Empl. sharing fund	36,765	58,793			
Fixed assets	y1,743,760	1,865,226			
Deferred charges	60,439	54,490			
Total	\$3,069,942	\$3,329,551	Total	\$3,069,942	\$3,329,551

x Represented by 120,000 shares (no par). y After reserve for depreciation of 466,047.—V. 137, p. 329.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.—Transfers \$10,000,000 to Contingency Reserves.

In the second quarter of this year the company transferred \$10,000,000 from surplus to reserve for contingencies, thus reducing surplus account at June 30 to \$10,000,000. Undivided profits, after payment of dividends, stood at \$521,098, against \$481,066 on March 31 last. Deposits disclosed a perceptible gain, totaling \$30,844,331 at the end of last month, against \$26,819,787 three months previously.—V. 136, p. 4477 4107.

Trinity Buildings Corp.—Tenders.

The Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City, will on or before 4 p.m. on Sept. 5 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st mtge. 20-year 5½% sinking fund gold loan certificates, due June 1 1939, to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$50,019 at prices not exceeding 102 and interest.—V. 136, p. 2811

20 Wacker Drive Building Corp.—Earnings.

Consolidated Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31 1932.

Revenue.....	\$1,303,686
Expenses and charges.....	1,321,898
Provision for depreciation.....	529,943
Net loss for the year.....	\$548,155
Surplus charges.....	1,580,627
Gross deficit.....	\$2,128,782
Previous surplus Jan. 1 1932.....	29,146
Surplus credit.....	20,000
Deficit Dec. 31 1932.....	\$2,079,636

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1932.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Land.....	\$5,670,650	1st mtge. 5% notes.....	\$10,000,000
x Building & equipment, &c.....	15,378,973	Notes payable.....	3,410,000
Cash.....	9,034	Accounts payable.....	2,990
Notes and accounts receivable.....	55,382	Accrued accounts.....	459,602
Due from Chicago Music Foundation.....	1	Deferred income.....	3,467
Investment of own pref. stock.....	202	y Preferred stock.....	8,962,408
Deferred charges.....	150,588	y Common stock.....	505,000
		Donated surplus.....	1,000
		Deficit.....	2,079,636
Total.....	\$21,264,831	Total.....	\$21,264,831

x After reserves for depreciation and amortization of \$1,320,647. y Represented by 101,000 shares of no par value.—V. 134, p. 522.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for three and six months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3555.

Union Atlantic Co.—Control Acquired by Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).

See Atlantic Refining Co. above and Union Oil Co. of California below.—V. 136, p. 4478.

Union Oil Co. of California.—Sells Interest in Foreign Marketing Organization.—A letter to the stockholders, dated July 10, says:

Profits earned for the six months ended June 30 1933 from all operations, less general expenses, taxes, interest charges and provident fund, were approximately as follows:

	1933.	*Per Share.	1932.	*Per Share.
Profit subject to depreciation, &c.....	\$3,400,000	\$0.78	\$5,100,000	\$1.16
Provision for depletion, depreciation and drilling expenditures.....	3,200,000	.73	3,600,000	.82
Profit for the six months.....	\$200,000	\$0.05	\$1,500,000	\$0.34

* Calculated on 4,386,070 shares issued and outstanding June 30.

For the second quarter of 1933 the profit, subject to depreciation was \$2,850,000, or 65 cents a share, and after deducting depreciation, the net profit was \$1,300,000, or 30 cents a share. Results for the second quarter and for the six months of 1933 as shown above, include a non-recurring profit of about \$1,350,000 realized on the sale of the company's one-half interest in Union Atlantic Co., the holding company for the Australia-New Zealand marketing subsidiary. This amount represents the difference between the value of Union Atlantic Co.'s stock, as carried on the company's books and the net amount received therefor, this value having been reduced in prior years by charges against income for the company's 50% proportion of organization expenses, depreciation and losses, which, however, have been more than recovered by this sale. Excluding this non-recurring profit, the operations for the second quarter reflected a loss of \$50,000 as compared with a loss of \$1,100,000 for the preceding quarter. As a result of the improved conditions now prevailing, current operations are being carried on at a profit.

During the second quarter, an improvement occurred in the gasoline price structure on the Pacific Coast and effective June 26, the posted prices for crude oil at the well were increased, the schedule for 30 degree gravity oil at Signal Hill, being increased from 81 cents to 93 cents a barrel.

Production subject to royalty, of crude oil and natural gasoline for the six months approximated 6,800,000 barrels, as compared with 3,000,000 barrels for the same period of 1932.

Sales for the six months amounted to \$24,200,000, a decrease of \$4,400,000 from the same period last year. The quantity sold decreased 1,000,000 barrels to 13,700,000 barrels, as compared with 14,700,000 barrels during the first six months of 1932.

Capital outlay approximated \$1,200,000, consisting principally of expenditures for marketing facilities, additional refinery equipment and necessary field development.

Current assets, consisting of cash resources (cash and term deposits; U. S. Government bonds and Treasury certificates at par; other bonds and demand loans approximate \$15,400,000—which amount is exclusive of the cash deposited for retirement of Union Atlantic Co. bonds), accounts and bills receivable, oil inventories and materials and supplies, approximated \$48,500,000, a decrease of about \$2,000,000 from Dec. 31 1932. Current assets were over 9 to 1 of current liabilities.

Current liabilities approximated \$5,150,000, a decrease of about \$625,000 from Dec. 31 1932. Bonded indebtedness decreased \$1,175,000 during the period, while purchase obligation notes in amount of \$1,200,000 were paid, a total decrease of \$3,000,000. Further, as a result of the sale of the one-half interest in Union Atlantic Co., the company will be relieved of its joint and several guarantee with the Atlantic Refining Co. of the \$4,000,000 of Union Atlantic bonds outstanding (this amount having been deposited in the bank to be used for the retirement of these bonds); and the company has also been relieved of its direct guarantee of about \$1,000,000 in notes and acceptances payable of Union Atlantic Co.

A cash dividend of 25 cents per share was declared on July 10 to be distributed Aug. 10 to holders of record July 20 1933. The stock transfer books of the company will not be closed.

[See also Atlantic Refining Co. above.]—V. 137, p. 510, 159.

United Aircraft & Transport Corp.—Traffic Gains.

Summer traffic, new equipment, more frequent schedules and considerable travel to the World's Fair are reflected in United Air Lines traffic for June. During this month 13,170 revenue passengers were carried, against 8,592 in May, up 53%. Nearly half or 6,024, were carried on the New York-Toledo-Cleveland-Chicago division, 3,685 between points on the Chicago-Pacific Coast route, the balance on the Chicago-Dallas and Seattle-San Diego lines. There were 4,167 more passengers than in June 1932. For the second consecutive month air mail increased to 275,551 pounds, against 254,228 in May. The company flew 1,171,681 miles in June.

It now has 42 new type, 3-mile-a-minute Boeing multi-motored planes in service, and is taking delivery of the balance on its order of 60 at the rate of 12 a month.—V. 137, p. 510, 159.

United American Bosch Corp.—Earnings.

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 3363.

United Biscuit Co. of America.—Earnings.

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2811.

United Linen Supply Co.—Defers Class A Dividend.

The directors recently voted to defer the quarterly dividend ordinarily payable about July 1 on the \$3.50 cum conv. class A stock, no par value. The last regular quarterly distribution of 87½ cents per share was made on this issue on April 1 1933.—V. 135, p. 2507.

United States Pipe & Foundry Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 1878.

United States Radio & Television Corp.—Merger, &c.

The stockholders on July 12 (a) approved the merger of this company with the Grunow Corp., (b) increased the capital stock from 250,000 shares to 500,000 shares and (c) voted to change the name of the consolidated company to General Household Utilities Co.

The Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange admitted to listing an additional 146,850 shares of capital stock of the General Household Utilities Co., bringing the total listing to 299,455 shares.

Audited reports submitted to the Stock Exchange indicate that a majority of the stock of the new company will be given for stock of the latter concern.

William C. Grunow, sole owner of the Grunow Corp., will become President of the consolidated company, supplanting J. Clarke Coit, who has been President of the United States Radio & Television Corp.—V. 137, p. 159.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.—Earnings.

For income statement for 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 1933.

[In view of the fact that the income of the George A. Fuller Co. and its subsidiaries continues to be insufficient to cover the accumulating prior preferred and 2d preferred stock dividends, it has been considered desirable to exclude the accounts of the George A. Fuller Co. and its subsidiaries from the consolidated statements.]

Assets—	
Cash.....	\$1,895,251
Accounts receivable & accrued interest.....	217,280
Inventories of materials and supplies.....	130,538
Deferred charges.....	439,459
Mtgs. rec., secur. of & advs. to other real estate cos. & invests. in other stocks & bonds, at cost.....	6,912,708
Inv. in George A. Fuller Co., at cost (11,678 shs. prior pref., 1,927 shs. 2d preference and 30,000 shs. com. stock).....	1,232,065
1st mtge. bonds of Savoy-Plaza Corp., at cost (all other invests. in & advs. to the Savoy-Plaza Corp.—\$10,755,843—have been written off against reserve, per contra).....	786,894
Hotl. Plaza furnishings, &c.....	2,036,682
Improved real estate.....	53,985,938
Unimproved real estate.....	339,851
Total.....	\$67,976,669
Liabilities—	
Accounts payable.....	\$119,010
Bills payable (sec. by pledge of inter-co. mortgage).....	3,000,000
Taxes and interest accrued.....	616,601
Rents received in advance & deferred credits.....	164,084
Mortgages on companies' real estate.....	16,583,000
6% debenture notes due Feb. 1 1938.....	383,500
15-yr. sinking fund 6% gold debts. due Jan. 1 1944 (G. A. F. Realty Corp.).....	2,683,000
Reserves for depreciation.....	4,979,401
Reserves for eventual losses on investments.....	21,633,619
Other reserves.....	41,301
x Capital stock.....	18,000,000
Deficit.....	226,850
Total.....	\$67,976,669

Note.—Bonds of G. A. F. Realty Corp. held by the parent company are reflected above by showing full reductions in the respective amounts outstanding.

The company has executed certain completion bonds covering work to be performed by George A. Fuller Co. Current liabilities do not include any provision for pending lawsuits against the parent or subsidiary companies, which in the opinion of the company's counsel, will not result in losses of any consequence.

x Represented by 900,000 no par shares, of which 63,000 are held in company's treasury.—V. 136, p. 3555.

Universal Insurance Co.—Admitted to List.

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the new capital stock (par \$8), issuable, share for share, in exchange for old capital stock (par \$20).—V. 136, p. 2264.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.—To Purchase 10,000 Shares of Preferred Stock.

Holders of 7% cum. dividend preferred stock of record July 19 1933, will be offered the right to supply the stock to the corporation on or before Aug. 1 1933, at not exceeding \$60 per share. In case more than 10,000 shares are tendered those shares purchased by the corporation at the highest price will be pro-rated. At the highest price paid for any stock preference will be given to lots of 10 shares or less.—V. 137, p. 331.

Vortex Cup Co. Sales Continue Improvement.

President R. C. Fenner states that sales of drinking cups, soda cups and sundae dishes have continued to show the same improvement thus far during July that was shown in June when sales ran 30% ahead of June a year ago. The plant is continuing to operate at full capacity and many former employees have been returned to work.

The fiscal year of the company has been changed to accord with the calendar year. In making the change, Mr. Fenner explained that inasmuch as the major volume of sales occurs during the period from April to October, the new arrangement permits dividing the fiscal year into two periods of somewhat similar volume.—V. 136, p. 4109.

Western Air Express Corp.—June Business Increased.

President Harris M. Hanshue, reports increased business for June and for the first six months of the year on the company's two divisions. Operating statistics follow:

	Passengers.	Pounds of Mail.	Pounds of Express.
June 1933.....	1,026	27,868	4,460
June 1932.....	664	16,718	1,487
First six months 1933.....	3,701	129,260	15,548
First six months 1932.....	2,984	96,508	7,064

Wagner Electric Corp.—Earnings.

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Gross profit on sales, after deduct. all costs of mfg., maint. chgs. & depr. of plant & eqpt.....	\$560,552	\$1,576,148	\$2,376,520	\$3,781,976
Gen., sell. & adm. exp.....	928,461	1,296,087	1,624,587	1,745,546
Net income.....	def\$367,909	\$280,061	\$751,933	\$2,036,430
Interest received.....	186,752	92,372	17,386	53,669
Miscellaneous income.....		11,036	81,025	58,511
Total.....	def\$181,158	\$383,469	\$904,345	\$2,148,609
Int. paid on bond. debt.....				9,329
Prov. for Federal & State income taxes.....		34,721	90,983	232,337
Net profit for year.....	def\$181,158	\$348,748	\$813,362	\$1,906,944
Preferred dividends.....	81,203	87,518	90,330	101,756
Common dividends.....	146,779	489,242	782,779	978,467
Balance, surplus.....	def\$409,140	def\$228,012	def\$59,747	\$826,722
Shs. com. stk. outstanding (par \$15).....	391,388	391,388	391,388	391,388
Earnings per share.....	Nil	\$0.66	\$1.84	\$4.61

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Cash	\$500,678	\$635,530	Accounts payable	\$113,941	\$166,206
U. S. Govt. securs.	2,280,937	2,263,250	Due to officials and employees	19,097	18,643
Notes and trade acceptances	34,565	73,593	Wages, &c., accr.	25,503	26,823
Customers' accts. receivable	386,393	592,843	Div. on pref. stock	20,125	21,154
Miscell. accts. rec.	109,865	38,068	Reserve for Fed. & State inc. taxes	---	41,184
Due by officials & employees	3,677	3,557	7% pref. stock	1,150,000	1,208,800
Inventories	1,941,522	2,146,778	y Common stock	5,870,828	5,870,828
Misc. investments	109,296	17,097	Surplus	1,401,489	1,810,629
x Real estate, plant and equipment	3,054,146	3,197,040			
Patterns, patents and designs	1	1			
Deferred charges	179,904	196,512			
Total	\$8,600,984	\$9,164,268	Total	\$8,600,984	\$9,164,268

x After deducting reserve for depreciation of \$2,365,761 in 1932 and \$2,207,586 in 1931. y Represented by 391,388 shares, \$15 par.—V. 134, p. 3013.

Wailua Agricultural Co.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Gross receipts from sugar and molasses	\$3,020,717	\$3,348,109	\$3,408,460	\$3,939,341
Cost of prod & marketing	2,672,639	3,048,729	3,101,318	3,116,392
Gross profit on sugar & molasses	\$348,078	\$299,380	\$307,142	\$822,949
Other operating income	204,862	230,450	217,685	170,378
Total income	\$552,940	\$529,830	\$524,828	\$993,327
Operating charges	26,732	46,452	17,574	72,469
Gross operating profit. Financial inc. divs. (&c.)	\$526,208	\$483,378	\$507,253	\$920,857
Prof. on sale of real estate and securities	156,889	495,117	624,866	637,953
	Dr. 196	17,875	9,994	56,967
Total	\$682,901	\$996,370	\$1,142,114	\$1,615,778
Inc. charges (miscell.)	393	428	8,519	247
Profit for year	\$682,508	\$995,942	\$1,133,595	\$1,615,530
Income taxes (estimated)	125,568	95,773	89,323	150,677
Net profit for year carried to surplus acct.	\$556,940	\$900,169	\$1,044,271	\$1,464,853
Dividends	260,000	780,000	780,000	975,000
Balance	\$296,940	\$120,169	\$264,271	\$489,853

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1932.	1931.	Liabilities—	1932.	1931.
Cash	\$ 45,927	\$ 50,335	Payrolls	\$ 39,991	\$ 46,512
Due from agents	1,218,962	653,998	Long-term contr.	134,389	208,354
Accts. notes & oth. receivables	118,787	126,561	Personal and trade accounts	34,128	40,403
Mats. & supplies	246,130	254,486	Unpaid drafts	---	13,700
Growing crops	1,311,100	1,311,100	Deferred liabilities	920,649	1,035,878
Investments	3,749,602	7,420,433	Reserves	410,569	367,874
Real est. & water rights	1,453,938	1,443,764	Common stock	6,500,000	6,500,000
Leased lands	190,465	216,416	Surplus	4,119,410	7,281,571
x Buildings, mach. equipm't improv	3,824,225	4,017,199			
Total	\$12,159,137	\$15,494,292	Total	\$12,159,137	\$15,494,292

x After reserve for depreciation of \$3,493,306 in 1932 (1931, \$3,278,439).—V. 136, p. 3739.

White Motor Co.—Sales Up.—

More than \$1,000,000 worth of new truck and bus chassis business was received by company during June, exclusive of repair and second-hand business.

George F. Russell, Vice-President and Sales Manager, stated that over the past three months the company has had a steady and encouraging increase in orders from factory and branch offices over the country. Considerable of the increase in business is attributable to reappearance in the market of single truck buyers whose purchasing power has been restored through betterment in general conditions.—V. 136, p. 3364.

Willys-Overland Co.—Foreclosure Asked.—

The National City Bank of New York has formally filed application in the U. S. District Court at Toledo for foreclosure against the company. The bank took the action as trustee for the \$2,000,000 first mortgage bonds. An injunction also was asked to restrain anyone from interfering with possession and control of the property covered by the bonds.—V. 137, p. 332.

York Ice Machinery Corp.—Additional Order.—

The corporation has received an order from the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. for air conditioning equipment for 20 additional passenger cars. These cars, comprising sleepers, chair cars, reclining seat cars, and coaches, are to be used in the B. & O.'s air conditioned service to the Century of Progress Fair at Chicago. The order calls for complete delivery within 11 days. The equipment will be installed at the B. & O. shops at Baltimore, Md., and Washington, Indiana. Beside the cars comprising the present order, the York Ice Machinery Corp. has furnished equipment for air conditioning 142 other cars on the B. & O., including those in the B. & O. air-conditioned train now on display at the Chicago Fair.—V. 137, p. 332.

Zonite Products Corp.—Earnings.—

For income statement for 3 and 6 months ended June 30 see "Earnings Department" on a preceding page.—V. 136, p. 2995.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—With the announcement of the organization of Prescott Grover & Co., Inc., 90 Broad St., N. Y., details of a new plan for serving affiliated dealers outside of New York City, and introducing the principle of collective buying of securities, became known. The major service to affiliated dealers will be to make available to them private offerings, such as: (1) Additional blocks of bonds or shares of stock in issues already outstanding, but not sufficiently large to justify a general public offering. (2) Blocks of bonds or stock, previously outstanding, coming into the market, and requiring organized distribution. (3) Blocks of Treasury bonds or Treasury stock. (4) Secondary marketing opportunities in bonds or stocks.

The new corporation will begin business with affiliated dealers in Lewiston, Maine; Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; New Haven, Connecticut; Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica and Albany, New York; Philadelphia, Reading and Scranton, Pennsylvania; and at certain other points through branch offices of affiliated dealers. Officers of the new company are Prescott Grover, President; Harold S. McGay, Vice-President in charge of trading; and R. D. Patterson, Treasurer.

—Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn., announces the opening of a Bond Department for the handling of United States Government, State, county and city bonds. The former personnel of the Union & Planters Co. will become associated with the bond department of the Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co.: Milton K. Revill is Vice-President; Howard C. Ross, Asst. Manager; Elbert Land and James C. Lancaster.

—An increase of over \$25,987,000 in the ledger assets of the New York Life Insurance Company during the first half of 1933 was announced on July 20 by Thomas A. Buckner, President of the Company. The increase represents the difference between total income of more than \$189,117,000 and disbursements of approximately \$163,130,000. Disbursements included over \$130,778,000 paid to policyholders and beneficiaries, the balance of over \$32,351,000 covering payment of trust funds, dividend deposits, reinsurance, taxes, and other expenses.

Cash in Home Office bank accounts on June 30 1933 amounted to approximately \$42,925,000, an increase of about \$15,672,000 during the six-months period. New investments made during the first half of 1933 exceeded \$18,439,000. Total income, which averaged over \$1,000,000 per day, included more than \$133,544,000 of premium income and over \$43,249,000 of interest and rent received.

—NEW YORK LAWS AFFECTING BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Fourteenth Edition, 1933. Published by United States Corp. Co., 150 Broadway, New York City. Price \$2.—This well known reference volume annotated and revised to May 10 1933, had made its appearance. Seventeen acts adopted at the last session of the New York Legislature, have made important changes in the laws relating to business corporations. The book gives the complete text of the general corporation law, the stock corporation law, unrepealed sections of the business corporations law, the Blue Sky laws, and other statutes of importance to business men and industrialists. A valuable section is that devoted to recent reported judicial decisions of the Court of Appeals.

—Laird & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at Wilmington and New York, will open an office in Philadelphia on July 24 at 1528 Walnut St. The office will be in charge of Russell C. Neff, who was recently admitted as general partner in the firm. Mr. Neff was formerly Vice-President of the Integrity Trust Co. in charge of the investment department. A large part of the personnel of the investment department of the Integrity Trust Co. will be associated with Laird & Co. in their Philadelphia office, including Granville H. Davis, Benjamin H. Lowry, C. Bulbert McNally, Charles B. Humpton and William K. Carlile.

—Louis K. Boysen & Co. (mortgage service), 105 South La Salle St., Chicago have issued an investment analysis of the bonds of the Home Owner Loan Corporation. The analysis gives a brief resume of the events which led up to the creation of the corporation, a brief description of its financial structure, the terms of financing, and why the bonds issued by the corporation are considered a good investment.

—The National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans has established a Bond Department, under the management of W. W. Schroeder, for the purpose of assisting their customers. It will specialize in United States Government, State, City and municipal bonds.

—Hoit, Rose & Troster, 74 Trinity Place, N. Y., have available for distribution their July issue of "Facts and Figures." A new service offered by the firm provides quotations on brewery and distillery stocks which have not yet been listed on the leading exchanges.

—National Industrial Advisory Corporation, recently formed by the Sherman Corporation, business and management engineers, announces the opening of a Washington office at 1101 15th St. and the removal of their New York office to 22 East 40th St.

—Wm. C. Orton & Co., 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y., announce that W. C. Orton, Jr., has been admitted to their firm as a general partner. Mr. Orton, Jr., has, in the past twelve years, been identified with several Wall Street railroad bond houses.

—Carl M. Loeb & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of an uptown office in the Squibb Building, 745 Fifth Ave., under the associate management of Walter Guzzardi and J. B. Lindsey.

—Hornblower & Weeks are issuing a special analysis of 15 leading New York bank stocks, giving detailed information on resources, deposits, dividends, earnings, book value, and ratio of market value to book value.

—Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc. announce that Harry B. Freeman, for many years with Harris, Forbes & Co. and Chase Harris Forbes, is opening a Providence office for them at 213 Hospital Trust Bldg.

—James Talcott, Inc. has been appointed factor for Tennessee Woolen Mills Co., McMinnville, Tenn., manufacturers of blankets and for Signal Shoe Co., Roxbury, Mass., manufacturers of women's shoes.

—Drury & Thompson, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market, announce the opening of a branch office at 52 Broadway, under the management of Martin H. Bluetner.

—Geo. W. Foeshe has become associated with Clark, Childs & Keech as manager of the cotton section of the commodities department at their main office at 11 Broadway, New York City.

—Phelps, Fenn & Co., New York, have prepared a list of general market municipal bonds yielding from 2.90% to 6%, and a list of New York municipal bonds yielding from 3.90% to 5.05%.

—G. Lisle Forman, member of the New York Commodity Exchange Inc., is making his headquarters with Munds, Winslow & Potter, and will clear his business through that firm.

—Abbott, Hoppin & Co., members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, announce the admission of Robert W. Atkins and Harold C. Haughey, as general partners.

—Townsend, Graff & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office at 830 South St., Peekskill, under the management of William F. Bligh.

—Rufus C. Cushman and Edward K. Van Horne were elected Vice-Presidents of Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., at a meeting of the board of directors held Wednesday.

—Reginald E. Crooks, formerly with Chase Harris Forbes Corp., is now associated with Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider in their investment department.

—Jenks, Gwynne & Co. announce the reopening of their branch office at 277 Broadway under the management of Joseph Sherwood and Karl Wolff.

—Quaw & Foley are distributing copies of the June 30 report of the Equity Corporation.

—Blyth & Co., Inc. have issued a list of municipal bonds yielding from 1.50% to 5.50%.

—David H. Haughey has been admitted to Farr & Co. as a general partner.

—Struthers & Dean announce the removal of their offices to 40 Wall St.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS

PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

The introductory remarks formerly appearing here will now be found in an earlier part of this paper immediately following the editorial matter, in a department headed INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

Friday Night, July 21 1933.

COFFEE on the 17th inst. closed 25 to 49 points higher on Santos contract and 23 to 59 points higher on Rio; sales, 83,000 bags of Santos and 63,500 bags of Rio. The strength of other markets led to heavy buying by Wall Street, mostly for speculative account. Cost and freight offers were 15 points higher and the spot demand was better with prices firmer at 9¼ to 9½c. for Santos 4s and 7¾@8c. for Rio 7s. On the 18th inst. futures ended 17 to 42 points higher on Santos and 47 to 90 points on Rio. Closing prices were the best on Rio contract but Santos at one time was up 55 to 78 points. Spurred by heavy Wall Street buying the volume reached 258,500 bags, or the largest total since Oct. 12 1929. Prices reached new high ground. Trade interests were selling. A further drop in the Brazilian exchange rate to 12\$140 from 12\$260 influenced some of the buying. Spot coffee was in only fair demand but prices were higher as a result of the strength of futures and the advance in cost and freight prices. Santos 4s ranged from 9½ to 9¾c. and Rio 7s, 8c. Cost and freight offerings were generally 10 points higher; Santos 4s, 8.70 to 9.15c. for prompt shipment.

On the 19th inst. prices declined 53 to 90 points owing to the weakness of securities and commodities. Sales were 85,000 bags of Santos and 61,250 bags of Rio. There was a further decline in Brazilian milreis from 12\$060. Liquidation, however, was general. Cost and freight offers were small; Santos 4s were 8.70 to 9.25c. Spot business fell off and prices were lower; Santos 4s, 9½ to 9¾c.; Rio 7s, 8c.; No. 7-8 Victoria, 7½c. On the 20th inst. futures declined 35 to 50 points with sales of 60,000 bags of Santos and 39,000 bags of Rio. Cost and freight offers were less numerous and lower; Santos 4s prompt shipment, 8.70 to 9.25c. Spot coffee was lower and quiet; Rio 7s, 7¾c.; Santos 4s, 9¼ to 9½c.; Victoria 7-8s, 7¾c. To-day prices declined 3 to 22 points with securities and other commodities lower. Early trade and speculative buying sent prices higher early in the day but liquidation set in towards the close and prices dropped sharply. Final prices show a decline for the week of 23 to 74 points.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial).....	8.00@	December.....	6.19@nom.
July.....	5.78@nom.	March.....	6.35@
September.....	5.90@nom.	May.....	6.40@

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial).....	9¼ @	December.....	8.35@
July.....	7.78@nom.	March.....	8.47@nom.
September.....	8.00@nom.	May.....	8.55@

COCOA trading was active during the week with daily turnovers reaching new high records. The market rose 200 points on Tuesday the maximum amount allowed by the Exchange. Buying by Wall Street and commission houses lifted prices but a sharp reaction set in under general liquidation supposedly for West African interests believed to be hedging against the next Accra crop. To-day prices ended 36 to 45 points lower with liquidation heavy. Sales were 815 lots. Sept. 4.64c., Oct. 4.75c., Dec. 5.00c.; Jan. 5.10c., March 5.25c., May 5.20c. and July 5.50c. Final prices are 18 to 27 points lower for the week.

SUGAR on the 17th inst. advanced 3 to 4 points on futures on speculative buying by Wall Street spurred on by the advance in other commodities. There was nothing in the news to attribute to the advance. Raws were dull and New York held its 50 points over the London price. Refined was unchanged at 4.70c. On the 18th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 4 points higher. Sugar failed to share in the feverish trading of other commodities. The wide disparity between New York and London prices and the act that refiners' requirements of raw sugar are filled at least for the time being makes for considerable caution. Most of the buying was by Wall Street. Cuba was a seller on balance. Sales were 52,550 tons. Raws were firmer with sales of 3,500 tons of Puerto Ricos for second half September shipment reported at 3.65c. and 1,500 tons first half September at the same basis. Refined withdrawals were good and prices were firm at 4.70c. On the 19th inst. futures declined 5 to 7 points after reaching new highs early in the day. Sales amounted to 43,250 tons. Raws were easier at 1.60 c. & f. or 3.60c. delivered. A cargo of Cubas for late July shipment sold at that level. Some 20,000 bags of Puerto Ricos second half August arrival sold at 3.50c., 2,000 tons of Philippines for August-Sept. and 1,500 tons for July-August shipment at 3.65c. Refined 4.70c. On the 20th inst. futures declined 9 to 10 points on the sharp decline in grain and cotton; sales 126,700 tons. Cuban interests were selling freely. Raws were freely offered at 1.52c. c. & f. for Cuban. Refined was unchanged at 4.70c.

To-day prices ended 6 to 9 points lower. Final prices show a decline for the week of 16 points.

Closing quotations follow:

Spot (unofficial).....	1.52@	January.....	1.48@
July.....	1.39@nom.	March.....	1.53@1.54
September.....	1.39@ 1.40	May.....	1.56@
December.....	1.47@ 1.48	July.....	1.61@1.62

LARD on the 15th inst. advanced 8 to 13 points with grain higher. On the 17th inst. selling on the increase in lard stocks at one time caused a decline but later came a rally and prices closed 5 to 20 points higher on a good outside demand influenced by the rise in corn. On the other hand there was some liquidation and hedge selling. Hogs were 15 to 25c. higher with the top \$4.85. Cash prime lard was 8.05 to 8.15c.; refined to Continent 8c.; South American 8¼ to 8¾c. On the 18th inst. prices closed unchanged to 10 points higher. Higher grain and hogs stimulated buying and offerings were readily absorbed. Liverpool closed 6d. to 1s. higher. Experts were 452,990 lbs. to Glasgow, Southampton and Liverpool. Hogs were up 10c. to 25c., reaching the \$5 level for the first time this year. Cash prime lard 8.05 to 8.15c., refined to Continent 8c.; South American 8¼c. to 8¾c. On the 19th inst. futures closed 45 to 50 points lower in sympathy with the decline in grain and cotton. Hogs were 15c. lower with the top \$4.85. Selling was heavy. Prime lard was down to 7.65 to 7.75c., refined to Continent 7½ to 7¾ and South American 7¾ to 7¾c. On the 20th inst. with grain and other markets declining sharply prices for lard futures fell about 1c. Liquidation was heavy. Exports were 18,750 lbs. to Gothenburg. Hogs were 10c. to 15c. lower. Prime lard 6.65 to 6.75c.; refined to Continent 6½ to 6¾c.; South American 6¾ to 6¾c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July.....	8.05	8.20	8.20	7.75	6.70	
October.....	8.20	8.35	8.37	7.85	6.90	Closed
December.....	8.50	8.70	8.77	8.25	7.25	

Season's High and When Made. | Season's Low and When Made.

July.....	7.92	July 19 1933	July.....	3.92	Feb. 21 1933
September.....	8.35	July 19 1933	September.....	4.02	
October.....	8.50	July 19 1933	October.....	4.57	
December.....	8.87	July 19 1933	December.....	8.20	July 12 1933

PORK steady; mess \$18.75; family \$16.50; fat backs \$14.50 to \$15. Beef dull; mess nominal; packet nominal; family \$12 to \$12.50; extra India mess nominal. Cut meats steady; pickled hams 4 to 6 lbs. 6½c.; 6 to 8 lbs. 6¼c.; 8 to 10 lbs. 5¾c.; 14 to 20 lbs. 12c.; 22 to 24 lbs. 10½c.; pickled bellies 6 to 8 lbs. 10½c.; 8 to 12 lbs. 10¼c.; bellies, clear, dry salted boxed, New York, 14 to 20 lbs. 8½c. Butter, creamery, firsts to premium marks and higher score than extras 23 to 26c. Cheese, flats 15½ to 21½c. Eggs, checks to special packs 11½ to 22c.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet and unchanged at 10.4c. for tanks, car and 11.0c. for carlots. Coconut, Manila coast tank 3¼ to 3¾c.; tanks New York spot 3¾ to 3¾c. Corn, crude tanks f.o.b. Western mills 7c. China wood, N. Y. drums, carlots, delivered 9 to 9½c.; tanks spot 8¼ to 9c.; Pacific Coast, tanks 8.7c. Olive, denatured, Greek 75 to 80c., Spanish 80c. Soya Bean, tank cars, f.o.b. Western mills 8 to 8.5c., cars N. H. 9. to 9.5c.; L.C.L. 9.5 to 10.0c. Edible, olive \$.60 to \$1.90. Lard, prime 10c.; extra strained winter 8½c. Cod, Newfoundland nominal. Turpentine 51 to 52¾c. Rosin \$5.25 to \$5.65.

COTTONSEED OIL sales to-day including switches 211 contracts. Crude S. E. 90 under July nominal. Prices closed as follows:

Spot.....	5.40@ Bid	November.....	5.55@5.65
July.....	5.40@ Bid	December.....	5.70@
August.....	5.45@5.55	January.....	5.70@5.80
September.....	5.40@5.60	February.....	5.70@5.95
October.....	5.45@5.50		

PETROLEUM.—The usual summary and tables of prices customarily appearing here will be found on an earlier page in our department of "Business Indications," in the article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."

RUBBER futures on the 15th inst. closed 110 to 137 points higher with sales of 10,880 tons. This is the largest trading on record for a Saturday. September ended at 10.30c., October and December at 10.50c., January and March at 10.80c. and May at 10.90c. The consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States in June according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association amounted to 51,326 long tons which is the largest total on record. It compares with 44,580 in May and 41,475 in June last year. This is an increase of 15.1% over May and 23.8% over June last year. For the first six months of 1933 the consumption was 184,724 against 190,924 in the same time last year. Imports in June were 22,729, a decrease of 17.5% as compared with May and 45.1% under June 1932. On the 17th inst. prices closed 30 to 94 points higher with sales of 22,100 tons, a new high record. Prices reached new highs for the year. A rise of 9-16d. in London seemed to cause an avalanche of buying and was believed by some to

foreshadow restriction developments. July closed at 10.30c., Sept. at 11c., Oct. at 11.10c., Dec. at 11.30 to 11.32c., Jan. at 11.44c., Feb. at 11.50c., Mar. at 11.51 to 11.58c., May at 11.82c. Plantation sheets, spot and July, 9½c.; Aug. and Sept., 10c.; Oct.-Dec., 10¼c.; spot standard thin latex, 10½c.; standard thick latex, 10¾c. Singapore was 5-16d. lower. On the 18th inst. prices ended 60 to 100 points lower after being 120 to 130 points off at one time. Momentary setbacks in other commodities and a weaker London market caused heavy selling. Stop-loss orders were caught. July closed at 9.30c.; Sept. at 10.05 to 10.10c.; Oct., 10.25c.; Dec., 10.65 to 10.74c.; Jan., 10.77c.; Mar., 10.97 to 11.00c. and May, 11.17c. In the outside market prices were easier and factories and Akron interests were reported buying. Sales here reached 16,630 long tons.

On the 19th inst. declined 52 to 85 points following the sharp reaction in grain and other markets. Commission houses sold on a big scale. Sales were 15,030 tons. Sept. ended at 9.20c., Oct. at 9.40c., Dec. at 10.05 to 10.20c., Jan. 10.18c., March 10.45 to 10.51c. and May at 10.63c. London was lower. On the 20th inst. futures again declined sharply, i.e. 65 to 85 points after sales of 22,830 long tons. Commission houses sold heavily on the break in stocks, grains and other markets and a further advance in the dollar. July ended at 7.70c., August at 8.10c., Sept. at 8.50c., Oct. 9c., Dec. 9.40 to 9.41c., March 9.60 to 9.65c. and May 9.80c. Plantation, spot and July 8¾c.; spot standard thin latex 9½c.; standard thick latex 9c. London was firmer, but Singapore declined 9-32d. to 5-16d. To-day prices declined 90 to 133 points despite the most encouraging news in some time. Amsterdam cabled and reports from London stated that the British and Dutch producers had arrived at a complete agreement regarding restriction of production. Further heavy liquidation continued and trading volume was large, sales being 2,133 lots. Final prices show a drop for the week of 120 to 160 points.

HIDES.—Futures on the 15th inst. closed 30 to 35 points higher with sales of 1,200,000 lbs. Sept. ended at 13.85c., Dec. at 14.35c. and March at 14.75c. On the 17th inst. futures advanced with other commodities and ended 20 to 30 points higher after sales of 2,120,000 lbs. The outside market was firmer but buyers' and sellers' ideas were wide apart and no sales were reported. Packer native steers were quoted at 13c.; Colorados and Chicago light native cows at 12½c.; New York City calfskins strong with 9-12s, 2.50c.; 7-9s, 1.90c., and 5-7s, 1.60c. Sept. ended at 14.15 to 14.25c., Dec. at 14.70 to 14.80c., March at 15c. and June at 15.25c. On the 18th inst. after an early advance of 10 to 20 points prices declined and ended at a loss of 5 to 15 points with sales of 1,880,000 lbs. Sept. closed at 14 to 14.15c., Dec. at 14.60c., March, 14.80 to 14.95c. and June at 15.20 to 15.40c. Spot sales included 19,000 light, native cows. July takeoff, at 14c., 15,000 light native cows, May-June, 13½c.; 5,000 branded cows, July 13½c.; 1,000 extra light native steers, July, 14c.; 1,400 Colorados, July, 14c.; 700 heavy native steers, July, 14c. Argentine sales included 4,500 frigorificos, June-July, at 11½ to 11 11-16c. or \$28; 3,500 frigorifico light steers, June-July at same levels. On the 19th inst. after a firm opening prices declined with other markets and ended at a loss of 40 to 45 points after sales of 2,040,000 lbs. In the outside market 8,000 heavy native steers, June-July, sold at 15c.; 3,000 butt branded steers, July at 15c.; 4,600 Colorados, July at 14½c.; 1,000 light Texas steers May-June, 14½c.; 700 heavy Texas steers, June-July, 15c.; 2,000 light native cows, June-July, 14c.; 1,000 light native cows, July, 14c.; 7,000 heavy native steers, July, 15c.; 2,000 extra light native steers, July, 14c.; and 1,000 heavy native steers, June at 15c. Sept. closed at 13.60c.; Dec. at 14.20c., March at 14.45 to 14.55c. and June at 14.75c. On the 20th inst. futures dropped 35 to 65 points after sales of 2,120,000 lbs. Outside business was quiet. Sept. closed at 13.25c., Dec. at 13.55 to 13.60c., March at 13.80 to 13.90c., and June at 14.10c. Packer native steers, 15c.; butt brands, 14½c.; Colorados, 14½c.; Chicago light native cows, 14c. New York City calfskins, 9-12s, \$2.50; 7-9s, \$1.90; 5-7s, \$1.60. Some 12,500 branded cows, June-July sold at 13½c. To-day futures closed 36 to 105 points lower, Sept. ended at 12.40c., Dec. at 12.70c. and March at 12.85c. Final prices are 145 points lower than a week ago.

OCEAN FREIGHTS remained slow.

CHARTERS included: Grain booked, 10 loads, Montreal to Rotterdam, 5c. 30 loads, Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam, 4½ to 5c., Canadian; 10 loads, New York-Antwerp, 3 to 3½c. Trip across, via Gulf understood to be 60 to 65c. Time, one West Indies, round, \$1.05. Tankers, Trinidad to north of Hatteras, dirty oil, 14c., July loading.

COAL was in moderate demand. Buying is expected to increase materially very soon in anticipation of higher prices. Undoubtedly prices will be increased at the mines because of the additional costs entailed if the code submitted by the bituminous industry is accepted. Dealers and distributors have received notice that on Aug. 1st prices of anthracite if not of bituminous will be advanced at least 25c. a ton on most sizes and it was intimated that a further increase is likely on Sept. 1st. Buying increased.

SILVER on the 15th inst. closed unchanged to 22 points higher on futures with sales of 3,650,000 ounces. July ended at 40.25c., Sept. at 40.50c. and Dec. at 41.45c. On the 17th inst. futures closed 35 to 45 points higher after sales of 5,350,000 ounces. The bar price was ¼c. higher here

at 39¾c. and was unchanged at London at 18 11-16d. Aug. closed at 40.74c., Sept. at 40.90c., Oct. at 41.30c., Dec. at 41.90c., Jan. at 43.15c. and March at 42.75c. On the 18th inst. futures prices advanced 20 to 45 points with sales of 8,875,000 ounces. The strength of securities and other commodities influenced buying. July closed at 40.80 to 41.10c., Aug. at 41c.; Sept. at 41.25 to 41.30c., Oct. at 41.60c., Dec. at 42.30c., Jan. at 42.60c., March at 43.20c., April 43.50c. and May at 43.80c. Bar silver made new highs for the year selling at 40¾c. London rose 1-16d. to 18¾d. On the 19th inst. futures declined 100 to 150 points under heavy liquidation. Sales were 12,550,000 ounces. July closed at 39.80c., Sept. at 39.70c., to 40c.; Oct. at 40.10c., Nov. at 30.40c., Dec. at 40.60 to 40.75c., Jan. 41.30c., March 41.80c. and May 42.30c. On the 20th inst. under heavy liquidation prices declined 160 to 200 points. Bar silver declined to 38¾c. and the London quotation was off 7-16d. to 18¾d. The decline in commodities generally and lower securities had their effect. July closed at 37.80c., Aug. at 37.90c., Sept. 38 to 38.25c., Oct. 38.50c., Dec. 38.90 to 39.10c., Jan. 39.35c., March 40c. and May 40.50c. Today futures closed 210 to 235 points lower with sales of 542 lots. July 35.70c.; Aug. 35.75c., Sept. 35.90c., Oct. 36.25c., Nov. 36.55c., Dec. 36.65c. to 36.95c., Jan. 37.15c., March 37.65c. and May 38.15c. Final prices are 440 to 465 points lower for the week.

COPPER has been rather quiet during the week and the price slipped back to 9c. delivered to the Connecticut Valley while the foreign price fell to 9c. to 9½c. In London on the 20th inst. spot standard declined 7s. 6d. to £38 5s.; futures off 6s. 3d. to £38 10s.; sales 100 tons of spot and 1,300 tons of futures; electrolytic unchanged at £41 10s. bid and £42 10s. asked. At the second London session standard dropped 1s. 3d. on sales of 150 tons of futures.

TIN on the 18th inst. rose to 47¾c. for spot straits on higher sterling exchange and a rise in London. Demand was slow. Later straits tin declined ¼c. to 47½c. London declined on the 19th inst. Still later the price declined to 46½c. for spot straits with London and sterling exchange lower. London on the 20th inst. at the first session dropped £2 15s. to £212 15s. for spot and £212 10s. for futures; sales 30 tons of spot and 400 tons of futures; spot straits dropped £3 15s. to £217 15s.; Eastern c. i. f. London dropped £4 to £218 5s.; at the second session standard advanced £1 5s. on sales of 10 tons of spot and 200 tons of futures.

LEAD was rather quiet with prices unchanged at 4.50c. New York and 4.35c. East St. Louis. Stocks of lead in the United States at the end of June totaled 139,005 short tons against 197,109 tons at the end of May and 181,044 at the end of June 1932 according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Production in June was 30,727 short tons against 28,488 tons in May and 28,709 tons in June 1932. Shipments in June were 34,825 tons against 28,197 in May and 22,295 in June 1932. In London on the 20th inst. prices fell 2s. 6d. to £13 10s. for spot and £13 12s. 6d. for futures; sales 500 tons of futures.

ZINC was advanced \$1 to \$1.50 a ton to 5c. East St. Louis a new high price. This followed the announcement of a rise of \$2.50 a ton in zinc concentrates. Demand was fair. London was lower on the 17th inst. Production of zinc concentrates in the tri-State district last week was 4,800 tons against sales of 4,780 tons. Prices are now the highest since March 1930. Zinc was firm at 5c. East St. Louis though business was rather quiet. In London on the 20th inst. prices fell 3s. 9d. to £17 16s. 3d for spot and futures; sales 650 tons of futures.

STEEL.—Sales of structural steel last week were 6,000 tons against 25,500 tons in the preceding week. Steel scrap was steady. Heavy melting steel scrap was 25c. per ton higher at Pittsburgh where \$12.50 per ton was paid. The Chicago price was unchanged at \$10.75. No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap sold at \$13 to \$13.50 in the Pittsburgh district later on. Prices are now about double what they were a few months ago. Steel operations for the first time in several months now show a tendency to decline, the rate being about 58% of capacity against 59% last week.

PIG IRON was dull. Higher prices are said to have been paid in the Buffalo district and probably in others. Eastern Pennsylvania was \$16.50 furnace and Buffalo for outside shipment \$15.50 to \$16.

WOOL was in good demand and firm. Domestic fleeces, unwashed, Ohio and Penn. fine delaine, 31 to 32c.; fine clothing, 27c.; ½ blood combing, 31 to 32c.; ½ blood clothing, 26c.; ¾ combing, 35c.; ¼ combing, 35c.; ¾ clothing, 28 to 30c.; low ¼ blood, 31c.; territory, clean basis, fine staple, 75 to 78c.; fine, fine French combing, 73 to 74c.; fine, fine medium, clothing, 68 to 70c.; ½ blood staple, 75 to 77c.; ¾ blood staple, 68 to 70c.; ¼ blood staple, 64 to 65c.; low ¼ blood, 58 to 60c. Texas, clean basis, fine 12 months, 75 to 77c.; average 12 months, 73 to 75c.; fine 8 months, 71 to 73c.; fall, 60 to 65c.; pulled, scoured basis, A super, 73 to 75c.; B super, 67 to 70c.; C super, 64 to 65c.; sorted mohair, first kid, 60 to 65c.; second kid, 50 to 55c.; medium, 32 to 38c.; low, 22 to 25c.; stained, 15 to 18c. Australian clean basis, in bond, 64s combing, 50 to 53c.; 60s, 45 to 48c. New Zealand 56-58s, 39 to 41c.; 50-56s, 32 to 34c.

In London on July 17th offerings were 9,530 bales, mostly crossbreds with home and Continent buying about equally.

Crossbreds were firm but merinos were easier. On July 18th offerings of 10,370 bales included a better selection. The home and Continent were good buyers. Prices were firm. On July 19th offerings were 9,320 bales chiefly of New Zealand and Puntas greasy crossbreds in medium and coarse grades, including slipe. Withdrawals were frequent because of sellers' reluctance to meet bids which were 5% lower. Greasy crossbreds and Australian and Puntas merinos were in good demand at firm prices. On July 20th offerings of 9,467 bales were mostly of New Zealand greasy crossbreds and slipe. Frequent withdrawals of the latter because of the difference between sellers' and buyers' ideas. Some lots of greasy crossbreds sold on par with recent levels. Australian merinos sold readily to Yorkshire and the Continent at steady prices. Details, July 20th:

Sydney, 827 bales; greasy merinos, 15 to 17d. Queensland, 159 bales; scoured merinos, 19 to 25d. Victoria, 1,525 bales; scoured merinos, 16 to 24d.; greasy, 10 1/2 to 17 1/2d. South Australia, 117 bales; greasy merinos, 13 1/2 to 15 1/2d. New Zealand, 6,124 bales; scoured merinos, 19 to 24d.; scoured crossbreds, 8 1/2 to 19 1/2d.; greasy, 5 1/2 to 14d. Cape, 157 bales; greasy merinos, 8 to 9 1/2d. Puntas, 207 bales; greasy merinos, 9 to 10d. New Zealand slipe ranged from 6 1/2d. to 1 1/4d., the latter for halfbred lambs.

SILK futures on the 15th inst. closed 3 to 10 points lower with sales of 3,330 bales. Trading was brisk for a Saturday. Sept. ended at \$2.13 to \$2.18, Aug. at \$2.08, Sept. at \$2.06 to \$2.07, Oct., \$2.07; Nov., \$2.07 to \$2.08, and Dec., Jan. and Feb., \$2.07. On the 17th inst. futures followed other commodities upward and ended 3 to 5c. higher with sales of 2,320 bales. Commission houses bought. The selling consisted of profit taking for the most part. On the 18th inst. futures closed 6 to 7c. higher with sales of 2,700 bales. The advance in securities and other markets had its influence. July closed at \$2.23 to \$2.24, Aug. at \$2.20, Sept. at \$2.17 to \$2.18, Oct. and Nov., \$2.17 to \$2.18c.; Dec., Jan. and Feb., \$2.18. On the 19th inst. prices broke 8 to 10c. under the influence of the decline in other markets; sales 2,280 bales. July closed at \$2.14 to \$2.19, Aug. at \$2.08 to \$2.10, Sept., \$2.07 to \$2.09; Oct., \$2.08 to \$2.08; Nov. and Dec., \$2.09 to \$2.11; Jan. and Feb., \$2.08 to \$2.11. On the 20th inst. futures followed other commodities downward and ended at a decline of 4 to 7c., after sales of 2,550 bales. July ended at \$2.07 to \$2.12; Aug. at \$2.03 to \$2.05, Sept. at \$2.03 to \$2.04, Oct., \$2.04; Nov., \$2.03 to \$2.04, and Dec., Jan., and Feb., \$2.04. To-day prices declined 1 to 4c. owing to disappointing Japanese cables. Sales were 683 bales. July closed at \$2 to \$2.05, Aug., \$1.95 to \$1.97; Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., and Jan., \$1.95 to \$1.96, and Feb., \$1.95. Final prices show a decline for the week of 21 points on Dec.

COTTON

Friday Night, July 21 1933.

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 125,404 bales, against 82,935 bales last week and 80,277 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1932, 8,775,602 bales, against 9,696,727 bales for the same period of 1932, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1932 of 921,125 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	729	1,825	3,429	2,858	2,123	298	11,262
Texas City.....						1,216	1,216
Houston.....	1,391	1,227	5,093	876	960	7,131	16,678
Corpus Christi....	3,846	5,801	3,166	5,509	5,585	6,159	30,066
New Orleans.....	1,653	4,929	7,204	3,384	2,415	2,296	21,881
Mobile.....	967	869	344	2,288	547	636	5,641
Pensacola.....				19,279			19,279
Jacksonville.....						213	213
Savannah.....	2,953	2,068	1,033	906	607	1,386	8,953
Charleston.....	1,138	151	530	110	108	3,077	5,114
Lake Charles.....						3,069	3,069
Wilmington.....	272	119	110	27	203	72	803
Norfolk.....	136	8	160	26	78	60	468
Baltimore.....						761	761
Totals this week	13,075	16,997	21,069	35,263	12,626	26,374	125,404

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1932 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to July 21.	1932-33.		1931-32.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1932.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1931.	1933.	1932.
Galveston.....	11,262	2,023,857	3,886	2,283,178	479,652	491,819
Texas City.....	1,216	249,591	1,071	247,234	13,598	16,278
Houston.....	16,678	2,865,111	3,613	3,182,679	1,191,994	1,106,221
Corpus Christi....	30,066	345,813	4,489	434,376	99,335	52,024
Beaumont.....		34,937		27,331	18,055	
New Orleans.....	21,881	1,964,312	9,444	2,091,479	758,615	951,351
Gulfport.....		606				
Mobile.....	5,641	352,513	5,592	520,586	109,354	169,833
Pensacola.....	19,279	165,225		78,133	24,038	
Jacksonville.....	213	12,262	21	27,920	4,222	17,040
Savannah.....	8,953	183,943	1,605	339,400	117,643	224,227
Brunswick.....		37,661	83	43,493		
Charleston.....	5,114	214,117	264	135,129	46,284	95,835
Lake Charles.....	3,069	182,909	213	138,529	55,392	49,371
Wilmington.....	803	57,556	65	53,815	17,403	8,135
Norfolk.....	468	58,139	929	66,704	26,616	45,510
Newport News.....		8,689				
New York.....					169,597	203,759
Boston.....				933	17,814	14,114
Baltimore.....	761	18,561	255	25,731	1,513	1,788
Philadelphia.....				77		5,389
Totals.....	125,404	8,775,602	31,530	9,696,727	3,151,125	3,452,694

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.
Galveston.....	11,262	3,886	1,557	1,389	5,601	2,504
Houston.....	16,678	3,613	2,032	1,937	3,356	2,768
New Orleans.....	21,881	9,444	4,759	2,232	2,174	6,860
Mobile.....	5,641	5,592	2,087	64	109	293
Savannah.....	8,953	1,605	922	396	842	878
Brunswick.....		83				
Charleston.....	5,114	264	1,220	403	2,532	790
Wilmington.....	803	65	14	7	109	28
Norfolk.....	468	929	890	455	364	304
Newport News.....						
All others.....	54,604	6,049	2,823	5,414	522	4,346
Total this wk.	125,404	31,530	16,304	12,297	15,609	18,771
Since Aug. 1—	8,775,602	9,696,727	8,481,360	8,213,620	9,043,127	8,333,754

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 176,477 bales, of which 33,008 were to Great Britain, 7,558 to France, 21,225 to Germany, 21,250 to Italy, nil to Russia, 64,561 to Japan and China, and 28,875 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 75,296 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 8,242,569 bales, against 8,475,378 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended July 21 1933. Exports from—	Exported to—						Total.	
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan & China.		Other.
Galveston.....	4,899	2,708	1,683	7,335			3,769	20,394
Houston.....	7,460	4,207	2,803	10,390		43,149	1,136	69,145
Texas City.....			1,433					1,433
Beaumont.....			443					443
New Orleans.....	8,313	541	1,929	2,325		16,659	11,597	41,364
Lake Charles.....	125		1,292				11,700	13,117
Mobile.....	8,760			1,200				9,960
Jacksonville.....			200					200
Pensacola.....			6,774			4,000	100	10,874
Charleston.....		2	3,594				300	3,896
Norfolk.....	1,592	100	200					1,892
New York.....	1,604		874			510	100	3,088
Los Angeles.....	200					243	147	590
San Francisco.....	55						26	81
Total.....	33,008	7,558	21,225	21,250		64,561	28,875	176,477
Total 1932.....	11,347	943	18,151	5,567		23,349	15,939	75,296
Total 1931.....	4,056	497	3,865	2,916		11,939	4,684	27,957

From Aug. 1 1932 to July 21 1933. Exports from—	Exported to—						Total.	
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan & China.		Other.
Galveston.....	279,296	228,425	275,453	206,423		639,605	337,601	1,966,803
Houston.....	289,702	369,471	575,996	289,489		591,564	431,660	2,547,782
Corp. Christi....	41,373	64,278	47,535	18,853		80,414	42,953	295,406
Texas City.....	48,329	21,433	64,571	2,996		11,084	24,430	172,843
Beaumont.....	3,630	1,829	6,097	665			4,701	16,922
El Paso.....							15,372	15,372
New Orleans.....	360,268	133,974	380,884	226,944		395,153	181,024	1,678,247
Lake Charles.....	10,779	38,857	33,796	10,874		34,154	30,781	159,241
Mobile.....	101,107	17,354	157,236	25,308		45,493	22,253	368,801
Jacksonville.....	11,672		4,110	1,336		7,600	24	24,742
Pensacola.....	39,235	181	73,112	2,197		9,366	4,154	128,245
Panama City.....	6,441		10,637					17,098
Savannah.....	140,330	2,430	76,092	8,471		17,397	6,928	251,648
Brunswick.....	10,639		19,378			5,700	1,702	37,479
Charleston.....	87,735		2	138,115		2,000	11,727	239,579
Wilmington.....			6,208	24,050			2,250	32,508
Norfolk.....	27,448	2,007	11,014	136		229	1,043	41,877
Gulfport.....	506	100						606
New York.....	36,673	52	8,701			1,309	1,231	47,966
Boston.....	52	100				320	6,340	6,812
Philadelphia.....	76						494	570
Los Angeles.....	7,060	368	11,986			114,093	10,104	143,611
San Francisco.....	2,568		50	100		39,176	6,002	47,896
Seattle.....						5	510	515
Total.....	1,504,979	880,861	1,901,041	817,842		1,994,662	1,431,884	8,242,569
Total 1932.....	1,328,705	477,442	1,639,320	670,066		3,343,310	1,616,535	8,475,378
Total 1931.....	1,087,646	936,795	1,706,879	490,822	29,279	1,620,901	789,664	6,662,006

NOTE.—Exports to Canada.—It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs district on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of June the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 20,078 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 9,978 bales. For the eleven months ended June 30 1933 there were 182,387 bales exported, as against 186,830 bales for the eleven months of 1931-32.

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:

July 21 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.	
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Contin't.	Coast-wise.		Total.
Galveston.....	4,000	3,500	7,500	30,000	2,000	47,000	432,652
New Orleans.....		1,789	9,156	12,321	1,000	24,266	734,349
Savannah.....		700	2,500	400		3,600	114,043
Charleston.....							46,284
Mobile.....	6,415	878		10,278	365	17,936	91,418
Norfolk.....							26,616
Other ports*.....	1,000	1,500	9,000	33,000	500	45,000	1,567,961
Total 1933.....	11,415	8,367	28,156	85,999	3,865	137,802	3,013,323
Total 1932.....	9,427	3,450	9,143	52,655	1,785	76,518	3,376,176
Total 1931.....	3,344	3,104	5,947	54,075	2,100	68,570	2,755,353

COTTON reached the highest levels since April 1931 early in the week, but on the advance Southern selling and profit-taking on scattered showers in Texas and Oklahoma and the weakness in the stock market and grain caused a sharp decline. On the 15th inst. prices closed 12 to 19 points lower on general liquidation based on rain in the drouth section of the Southwest. Early in the day there was an advance of 4 to 16 points, and prices held within comparatively narrow limits during most of the session on an active outside speculative demand. Offerings were quite well taken. Towards the close, however, there was a general disposition to liquidate owing to nervousness over possible weather developments over the week-end, and prices declined

and ended at about the low of the day. There seemed to be a feeling that the rains would extend over the week-end and give the much-needed relief to the drouth-stricken area of Texas and Oklahoma. The weather from now on will be more of a factor, now that the Government acreage plan is assured of success. The South, New Orleans, Liverpool and the Continent sold. The trade, the West, Wall Street and the Far East were buying.

On the 17th inst. prices ended 17 to 25 points higher. Renewed active general buying and a lack of offerings lifted the price over \$2 a bale at one time to new highs. The trade and Western interests bought heavily. The Western buying was said to be for the account of successful wheat traders who are now trying their hand at cotton. The only news of interest was a rumor that final figures on the acreage would be announced from Washington showing a greater reduction than the 9,000,000 last reported and a private report that Texas farmers had leased to the Government 4,190,000 acres, or 26% of the land planted in that State. Although scattered showers fell in the Western belt over the week-end, the drouth area was practically rainless. Texas and Oklahoma need good hard rains. Liverpool and New Orleans sold at times. While some think that the acreage reduction canvass has been discounted as a market factor, there are those who believe that the market has not fully responded to the success of the plan. The Cotton Exchange Service said: "The stocks of all kinds of cotton in all hands in the United States on June 30 aggregated 9,329,000 bales as against 10,383,000 at the end of June last year, 7,095,000 two years ago, 5,012,000 three years ago, and 3,020,000 four years ago. It appears probable, allowing for some reduction in domestic mill activity through the application of the Recovery Act, that consumption this season will be around 6,000,000 to 6,100,000 bales. If cotton continues to move out of the country at the present rate until July 31, exports this season will be around 8,400,000 to 8,500,000 bales. A consumption of 6,000,000 to 6,100,000 bales and exports of 8,400,000 to 8,500,000 bales would leave an end-season stock in the United States on July 31 of 8,000,000 to 8,200,000 bales. On July 31 last year the stock was 9,678,000 bales; two years ago, 6,370,000 bales; three years ago, 4,530,000 bales, and four years ago, 2,313,000 bales."

On the 18th inst. prices, after see-sawing within a range of about 20 points, ended 11 to 15 points higher on a good domestic and foreign trade demand and some new speculative buying. After reaching new highs the market dropped almost to the previous closing level, but each reaction was followed by an advance. The announcement that over 10,000,000 acres of cotton land had been leased by the Government and the lack of good rains in the drouth-stricken area of Texas and Oklahoma were also influential factors in the advance. Showers were reported in Texas and Oklahoma, but they were not believed to be sufficiently widespread to relieve the drouth. Other helpful factors in the rise were the advances in securities and commodities. Liverpool cables, too, were higher. Buyers included Liverpool, the Far East, and Wall Street, while New Orleans and the South sold. On the 19th inst., under very heavy liquidation due to the weakness in other commodities and securities and rains in the drouth area of the Southwest, prices dropped over \$2.50 a bale. They ended 40 to 43 points lower. Wall Street and the West were good sellers. The trade bought. The technical position was weak.

On the 20th inst. prices broke badly under heavy liquidation due to a weak technical position, and a sharp decline in wheat and securities. The ending was at a net decline of 72 to 80 points. At one time prices were more than \$5 lower, while at another they were slightly above the previous day's closing on scattered buying owing to a lack of moisture in the Western belt. The selling was the heaviest seen in recent years. The volume of trading was privately estimated at from 800,000 to 900,000 bales. There was good buying by the trade and some foreign demand early. Later on, however, early buyers became sellers, and the South, New Orleans, spot houses and Liverpool sold heavily. Some attributed the decline partly at least to the statement by General Johnson that the country cannot proceed on the road to recovery unless employment increases on a larger scale and wage increases become more general. Lifting of buying power was held essential to prevent retrogression.

To-day, after a decline of about \$6 a bale, prices rallied towards the close and recovered more than half the loss. Final prices were 43 to 49 points lower. The principal sellers were the South, commission houses, New Orleans, and the West. The trade was buying. Final prices show a decline for the week of 139 to 178 points. Spot cotton ended at 10.10c. for middling, a decline since last Friday of 150 points.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

July 15 to July 21—						
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland	11.40	11.65	11.75	11.35	10.55	10.10

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

1933	10.10c.	1925	24.25c.	1917	26.40c.	1909	12.30c.
1932	5.75c.	1924	33.40c.	1916	12.95c.	1908	11.00c.
1931	9.40c.	1923	28.50c.	1915	9.25c.	1907	12.95c.
1930	13.15c.	1922	22.10c.	1914	13.25c.	1906	11.00c.
1929	19.45c.	1921	12.85c.	1913	12.40c.	1905	11.00c.
1928	21.10c.	1920	43.00c.	1912	12.80c.	1904	11.00c.
1927	18.30c.	1919	35.65c.	1911	13.45c.	1903	12.75c.
1926	18.80c.	1918	33.50c.	1910	16.00c.	1902	9.38c.

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, July 15.	Monday, July 17.	Tuesday, July 18.	Wednesday, July 19.	Thursday, July 20.	Friday, July 21.
July (1933)	11.43-11.60	11.25-11.58	11.50-11.61	11.14-11.55	10.25-11.15	9.35-10.55
Range	11.25 ⁿ	11.50	11.58 ⁿ	11.18 ⁿ	10.38 ⁿ	9.96 ⁿ
Closing						
Aug.						
Range						
Closing	11.35 ⁿ	11.59 ⁿ	11.69 ⁿ	11.28 ⁿ	10.50 ⁿ	10.06 ⁿ
Sept.						
Range			11.82-11.82			
Closing	11.45 ⁿ	11.68 ⁿ	11.80 ⁿ	11.38 ⁿ	10.62 ⁿ	10.16 ⁿ
Oct.						
Range	11.55-11.79	11.56-11.99	11.80-12.00	11.35-11.88	10.42-11.52	9.58-10.93
Closing	11.55-11.58	11.78-11.80	11.90-11.91	11.48-11.49	10.72-10.75	10.26-10.30
Nov.						
Range						
Closing	11.65 ⁿ	11.88 ⁿ	12.00 ⁿ	11.57 ⁿ	10.83 ⁿ	10.50-10.50
Dec.						
Range	11.76-12.00	11.77-12.18	12.00-12.20	11.56-12.09	10.60-11.72	9.76-11.13
Closing	11.76-11.78	11.98-11.99	12.09-12.10	11.66-11.68	10.93-10.94	10.46-10.47
Jan. (1934)						
Range	11.85-12.09	11.84-12.22	12.10-12.25	11.65-12.13	10.65-11.78	9.86-11.19
Closing	11.85-11.88	12.02	12.17	11.75-11.77	11.03	10.58-10.60
Feb.						
Range						
Closing	11.89 ⁿ	12.10 ⁿ	12.24 ⁿ	11.81 ⁿ	11.06 ⁿ	10.62 ⁿ
March						
Range	11.93-12.23	11.97-12.38	12.21-12.39	11.79-12.30	10.85-11.93	10.10-11.40
Closing	11.93-11.95	12.18	12.31	11.88	11.09-11.12	10.66-10.68
April						
Range						
Closing	12.03 ⁿ	12.25 ⁿ	12.38 ⁿ	11.95 ⁿ	11.20 ⁿ	10.73 ⁿ
May						
Range	12.13-12.35	12.11-12.50	12.36-12.52	11.95-12.44	11.03-12.11	10.25-11.52
Closing	12.13-12.15	12.33	12.46-12.47	12.03-12.05	11.30	10.80
June						
Range						
Closing						

ⁿ Nominal.

Range of future prices at New York for week ending July 21 1933 and since trading began on each option:

Option for—	Range for Week.		Range Since Beginning of Option.					
July 1933	9.35	July 21	11.61	July 18	5.75	Dec. 8 1932	11.61	July 18 1933
Aug. 1933					6.00	Dec. 3 1932	10.40	June 28 1933
Sept. 1933	11.82	July 18	11.82	July 18	6.07	Dec. 8 1932	11.82	July 18 1933
Oct. 1933	9.58	July 21	10.50	July 18	5.93	Dec. 8 1932	12.00	July 18 1933
Nov. 1933	10.50	July 21	10.50	July 21	6.50	Feb. 21 1933	10.50	July 21 1933
Dec. 1933	9.76	July 21	12.20	July 18	6.30	Feb. 6 1933	12.20	July 18 1933
Jan. 1934	9.86	July 21	12.25	July 18	6.35	Feb. 6 1933	12.25	July 18 1933
Feb. 1934					6.62	Feb. 24 1933	8.18	Apr. 29 1933
Mar. 1934	10.10	July 21	12.39	July 18	6.84	Mar. 28 1933	12.39	July 18 1933
Apr. 1934					8.91	May 22 1933	9.80	May 27 1933
May 1934	10.25	July 21	12.52	July 18	9.47	May 26 1933	12.52	July 18 1933

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.

July 21—		1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Stock at Liverpool	708,000	590,000	785,000	684,000	
Stock at London					
Stock at Manchester	97,000	162,000	185,000	115,000	
Total Great Britain	805,000	752,000	968,000	799,000	
Stock at Hamburg					
Stock at Bremen	490,000	320,000	372,000	280,000	
Stock at Havre	187,000	158,000	305,000	164,000	
Stock at Rotterdam	20,000	19,000	9,000	9,000	
Stock at Barcelona	79,000	91,000	101,000	74,000	
Stock at Genoa	91,000	60,000	44,000	21,000	
Stock at Ghent					
Stock at Antwerp					
Total Continental stocks	867,000	648,000	831,000	548,000	
Total European stocks	1,672,000	1,400,000	1,799,000	1,347,000	
India cotton afloat for Europe	117,000	54,000	72,000	130,000	
American cotton afloat for Europe	340,000	192,000	87,000	123,000	
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe	97,000	95,000	107,000	84,000	
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	329,000	513,000	618,000	482,000	
Stock in Bombay, India	863,000	814,000	795,000	1,031,000	
Stock in U. S. ports	3,151,125	3,452,694	2,823,923	1,557,590	
Stock in U. S. interior towns	1,255,569	1,361,854	818,425	579,770	
U. S. exports to-day	50,457	6,883	71		
Total visible supply	7,875,151	7,889,431	7,120,419	5,334,360	
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:					
American—					
Liverpool stock	388,000	266,000	369,000	245,000	
Manchester stock	55,000	94,000	71,000	44,000	
Continental stock	796,000	596,000	721,000	432,000	
American afloat for Europe	340,000	192,000	87,000	123,000	
U. S. port stocks	3,151,125	3,452,694	2,823,923	1,557,590	
U. S. interior stocks	1,255,569	1,361,854	818,425	579,770	
U. S. exports to-day	50,457	6,883	71		
Total American	6,036,151	5,969,431	4,890,419	2,981,360	
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—					
Liverpool stock	320,000	324,000	416,000	439,000	
London stock					
Manchester stock	42,000	68,000	112,000	71,000	
Continental stock	71,000	52,000	110,000	116,000	
Indian afloat for Europe	117,000	54,000	72,000	130,000	
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	97,000	95,000	107,000	84,000	
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	329,000	513,000	618,000	482,000	
Stock in Bombay, India	863,000	814,000	795,000	1,031,000	
Total East India, &c.	1,839,000	1,920,000	2,230,000	2,353,000	
Total American	6,036,151	5,969,431	4,890,419	2,981,360	
Total visible supply	7,875,151	7,889,431	7,120,419	5,334,360	
Middling uplands, Liverpool	6.23d.	4.56d.	4.98d.	7.47d.	
Middling uplands, New York	10.10c.	5.85c.	9.00c.	12.75c.	
Egypt, good Saker, Liverpool	9.13d.	8.00d.	8.70d.	13.50d.	
Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool					
Broach, fine, Liverpool	5.43d.	4.32d.	4.29d.	5.10d.	
Tinnevely, good, Liverpool	5.94d.	4.45d.	4.94d.	6.50d.	

Continental imports for past week have been 88,000 bales. The above figures for 1933 show a decrease from last week of 162,967 bales, a loss of 14,280 from 1932, an increase of 754,732 bales over 1931, and a gain of 2,540,791 bales over 1930.

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 July 21 1933.						Movement to July 22 1932.					
	Receipts.		Shpmts. Week.	Stocks July 21.	Receipts.		Shpmts. Week.	Stocks July 22.				
	Week.	Season.			Week.	Season.						
Ala., Birmingham	279	37,030	545	7,551	43	76,112	89	10,701				
Eufaula	1,152	9,564	1,029	6,392	143	12,944	222	6,045				
Montgomery	19	39,329	366	37,009	20	39,564	2,732	49,066				
Selma	527	56,902	1,657	28,718	70	89,512	2,437	42,761				
Ark., Blytheville	397	185,623	1,520	18,049	28	120,169	483	30,070				
Forest City	45	23,094	56	11,279	9	33,930	135	14,808				
Helena	45	27,477	459	23,507	142	78,380	4,906	30,824				
Hope	300	52,082	500	9,816	3	59,587	105	8,447				
Jonesboro	113	19,957	225	2,268	17	21,196	82	1,417				
Little Rock	1,353	136,766	2,167	44,816	211	192,906	1,138	43,960				
Newport	180	49,195	230	8,503	—	48,588	164	10,609				
Pine Bluff	1,324	120,941	2,193	27,377	130	180,109	1,128	36,969				
Walnut Ridge	225	65,566	629	3,369	5	47,147	126	4,631				
Ga., Albany	646	2,022	838	3,020	1	5,317	—	3,410				
Athens	105	24,645	120	45,345	—	40,019	—	40,975				
Atlanta	2,241	224,777	5,399	210,633	19	85,856	1,225	157,432				
Augusta	729	115,997	3,008	94,921	83	107,770	1,081	94,096				
Columbus	700	20,155	250	12,651	—	58,780	—	22,790				
Macon	628	19,273	288	33,599	11	33,102	334	37,197				
Rome	30	12,061	800	11,137	10	14,769	75	11,046				
La., Shreveport	500	74,387	2,000	30,918	90	113,327	1,627	66,881				
Miss., Clarksdale	221	125,107	1,508	16,962	92	198,427	716	64,682				
Columbus	148	15,546	112	5,359	2	23,042	677	6,110				
Greenwood	197	129,583	2,309	38,649	181	171,050	2,346	65,269				
Jackson	850	35,931	1,263	18,399	4	44,352	147	20,121				
Natchez	97	8,287	249	3,656	—	12,748	—	4,313				
Vicksburg	20	34,332	189	7,120	1	41,247	235	10,018				
Yazoo City	24	32,061	324	9,309	14	47,358	880	14,656				
Mo., St. Louis	4,057	136,808	4,057	5	824	150,174	824	796				
N.C., Greensboro	351	27,325	1,206	18,592	112	22,132	116	20,899				
Oklahoma	15 towns*						390	622,680	795	32,798		
Indian	2,225	711,388	2,919	21,539	970	174,117	1,617	78,451				
S.C., Greenville	2,290	130,905	3,558	94,629	—	—	—	—				
Tenn., Memphis	22,038	1,781,736	30,063	315,123	6,541	2,078,863	8,936	283,358				
Texas, Abilene	—	84,102	—	145	—	56,355	—	257				
Austin	48	22,256	264	1,245	830	29,409	1,023	1,972				
Brenham	186	16,545	309	2,274	6	20,030	192	4,306				
Dallas	374	92,826	772	10,092	322	146,301	1,085	10,815				
Paris	—	52,313	103	2,808	38	98,057	31	3,902				
Robstown	520	6,993	99	819	5	31,149	103	311				
San Antonio	883	11,803	503	1,478	—	17,926	—	562				
Texarkana	230	44,884	37	13,087	6	65,772	95	7,963				
Waco	338	72,474	399	3,327	99	82,713	101	6,240				
Total, 56 towns	46,535	4,940,048	74,522	125,569	11,477	5,672,986	38,057	136,1854				

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 27,742 bales and are to-night 106,285 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 35,058 bales more than the same week last year.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contr't.	Total.
Saturday	Quiet, 20 pts. dec.	Easy	500	—	500
Monday	Quiet, 25 pts. adv.	Steady	400	1,000	1,400
Tuesday	Quiet, 10 pts. adv.	Steady	500	200	700
Wednesday	Quiet, 40 pts. dec.	Barely steady	405	800	1,205
Thursday	Quiet, 80 pts. dec.	Barely steady	—	300	300
Friday	Quiet, 45 pts. dec.	Steady	730	—	730
Total week			2,535	2,300	4,835
Since Aug. 1			101,296	271,300	362,596

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:

July 21— Shipped—	—1933—		—1932—	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis	4,057	h	796	h
Via Mounds, &c	—	h	56	h
Via Rock Island	—	h	—	h
Via Louisville	304	h	78	h
Via Virginia points	3,761	h	3,255	h
Via other routes, &c	4,081	h	3,709	h
Total gross overland	12,203	h	7,894	h
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c	761	h	255	h
Between interior towns	302	h	167	h
Inland, &c., from South	6,991	h	4,364	h
Total to be deducted	8,054	h	4,786	h
Leaving total net overland	4,149	h	3,108	h
* Including movement by rail to Canada. h We withhold the totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow proper adjustment at the end of crop year.				
In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to July 21	125,404	h	31,530	h
Net overland to July 21	4,149	h	3,108	h
Southern consumption to July 21	140,000	h	70,000	h
Total marketed	269,553	h	104,638	h
Interior stocks in excess	27,742	h	27,000	h
Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to July 1	—	h	—	h
Came into sight during week	241,811	h	77,628	h
Total in sight July 22	—	h	—	h
North. spinn's takings to July 22	38,806	h	—	h

* Decrease. h We withhold the totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow of proper adjustment at the end of the crop year.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended July 21.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed' day	Thurs'd'y.	Friday.
Galveston	11.30	11.50	11.55	11.15	10.40	9.95
New Orleans	11.40	11.55	11.68	11.24	10.54	9.94
Mobile	11.10	11.33	11.45	11.03	10.27	9.80
Savannah	11.20	11.45	11.56	10.99	10.30	9.82
Norfolk	11.35	11.60	11.70	11.28	10.55	10.02
Montgomery	10.75	11.00	11.10	10.70	10.00	9.55
Augusta	11.21	11.44	11.55	11.13	10.39	9.93
Memphis	11.15	11.40	11.50	11.10	10.10	9.65
Houston	11.35	11.55	11.65	11.25	10.50	10.05
Little Rock	11.25	11.43	11.50	11.08	10.32	9.76
Dallas	11.00	11.25	11.35	10.95	10.20	9.75
Fort Worth	11.00	11.25	11.35	10.95	10.20	9.75

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, July 15.	Monday, July 17.	Tuesday, July 18.	Wednesday, July 19.	Thursday, July 20.	Friday, July 21.
July	11.24 Bld.	11.45 Bld.	11.58 Bld.	11.08 Bld.	10.36 Bld.	9.76 Bld.
August	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	11.54-11.55	11.75-11.76	11.88-11.90	11.43-11.46	10.71-10.73	10.11-10.15
November	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	11.73-11.74	11.95-11.96	12.08-12.09	11.64-11.65	10.89-10.91	10.33-10.35
Jan. (1934)	11.81	12.02 Bld.	12.15 Bld.	11.72	10.97	10.40 Bld.
February	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	11.93 Bld.	12.13 Bld.	12.29	11.82 Bld.	11.12	10.58
April	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	12.08 Bld.	12.28	12.43 Bld.	11.98 Bld.	11.25	10.69 Bld.
June	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spot	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Irregular.	Irregular.	Irregular.
Options	Barely steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Barely steady.

CENSUS REPORT ON COTTON CONSUMED AND ON HAND, &c., IN JUNE.—This report, issued on July 14 by the Census Bureau, will be found in an earlier part of our paper in the department headed "Indications of Business Activity."

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that the weather during the week in the eastern half of the cotton belt has been generally favorable, with somewhat lower temperatures and general showers. In the western portion of the belt the weather continued warm with only light scattered showers.

Texas.—Local rains have been beneficial in many sections and the progress of cotton is fair to good in south and eastern parts of this State, but poor to only fair elsewhere. There have been some local reports of shedding in the uplands.

Memphis, Tenn.—It has been dry all week. Cotton is in good condition though moisture would be beneficial.

City	Rain.	Rainfall.	Thermometer	
			high	low
Galveston, Tex.	2 days	0.51 in.	high 90	low 76
Amarillo, Tex.	2 days	0.40 in.	high 104	low 66
Austin, Tex.	2 days	1.30 in.	high 102	low 72
Abilene, Tex.	2 days	0.44 in.	high 108	low 70
Brenham, Tex.	2 days	0.86 in.	high 106	low 72
Brownsville, Tex.	—	dry	high 92	low 74
Corpus Christi, Tex.	—	dry	high 92	low 76
Dallas, Tex.	2 days	0.13 in.	high 100	low 72
Del Rio, Tex.	—	dry	high 102	low 66
El Paso, Tex.	1 day	0.08 in.	high 98	low 66
Henrietta, Tex.	2 days	0.10 in.	high 104	low 68
Kerrville, Tex.	1 day	0.08 in.	high 104	low 68
Lampasas, Tex.	1 day	0.14 in.	high 110	low 68
Longview, Tex.	4 days	3.44 in.	high 94	low 68
Luling, Tex.	—	dry	high 108	low 72
Nacogdoches, Tex.	3 days	0.34 in.	high 92	low 68
Palestine, Tex.	1 day	1.30 in.	high 100	low 70
Paris, Tex.	2 days	0.08 in.	high 94	low 68
San Antonio, Tex.	—	dry	high 102	low 74
Taylor, Tex.	—	dry	high 102	low 72
Weatherford, Tex.	2 days	0.30 in.	high 104	low 68
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2 days	0.44 in.	high 96	low 70
Eldorado, Ark.	2 days	0.72 in.	high 97	low 70
Fort Smith, Ark.	3 days	0.88 in.	high 100	low 70
Little Rock, Ark.	2 days	0.18 in.	high 97	low 70
Pine Bluff, Ark.	1 day	0.04 in.	high 96	low 68
Alexandria, La.	2 days	0.81 in.	high 93	low 71
Amite, La.	1 day	0.11 in.	high 96	low 69
New Orleans, La.	3 days	0.26 in.	high 92	low 74
Shreveport, La.	6 days	4.43 in.	high 103	low 70
Columbus, Miss.	1 day	0.23 in.	high 94	low 68
Meridian, Miss.	3 days	4.52 in.	high 92	low 68
Vicksburg, Miss.	3 days	3.42 in.	high 91	low 61
Mobile, Ala.	5 days	2.56 in.	high 94	low 72
Birmingham, Ala.	5 days	0.49 in.	high 88	low 66
Montgomery, Ala.	5 days	1.06 in.	high 92	low 70
Jacksonville, Fla.	2 days	4.30 in.	high 92	low 70
Miami, Fla.	5 days	1.13 in.	high 88	low 76
Pensacola, Fla.	3 days	3.72 in.	high 86	low 72
Savannah, Ga.	3 days	3.10 in.	high 91	low 69
Athens, Ga.	5 days	1.06 in.	high 95	low 69
Atlanta, Ga.	4 days	0.66 in.	high 88	low 68
Augusta, Ga.	3 days	3.54 in.	high 92	low 70
Columbus, Ga.	6 days	1.26 in.	high 89	low 70
Macon, Ga.	2 days	0.76 in.	high 90	low 68
Charleston, S. C.	6 days	3.81 in.	high 88	low 71
Greenwood, S. C.	4 days	1.96 in.	high 90	low 67
Columbia, S. C.	5 days	1.42 in.	high 90	low 72
Conway, S. C.	4 days	2.33 in.	high 90	low 64
Asheville, S. C.	4 days	0.56 in.	high 86	low 62
Charlotte, N. C.	3 days	0.76 in.	high 87	low 60
Newbern, N. C.	4 days	0.56 in.	high 91	low 65
Raleigh, N. C.	3 days	0.66 in.	high 90	low 62
Weldon, N. C.	2 days	0.38 in.	high 88	low 59
Wilmington, N. C.	6 days	2.48 in.	high 86	low 66
Memphis, Tenn.	—	dry	high 92	low 70
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2 days	5.16 in.	high 90	low 68
Nashville, Tenn.	2 days	0.09 in.	high 90	low 64

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

City	July 21 1933.		July 22 1932.	
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge.	2.6	Above zero of gauge.	7.0
Memphis	Above zero of gauge.	9.7	Above zero of gauge.	

Oklahoma and Arkansas. We reprint this week's report, which is of date July 17, in full below:

TEXAS.

WEST TEXAS.

Abilene (Taylor County).—Rains middle of the week were very beneficial. We need general rains, however cotton was holding up remarkably well, and rains were spotted. In some localities it was very light. Cooler weather since the rains will keep the cotton growing for some time. Think it too late for insects to do any damage, and would like to see lots of rain rest of July and first half August. Looks like the farmers will plow up about 30% of the acreage, but think they are going to try to plow the poorest part of the crop, which will not reduce the yield very much.

Floydada (Floyd County).—Had a few light showers in places the past week that helped some. We need a general rain. Portions of the territory cotton growth is progressing satisfactorily, averaging ten to twelve in stalk, other portions plant is small and will die if don't get general rain soon.

Haskell (Haskell County).—Cotton continues to make some progress in spite of hot weather. Some of the old cotton is beginning to show effects of the drouth. Light showers over the county last night (Friday). Still need a good rain.

Lubbock (Lubbock County).—Showers to good rains over most of the plains last night, will be very beneficial. Cotton all late and small, but looks good. Now have prospects for fair crop except in places may never come up.

Stamford (Jones County).—One and half inches rain fell last night (Friday), which breaks a seven weeks' drouth. With sufficient rain from now on we could make a good cotton crop.

NORTH TEXAS.

Clarksville (Red River County).—No activities in crops this week, as farmers are entirely up with their work. Hot, dry winds all week up to Thursday when we received showers both during the day and the following night that were very beneficial to the cotton crop. Some shedding reported before the rains. However, now crop looks fine and has nice crop of half-grown bolls on bottom. Height of plant 16 to 18 inches, which is unusually small for this county at this time of year, but it is fruited from bottom to top. Very little talk of insects damaging cotton. As to acreage reduction, it looks as if this county will fall short 5,000 to 7,000 acres of their quota under the Government plan.

Forney (Kaufman County).—Weather past two weeks unfavorable for cotton; too hot and very dry. Fruiting on heaviest land good, on lighter land poor; stalk is below average size for this time of year. [With present weather conditions will have a very early maturing crop. This trade territory has executed contracts to plow up or destroy 9,000 acres, which is approximately one-third of the acreage. No insect pests. Condition 68% normal.

Honey Grove (Fannin County).—Cotton still making fair progress, considering the dry weather. The plant is squaring and blooming nicely with an average of four to eight bolls to the stalk. The only complaint is the average height of the plant, which is only an average of 18 inches. We need a good soaking rain to help the growth of the plant.

Paris (Lamar County).—The cotton in this county is doing fine, considering the long dry spell. Good stand, plants small but heavy loaded with bolls. We had a one-inch rain last Thursday which was very beneficial.

Sherman (Grayson County).—The cotton crop in this section has suffered some from the intense heat during the past week, but is holding up well under such conditions, and the planters all say a good rain any time this month will make an average yield. The plant has a good color, and full of blooms, but too small as yet to carry a big yield.

Terrell (Kaufman County).—There has been very little change in the old cotton during the past week. Due to a good tap root it is getting moisture from the sub-soil, and is not suffering much from the drouth. However, there is some dry weather shedding, but not serious as yet. Young cotton is burning pretty badly and needs rain. We had a shower yesterday, but not enough to be of any benefit to the cotton. There are no insects damaging the crop. On light land plant is exceedingly small. On heavy land plant is fruiting well, but is not as large as it should be; a good rain is needed. About 15 to 20% will open early, 60 to 65% about when due, and the balance will be late.

Weatherford (Parker County).—Acreage reduction Parker County—by being plowed up makes reduction 10% from last year. Cotton in bottom land still holding up, but high land blooming on top and is through until it rains. Have not had rain for seven weeks Sunday night. Everything gone bad; cotton too small upland to do much even if it rains.

CENTRAL TEXAS.

Athens (Henderson County).—There has been no rain in Henderson County since the 25th of May, and cotton is beginning to need rain. Creek bottom cotton is standing up fairly well, but our upland cotton is deteriorating rapidly, and over a great deal of the county the plant is very small and blooming on the top. Bolls that are forming now are very small.

Brenham (Washington County).—The cotton crop in this section has deteriorated fully 30 to 35% in past two weeks. Early cotton is finished, medium planted is blooming on top, and real late patches will not be worth picking unless a 3-inch rain comes soon. A soaking rain would help the bolls, as they will be small without it, and late planted would make something, as there are no insects. Figures for Government destruction have not been given out, but it is supposed to be 10 to 15% in this county. The prospect is not promising.

Cameron (Milam County).—Conditions past week unfavorable; too hot and dry; need good rain to insure normal crop. Cotton opening immaturity; had first bale yesterday two weeks early. Need good rains to mature bolls.

Ennis (Ellis County).—Cotton in this section has been deteriorating very fast the last week account of the extreme heat, and unless we get a good rain soon the crop will be very short, and if we don't get a rain there will be lots of premature opening, and under these conditions picking will start about Aug. 1. A good rain would change these conditions and make a fair crop. There was about one-third of the crop signed for on the Government acreage reduction plan (Sunday, 16th). Since mailing report to you yesterday we have had heavy showers and is still cloudy, which will be of much benefit to the crop.

Glen Rose (Somervell County).—Rain needed badly. Cotton small but growing nicely. Most of cotton in good state of cultivation. With plenty of moisture at once could make a full crop.

Lockhart (Caldwell County).—Our old cotton has a very fair crop, say one-third of bale per acre made. It is still blooming, but is shedding heavily and won't make much more until it matures the present crop has on it in bolls, which are beginning to open. The young cotton needs rain to keep it growing. It is pretty now. This county has pledged to plow up 32,570 acres.

Navasota (Grimes County).—Cotton crop in river and heavy lands barely holding its own, uplands, light lands needing rains very much are failing now and without rains shortly crop will be short. Some cotton has very

small weed, rain, therefore, would be very beneficial. Think likely Government got their toll of acreage in this county.

EAST TEXAS.

Jefferson (Marion County).—We need rain; cotton fully two weeks late. No rain for five weeks, plant small, but it has a splendid tap root, in height 15 from four inches to fourteen. It looks green, but is standing still. A good two-inch rain in the next ten days will almost insure a crop.

Longview (Gregg County).—Fields clean. Good general rain during past week, which was very beneficial to cotton, as well as feed crop. Plant ranges from knee to waist high, and fruiting well. No reports of insects. Prospects are better than for several years in this section.

Palestine (Anderson County).—Progress during past week has been poor to slow with deterioration setting in with some shedding. Bolls are small. Insect damage has been held in check by extremely hot weather. Full acreage reduction quota signed up and farmers are ready to start plowing up as soon as they are authorized to do so. Good general one inch to one and one-half inch rain fell over this territory yesterday and last night, breaking the drouth and providing ample moisture to see the crop through. Present prospects point to an average yield, despite the acreage to be destroyed and drouth damage. Clear and warm to-day.

Tyler (Smith County).—Cotton crop is about at a standstill due to extreme dry weather. We have had two light showers this week, but not sufficient to do any material good. No damage has been reported from insects. Chopping has been completed and stands are reported full. Scattered showers and lower temperatures gave temporary relief from recent drouth. Crop two to three weeks late with stands fair to good, but plants small with quite a few fields blooming in top. Conditions not as good as this time last year. General rain needed. About 30,000 acres leased to the Government to be plowed up.

SOUTH TEXAS.

Gonzales (Gonzales County).—Cotton has deteriorated rapidly last week, and farmers report that cotton not turning out near what they estimated two weeks ago. Have bought about 25 bales of 1933 crop cotton here. Acreage reduction plan has gone over about 2,000 acres in this county. Reduction about 32,500 acres. A few showers in county, but of no benefit.

San Antonio (Bexar County).—Cotton has made fair progress during past week; however, it has begun to deteriorate from the heat and lack of moisture, especially west of here. South and west of here ginning has already begun and by next week will be in full swing; the movement east of here will begin in about ten days. A rain within the next few days would help to mature the green bolls, but the damage to the open cotton would more than offset the benefits.

San Marcos (Hays County).—Crop continues to make progress in spite of high temperatures and dry weather. A rain followed by dry weather is needed. Ginned first bale yesterday; expect small movement by Aug. 5.

Sinton (San Patricio County).—Cotton doing fine—about 60% farmers will be picking by Monday. About 1,500 bales ginning in the county. About 30,000 acres will be plowed up—balance left will make more than last year's crop. No insects hurting us yet. Looks like might have to poison for leaf worms, but if it stays dry and hot may not.

OKLAHOMA.

Chickasha (Grady County).—On light upland the plant is rather small, but appears to be growing and fruiting. On most of bottom land no cotton appears to be suffering for moisture. As a whole, conditions seem to be as good as last season. Had light sprinkle of rain at intervals and cotton will continue to grow and fruit without rain for a week or 10 days yet.

Hugo (Choctaw County).—Scattered showers this week slightly beneficial; need general rain. Bottom crop fair and well fruited; uplands small stalk and blooming in top with plants undersize. Prospects poor to good.

Frederick (Tillam County).—Conditions still ideal—all we need is a little time for it to grow and mature.

Mangum (Greer County).—Light showers daily past three days; total of 4-10 inch, but lowered temperature which will help some. Badly in need of two-inch general rain over entire western section. Plant small and blooming near top, which denotes cessation of growth; however, hear no complaint of shedding.

Marietta (Love County).—Cotton deteriorating rapidly past 10 days; light land better. Some scattered reports of weevils; plant small with considerable blooms in top; need good rain.

Wynnewood (Garvin County).—Less than quarter inch rain; did no appreciable benefit, except for cooler temperature. Cotton blooming in top; still looks healthy; need a general rain. 25% acreage of this area signed and accepted to be destroyed, according to Government reduction plan.

ARKANSAS.

Ashdown (Little River County).—Continued hot and dry weather, preventing cotton from making rapid growth; most all cotton blooming in top. Plant as whole entirely too small; farmers signed up to plow their entire quota.

Blytheville (Mississippi County).—Good rain fell first of week; while not heavy enough to relieve drouth for a long period, was sufficient for present. Crops clean and growing and fruiting rapidly, but 2 to 3 weeks later than last year.

Conway (Faulkner County).—Have had some showers to good rains, and where enough rain has fallen cotton has improved, but a general rain is badly needed. Very little complaint of insect damage.

Little Rock (Pulaski County).—Crops in this section are making satisfactory progress.

Magnolia (Columbia County).—Past week excessively hot; crops, where rains fell, are holding up well. Dry spots deteriorating. 23,000 acres signed to be plowed up, with enough yet to come in to reach quota of this county, which is 25,831 acres. With this deduction of acreage I would estimate the crop here at around 15,000 bales versus 24,000 last year. This, however, dependent upon favorable weather conditions—now around 60% normal. Some boll weevils appearing. Crop spotted.

Newport (Jackson County).—Crop has made suitable progress past week; showers to heavy rains over most of State a week ago were very beneficial. Feed crops are very poor, due to showers not coming soon enough. Have no insects; prospect for good cotton crop are well up to this date last season.

Searcy (White County).—Good rains last week; very helpful to crops. Cotton very good and growing rapidly. Few reports of boll weevil, but not enough to get alarmed about. About 25 to 30% acreage will be plowed up.

Pine Bluff (Jefferson County).—Since last report local rains have fallen and done good. Cotton crop along river in many places beautiful, and is a pity to destroy it, but planters are signing up and 20 to 30% will be plowed up. Old corn is about ruined account hot dry weather; a real soaking rain and cloudy for a week would be great blessing and help to replenish amount destroyed. However, if fail to get reasonable weather—this added to Government destruction—the yield will be small.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that

part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Receipts at Ports (1933, 1932, 1931), Stocks at Interior Towns (1933, 1932, 1931), Receipts from Plantations (1933, 1932, 1931). Rows include Apr, May, June, July.

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1932 are 8,542,801 bales; in 1931-32 were 10,195,301 bales and in 1930-31 were 8,858,805 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 125,404 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 97,662 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 27,742 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 4,520 bales and for 1931 they were 1,143 bales.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table with columns: Cotton Takings, Week and Season, 1932-33 (Week, Season), 1931-32 (Week, Season). Rows include Visible supply July 14, American in sight to July 21, Bombay receipts to July 20, etc.

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. h We withhold the totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow proper adjustments at end of crop year b Estimated.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1, as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

Table with columns: July 20 Receipts at—, 1932-33 (Week, Since Aug. 1), 1931-32 (Week, Since Aug. 1), 1930-31 (Week, Since Aug. 1). Rows include Bombay, Exports from— (Great Britain, Continent, Japan & China, Total).

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 18,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 36,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 668,000 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:

Table with columns: Alexandria, Egypt, July 19, 1932-33, 1931-32, 1930-31. Rows include Receipts (Cantars)—, Export (Bales)—.

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 pounds. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended July 19 were 4,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 12,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and in cloths is quiet. Demand for both yarn and cloth is poor. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Table with columns: 1933, 1932. Rows include Cotton 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/4 Lbs. Shirts, Cotton Midd'l g Up'ds. Rows include April, May, June, July.

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 176,477 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

Table with columns: Destination, Date, Bales. Rows include HOUSTON, NEW YORK, TEXAS CITY, JACKSONVILLE, NEW ORLEANS, CHARLESTON, GALVESTON, BEAUMONT, MOBILE, LOS ANGELES, LAKE CHARLES.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

Table with columns: Forwarded, Total stocks, Total imports, Amount afloat. Rows include June 30, July 7, July 14, July 21.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Table with columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market, 12:15 P. M., Mid. Up'ds, Futures, Market opened, Market, 4 P. M.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for various months (July 15 to July 21, New Contract, July 1933, October, Jan. 1934, March, May, July, October, December, Jan. 1935, March, May).

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, July 21 1933.

FLOUR early in the week advanced 60c. on Seminola and 45c. on family grades. New business was lacking. On the 18th inst., with wheat lower, bakers' patents declined 5c. to 10c. and family flour was reduced 10c. Later on prices dropped 50c. on bakers' patents, 35c. on Seminola and 60c. on family grades. Still later prices declined 60c.

WHEAT early in the week was active and excited, advancing to further high levels for the movement on persistent reports of further serious damage to the growing spring wheat crop in the American and Canadian Northwest, but on Thursday came a perpendicular decline in record trading and the Chicago Board of Trade voted to close on Friday to give the clerks a chance to catch up with the business.

On the 15th inst. prices advanced 4 3/4 to 5c. in one of the wildest sessions of the year. A private estimate indicating a reduction of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels in the Canadian crop as compared with the Government forecast last week caused heavy buying. The advance was almost uninterrupted. There was some short selling on the opening advance, but a good outside demand absorbed the offerings. Temperatures were lower, but no rain was reported. The forecast was for scattered showers for western Canada over the week-end. Export sales were small. On the 17th inst. prices closed 3 1/8 to 3 3/4c. higher after reaching the highest level since January 1930. Further reports of damage to the Canadian crop and the strength of securities and cotton were the strengthening factors. Buying by professionals and the outside public was heavy. The apparent confidence in inflation has also been a force behind the market. There was an increase of close to 1,750,000 bushels in the United States visible supply, but this got little if any attention. The total is now 125,393,000 as against 164,923,000 last year. Stocks at Kansas City showed an increase for the week of \$13,000 bushels, but those at Duluth and Minneapolis dropped 1,067,000 bushels. Cash wheat was in small demand.

On the 18th inst. prices opened strong but eased off later under heavy profit-taking and stop-loss selling and ended 3/4 to 1 1/4c. lower. Early prices reached new highs on good general buying. The decline was checked in a measure by stronger cables than due and continued dry weather in the American Northwest and in western Canada. On the 19th inst. prices closed 9 7/8 to 12c. lower in feverish trading. The extreme weakness at Winnipeg and Minneapolis together with a lower stock and cotton market and reports that wheat would be imported from Argentina caused heavy liquidation. The market was overbought.

On Thursday the decline was one of the sharpest in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade, when prices broke 13 to 15 1/2c. Winnipeg dropped 8 3/4 to 9 3/4c., Minneapolis 13 3/4 to 14c. and Kansas City 15 to 18c. Trading was believed to have been the heaviest on record. Orders poured into the ring for what they could get in the mad scramble to liquidate. There was as much as 1c. decline between sales. Eastern interests were large sellers. September was down 30c. at one time from the top price reached a few days ago. Reports from Washington that the Administration would use inflationary powers to check the decline caused some recovery at one time, but it was only momentary for selling orders poured in the pit and found little support in the way of buying. The Chicago Board of Trade voted to suspend trading on Friday, and also placed a limit of 8c. a bushel on fluctuations upward or downward. It was denied that Washington was using pressure. It was said that the suspension was voted so that the clerks may catch up with the heavy volume of business done recently. To-day Winnipeg ended 1/8 to 1 1/8c. lower, after being higher at one time on buying spurred by continued unfavorable reports on the Canadian crop situation and a better foreign demand. Liquidation, however, was heavy and told in the end.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for No. 2 red.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for July, September, December, May.

Season's High and When Made. Season's Low and When Made.

Table with columns for months (July, September, December, May) and years (1933, 1932, 1933, 1933).

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for July, October, December, May.

INDIAN CORN was also active and higher in the fore part of the week, on prospects of a short crop, but later declined sharply with wheat, under heavy liquidation. On the 15th inst. prices ended 5/8 to 1 1/8c. higher, in response to the rise in wheat. The East was a good buyer. Primary receipts were large, and the country was selling freely. New highs were established. On the 17th inst. prices ended 1 1/8 to 2 1/8c. higher. The advance in barley and wheat outweighed the better weather conditions which prevailed over the belt. On the 18th inst. prices ended 1 1/8 to 2 1/2c. lower, under heavy liquidation induced by better weather conditions and an easier cash situation. The country was selling more freely.

On the 19th inst. prices declined in sympathy with wheat and ended 5/8 to 6 7/8c. lower. The weather over the belt was generally favorable. Primary receipts were very large. On Thursday prices broke badly and ended 12 1/4 to 13c. lower. Primary receipts were large and cash demand slow. The weather was favorable and the forecast pointed to showers and lower temperatures. The Board of Trade voted to close Friday and placed a limit on fluctuations of 5c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for No. 2 yellow.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for July, September, December, May.

Table with columns for months (July, September, December, May) and years (1933, 1933, 1933, 1933).

OATS were strong and excited during the week, advancing with other grains early and declining sharply with them later on. On the 15th inst. prices ended 1/4 to 5/8c. higher. Commission houses were good buyers, but general liquidation checked the advance. On the 17th inst. heavy profit-taking was encountered on the bulges, but all offerings were readily absorbed and prices ended at an advance of 5/8 to 1 1/2c. The strength of other grain counted. On the 18th inst. the ending was 5/8 to 7/8c. lower, in response to the decline in wheat.

On the 20th inst. prices followed other grain downward and ended 2 1/4 to 6 3/4c. lower. On Thursday prices followed the course of other grain and there was a sharp decline of 7 1/2 to 10c. The Board of Trade voted to close on Friday and placed a limit on fluctuations of 4c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for No. 2 white.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for July, September, December, May.

Table with columns for months (July, September, December, May) and years (1933, 1933, 1933, 1933).

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for July, October.

RYE followed the course of other grain, advancing sharply at first and then reacting just as sharply, or more so. The prospect of a short crop in this country and possibly in Canada had its influence in the fore part of the week, but heavy liquidation counted in the end. On the 15th inst. prices rose 1 to 2 3/4c., in sympathy with the advance in wheat. On the 17th inst. prices ended 1 1/8 to 1 3/4c. higher, despite heavy profit-taking and other selling. The strength of barley and wheat had its influence. On the 18th inst. prices ended 1 1/2 to 2 1/8c. higher, on good buying stimulated by predictions that Alabama and Arkansas would vote for repeal. New high prices were reached. Offerings were quickly taken, and the ending was at about the best levels of the day.

On the 19th inst. prices reached new highs early in the day, but reacted with other grain and ended 11 7/8 to 12 3/4c. lower. Liquidation was heavy. On Thursday prices shot downward 21 1/2 to 26 1/2c., in sympathy with wheat, and under very heavy liquidation. The Board of Trade voted to close Friday and placed a limit on fluctuations of 8c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for July, September, December, May.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for July, October.

Table with columns for months (July, September, December, May) and years (1933, 1933, 1933, 1933).

BARLEY, which for a long time has lagged behind other grain, suddenly leaped upward, and ended 10 3/4 to 11 1/4c. higher on the 17th inst. on heavy buying based on prospects for a small crop and a larger demand for beer malting

purposes. On the 18th inst. the price jumped 19c. on prospects of a short crop and talk of prohibition repeal.

On Thursday prices dropped the limit of 5c. allowed under the rules of the Board of Trade adopted yesterday.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns for July, September, and December, and sub-columns for Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

Table with columns for July, October, and Closing quotations.

GRAIN.

Table listing prices for Wheat, Corn, and Flour in New York, including various grades and types.

FLOUR.

Table listing prices for Spring patents, Clear first spring, Soft winter straights, Hard winter straights, Hard winter patents, Hard winter clears, and Fancy Minneap. patents.

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange.

Table showing Receipts at—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley for various locations like Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, etc.

Table showing Tot. wk. '33, Same week '32, Same week '31 for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley.

Table showing Receipts for 1932, 1931, and 1930 for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, July 15, follow:

Table showing Receipts at—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley for various ports like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, July 15 1933, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing Exports from—Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, Barley for various ports like New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, etc.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1933 is as below:

Table showing Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—Flour, Wheat, Corn for various destinations like United Kingdom, So. & Cent. Amer., etc.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, July 15, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS.

Table showing Grain Stocks for United States, Canada, and other regions, categorized by Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

Summary table for Total July 15 1933, Total July 8 1933, Total July 1 1932.

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Wheat, New York, 877,000 bushels; N. Y. afloat, 250,000; Buffalo, 2,729,000; Buffalo afloat, 854,000; Duluth, 51,000; Erie, 2,004,000; On Lakes, 280,000; Canal, 770,000; total, 7,905,000 bushels, against 7,986,000 bushels in 1932.

Table showing Canadian Grain Stocks for Montreal, Ft. William & Port Arthur, and Other Canadian.

Table showing Canadian Grain Stocks for Total July 15 1933, Total July 8 1933, Total July 1 1932.

Summary table for American and Canadian grain stocks.

Table showing Total July 15 1933, Total July 8 1933, Total July 1 1932 for American and Canadian stocks.

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, July 14, and since July 1 1933 and July 1 1932, are shown in the following:

Table showing Exports of Wheat and Corn by region (North Amer., Black Sea, Argentina, etc.) and total for Week July 14 1933, Since July 1 1933, and Since July 1 1932.

WEATHER PART FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 19.—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended July 19, follows:

Abnormally high temperatures continued over the western half of the country, but the weather was comparatively cool east of the Mississippi River. In the Southwest, especially in Oklahoma and some adjoining States, maximum temperatures exceeded 100 degrees daily until the latter part of the week, when there was a reaction to considerably cooler weather.

Chart I shows that the temperature for the week averaged much above normal from the Rocky Mountains westward, except along the Pacific coast. It was especially warm in the Great Basin and northern Rocky Mountain localities where the temperatures averaged from 6 degrees to 11 degrees higher than normal.

Chart II shows the geographic distribution of rainfall during the week. While this was quite spotted, large areas of the country had substantial fall. The States receiving most generous rains were those from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, and good portions of the Plains from eastern Kansas northward.

Temperatures were generally lower than in recent weeks over the eastern half of the country, which, with the prevailing tendency to dryness, was favorable. At the same time showers were helpful over large areas, including the northern Great Plains as far south as parts of Kansas, some southern sections of the Ohio Valley, and more generally in the east Gulf and South Atlantic States.

In Oklahoma the drought is unabated, but in Texas some localities were relieved, though, in general, rain is still needed. Montana, with another hot and extremely dry week, is suffering severely, while the high temperatures that have prevailed generally in the Pacific Northwest and the Great Basin were unfavorable in the absence of sufficient moisture in most places.

SMALL GRAINS.—The weather was rather generally favorable for harvesting and threshing small grain crops; there was no material interruption by rainfall in any section.

In the spring wheat belt many fields of both oats and wheat are being cut for hay, because of failure to produce grain worth harvesting. In Minnesota many wheat fields are being cut with mowers, on account of short straw. In Montana the unfavorable heat and dryness resulted in further deterioration and abandonment of unirrigated crops; while three hot days in Washington caused some shriveling of spring wheat there; harvest is not yet general in this State. Rice in Louisiana was benefited by showers, and the crop is mostly good in Arkansas.

CORN.—In the more western part of the corn belt from North Dakota to Kansas beneficial showers occurred and the corn crop made rather favorable progress. Farther south, however, conditions remain decidedly unfavorable, especially in Oklahoma where corn is mostly burnt up, except on some bottomlands. In Texas late corn deteriorated, while in the western third of Kansas the crop is poor and backward. In Iowa progress was fair, except late fields and in the chinch-bug-infected area. In Illinois and Indiana growth was mostly fair to good, except poor in central Indiana, while in Ohio the late crop either deteriorated or made slow progress, because of dryness, rather generally. In the Atlantic States growth was largely satisfactory, with showers helpful in the southern half of the area. Much corn is now entering the critical stage of growth and the weather during the next few weeks will largely determine the output.

COTTON.—Moderate to somewhat low temperatures, with rather general showers, prevailed over the eastern half of the cotton belt, but over the western portion warm weather continued during most of the week and showers were generally light and scattered. This made a rather favorable week from the Mississippi Valley eastward, but unfavorable in the west.

In Texas local rains were helpful in many places, with progress of cotton fair to good in the south and east, but poor to only fair elsewhere; considerable deterioration was noted on uplands and there were local reports of shedding. In Oklahoma plants are making slow growth, but they are blooming freely and holding up well considering the severe dryness. In the central portions of the belt showers were helpful in most sections, with the drought effectively relieved in northern and western Louisiana. In the Eastern States there was additional moisture and growth of cotton was largely satisfactory, but in the Northeast, especially North Carolina, the crop is decidedly uneven. Plants are fruiting well in South Carolina and Georgia.

The Weather Bureau furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:

Virginia.—Richmond: Weather generally cool with light to moderate precipitation. Most crops materially improved; cotton blooming, cultivation nearly completed. Corn somewhat retarded but early plantings laid by; most potatoes harvested and second crop being planted. Sweet potatoes fair; tobacco doing well, early planting in top. Peanuts holding up well; truck medium. Peaches and berries plentiful.

North Carolina.—Raleigh: Cooler, with beneficial rains at beginning and close of week; crops improved, though much upland corn and truck damaged beyond recovery. Lowland corn mostly good; considerable plowing for peas, corn, and late garden truck, but part of land still too hard to plow. Progress of cotton good with condition varying from poor to very good. Tobacco improved, but condition spotted.

South Carolina.—Columbia: All crops refreshed by intermittent, moderate rains. Tobacco curing well advanced. Corn, sweet potatoes, and lesser crops on lowlands improved, but upland plantings have suffered materially from previous dryness. Cotton progress and condition very good generally with active fruiting. Plowing for late corn and forage progressing favorably. Peach, melon, and truck sales continue.

Georgia.—Atlanta: Moderately cool; rains frequent in south; scattered in north. Progress of cotton continues good; blooming freely; condition mostly good to excellent. Corn mostly good growth. Truck and most other crops improved where sufficient rain, though some localities still dry in north; considerable late truck and other fall crops planted. Fruit good. **Florida.**—Jacksonville: Cotton condition fairly good; late corn good. Peaches, figs, and avocados good. Ranges improved, lakes filling up. Citrus much growth; new fruit good. Some white fly.

Alabama.—Montgomery: Temperatures mostly moderate, but rather cool at close of week. Rain too heavy in south, extreme west, and locally elsewhere; more needed in central portions of south and north. Late planted corn and miscellaneous crops and pastures made very good advance and are mostly in fair to good condition, except where still too dry. Condition and progress of cotton mostly fair to good, except locally.

Mississippi.—Vicksburg: Moderate temperatures; light showers in northwest, with moderate to heavy rains occasionally excessive, elsewhere; mostly occurred on Saturday and Sunday. Progress late planted corn generally fair, except poor in wet localities. Progress and development of cotton fair to good. Progress of gardens, pastures, and truck fair to good, except mostly poor in northwest.

Louisiana.—New Orleans: Good showers in greater portion and excessive locally; drought effectively broken in north and west and crops improved generally, except much early corn damaged beyond recovery; progress and condition of cotton mostly fair to good; plants small in some sections, but fruiting fairly well. Late corn improved and condition fairly good; cane and rice benefited by good showers and growth. Miscellaneous crops and pastures improved.

Texas.—Houston: Averaged warm, except along immediate coast where moderate. Beneficial light to heavy rains, except in extreme south and some north-central localities. Progress and condition of cotton fair to good in south and east; poor to only fair elsewhere, with considerable deterioration on uplands. Late corn deteriorated rapidly and early only fair to very good condition. Pastures continue dry, but cattle remain good.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma City: Hot with daily means averaging above 90 degrees first few days; scattered local light to moderate rain, except heavy at few stations. Drought unbroken, except in few favored localities. Corn mostly burnt up, except some bottom lands in east and central. Progress and condition of cotton fairly good; making slow growth and beginning to need rain; blooming freely entire State. Harvesting broomcorn in south-central; quality poor. Stock water scarce many localities; pastures very poor. Gardens and minor crops generally deteriorated and very poor.

Arkansas.—Little Rock: Progress of cotton fairly good to very good in about two-thirds of State due to moderate to heavy rains of past two weeks, but some localities on lowlands and most of hills poor to very poor, owing to warm weather and light rains or none; growing slowly but strong and healthy in most sections; fruiting satisfactorily. Corn very poor on most hills and some lowlands; cutting for fodder certain sections. Fair to very good in a few localities. Rice good; very unfavorable all other crops.

Tennessee.—Nashville: Light rains decidedly beneficial, but more needed in some districts. Progress of corn excellent; early tasseling; some on market. Cotton mostly laid by; crop clean, blooming, and setting bolls satisfactorily. Tobacco shows much damage from drought, but coming out rapidly and new growth started since rains. Many burley fields almost ready to top; some planting. Sowing peas, beans, millet, and cultivating crops made good progress.

Kentucky.—Louisville: Moderate temperatures, with light to heavy local rains in central and east. Moisture sufficient for rapid growth in most places; more needed locally. Progress of corn very good to excellent; condition variable, mostly fair to very good and much improved. Early tobacco generally good and fairly regular, late very irregular, making strong start. Soil in excellent condition for cultivation.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, July 21 1933.

Reflecting the still limited betterment in the purchasing power of large parts of the population, retail trade continues to lag behind the improvement in producing activities. At no other time have retail trade statistics commanded such close attention as at present, because it is felt that on the course of retail business from this point on will largely depend the success of the measures taken under the National Recovery Act. A small improvement in sales has generally been shown, but as compared with the corresponding period of 1932 a slight decline is still expected, which would be the more disappointing as July 1932 made a poor showing. The question of higher prices to the consumer as a result of the

advances in the wholesale markets is now much to the fore. It formed a principal point of discussion at the Recovery Forum conducted this week by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, where the opinion was expressed that price advances already made by retail stores during the last few weeks because of higher wholesale quotations had been accepted by customers that, however, a careful adjustment of retail prices this fall was advisable so as to minimize possible sales resistance. One speaker declared that customers have no more money to spend than a year ago, and that retailers have an obligation to maintain prices as close to last year's level as possible in order to avoid a buyers' strike the coming autumn.

The growing feeling of uncertainty as to the ability of the ultimate consumer to absorb the largely increased output of manufactured goods has naturally also put a damper on activities in the wholesale markets. The number of buyers registered in the New York market declined slightly against the previous week, but as compared with last year it still shows a substantial increase. Trading in primary textile markets is held back by the inability of merchants to name prices until costs under the Recovery Act are computed. The belief prevails that it will be some time before wholesalers will be in a position to absorb the higher prices and pass them on to the retailers. A reduction in the volume of business is also caused by the fact that during the past few months buying has been so heavy. Shipments for June have been enormous, and they continue heavy by practically all mills. The demand for silks and velvets has continued active, and the advance of the season will afford a test of the higher prices which have developed in the primary markets. Ribbed weaves and pure dye satins still lead in sales of broad silks. Heavy sheers are in demand for spot delivery. Notification has been made that contract prices hitherto made on silk gray goods will be revised next week to cover increased costs under the textile code. In view of the sold-out condition of the rayon industry, further advances in the price of viscose yarns are expected. The Du Pont Rayon Co. has raised its acetate yarn 10c. to 17c. a pound, and it is generally believed that when viscose producers' books reopen on Aug. 1 for October bookings higher levels will also be prevailing for those yarns.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—A fair volume of print cloth business was put through during the earlier part of the week under review. With raw cotton declining sharply, however, trading came to a practical standstill. Prices were generally maintained at first hands, though considerable quantities were available from second hands at concessions. Following the putting into effect of the new working conditions under terms of the Cotton Textile Code, goods were available at unchanged prices, but trading was quiet. Buyers were awaiting definite information on how much added cost they must pay on contracts already placed, and for this reason were reluctant to place further business. Towels were advanced 25%, and higher prices were also put into effect for some of the important lines of sheets and pillow cases. On fine yarn cloths staple constructions were sold in good amounts at advancing prices. Fine yarn fancies and specialties were in wide demand. Colored cotton goods were sold well ahead. Denims and tickings showed acute shortage. Cotton mill activity during the first half of July exceeded the record-breaking rate in June. Closing quotations in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80's, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9c.; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x60's, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 60x48's, 6c.; 39-inch 68x72's, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 39-inch 72x76's, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Woolen mills continue busy on piece goods. While all indications point to sharp increases in wool goods prices once the provision of the industry's code are put into effect, buyers are resisting the higher prices now quoted due to the fact that they appear to be well supplied with merchandise. Clothing manufacturers on their part are now trying to convince retailers that price advances on clothing have been made necessary by the rise in material and labor costs. Orders placed heretofore by retailers for men's clothing for the fall season are estimated at almost twice the volume placed at the corresponding period of last year. Demand for clothing at retail is rather slow at present. The real test will come in September when the autumn season in retailing begins in earnest and when it will be shown whether the improvement in the buying power of the consumer has been sufficient to meet the higher price demands. Demand for women's wear dress goods and cloakings was brisk, due to the settlement of strikes in the garment industry and the volume of purchases by stores was reported as indicating a more confident feeling on the part of retailers throughout the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Business in linen goods was seasonally quiet, inasmuch as importers' stocks of dress materials and suitings have virtually been disposed of. Retail business in dress linens, although naturally much smaller than previously, has nevertheless been showing fairly good results. Burlap prices strengthened, following the rise of sterling and buying for Argentine account, only, however, to lose part of these gains when the sterling rate suffered a relapse. Buyers here operated cautiously. A moderate inquiry developed for spot light weights, which sellers were reluctant to offer. June consumption in this country totaled 42 million yards against 43.6 million yards in May and 32 million yards in June 1932. Domestically light weights are quoted at 5.50c., heavies at 6.85c.

State and City Department

NEWS ITEMS

Arkansas.—*Regulations Governing Refunding of School District Bonds.*—The State Board of Arkansas on July 15 made public the regulations which will govern the refunding of School District bonds as provided in an Act of the 1933 Legislature. The rules, or "guiding principles for approving applications for refunding bonds," have been reported as follows:

1. We recommend that school boards do not enter into bond refunding contracts hastily, not until sufficient time has been given to refunding proposals, upon accurate information as the necessity of refunding their bonds. We recommend that such school districts as desire to refund their bonds extend maturities serially over a long period of years, but not to exceed 30 years, so that a reasonable sinking fund will pay bonds as they mature; and that no millage shall be voted for the purpose of paying principal and interest of refunding bonds until at least 51% of the value of the bonds which are being refunded have agreed to refund their bonds on the basis proposed.

2. The State Board of Education will not approve any refunding bond contracts the refunding of which is negotiated by a broker, unless said contracts are presented and signed by a licensed dealer, who has made the necessary bond and paid the necessary fees to the Blue Sky Division of the State banking department to entitle him to transact business in Arkansas; except in such districts as the directors may arrange to refund bonds without the services of a broker, thereby saving the brokerage fee to the district.

3. We recommend that districts do not pay as expense of refunding bonds more than 2% to 5%. We recommend that commissions be paid as follows:

One-half the commission on fiscal agent's fee be paid to the broker after a millage tax is voted for the purpose of paying principal and interest of refunding bonds, and when 51% in value of old bonds have filed them with State Department of Education for exchange and when the refunding bonds have been printed, trustee, approved and filed with the State Department of Education for exchange. Out of this sum the broker is to pay for the printing and trustee and the approving attorney's opinion. The balance of the fiscal agent's fee to be paid upon the pro rata basis as the bonds are actually refunded or exchanged.

4. We recommend that the district retain the right to cancel such refunding contracts at the end of six months, providing the agent has not received agreements in writing from at least 25% of the holders of bonds to be refunded, and at the end of one year, provided the agent has not received agreements in writing from 50% of holders of bonds to be refunded.

5. We recommend that all information required by the State Board of Education in passing upon bond refunding contracts and upon forms suggested by the State Board of Education, be filed with the Commissioner of Education at the time application is made for approval of any bond refunding contract or bond refunding issue.

Colorado.—*Special Session of Legislature to Set Date for Vote on Repeal of Prohibition Amendment.*—Governor Edwin C. Johnson, after conferring with President Roosevelt at the White House on July 21, stated that he will convene the State Legislature in special session on Aug. 1 for the purpose of setting Sept. 5 as the date on which the voters in the State will pass on the repeal of the 18th Amendment, thus insuring a vote of 36 States on the question this year, all of which must favor it to make the repeal law effective.

Idaho.—*Property of Irrigation Districts Held Taxable.*—The "United States News" of July 8, in reporting the decision of the State Supreme Court that the property of irrigation districts is not exempt from taxation, said: "The Court held that while an irrigation district has some of the attributes of a municipal corporation, it does not qualify as such to come within the constitutional provision that one governmental unit may not tax another."

Illinois.—*Governor Rejects Local Relief Revenue Tax Bills.*—Governor Horner on July 13 rejected two bills of similar nature, having for their purpose the delegation of authority to both Cook County and the City of Chicago to levy temporary taxes to provide funds for unemployment relief. The Governor acted on the advice of State Attorney General Kerner, who "advised him that the bill should not be enacted into law as it is of doubtful constitutionality and the construction which could be placed upon it is uncertain."

Indiana.—*Intangibles Tax Law Declared Unconstitutional.*—In a decision rendered on July 14, Superior Court Judge J. Fred Bingham held that the intangibles tax law is unconstitutional in that it violates Article X, Section 1, of the State Constitution. On two previous court hearings—in Huntington and Muncie, Ind.—this piece of legislation had been held valid. Judge Bingham's decision will be appealed by the State's attorney-general to the Indiana Supreme Court, according to the Indianapolis "News" of July 15, which commented further on the late ruling as follows:

The intangibles tax is included in three separate laws and purports to levy an excise tax of 25 cents on each \$100 worth of intangible property, exempting that property from the regular property taxation. It was on the exemption clause that Judge Bingham ruled.

Five suits and one intervening petition were filed against the intangibles law in Superior Court. By holding the exemption clause invalid, Judge Bingham ruled the entire act unconstitutional because, he explained, the intent of the legislature plainly was not to levy an excise tax in addition to the regular property tax.

Demurrers Overruled.

The decision was made in the form of overruling demurrers filed by the State's attorney against the suits. All demurrers were overruled thereby giving victory to the plaintiffs in all suits against the law, although the court rendered his decision only on one point contained in the complaint filed by Roland Obenchain, school city attorney.

Holding the intangibles tax law invalid, Judge Bingham did not rule on the postal savings question or other issues presented by the attorneys in the other suits.

Iowa.—*\$20,000,000 Bond Issue Held Unconstitutional.*—The State Supreme Court in special session on July 18 declared unconstitutional the law passed by the Legislature under which it was proposed to issue \$20,000,000 bonds. The proposal was held invalid because the plan conflicted with existing State law requiring a vote of the people for

approval of bond issues in excess of \$250,000. This decision affirms judgment of the Polk County District Court where the test case originated on behalf of two Des Moines taxpayers. V. 137, p. 176.

Knoxville, Tenn.—*July 15 Debt Payments.*—The City made payment of \$70,000 of the \$150,000 in bond principal and interest charges which came due on July 15, according to report. City Manager Neil Bass stated that the balance would be available shortly thereafter, inasmuch as a payment of \$156,000 due from the State was expected.

Bond Refunding Program Approved.—An ordinance was adopted by the City Council on July 11 authorizing the refunding of \$7,980,540 of outstanding bonds, reports the Nashville "Banner" of the following day. (In January 1933 holders of various obligations of the city, maturing from 1933 to 1939, incl., were asked to make immediate deposit of their holdings in accordance with the provisions of a refunding plan announced at that time.—V. 136, p. 690.) Following the Council's action, City Manager Bass said that holders of 87% of all of the issues to be refunded and 95% of those due in 1933 have agreed to the plan. The American National Co. of Nashville is the city's refunding agent, it is said.

Lake Wales, Fla.—*Bondholders' Committee Makes Distribution of Bond Interest.*—The Florida Municipal Bondholders' Protective Committee announced on July 15 as follows its first distribution of interest money to those bondholders who have deposited their bonds with the Committee:

To depositors of Lake Wales Bonds:

In accordance with Article III of our deposit agreement, The Florida Municipal Bondholders' Protective Committee is making its first distribution to Lake Wales depositors of \$20 per \$1,000 bond, being a portion of moneys collected upon coupons from that municipality. Those bonds deposited up to and including June 15 1933 share in this distribution and if you are entitled to participate you will find your check or checks enclosed herewith. A separate check is issued for each certificate of deposit held by you.

Our investigations disclosed that this municipality's need for temporary relief was imperative. At the 1932-33 period budget deliberations the Committee requested the city to levy for all interest charges on its outstanding bonds, based for the time being, on 100% collections. A levy of 25 mills spread on an assessed valuation of \$4,419,000 was made. It was estimated that current collections, plus revenues from delinquent taxes, would return some 4% this year on bonds deposited and the Committee coupons, in accordance with the provisions of Article XII, added as an amendment to our deposit agreement, were surrendered to the City of Lake Wales upon that basis.

Both our Committee and the Ridge Bondholders' Protective Committee have included Lake Wales in their activities. These Committees are not antagonistic nor opposing each other. Both seek a reconstructive financial program for this municipality that will restore its bonds to a sound basis which can only be accomplished through a comprehensive refunding plan. Lake Wales proposed a 30-year refunding plan on a 4% basis. This plan, which was arbitrarily defined by Lake Wales, was not subscribed to nor approved by our Committee as there were several phases of it that we did not consider proper. We maintained that the arbitrary interest reduction was unfair to the creditor and, granting that relief was necessary now and probably would be for some time to come, we felt that provisions should be incorporated which would give the bondholder fair treatment on the rebated interest and afford him such benefits as might be derived from a general improvement in business conditions, as well as provisions for a controlled sinking fund and with other provisions for the protection of bondholders. In other words, no plan will receive the support of our Committee unless it is considered satisfactory to our depositors, fair to both them and the municipality and is based upon capacity to pay.

We have conferred freely and frankly with the city and the Ridge Committee and sincerely hope that a refunding plan that is fair to all concerned may be developed at an early date.

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. HARRIS, Chairman.

Miami, Fla.—*Bond Refunding Program Tentatively Agreed Upon.*—The Bondholders' protective committee and the City Commission have tentatively agreed on a plan for refinancing the city's indebtedness, it was announced on July 19. A report on the negotiations conducted by the committee in Miami recently will be sent to its depositors within a few days, it was said. The general provisions of the plan are the following:

All outstanding bonds are to be refunded with 30-year bonds bearing interest for the first two years at 3% and thereafter at the same rate as the bonds refunded—approximately 5%. The city will issue interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness to cover the difference in the interest rate for the first two years.

All unpaid interest in the fiscal year 1932-33 is to be refunded with interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness maturing in five equal annual installments beginning the ninth year after their date.

The city agrees to levy \$1,000,000 per year for interest during the fiscal years 1933-34, 1934-35. Each year thereafter the levy will be sufficient for interest on refunding bonds and certificates of indebtedness. Beginning in the fiscal year 1941-42 the city will levy a tax sufficient to provide for the payment of annual instalments on the certificates of indebtedness as they mature. Beginning in 1947 the city will levy a tax to provide a sinking fund for the purchase of bonds in the open market or to enable the city to call bonds at par and accrued interest.

The city agrees, under the plan, to pay to the bondholders' committee the funds available for interest payments which have been impounded by suits brought by the committee. Such funds will be credited pro rata to bonds on deposits with the committee on a specified date to be announced later. The committee agrees to withdraw the various suits which it has filed, including those to restrain the city from accepting bonds in payment of delinquent taxes and improvement liens.

Members of the Miami bondholders' committee spent last week in Miami discussing the plan with the City Commission. After an agreement was reached the plan was submitted to an advisory committee of 50 citizens of the city appointed by the newly elected Mayor, E. G. Sewell. This advisory committee has approved the plan.

The Miami bondholders' protective committee includes John S. Harris, President of Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., Toledo, Chairman; B. J. Van Ingen, President of B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., New York, Vice-Chairman; C. T. Diehl of the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati; A. S. Huyck, Vice-President A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Chicago; Walter Shepperson of Redmond & Co., New York. Counsel for the committee is Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, New York. Depository is Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York; sub-depositary, The Merchants National Bank, Boston.

Monroe County, N. Y.—*Sued for Payment of Uncollected Town Taxes.*—The Towns of Irondequoit, Brighton and Pitts-

ford, in Monroe County, are attempting through mandamus proceedings to have the county assume and pay their uncollected taxes, according to report. The litigation, it is said, has grown out of the decision of the Court of Appeals handed down on Jan. 10 1933 in the case of the Town of Amherst vs. Erie County. That ruling was to the effect that "in order to have towns meet their obligations, despite their inability to collect taxes levied against improvements, counties are required to make up the deficiency out of their own funds, inasmuch as town have no adequate machinery to force the collection of unpaid taxes."—V. 136, p. 520. With regard to the present litigation, it is reported that a referee has been appointed in these suits and the county, in denying the claims of the towns, is expected to allege that the \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 outstanding bonds of the towns are illegal. Investment houses which have distributed the obligations and certain of the larger holders thereof plan to be represented in the controversy by their own counsel. The Attorney-General of the State of New York is expected to act on behalf of the State Comptroller, who is stated to hold a considerable amount of bonds of the respective towns as State investments.

Nebraska.—*Ruling on Payment of Irrigation District Indebtedness.*—The State Supreme Court is reported to have ruled that when funds are available for the payment of bonds and interest coupons on irrigation district indebtedness, the County Treasurer is obliged to make such retirements in the order of their presentment by the holders. However, it is said: "Where these holders present them for payment and there are no funds available, such presentment and demand for payment is not a continuing demand entitling demandants to priority of payment over holders who subsequently present them for payment when funds are on hand."

New York City.—*Samuel Untermyer Issues Statement on Transit Unification in Relation to City's Bond Ratings.*—In a letter made public by his office on July 9, addressed to the Board of Estimate, accepting appointment as special counsel for the city on unification and related matters, it was pointed out by Samuel Untermyer that rapid transit unification on terms fair to the city cannot be achieved until its credit is restored sufficiently to permit the sale of 4% long-term bonds at par. Publication of the letter was authorized by Mr. Untermyer after he had been notified of Mayor O'Brien's refusal to disclose the text. It was suggested in the letter that the city's pressing need for new revenue can be solved by having the State remit to all cities 50% of the sums contributed by them in payment of certain taxes. Such a program, he declares, would restore the city's credit, if coupled with substantial administrative economies. The portion of Mr. Untermyer's letter dealing with the city's bond situation reads as follows:

"1. Unification, whether by recapture or purchase, cannot in my judgment be effected with justice to the city under existing conditions, nor until the credit of the city has been rehabilitated, so that its long-term 4% bonds can be sold at par. Under recapture the price would have to be paid in cash by the sale of bonds, which cannot under the law be sold at less than par. If, under unification, the companies accept bonds that are salable only at a heavy discount, instead of cash, this discount would necessarily be added by the companies to the purchase price demanded by them. Let me say, by way of illustration, that the price would be \$360,000,000 for all the rapid-transit properties: If bonds could be given in payment at a discount, which the law does not permit, the companies would, of course, take them only at around their market price, which would mean that, at the present market prices of the bonds, the city would have to pay about \$90,000,000 more for the properties than if the bonds were salable at par. On its face that would be a disastrous deal for the city.

"2. There must either be a demonstration, as a result of the operation of the new extensions of the city subway, or an accurate estimate of the effect of such operations upon the traffic and revenue of the existing rapid-transit lines, in order to determine their values measured by their reduced traffic and revenue-producing capacity under such conditions.

"3. I hope substantial economies are inaugurated and new sources of revenue are found, in addition to the sums the city will need as its net contribution for home and unemployment relief. The crushing burdens of taxation upon real estate must be lightened and relaxed, if its value is not to be destroyed."

New York City.—*Contention Upheld by Court of Appeals in Tax Exemption Suit.*—The following report with respect to a decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the City's contentions in a case involving application of the 1921 property tax-exemption law appeared in the "Herald Tribune" of July 16:

The Court of Appeals has ruled, it was learned yesterday, that the city is entitled to assess and collect taxes on properties built under the tax-exemption statute of 1921 where the construction of the buildings was not begun before April 1 1923. Corporation Counsel Arthur J. W. Hilly said that the decision will enable the city to defeat several claims for tax exemption under the 1921 statute which exempted certain classes of residence properties from taxation for 10 years where the construction was begun prior to 1923.

The claim which the city resisted was that of the Sikora Realty Corp. which sought tax exemption for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. The Board of Taxes and Assessments had denied exemption for these years on the ground that the Sikora properties, which are located in Queens, had not been constructed within the required time. The city's contention was overruled by the Supreme Court, whereupon the city appealed to the Court of Appeals.

New York State.—*Legislature to Convene in Special Session for Purpose of Considering New York City's Plea for Additional Poor Relief Revenues.*—In a letter dated July 16 and addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, Governor Herbert H. Lehman stated that in response to the Board's plea of last week—V. 137, p. 522—he will shortly convene the State Legislature in special session for the purpose of considering such measures advanced by the city administration in its attempt to obtain additional funds with which to maintain its poor relief activities. The city has reported that it is unable to continue the financing of such needs under present conditions, as revenues normally available are insufficient for the purpose

and it is unable to secure further banking accommodations due to the depressed state of its credit position. The Governor said that instead of levying State-wide taxes, he would recommend that the Legislature grant the city authority to assess additional or new taxes and specifically provide that the proceeds received thereof be segregated and earmarked exclusively for home and work relief. Such new or increased taxes, however, are to be effective only to March 1 1934, at which time the regular Legislature of 1934 will be in session. In asking for the special legislative session, the Board of Estimate proposed that the additional funds be provided through 1% increases in the present State-wide sales and stock transfer taxes. In opposing that procedure, Mr. Lehman said that "in taking this position I am frankly placing the responsibility for the securing of funds directly on the municipality where it belongs." He also took occasion to point out that New York City's credit should be of the highest and advised that such a standard can be maintained "providing there is intelligent planning, complete frankness and accuracy on the part of the city officials so that the situation can be fully understood, and constructive co-operation between the city and its creditors." He further suggested that before new taxes providing for additional revenues are levied, the city should bend every effort toward securing the necessary funds by making all possible economies in municipal operating costs. We quote in part from Governor Lehman's letter to the Board of Estimate as follows:

I deem it my duty to remind your board that the immediate question of securing funds to finance employment relief, while of the utmost importance, is only one phase of the general financial situation of the city. It appears from published statements of the Comptroller that the city has a large aggregate of floating indebtedness which comes due within the next few months. This must be met, either through payment, extension, or refunding into long-term obligations.

Last December, while I was serving as acting Governor, I was suddenly confronted with the responsibility of calling an extraordinary session to permit the City of New York to meet an emergency situation. Because of the urgency of the situation I had no choice but to comply with the request. Since then you will recall that on several other occasions there have developed so-called "financial crises" in the affairs of the city, which were cared for only at the last minute and which undoubtedly affected the credit of the city. Now comes this request for another extraordinary session.

The credit of the City of New York should be of the highest. Not only are its resources great and its funded obligations, according to the published statements of its fiscal officers, well within the debt limit but unlike most other municipalities in this country the lien on its resources is limited to city obligations. New York has only a city debt; the resources of almost all other municipalities are co-extensively subject to the lien of county and district obligations, frequently running into very substantial amounts.

I am confident that the credit of the city can be maintained, providing there is intelligent planning, complete frankness and accuracy on the part of city officials so that the situation may be fully understood, and constructive co-operation between the city and its creditors. Facts never harm as much as do uncertainty, doubt and misunderstanding.

I urge consideration of this problem now, while there is time for the city to devise plans which can be matured and agreed upon to meet the city's obligations before any crisis may be at hand. The problem is difficult and complicated. It is, however, by no means impossible of solution. A constructive approach to the entire problem at this time is the part of wisdom and foresight.

Date Set for Special Session.—Governor Lehman issued a proclamation at Albany on July 19 calling the State Legislature into extraordinary session beginning July 26. Matters definitely scheduled for consideration include the adoption of emergency tax legislation for the relief of New York City and possibly other similarly distressed cities and villages. The New York "Evening Post" of July 19 commented on the Governor's call as follows:

The Governor plainly indicated that other subjects besides New York City financing will be brought before the Legislature. He has canceled all vacation plans which has led to the belief that the special session will run for some time.

He said he will make no announcement concerning whatever additional subjects will be placed before the Legislature until he sends the actual special messages which are required.

Nine Cities Ask Action.

The Governor let it be known that nine cities besides New York have requested action at the special session which would make it possible for them to raise additional revenues. Some want the funds exclusively for unemployment relief, while others want money for general expenditures.

In addition to the problem of municipal financing it is considered probable there will be some action to permit New York State to take full advantage of the national recovery Act if some such legislation is required.

The possibility that there will be legislation urged to tighten up the public Service Commission law for the regulation of public utilities also is being discussed at the Capitol.

In addition to issuing the special session call to-day, the Governor notified Lieutenant Governor Gray and Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies of his action by telegraph. He also sent telegrams to each member of the Legislature notifying them of the call as a matter of courtesy.

South Dakota.—*Legislature Called in Special Session.*—Governor Tom Barry on July 15 announced that a special session of the State Legislature would convene on July 31, for the purpose of legalizing the sale of 3.2% beer as a means of raising revenue to meet relief needs resulting from drouth and grasshoppers damage. Under the State Constitution the Governor has no power to limit legislative action once the lawmakers are in session, according to report.

Tennessee.—*Bond Obligations Fully Described.*—The Cumberland Securities Corp. of Nashville has made public a graph giving a complete description of the various issues of bonds of the State outstanding as of July 12 1933. Details shown include the amount and nature of each loan, also the date of the bonds, interest rate and the annual maturities. Mention is also made of the revenues which are set aside for the purpose of servicing the obligations. The total of purely issues of the State of Tennessee in existence on July 12 1933 is reported as having been \$96,162,000.

Texas City, Texas.—*Refunding Plan Submitted to Bondholders.*—Supplementing the report in—V. 136, p. 3021—relative to the proposal to re-finance the outstanding indebtedness, City Secretary Sam R. Halstead informs us that a refunding plan has been devised by the J. R. Phillips Investment Co. of Houston and is being transmitted to bondholders in a letter reading as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"In reply to your recent communication concerning non-payment of obligations of this City due March 10 1933, we regret to advise that the City has not the cash with which to pay its indebtedness, and has been forced to adopt the alternative of requesting its security holders to accept refunding bonds in lieu thereof.

"This situation is due to inability to collect the taxes levied for the years 1931 and 1932. While our assessed valuations have remained slightly in excess of \$4,000,000, our cash receipts have declined from a total of \$57,899.12 for the fiscal year ending in 1930, to approximately \$35,000 for the fiscal year ending in 1933. As a further indication of our local situation, we desire to inform you that the average minimum payrolls from 1929 to 1931 amounted to \$920,000; whereas for 1932 the payrolls amounted to only \$186,000.

"Because of our desire to insure the complete legality of the refunding bonds and to have the details of this exchange handled with expedition and with a minimum of trouble to our bond holders, we have employed the J. R. Phillips investment company, 1414 Esperson Building, Houston, Texas, to handle this refunding for the City. We therefore request that you communicate with this company, which has authority to act for the City, for full details concerning the refunding bond issue and the conditions making such refunding necessary.

"We assure you that the City is highly desirous of doing everything possible to safeguard its security holders' interests, and we trust you will co-operate with us by considering the specific proposals made on our behalf by the J. R. Phillips Investment Co.

Yours very truly,

SAM R. HALSTEAD
City Secretary"

Vermont.—Legislature in Special Session.—Governor Stanley C. Wilson announced on July 15 that he had issued a call for the Legislature to convene in special session on July 19 "to enact whatever legislation might be necessary to enable the State to benefit by current Federal relief measures."

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

ABERDEEN, Grays Harbor County, Wash.—BONDS PARTIALLY SOLD.—City Clerk Victor Lindber reports that the State of Washington Investment Board, the only bidder, purchased as 6s, at par, a block of \$20,000 bonds of the \$155,000 refunding issue offered on July 19.—V. 136, p. 4489.

ALBANY, Orleans County, Vt.—BOND OFFERING.—H. E. Carter, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (standard time) on July 26 for the purchase of \$27,500 not to exceed 5% interest coupon refunding bonds. Dated May 1 1933. Denom. \$500. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,500 from 1934 to 1951 incl. and \$500 in 1952. Principal and interest (M. & N.) are payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the aforementioned bank. Bidder is to express the rate of interest in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. The approving opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement (July 12 1933).

Last assessed valuation.....\$494,630.00
Total debt of town (Selectmen's Orders).....\$32,898.18
Population 1,000.

* Proceeds from this issue will be used to retire \$27,500 Selectmen's orders.

AFTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Afton), Ottawa County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—The proposal to issue \$18,000 5% 20-year serial construction bonds, voted on at an election held on July 3.—V. 137, p. 349—was approved.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY (P. O. Covington), Va.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$50,000 5% refunding bonds offered without success on April 26.—V. 136, p. 3201—has since been sold privately at par, according to Ellis H. Barr, Chairman of the School Board. Dated May 1 1933. Due in 10 years; optional in five years.

ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Lima), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Ruth Benedum Neely, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern standard time) on July 28 for the purchase of \$29,000 6% poor relief bonds. Dated July 1 1933. Due March 1 as follows: \$5,100, 1934; \$5,500, 1935; \$5,800, 1936; \$6,100, 1937; and \$6,500 in 1938. Principal and interest (M. & S.) are payable at the County Treasurer's office. Bids for the bonds to bear interest at a rate other than 6%, expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%, will also be considered. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal only or convertible into fully registered bonds. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the County Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

ALLENTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lehigh County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to the Secretary of the Board of School Directors will be received until Aug. 14 for the purchase of \$402,000 school bonds, to mature in five years.

ANDERSON SCHOOL CITY, Madison County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$165,000 5% school funding bonds offered on July 11.—V. 136, p. 4489—were awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago at a price of 101.19, a basis of about 4.80%. Dated July 11 1933 and due \$15,000 annually on July 16 from 1935 to 1945, incl.

ASHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Ashland), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Doris W. Williams, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 1.15 p. m. on July 31 for the purchase of \$20,000 6% poor relief bonds. Dated May 15 1933. Due March 1 as follows: \$3,500, 1934; \$3,800, 1935; \$4,000, 1936; \$4,200, 1937, and \$4,500 in 1938. Interest is payable in M. & S. The approving opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland, will be furnished the successful bidder.

AVON-BY-THE SEA, Monmouth County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$42,000 coupon or registered general impt. bonds which was offered without success on March 7.—V. 136, p. 1748—has since been sold as 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s at a price of par, to the State Sinking Fund Commission. Dated Feb. 1 1933 and due \$2,000 on Feb. 1 from 1935 to 1955, incl. When competitive bids for the issue were requested the interest rate was named at 6%.

AYLMER, Que.—LONG-TERM REFINANCING DEEMED NECESSARY.—Oscar Morin, Chairman of the Quebec Municipal Commission, has stated that the only solution for rehabilitation of the finances of the Town, which is in default and under the control of the Commission, appears to be the refinancing of its obligations through the acceptance by the municipality's creditors of long-term bonds. The "Monetary Times" of Toronto of July 7 commented further on the matter as follows:

"The commission, said Mr. Morin, would take every step to collect \$76,000 of tax arrears owed the town. But even with this sum collected, there would be a deficit of \$110,000, not including the town housing scheme. Taxes could not be increased. The answer seemed to lie in long-term bonds for the creditors of the municipality. Mr. Morin said, adding the commission likely would appoint an outside man to make these arrangements."

BALTIMORE, Md.—REDUCTION IN TAX RATE DECLARED POSSIBLE.—In a letter mailed to 16,000 taxpayers, the Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy declared that if the city administration can keep operating expenses within revenues received during the present year and thus avoid a deficit being carried into the 1934 budget, the tax rate for next year can show a reduction of 22.21 cents below the present levy of \$2.65 per \$100 of assessed valuation, according to the Baltimore "Sun" of July 12, which further noted:

"The economy commission said that 22.21 cents in the 1933 tax rate was made necessary (as required by the City Charter) to liquidate a budget shortage of \$2,374,500 carried forward from 1932."

"In order to balance the 1933 budget at the close of operations this year and thus avoid the deficit being carried into the 1934 budget," the Commission continued, "the city must know before the time for making up next year's budget that it can actually accomplish before Dec. 31 1933 the following objectives or their equivalent:

- (a) The collection of 87% of the 1933 tax levy.
- (b) The collection of \$2,295,000 of delinquent taxes.
- (c) The collection of \$9,908,000 of miscellaneous revenue.

"(d) The limitation of expenses to the amount of receipts.

"The Commission points out that toward this goal the city has accomplished as of May 31 (the latest figures officially reported):

"(a) The collection of \$9,350,000, or 27.4% of the 1933 tax levy. There still must be collected \$20,350,000 of 1933 taxes. July is the month of greatest tax collection, and last year \$14,109,000 was collected in that month.

"(b) The collection of \$1,067,000 of delinquent taxes. Delinquent taxes amounting to \$1,228,000 still must be collected. (Figures given out at the City Hall show that \$522,664 of this amount was collected in June, leaving a balance of approximately \$700,000 still to be collected.)

"(c) The collection of \$3,608,000 of miscellaneous revenue. This leaves \$6,300,000 still to be collected.

"(d) The city has obligated and expended \$18,949,000 (exclusive of welfare relief) of the 1933 levy appropriation accounts. Operating expenditures have amounted to 39.21% of the appropriations for 1933. This is 2.96% less than the percentage of the 1932 appropriations which had been spent in the same period last year (the first five months)."

BEAVER COUNTY (P. O. Beaver), Pa.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$300,000 coupon bonds offered on July 17.—V. 137, p. 523—was awarded as 4s to Brown Bros. Harriman & Co. of Philadelphia at a price of 100.538, a basis of about 3.89%. Due \$30,000 annually on Sept. 1 from 1934 to 1943 inclusive.

BELOIT, Rock County, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—T. D. Corcoran, President of the City Council, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Aug. 10 for the purchase of \$133,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % coupon municipal electric system bonds of 1933. Dated July 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$13,000 in 1935 and 1936; \$14,000, 1937; \$13,000, 1938 and 1939; \$13,000, 1940; \$13,000, 1941 and 1942; \$14,000 in 1943 and \$13,000 in 1944. Prin. and semi-annual int. will be payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Successful bidder to furnish printed bonds. A certified check for \$100 must accompany each proposal.

Financial Statement (July 10 1933).

The city of Beloit was incorporated in the year 1856. The bonded indebtedness of said city, not including the above issue, is \$873,000. The assessed valuation for the year 1932 is \$29,888,439. The actual value of real estate and personal property (approximate estimate) 1932, is \$40,000,000. The constitutional or statutory limit for bonded indebtedness is 5% of the assessed valuation. The tax rate for the year 1932 was \$21 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The present population is 23,611.

BENNINGTON, Bennington County, Vt.—BOND OFFERING.—William B. Shea, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (daylight saving time) on July 26 for the purchase of \$75,000 not to exceed 5% interest refunding bonds of 1933. Dated May 1 1933. Coupon bonds in \$1,000 denoms. Due \$5,000 annually on Nov. 1 from 1934 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) are payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to their genuineness by the aforementioned bank. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston, will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement (July 1 1933).

Last assessed valuation.....\$6,138,516
Total bonded debt, not including this loan.....190,000
Demand town orders and other indebtedness outstanding, of which \$75,000 is to be refunded by this issue.....75,000
Water bonds.....None
Population, 12,000.

BENTON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. Foley), Minn.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$2,000 school building construction bonds reported sold in V. 137, p. 349, were purchased by the State of Minnesota as 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ s, at a price of par. Due \$200 annually from 1939 to 1948 incl.

BERRY, Fayette County, Ala.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to P. Shephard, Town Clerk, will be received until Aug. 1 for the purchase of \$7,000 6% school building construction bonds which were approved at an election held on July 10.—V. 137, p. 174. The issue will be dated Aug. 1 1933 and mature on Aug. 1 1943. Interest payable in February and August.

BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—J. S. Rippel & Co. of Newark on June 28 agreed to purchase \$125,000 6% poor relief and \$70,000 6% assessment bonds which had been held by them under option since May 8. At that time the bonds, coupled with a \$119,000 public impt. issue, failed of sale, due to a lack of bids.—V. 136, p. 3571.

BRADDOCK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to William C. Roderus, Secretary of the School Board, will be received until 7 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on July 24 for the purchase of \$30,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$, 5 or 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ % coupon school bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Aug. 1 in 1948, 1953 and 1958. Interest is payable in February and August. Sale of the issue is to be made subject to approval of the loan by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Board, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Burgwin of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

BROADWATER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Toston), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Addie Mitchell, District Clerk, will be received until 3 p. m. on Aug. 10 for the purchase of \$4,767.72 not to exceed 6% interest school bonds. Interest to be payable semi-annually. A certified check for \$250 must accompany each proposal.

BUENA VISTA, Rockbridge County, Va.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The City Council has ordered that the question of issuing \$20,000 bonds be submitted for consideration of the voters at an election to be held in August. It is planned to obtain the loan from the Federal Government to finance the completion of highways throughout the city.

BUHL, St. Louis County, Minn.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The issue of \$50,500 refunding bonds purchased recently by the State Board of Loans and Investments—V. 137, p. 349—is further described as follows: Coupon bonds, bearing interest at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ and in denoms. of \$5,000, \$3,500 and \$3,000. Due in 1938 and 1939. Issue was sold on July 1. Will be dated as of the date on which the money is received by the city.

BURLINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Mount Holly), N. J.—BOND SALE.—Alfonza Adams, Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, reports that the issue of \$150,000 6% tax revenue bonds mentioned in—V. 136, p. 3013—has been sold.

CALUMET COUNTY (P. O. Chilton), Wis.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$300,000 highway construction bonds, bearing interest at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, has been sold by the County Board, according to report.

CARTHAGE, Jefferson County, N. Y.—BIDS REJECTED.—The issue of \$1,000 coupon or registered fire department equipment purchase bonds offered on July 17.—V. 137, p. 175—failed of sale, as the bids submitted were rejected. Dated July 15 1933 and due \$1,000 on July 15 from 1935 to 1945, incl. Rate of interest was optional with the bidder and limited to 6%.

CASTLE ROCK, Douglas County, Colo.—COURT RULING.—District Judge Sam D. Trimble at Pueblo has ruled that bondholders must be made a party to any suit to have a \$27,000 sanitary sewer bond issue set aside, as contemplated by a group of taxpayers.

CHARLESTON COUNTY (P. O. Charleston), S. C.—NOTE SALE.—An issue of \$10,000 6% tax anticipation notes, due on Dec. 28 1933, has been sold to the Citizens & Southern Bank of Charleston.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.—NOTE RENEWAL.—The City Council has voted to retire \$80,000 revenue anticipation notes which mature on July 28 1933 and to renew \$350,000 worth, until Oct. 6 1933, which come due at the same time. The Council also voted to renew \$100,000 notes of a different classification. The banks which agreed to the \$350,000 renewal and the amount of each participant follows: Union National Bank, \$65,000; Charlotte National Bank, \$30,000; Commercial National Bank, \$30,000, and the American Trust Co., \$225,000.

CHEVIOT, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$2,000 5% judgment payment bonds mentioned in V. 137, p. 523, has been purchased at par by the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees. Due in five years.

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, Ill.—CORRECTION.—Henry J. Kehres, Assistant District Treasurer, reports that the \$1,111,800 pay-

ment made recently on defaulted debt service charges—V. 137, p. 524—was applied to the payment of past-due interest only. Previously it had been stated that defaulted bond principal was being paid with the money. No payments on bond principal are being made at this time.

On July 16 it was announced that funds are now available for the redemption of interest coupons on bonds which fell due on Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1 and Sept. 25 1932. Only coupon payments are being made. The funds have been obtained from the 1931 tax levy and will be paid at the First National Bank of Chicago.

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$90,000 poor relief bonds offered on July 13—V. 137, p. 174—was awarded as to Seasingood & Mayer of Cincinnati, at par plus a premium of \$119.50, equal to 100.13, a basis of about 4.97%. Dated July 15 1933. Due \$5,000 on March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1934 to 1942 incl. The following is an official list of the bids received at the sale:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Seasingood & Mayer (purchaser)	5%	\$119.50
Otis & Co.	5 1/4%	161.00
Stranahan, Harris & Co.	5 1/4%	155.00
Hill & Co.	5 1/4%	189.00
Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger	5 1/4%	126.00
Assel, Goetz & Moerling, Inc.	5 1/4%	160.95
Fifth Third Securities Co. & Breed & Harrison, Inc., jointly	5 1/4%	486.00
Braun, Bosworth & Co.	5 1/4%	103.00
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.	5 1/4%	330.00

CLARKS, Merrick County, Neb.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.—An issue of \$30,000 6% refunding bonds has been ordered filed with the State Auditor for registration.

CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—PLAN \$6,500,000 BOND ISSUANCE.—The city plans to issue \$6,500,000 sewage disposal construction bonds under the terms of the public works provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act. According to the conditions of the Uniform Bond Act of Ohio, no municipality in the State is permitted to sell bonds to the Federal authorities in accordance with the Public Works Act without first advertising the issue for public sale in the usual manner. The bonds, therefore, will be advertised for public sale on Aug. 9, despite the fact that it is generally expected that the project will be financed by the Federal Government. R. L. Lamb, Director of Finance of the city, has issued the following with respect to the situation:

"It is therefore necessary for the city to publicly advertise this issue of bonds for sale on Aug. 9, despite the fact that the issue is included in an application made to the Federal Government, whereby the Government would buy the entire issue, since the project unquestionably qualifies under the terms of the Public Works Act. It is hoped, therefore, that bond dealers and other interested parties will understand that it is the plan of the City of Cleveland to complete negotiations which have already been undertaken, to effect a sale of these bonds to the Federal Government, and the city is not depending upon the bond trade to realize on the proceeds of this issue."

BOND OFFERING.—Ray L. Lamb, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. on Aug. 9 for the purchase of \$6,500,000 6% coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$4,813,000 sewage disposal bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$192,000 from 1934 to 1945 incl. and \$193,000 from 1946 to 1958 incl.
1,687,000 sewage disposal bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$67,000 from 1934 to 1946 incl. and \$68,000 from 1947 to 1958 incl.

Each issue is dated Aug. 1 1933. The bonds were authorized at the Nov. 1930 general election and are payable from taxes levied outside of tax limitations. It is specifically noted that \$4,813,000 of the bonds are being issued outside of all debt limitations in accordance with Section 1259-1 of the General Code of Ohio. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (M. & S.) are payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York. 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. Bids may be made separately for each lot or for "all or none." Split rate bids will not be considered on any single issue, but different interest rates may be bid for different issues. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The favorable opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland, with a full transcript of the proceedings will be furnished the successful bidder.

COLDSPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Jacinto County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$53,000 refunding bonds is reported to have been sold recently to E. L. Steck & Co. of Austin.

COLORADO SPRINGS, El Paso County, Colo.—TO CONSIDER BOND ISSUE.—S. E. Nichols, City Clerk, reports that the City Council will meet on July 25 to consider the proposition of issuing \$1,200,000 water revenue bonds.

COLUMBIA FALLS, Flathead County, Mont.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were obtained at the offering on June 5 of \$4,500 water works system construction bonds—V. 136, p. 3571. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been asked to purchase the issue.

COLUMBUS, Franklin County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING REDUCED.—Samuel J. Willis, City Clerk, advises under date of July 19 that the amount of bonds to be offered for sale on Aug. 3 has been reduced from \$284,200 to \$34,200. The City Council has decided not to sell at this time the \$250,000 sewerage and sewer disposal fund issue. V. 137, p. 524.

\$1,015,000 BONDS OFFERED.—Sealed bids will be received by W. H. Duffy, Secretary of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees, until 3 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 9 for the purchase of \$1,015,000 bonds, now held in the Sinking Fund and which it is necessary to convert into cash. The bonds are described as follows:

- \$590,000 4 1/2% flood protection impt. bonds. Dated March 1 1917. Due March 1 as follows: \$20,000 in 1912; \$90,000 from 1913 to 1915 incl. and \$100,000 from 1916 to 1918 incl. Principal and interest payable at the agency of the City of Columbus in New York City. Bonds are part of an original issue of \$2,600,000.
- 100,000 5% Franklin Park sewer extension Fund No. 2 bonds. Dated March 1 1918. Due Sept. 1 1938. Principal and interest payable at the State Treasurer's office in Columbus.
- 90,000 4 1/2% municipal light plant extension Fund No. 8 bonds. Dated Apr. 1 1916. Due Sept. 1 1936. Principal and interest payable at the agency of the City of Columbus in New York City.
- 85,000 5% Shepard main trunk sewer Fund No. 2 bonds. Dated March 25 1918. Due Sept. 1 1938. Principal and interest payable at the agency of the City of Columbus in New York City.
- 60,000 4 1/2% Maryland Ave. storm sewer bonds. Dated Apr. 15 1915. Due Sept. 1 1945. Principal and interest payable at the agency of the City of Columbus in New York City.
- 50,000 5% Franklin Park sewer extension Fund No. 2 bonds. Dated March 10 1919. Due March 1 1938. Principal and interest payable at the State Treasurer's office in Columbus.
- 40,000 4 1/2% Schiller Park shelter house fund bonds. Dated Apr. 1 1915. Due Sept. 1 1935. Principal and interest payable at the agency of the City of Columbus in New York City.

Blank bidding forms will be furnished by the Board of Trustees. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Trustees, must accompany each proposal. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, Franklin County, Ohio.—\$6,305,000 PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM FORMULATED.—A public works program estimated to cost \$6,305,000 has been prepared by the city and is to be submitted for consideration of the Federal Administrator of Public Works in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. If the program is approved, the voters at the November election will be asked to approve of the issuance of bonds to finance the city's share of the cost of the projects, according to the Columbus "State-Journal" of July 10, which further noted:

"Under the public works provision of the Industrial Recovery Act, the government would furnish 30% of the money gratis and would purchase the bonds issued by the city to provide immediate cash for the projects. The bonds to be issued by the city would mature over a period of 25 years.

"The program, as agreed to by Mayor Worley and Councilman Karns during their conference, includes:

"1. East wing to the city hall, \$368,000. This project would permit the city to house all its outlying offices and board of elections, which are paying rents elsewhere.

"2. Relief sewers, \$1,655,000. This construction would stop flooding of basements throughout the city and would eliminate overtaxing of the city's sewers.

"3. Two garbage incinerators, \$197,000. Sites for their location have not been selected.

"4. Interceptor sewers, \$1,700,000. These would stop the flow of raw sewage into the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers.

"5. Storm drains, \$5,575,000. These would carry off surface water.

"6. Sanitary sewers, \$810,000.

"It is probable still other projects will be included in the program later if the government does not approve all the projects submitted by which the city hopes to obtain all of the necessary cost from Federal funds, Mayor Worley asserted."

CONRAD, Pondera County, Mont.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—R. J. Kelly, City Clerk, advises that no bids were obtained at the offering on June 26 of \$20,000 notes not to exceed 6% interest refunding public sewer bonds. —V. 136, p. 4125.

COVINGTON, Kenton County, Ky.—NOTE RENEWAL.—The Peoples-Liberty Bank & Trust Co. of Covington on July 15 agreed to renew \$40,000 maturing notes at the request of the Board of City Commissioners.

DELAVAN, Walworth County, Wis.—PROPOSED BOND SALE.—The city plans to sell an issue of \$33,500 bonds, to mature annually on Feb. 1 in from 1 to 10 years. Of the proceeds, \$22,000 will go to the School District. The sale is made necessary due to the impounding of \$33,500 in municipal funds in a local bank, it is said.

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Delaware), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Earl M. French, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Aug. 1 for the purchase of \$36,800 6% poor relief bonds. Dated July 1 1933. Due March 1 as follows: \$6,500, 1934; \$6,900, 1935; \$7,400, 1936; \$7,800, 1937; and \$8,200 in 1938. Principal and interest (M. & S.) are payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. A complete transcript of all proceedings in connection with the issue will be furnished the successful bidder. Bids may be conditioned upon approval of such proceedings by the attorney for the bidder and sufficient time will be permitted after the award to allow of such examination.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION (P. O. Camden), N. J.—REPORT OF PROPOSED BOND SALE.—Mayor Moore of Philadelphia announced on July 17 that negotiations are under way for the Treasury of the State of Pennsylvania to purchase \$9,550,000 Joint Commission bonds, the proceeds to be used to pay the city's final instalment on its investment in the construction of the Delaware River Bridge, connecting Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J. The States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have agreed to accept payment of their investments in the structure in bonds issued by the Joint Commission. The Commission has been authorized to issue about \$41,000,000 bonds to satisfy the claims of the three governments and to finance the construction of a \$10,000,000 high-speed transit line over the bridge. This latter improvement is expected to be made with funds obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—V. 136, p. 4491.

DES MOINES, Polk County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$66,000 4 1/2% judgment funding bonds is reported to have been sold recently at par to the Jackley-Wiedman Co. of Des Moines.

DEWITT, Clinton County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The First National Bank of DeWitt is reported to have purchased as 5s, at a price of par, an issue of \$9,400 funding bonds, which was offered at competitive sale on June 19, at which time no bids were submitted.

DICKINSON COUNTY UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Talmadge), Kan.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to J. A. Engle, Clerk of the School Board, will be received until July 28 for the purchase of \$7,900 5% school bonds. Dated July 1 1933. Due July 1 as follows: \$500 from 1935 to 1939 incl. and \$600 from 1940 to 1948 incl. Interest is payable in J. & J.

DUPLIN COUNTY (P. O. Kenansville), N. C.—NOTE SALE.—The County Revolving Fund purchased on July 18 an issue of \$12,000 3 1/2% revenue anticipation notes, dated June 20 1933 and due on July 30 1933.

DUVAL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla.—\$1,500,000 BONDS CANCELED.—The Florida "Times-Union" of July 12 reports that at a joint meeting on the previous day, the Board of County Commissioners and the St. Johns River Bridge Board of Trustees voted to cancel \$1,500,000 bonds which were purchased in the open market from surplus toll bridge funds in accordance with Senate Bill No. 174, enacted at the recent session of the State Legislature. The bonds canceled consisted of \$1,100,000 St. Johns River Bridge bonds and \$400,000 general county obligations. The Act, it is said, calls for the purchase, cancellation and retirement of county obligations from surplus toll bridge funds and requires the Bridge Bond Trustees to purchase bonds at any time when the surplus fund exceeds \$50,000.

EAST CHICAGO, Lake County, Ind.—WARRANT OFFERING.—Oscar S. Jackson, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on July 25 for the purchase of \$135,000 6% time warrants, dated July 25 1933 and due on Nov. 8 1933. Denom. \$500.

ELBERT COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Kiowa), Colo.—VALIDITY OF REFUNDING BONDS QUESTIONED.—The School District has filed suit in the County District Court against three former members of the School Board to test the validity of refunding bonds issued by the district in 1930, according to report.

EL CENTRO, Imperial County, Calif.—VOTES PAYMENT OF MATURING BONDS.—The City Council voted recently to use \$8,000 in the general fund balance for the purpose of meeting that amount of maturing bonds. John C. Neale, City Clerk, reported that 77% of the taxes due in the current fiscal year have been collected. Delinquent payments later will add to the percentage of collections, it was said.

ELLWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lawrence County, Pa.—BONDS PARTIALLY SOLD.—It is reported that the City Retirement Board has purchased a block of \$30,000 bonds of the \$50,000 coupon or registered refunding issue which was unsuccessfully offered on May 11. Bidders were asked to name a rate of int. up to 6%. —V. 136, p. 3572.

ESCANABA, Delta County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—E. E. Petersen, City Auditor, states that the issue of \$36,000 5% refunding bonds mentioned in V. 136, p. 4492 will be sold at par to local investors. Dated Sept. 1 1933 and due \$6,000 annually on Sept. 1 from 1935 to 1940, incl.

FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.—BOARD ISSUES REPORT COVERING 1932 OPERATIONS.—The second annual report of the Board of Finance, covering the year 1932, under the heading of "favorable factors" says:

"The outstanding points of progress in Fall River's present financial condition are (1) the elimination of valuations no longer existent, by a deflation of nearly 50% in six years (from \$214,000,000 in 1926 to \$112,000,000 in 1932) and by 25% in the last two years (from \$149,000,000 in 1931).

"(2) The deflation in total revenue appropriation expenditures of \$1,001,277, or 13.6%—from \$7,337,794 in 1930 to \$6,336,516 in 1932, in spite of an increase in the cost of public relief (including public welfare, soldiers' benefits and old age assistance) of \$654,272, or 94.1%, from \$695,435 in 1930 to \$1,349,708 in 1932. (1929 costs, \$456,272; increase to 1932, 195.8%).

"(3) The assurance of a continuation of proper economy of operation under the absolute financial control of a Board of Finance until 1941." The "Adverse Factors" are summarized as follows: (1) The effect of unemployment (a) on public welfare costs and (b) on collectibility of taxes; (2) reduction in tax income due to unparalleled shrinkage in valuations; and (3) abnormally heavy, although diminishing, debt service.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Broward County, Fla.—BONDS ACCEPTABLE FOR TAX PAYMENTS.—The City Commission has authorized the acceptance of 25% of 1932 taxes in municipal bonds, when payment of the balance due is made in cash, according to report. A plan has been decided upon, it is said, providing for the payment of 1931 taxes on the basis of 75% in bonds and 25% in cash. Taxes delinquent for years prior to 1931 will be adjusted on the plan now in effect.

FRANKFORT (P. O. Frankfort), Herkimer County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The Citizens First National Bank of Frankfort purchased on July 6 an issue of \$50,000 6% welfare and relief work bonds, dated June 1 1933. Denom. \$500.

FREMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sandusky County, Ohio.—DEFAULTED BONDS GIVEN PREFERENCE.—The School Board voted on July 15 to pay defaulted bond interest of more than \$15,000 in advance of municipal salaries and other operating expenses as soon as the money becomes available. C. F. Walton, Director of Schools, pointed out that \$50,000 in bond principal and interest is due in October 1933. The district is said to have \$54,000 on deposit in banks operating on a restricted basis. Mr. Walton stated that in addition to receipt of the usual tax revenues it is expected that between \$25,000 and \$41,675 will be obtained from the State gasoline excise tax.

GALLATIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 40 (P. O. Bozeman), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Roy W. Border, District Clerk, will be received until 2 p. m. on Aug. 2 for the purchase of \$1,500 not to exceed 6% interest school bonds. Proposals to be accompanied by a certified check for \$150.

GIRARD LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 24 (P. O. Rugby) Pierce County, N. Dak.—CERTIFICATES NOT SOLD.—No bids were obtained at the offering on July 10 of \$1,000 not to exceed 7% certificates of indebtedness, to mature in two years.—V. 137, p. 176.

GLENDALE, Maricopa County, Ariz.—TO CONSIDER BOND ISSUE.—The voters of this municipality will consider the question of whether to issue \$8,000 swimming school construction bonds at an election called for Aug. 8.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE AND HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. San Francisco), Calif.—FISCAL AGENT FOR \$3,000,000 BONDS.—The Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York is fiscal agent for the issue of \$3,000,000 4 3/4% series B coupon or registered bonds, dated July 1 1933, which were offered for public investment last week by a syndicate headed by Blythe & Co., Inc.—V. 137, p. 525.

GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kent County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Herbert N. Morrill, Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. (eastern standard time) on Aug. 7, for the purchase of \$300,000 5% coupon refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$30,000 annually on Sept. 1 from 1934 to 1943, incl. Bids will be received for the whole issue, or for any part thereof, and all offers must be unconditional. Accrued interest to be included in each proposal. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) will be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the School Board. Proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the payment of bonds which mature on Sept. 1 1933. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the President of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished the successful bidder. Bids will be opened publicly at 8 p. m. on Aug. 7.

GUERNSEY COUNTY (P. O. Cambridge), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Ralph E. Castor, County Auditor, reports that award was made on July 18 of \$14,000 poor relief bonds to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, at 5 1/4% at par plus a premium of \$32.20, equal to 100.23, a basis of about 5.40%. Dated July 1 1933. Due March 1 as follows: \$2,500, 1934; \$2,600, 1935; \$2,800, 1936; \$3,000, 1937, and \$3,100 in 1938.

Bids received at the sale were as follows:
Bidder: Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. (purchaser) --- 5 1/4% --- \$32.20
BancOhio Securities Co. --- 5 1/2% --- 8.40
Seasongood & Mayer --- 6% --- \$15.00
Int. Rate. 1937 Premium.

HAMILTON, Pembina County, N. Dak.—BONDS VOTED.—N. L. Keenas, Town Clerk, reports that at an election held on June 28 the voters approved of an issue of \$1,600 6% street improvement bonds, to mature in 1943. The amount involved was previously given as \$15,000.—V. 136, p. 4126.

HARDEE COUNTY (P. O. Wauchula), Fla.—BOND DEFAULT.—We learn that as of Jan. 16 1933 the county was in default on \$110,000 of bond principal and \$92,400 interest coupons. This is indicated in the following statement issued at that time by R. Clyde Simmons, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

General Information Jan. 16 1933.
Table with columns: Spec. R & B Taxes, Dist. Levy, 1931 Amount, 1932 Taxes, 1932 Amount, Maintenance Levy, 1931, 1932, Appr. Total, Bond Debt.
1--- None None 4 \$5,075.59 None None \$113,500.00
2--- 55 \$9,213.52 30 20,866.62 5 5 335,000.00
3--- 63 11,118.10 63 13,496.48 5 5 189,000.00
4--- None None 10 \$21.03 None None 30,410.91
5--- None None 10 6,437.80 None None 108,210.90
6--- 45 9,602.34 40 9,037.84 None None 133,000.00
7--- 12 24,262.14 50 33,676.75 5 5 396,000.00
16--- 12 9,681.54 10 8,278.07 5 5 195,000.00
a--- None None 16 33,595.54 6 6 1,023,000.00
b--- --- --- 6 12,598.33 --- --- 235,000.00

a County-wide road bonds. b Courthouse and jail bonds.
1931 assessed valuation of county, \$2,793,401; 1932, \$2,014,337. Approximate percentage of taxes collected, 1931, 31%. Total county levy, 1931, 49 mills; 1932, 60 mills. All above are 6% bonds. In default: Approximately \$110,000 bonds; \$92,400 interest coupons.

HARDWICK, Caledonia County, Vt.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Perley A. Shattuck, Town Treasurer, reports that no bids were obtained at the offering on July 14 of \$35,000 4 1/2% refunding bonds, dated Jan. 1 1933 and to mature \$2,500 annually on Nov. 1 from 1933 to 1946 incl.—V. 137, p. 352. The failure was the second experienced in connection with the issue, the previous one having occurred on April 8.

HARPER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bozeman), Gallatin County, Mont.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held on June 27 the issuance of \$1,500 6% school building construction bonds, to mature in 20 years, was approved.

HARTFORD COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (P. O. Hartford), Conn.—BOND OFFERING.—Charles A. Goodwin, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, will receive sealed bids at the executive offices in Hartford until 11 a. m. (standard time) on July 27 for the purchase of \$1,000,000 3 3/4% coupon or registered East Branch additional water supply bonds. The bonds are authorized by a special Act of the General Assembly of the State entitled "An Act creating a Metropolitan District within the County of Hartford," passed at its January 1929 session and approved May 13 1929, as amended by an Act entitled "An Act amending an Act Creating a Metropolitan District within the County of Hartford," approved April 30 1931. The bonds will be dated Aug. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$25,000 annually on Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1973 incl. Principal and interest (F. & A.) are payable at the District Treasurer's office. Bonds will be delivered at that office on or about Aug. 1 1933. Bids should be made on the basis of \$100 and accrued interest. Proposals payable by a certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the District Treasurer. The following information with respect to the district and the nature of the bond issue has been obtained from the official call for bids:

These bonds are free from income tax under the Federal Government laws and under an Act of the State Legislature are exempt from taxation in the State of Connecticut. The Metropolitan District has never defaulted in its obligations. There never has been any litigation, nor is there any pending, affecting the bonds of the district. The district comprises the city of Hartford and towns of Bloomfield, Newington, Wethersfield and Windsor, and has as its principal functions the water and sewerage system in this area. The charter gives the district power to levy unlimited ad valorem taxes, and the taxes are levied on the towns in the same manner as the county tax is laid. There are no uncollected taxes due the district. The charter provides that none of the receipts of the Water Department shall be used for other than water purposes and these funds are segregated. The district is developing a new reservoir on the East Branch of the Farmington River, lying principally in the town of Barkhamsted. This is designed to meet the future needs of the district for many years to come. Something over 80% of the land needed for the new reservoir has already been acquired and stands in the name of the district.

At the present time water is supplied the city of Hartford and the towns comprising the district and to the town of West Hartford and parts of Rocky Hill. The district, by virtue of an agreement, stands ready to supply the city of New Britain with water, upon request. In the year 1932 the Water Department receipts amounted to \$989,360.82, of which \$944,587.26 were directly from the sale of water. The disbursements, including interest and sinking fund payments on outstanding issues, amounted to \$715,562.38, leaving a balance of \$273,798.44 available for debt service on the issue now offered and such other issues as may be necessary to finance the construction of the new reservoir and appurtenant works. It has been the policy of the Commission to finance additional water supply out of water receipts, and it is the expectation of the Commission that work will not be undertaken which will entail debt service greater than current revenues will finance. A comparison of water income and operating costs of the Metropolitan District with other water companies shows the district in a very favorable light. The ratio in 1932 was 33.7%, while the average of eight other companies of comparable size was well over 40%. Water revenues have been affected but very slightly by the depression, billings falling off less than 2% from the high point reached in 1931. Of the amount billed in 1932 for water, collections amounted to 99.84%.

Financial Statement as of July 1 1933—Metropolitan District, County of Hartford, Conn.
Grand list as of Oct. 1 1932, including taxable value of corporation stock, but excluding tax exempt property. --- \$504,172,577.00
Bonds outstanding for water purposes. --- \$4,389,000.00
Less sinking fund. --- 472,786.56
Net funded debt. --- \$3,916,213.44
Floating debt. --- 200,000.00
Total debt. --- \$4,116,213.44

The floating debt will be retired out of the proceeds of the bond issue. By the terms of the charter, bonds issued for water supply purposes are deducted in computing the debt limit of the district. The bonds noted above are all issued for water purposes, as is the issue offered at the present time.

HARTFORD SOUTHWEST SCHOOL DISTRICT, Conn.—VOTES TO REDUCE TAX LEVY.—The electors of the district on July 14 voted to rescind a tax of three mills on the grand list, levied at the annual meeting held on June 26, 1933, and to reduce the rate for the ensuing year. The action is expected to result in legal complications, according to the Hartford Courant of July 17, which further said:

"The grand list of the district is more than \$10,000,000. The estimated income from a three-mill tax would be \$40,000, with \$20,000 payable through a rate of 1 1/2-mills. The three-mill rate was determined by a vote of 118 to 117 at the annual meeting of the district last month. "Numerous legal questions were indicated on the basis of the passage of the resolution, with a contention in some circles that, if it is held the district had authority to change the tax rate after the due date, July 1, approval of the resolution under consideration means that there will be no district tax on the 1932 grand list, payable this month, and that the rate on the 1933 list, payable in July 1934, will be 1 1/2 mills. "Sponsors of the special meeting program intended that the rate on the district grand list payable this month should be reduced from three mills to 1 1/2 mills. However, the phraseology of the resolution was such that some maintained the effect of the special meeting is that there is no special tax on the district grand list of 1932.

Text of Resolution. "The electors voted on the resolution as set forth in the petition for a special election. It read as follows: "Be it Resolved, That all action taken at the meeting held on June 23 1933 at the Southwest School, pertaining to the levying of a three-mill tax be and is hereby rescinded, and that a new tax be levied at the rate of 1 1/2 mills for the ensuing year."

HUGHES COUNTY (P. O. Pierre), S. Dak.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The issue of \$10,000 court house construction bonds authorized at an election held on July 3—V. 137, p. 526—will be dated Sept. 1 1933 and mature in September 1943.

HUNTINGTON (P. O. Huntington), Suffolk County, N. Y.—TO ISSUE BONDS.—It is announced by William Watt, Town Supervisor, that the issue of \$100,000 not to exceed 6% interest temporary emergency relief work bonds authorized on April 4 will probably be offered for sale in about two weeks. Loan will mature in 10 years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Marion County, Ind.—TEMPORARY FINANCING.—Evans Woolen Jr., City Comptroller, reports that a group composed of the Fletcher Trust Co., Union Trust Co., Indiana National Bank, Merchants National Bank and the Indiana Trust Co., all of Indianapolis, purchased on July 14 as ts, at a price of par, the following temporary loan issues aggregating \$650,000: \$250,000, dated July 14 1933 and due on Nov. 15 1933. 250,000, dated Aug. 14 1933 and due on Dec. 16 1933. 150,000, dated Sept. 14 1933 and due on Nov. 15 1933.

INDIANAPOLIS SANITARY DISTRICT, Marion County, Ind.—NOTE OFFERING.—Evans Woolen Jr., City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on July 25 for the purchase of \$50,000 not to exceed 6% interest general expense relief notes. Dated July 25 1933. Due on Nov. 25 1933. The notes are payable at the City Treasurer's office.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Maquoketa), Iowa.—BOND EXCHANGE.—The White-Phillips Co. of Davenport purchased during June an issue of \$16,000 5% funding bonds in exchange for a like amount of warrants. Bonds bear date of April 1 1933 and mature \$4,000 on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1942 incl. Denom. \$1,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Duval County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by the City Commissioners until 10 a. m. on July 24 for the purchase of \$150,000 refunding bonds. Proceeds will be applied to the retirement of a similar amount of bonds which mature on Aug. 1 1933.—V. 136, p. 4494.

JASPER, Hamilton County, Fla.—REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS IN DEFAULT.—O. A. Worley, City Clerk, advises that as of July 15 there was a total of \$10,600 bond principal and \$10,300 interest in default. Bonds outstanding aggregate \$115,900.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jefferson County, Tenn.—PLAN BOND ISSUE.—An ordinance was passed on first reading recently by the City Council authorizing the issuance of \$20,000 funding bonds in accordance with the provisions of a state enactment.

JERSEY CITY, Hudson County, N. J.—TO HOLD TAX SALE.—James Kadigan, Tax Collector, announced on July 20 that a tax sale will be held on Aug. 16, at which about 13,000 parcels of property against which there are municipal liens for taxes for 1932 and prior years will be auctioned. It will be the largest tax sale held by the city and the first conducted since 1928. Some property owners owe as much as \$50,000 in back taxes. The "Herald Tribune" of July 21 further commented on the proposed sale as follows:

"The city, whose finances are in none too good a condition, owes Hudson County \$2,000,000 and the taxpayers owe Jersey City in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. Mr. Kadigan said the city was taking this means of raising some money. There has been no discrimination in drawing up the list of parcels to go on the auction block. Several properties owned by railroad companies are among those to be sold. Every property against which there is a municipal lien, no matter how small, is included.

KENNETH, Dunklin County, Mo.—BOND ELECTION.—At an election to be held on Aug. 9 the voters will consider a proposal to issue \$140,000 municipal electric light plant construction bonds. The issue, if approved, may be offered for purchase by the Federal Government in accordance with the public works feature of the National Industrial Recovery program.

KENTUCKY (State of)—FLOATING DEBT PLACED AT \$17,066,116.—The total floating indebtedness of the State on July 1 1933, as evidenced by outstanding interest bearing warrants, was \$17,066,116.03, of which \$15,197,005.42 comprised warrants issued against the general expenditure fund, \$1,868,572.11 against the State road fund and \$538.50

against the common school fund. The warrants pay 5% interest and reached their peak in December 1932 when \$19,198,337.42 were outstanding.

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Rockland), Me.—BOND SALE.—The \$25,000 4 1/2% highway bridge bonds offered on July 18—V. 137, p. 528—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, at a price of 102.257, a basis of about 4.25%. Dated July 1 1933. Due on July 1 as follows: \$9,000 from 1934 to 1943 incl. and \$2,000 from 1949 to 1953 incl. Bids for the issue were as follows:

Bidder	Rate Bid.
E. H. Rollins & Sons (purchaser)	102.257
Bond & Goodwin	100.51
Maine Securities Co., Portland	100.58
Coffin & Burr	98.08
Charles H. Gilman & Co., Portland	98.75
Philip H. Morton, Auburn	99.15
Smith, White & Co., Inc., Waterville	97.59

LaGRANGE, Fayette County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—The City Council has ordered an election for Aug. 15 for the purpose of submitting a proposal to issue \$42,000 20-year sewer system extension bonds. Payment of same would be made from revenues derived through operation of the system.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Painesville), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$33,000 6% poor relief bonds offered on July 17—V. 137, p. 177—was sold privately at par to the Cleveland Trust Co., following the failure to receive competitive bids at the scheduled time. Bonds bear date of July 1 1933 and mature serially on March 1 from 1934 to 1938 incl.

LAKE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 23 (P. O. Polson), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to R. R. Davidson, District Clerk, will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 16 for the purchase of \$14,500 not to exceed 6% interest funding bonds, dated July 1 1933. Interest payable in J. & J. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the School Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Board of Trustees may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of ten years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the amount of \$500 each, the sum of \$1,450 of the said serial bonds will become payable on the first day of July 1934 and a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid. Enclose a certified check for \$1,450, payable to the Clerk.

LA PORTE COUNTY (P. O. La Porte), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were obtained at the offering on July 7 of \$19,000 5% Pleasant Township road construction bonds, dated July 7 1933 and due \$1,000 semi-annually from July 15 1934 to Jan. 15 1943.—V. 136, p. 4494.

LaSALLE COUNTY (P. O. Waukegan), Ill.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT.—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago offered for public investment on July 18 an issue of \$102,000 5% poor relief bonds, dated Jan. 1 1933. Coupon, registrable as to principal, in \$1,000 denoms. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1939; \$42,000, 1941; \$57,000, 1942, and \$1,000 in 1943. Principal and interest (J. & J.) are payable at the First National Bank, Chicago. The bonds were offered to investors at a price to yield 4.75%. They are stated to be legal investments for trust funds in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and other States, and full and direct obligations of the County, payable from general taxes (tax limit for County purposes 75 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation) on all the taxable property therein. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago.

Financial Statement. (As Officially Reported July 10 1933.)

Assessed valuation, 1932	\$96,019,933
Bonded debt	540,000
Population 1930 census	97,695
Record of County Tax Collections:	
Levied, 1929	\$568,654
Levied, 1930	545,265
Levied, 1931	483,548
Levied, 1932	373,666
Collected, 1930, (95%)	544,524.35
Collected, 1931, (96%)	523,703.40
Collected, 1932 (85.5%)	429,725.88
* Collected, 1933	173,213.01

* Collected to July 1, second half due Aug. 1.

LEBANON, Warren County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The Village Council has adopted an ordinance authorizing the issuance of the \$60,000 municipal office building construction bonds which were approved at an election held on June 6—V. 136, p. 4308. The bonds are to be dated Sept. 1 1933, bear interest at 5% and mature semi-annually as follows: \$1,000, March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1935 to 1949 incl., and \$1,500, March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1950 to 1959 incl. Principal and interest (M. & S.) will be payable at the Lebanon-Citizens National Bank & Trust Co. of Lebanon.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—BOND SALE.—The County Treasurer purchased during April at a price of par an issue of \$141,000 Los Angeles City School District bonds, which matured on June 1 1933, and a block of \$155,000 bonds of a \$539,000 Los Angeles City High School District issue, due serially on June 1 from 1933 to 1956 incl. The purchase, according to Mame B. Beatty, Chief Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors, was made following the unsuccessful offering of the two issues on April 17.—V. 136, p. 2831.

McLENNAN COUNTY (P. O. Waco), Tex.—BOND ELECTION CALLED.—It has been announced that an election will be held on Aug. 26 to consider the proposed issuing of \$1,015,500 road bonds, previous mention of which was made in V. 136, p. 1596.

MALDEN, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—City Treasurer Walter E. Milliken borrowed \$200,000 at 5 1/2%, due in five months, from the First National Corp. of Boston on July 18. Proceeds will be applied to the payment of municipal salaries and current bills which have been overdue since April 15. The loan is expected to tide the city over until tax payments are received.

MAMARONECK (Village of), Westchester County, N. Y.—MATURITY.—The issue of \$125,000 5 1/2% tax anticipation notes purchased at par on July 11 by the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York—V. 137, p. 527—is dated July 13 1933 and due on Aug. 20 1933.

MANCHESTER, Essex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—The First of Boston Corp. purchased on July 18 an issue of \$18,000 3 1/4% fire hose construction bonds at a price of 100.51, a basis of about 3.10%. Dated Aug. 1 1933 and due serially from 1934 to 1939 incl. The Manchester Trust Co. bid a price of 100.217 for the issue, while an offer of 100.115 was made by F. S. Moseley & Co.

MANITOWOC COUNTY (P. O. Manitowoc), Wis.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$150,000 5% current expense bonds mentioned in V. 136, p. 3758, will be purchased jointly by the First Securities Co. and the East Wisconsin Trust Co., both of Manitowoc.

MARYLAND (State of)—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TAX COLLECTION REPORT.—Announcement of the proposed award on Aug. 9 of \$7,881,000 4% long-term certificates of indebtedness—notice and description of which appeared in V. 137, p. 527—has resulted in the distribution of the following information with regard to the finances of the State:

Financial Statement (June 30 1933).

Funded debt—Loans, serial annuity plan	\$33,534,000.00		
Offset to funded debt—*Annuity mortgage	1,500,000.00		
Taxable basis:			
Real and personal property (Sept. 30 1932)	2,386,817,620.62		
Securities (Sept. 30 1932)	539,245,865.14		
Rate on real and person property, \$2.50 per \$1,000; rate on securities, \$1.50 per \$1,000. The State has no floating debt, tax anticipation notes or bank loans outstanding.			
Population, Census of 1930, 1,631,526.			
<i>Record of Tax Collections.</i>			
Fiscal Year.	Total Levy.	Uncollected. End of Fiscal Year.	Per Cent.
1928	\$6,432,947.41	\$1,941,419.64	30.2%
1929	6,873,865.73	2,006,060.93	29.2%
1930	6,949,298.65	1,983,551.94	28.5%
1931	7,129,355.61	2,145,737.87	30.1%
1932	6,750,043.47	2,221,870.50	32.92%
1933	Incomplete.		

Fiscal Year.	Uncollected. Sept. 30 1932.	Per Cent.	Uncollected. June 30 1933.	Per Cent.
1928	\$20,060.38	32%	\$22,615.67*	35%
1929	62,760.39	91%	52,924.77	76%
1930	143,955.47	2.07%	105,463.62	1.51%
1931	408,968.51	5.74%	167,336.14	2.34%
1932	2,221,870.50	32.92%	1,080,344.59	16.00%
1933	Incomplete.			

Period of Fiscal Year—October 1st to September 30th.
* Increase due to reassessments.

MERCERSBURG, Franklin County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$17,000 4 1/2% coupon impt. bonds unsuccessfully offered on May 8—V. 136, p. 3574—was sold later at par to local investors. Dated April 1 1933 and due serially on April 1 from 1938 to 1963 incl.

MICHIGAN (State of)—RECEIVES RELIEF GRANT FROM FEDERAL ADMINISTRATOR.—The distribution of \$1,604,274 to the State by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was made known on July 19 as follows:

"Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, to-day made an additional grant of \$1,604,274 for unemployment relief.

"This allotment is a partial reimbursement for the second quarter of this year, on the matching basis of one Federal dollar for three of public expenditure within the State from all sources for unemployment relief during April and May, this year. On the first quarter basis, Michigan has previously received \$5,239,292, making \$6,843,566 the total received to "Total grants to the States and Territories by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator now aggregate \$83,275,117."

MICHIGAN (State of)—DEFAULTS IN PAYMENT OF AUTO TAX REVENUES TO MUNICIPALITIES.—The State defaulted for the second time on July 15 in the payment of \$6,000,000 due the local governments from the automobile weight tax receipts, according to the Detroit "Free Press" of the following day. A like amount which was due on March 15 was not paid. Payment has been delayed, it is said, because of the depressed condition of the Treasury and the decrease in revenue due to the payment plan on which license plates have been sold. Co-incident with the default, Auditor-General John K. Stack Jr. revealed that the deficit at the close of the fiscal year on June 30 1933 was \$13,972,522. The general fund overdraft was \$14,961,000, the Auditor-General reported, but this was reduced on the general balance sheet by a surplus in other funds. The law under which all of the weight tax money is to be returned to the local municipal units this year provides that \$6,000,000 shall be distributed on March 15 and a like sum on July 15. Mr. Stack predicted that part payment would be made before Sept. 1. The Detroit "Free Press" further remarked on the State's financial condition as follows:

"The State's huge deficiency was due principally to delinquent taxes. Of a total spread of \$23,500,000, the State collected only \$9,870,000. Delinquencies of other years added another \$2,500,000.

"Disbursements for the fiscal period totaled \$116,211,063, while revenue was \$102,238,531, Mr. Stack's report showed. During the year ended June 30 1932, the State collected \$131,670,857, and spent \$130,348,623.

"A large part of the disbursement was not State money, but consisted of funds collected for the local governments or held in trust for bank receivers and other persons. The primary school fund, which belongs to the local units, totaled \$20,777,181, and revenue from the automobile weight and gas taxes, belonging to the Highway Department and the counties, was \$34,680,000.

"General fund receipts were only \$24,075,911, while disbursements from this fund totaled \$30,652,000. The balance sheet shows a credit of \$12,500,000 for the Highway Department, but Highway Commissioner Murray D. Van Wagoner has learned that the money is not available. It was collected from the automobile weight and gasoline taxes, but was 'borrowed' by the administrative board for general State purposes. Had this money not been available, the Auditor-General would not have been able to meet departmental and institutional payrolls during the last several months.

"The auto weight tax is madatory, yet it cannot be obeyed," Auditor-General Stack said. "We have felt that it is more important that the State have funds for current expenses, than the counties and municipalities receive their money when due. The system works two ways, for the State has been unable to collect funds due from the local governments."

MIDDLETOWN, Middlesex County, Conn.—BOND OFFERING.—Charles A. Chafee, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (standard time) on July 28 for the purchase of \$130,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest coupon welfare relief bonds. Dated July 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on July 1 from 1934 to 1946, incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (J. & J.) are payable at the First National Bank, Boston. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to their genuineness by the aforementioned bank. A certified check for \$2,600 must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston, will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement July 1 1933.

Total grand list 1932, less exempt property	\$34,238,907
Total bonded city debt (this issue included)	1,021,500
Bonded debt of city school district (separately incorporated)	380,000
Temporary notes to be retired from proceeds of these bonds	125,000
Water bonds	None
Population, 24,442.	

The city owns its water works and distributing system which is free of all debt and valued conservatively at more than \$1,250,000.

MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee County, Wis.—\$250,000 SINKING FUND BONDS SOLD.—The City has sold \$250,000 of bonds, which were held in the debt amortization fund, as follows: \$200,000 to the First Wisconsin National Bank and \$50,000 to the Marshall & Ilsley Bank. Proceeds will be used to assist in the payment of municipal salaries.

MINNEAPOLIS, Hennepin County, Minn.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUANCE.—George M. Link, Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Taxation, states that the City Council has requested the Board to issue bonds in an amount equal to 70% of the estimated cost of the following public works projects aggregating \$1,011,000: \$571,000 to finance construction of the New France Ave. Reservoir. 261,000 for storm drain construction purposes. 100,000 for construction of the South Minneapolis Incinerator plant. 79,000 to provide for new traffic signals and signs. The City apparently proposes to have the program financed by the Federal Government under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Act provides that in the case of a project approved by the Federal authorities, the cost of same will be paid for on the basis of 70% by the municipality concerned and 30% by the Federal agency.

MONACA, Beaver County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 coupon sewer, water and street paving bonds offered on July 19—V. 137, p. 178—were awarded to Singer, Deane & Scribner, Inc. of Pittsburgh, at par plus a premium of \$10, equal to 100.025. This was the only bid submitted. Bonds are dated July 1 1933 and mature \$8,000 on July 1 in 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941 and 1943.

MONROE, Ouachita Parish, La.—TO ISSUE \$400,000 CERTIFICATES.—Mayor Arnold Bernstein has stated that an issue of \$400,000 6% 16-year certificates of indebtedness will be accepted by local banks in payment of temporary indebtedness now held by them. A resolution authorizing this action will be adopted shortly. This method of funding its short-term obligations was suggested by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Mayor said. The New Orleans "Times Picayune" of July 12 reported further as follows: "As an incident to the solving of the financial problems, the Ouachita and Central banks and the casualty company filed friendly suits in the Ouachita parish district court against the municipality. The suits set forth that the city owes the Ouachita Bank \$100,000, the Central Bank \$90,000 and the casualty company \$61,000. City Attorney Harry Russell said answers would be filed which would result in decisions in favor of the plaintiffs."

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Albion), Iowa.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.—The Board of County Supervisors plans to place on sale an issue of \$29,000 funding bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to redeem poor fund warrants unpaired as of June 1 1933.

MONTCLAIR, Essex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Harry Trippett, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Aug. 10 for the purchase of \$459,000 5 1/2%, 5 3/4% or 6% coupon or registered series No. 1 permanent school bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$17,000 from 1934 to 1936, incl.;

\$20,000, 1937 to 1940; \$22,000, 1941 to 1944, and \$24,000 from 1945 to 1954, incl. Principal and interest (M. & S.) are payable in lawful money of the United States at the First National Bank & Trust Co., Montclair, or at the Town Treasurer's office. No more bonds are to be awarded than will produce a premium of \$1,000 over \$459,000. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the Continental Bank & Trust Co., New York, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the official and the seal impressed thereon. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The \$8,000 6% notes purchased last week at par by the First National Bank of Morganton—V. 137, p. 528—are dated June 28 1933 and mature in three months.

MOUNT POCONO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Monroe County, Pa.—\$20,000 BONDS APPROVED.—The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on July 12 approved of the proposed issuance of \$20,000 district funding bonds.

MUSKOGEE COUNTY (P. O. Muskogee), Okla.—BOND CANCELLATION TEMPORARILY HALTED.—A temporary injunction against cancellation of \$750,000 highway bonds was granted in District Court on June 30 by Judge Enloe V. Vernon. The restraining order was issued on behalf of a number of citizens who protested the proposed action of the County Commissioners, and were given 10 days in which to file a \$500 bond.

NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Philip F. Wiedersum, County Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 12.30 p. m. (daylight saving time) on July 26 for the purchase of \$3,000,000 coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows: Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$85,000, 1947; \$300,000, 1948; \$250,000, 1949; \$270,000, 1950; \$300,000 from 1951 to 1955 incl. and \$95,000 in 1956. 500,000 not to exceed 6% int. emergency relief bonds. Due \$100,000 each year on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl.

Each issue is dated Aug. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Bidder to express the rate of int. in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Different rates may be named on the two issues, although all the bonds of any one issue must bear the same rate. Bids will be considered for either one issue or for "all or none." However, no proposal will be entertained for less than all of the bonds of any one issue. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) are payable in lawful money of the United States at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the Nassau County Trust Co., Mineola, which will certify as to their genuineness. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the County Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt & Washburn of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement as of July 15 1933.

Assessed valuation of taxable real property	\$981,586,616.00
Assessed valuation of taxable property other than real prop	1,654,800.00
Total assessed valuation of taxable property	\$983,241,416.00
Bonded Debt:	
Improvement bonds	28,970,000.00
Emergency relief bonds	4,620,000.00
Funding bonds secured by sinking fund assets	3,550,000.00
Sinking fund cash and investments	\$2,375,395.77
Taxes pledged to sinking fund:	
1930 taxes	333,620.35
1931 taxes	951,083.54
Total sinking fund assets 1930-31	\$3,690,099.66
Tax revenue bonds of 1932 secured by sinking fund assets	2,000,000.00
Tax anticipation notes of 1932 secured by sinking fund assets	1,135,000.00
Sinking fund cash	\$50,746.43
1932 taxes pledged to sinking fund	3,130,330.25
Total sinking fund assets 1932	\$3,181,076.68
Bonds to be sold July 26 1933	3,000,000.00
Tax anticipation notes issued against 1933 taxes	2,570,000.00
Temporary work and home relief notes	520,606.48
Gross indebtedness evidenced by negotiable obligations	\$46,365,606.48
Less—Sinking funds cash held for the payment of such bonds	2,426,142.20
Net debt	43,939,464.28

(Statutory debt limit 10% of assessed valuation—\$98,324,141.00.)
The total amounts of taxes levied for State, county, town, school and special district purposes for the following calendar years are:

	1930 & Prior	1931	1932	1933
County levy	\$5,631,447.15	\$6,472,045.95	\$7,105,252.67	\$7,627,989.50
Total levy	17,630,005.75	20,393,204.54	20,835,666.59	20,430,043.89

Total tax uncollected July 15 1933—\$566,562.32 \$981,083.54 \$3,130,330.25

All taxes levied for county and other purposes are payable in two semi-annual instalments of which the first may be paid without penalty on or before Feb. 10, and the second without penalty on or before Aug. 10.

The county's population according to the Federal census of 1930 was 303,053 and for 1920 was 126,120.

The county has never defaulted in the payment of its bonds or other obligations.

x Collections and payments to supervisors, school districts and special districts will be reported by the tax receivers on Oct. 1 1933 as required by Nassau County Tax Acts.

NEVADA, State of (P. O. Carson City)—POOR RELIEF GRANT BY THE FEDERAL RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR.—Announcement of a grant of \$47,204 for poor relief purposes in the State was made on July 14 as follows:

* Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, to-day made an additional grant of \$47,204 to Nevada for unemployment relief. * This allotment is a partial reimbursement on the matching basis of one Federal dollar for three of public expenditure within the State from all sources for unemployment relief during the second quarter of this year. On the first quarter basis Nevada has previously received \$23,199, making \$70,403 the total given Nevada to date.
* Up to now, total grants to the States and Territories by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator aggregate \$70,017,712."

NEWARK, Essex County, N. J.—OBTAINS \$400,000 LOAN.—The Prudential Insurance Co. of Newark on July 13 agreed to loan the City \$400,000 at 6% interest, payable on Dec. 8 1933. Proceeds of the loan will be applied to the payment of overdue July 1 1933 municipal payrolls. The loan carries an option of renewal, according to report.

NEW BRIGHTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Beaver County, Pa.—\$57,000 FUNDING ISSUE VOTED.—The Board of School Directors on July 7 adopted a resolution providing for the sale of \$57,000 serial funding bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of bank loans which have been negotiated during the last two years.

NEW HAVEN, New Haven County, Conn.—\$500,000 REVENUE LOAN AUTHORIZED.—The Board of Finance on July 13 authorized the Mayor and City Comptroller to borrow \$500,000 in anticipation of tax collections. Mayor Murphy stated that the borrowing power would be exercised only when needed and in such amounts as is necessary. Sale of the current loan would increase the city's temporary indebtedness to \$2,825,000, against which there remains about \$550,000 from the proceeds of the recent bond sale. V. 137, p. 528.

BORROWS \$300,000.—The City Comptroller on July 17 arranged to borrow \$300,000 at 3 1/4% interest, due on Sept. 6 1933, from the Guaranty Trust Co. and the Bank of Manhattan Co., both of New York. The funds will be drawn upon as needed, according to the Comptroller, who advised that \$150,000 will be placed to the city's credit on July 26. The current interest rate compares with that of 5 1/4% paid on the last previous short-term financing accomplished by the city.

NEW JERSEY (State of)—FUNDS ON DEPOSIT TOTAL \$33,345,421.—At the close of business on June 30 the State had a total of \$33,345,421 on deposit in various banks. This was \$1,299,643 more than at the close of the previous quarter on March 31. Trenton banks had about \$20,000,000 of the total. The emergency relief fund balance on June 30 amounted to \$5,830,261, as compared with \$3,858,700 March 31.

NEW ORLEANS, Orleans Parish, La.—BONDS CALLED.—It is announced by Bernard C. Shields, Secretary of the Board of Liquidation, City Debt, that the eighth allotment of 4% constitutional bonds (city fours), consisting of 444 bonds of \$1,000 each ranging from number 24 to 8998, and 112 bonds of \$500 each, ranging in number 13 to 1932, are being called for payment on Jan. 1 1934, interest to cease on and after that date. These bonds are dated July 1 1892 and mature on July 1 1942.

It is also stated by the above Secretary that the following bonds called for redemption have not been presented for collection yet and are still unpaid:

Constitutional 4% bonds (city fours), called for redemption Jan. 1 1933. Interest ceased on and after Jan. 1 1933.
Seven bonds of \$1,000 each, numbered 1376, 2019, 3693, 3837, 4589, 5593 and 8395.

Two bonds of \$500 each, numbered 1431 and 1432.

Constitutional 4% bonds (city fours), called for redemption Jan. 1 1932. Interest ceased on and after Jan. 1 1932.

One bond of \$1,000, numbered 8740.

One bond of \$500, numbered 511.

Constitutional 4% bonds (city fours), called for redemption Jan. 1 1928. Interest ceased on and after Jan. 1 1928.

One bond of \$1,000, numbered 5667.

New public improvement bonds, called for redemption Jan. 1 1933. Interest ceased on and after Jan. 1 1933.

Six bonds of \$1,000 each, numbered 198, 373, 377, 821, 6106, and 7658.

NEWTON (P. O. West Newton), Middlesex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—Kiddier, Peabody & Co. of Boston purchased on July 19 an issue of \$60,000 3 1/2% Soldiers, Sailors and Marine Memorial bonds at a price of 104.832, a basis of about 3.10%. Due annually on Aug. 1 from 1946 to 1951 incl. The bankers immediately re-sold the issue on a yiled basis of 3.05%. Bids submitted for the bonds were as follows:

Bidder	Rate Bid	Bidder	Rate Bid
Kiddier, Peabody & Co. (purchaser)	104.832	R. L. Day & Co.	104.09
Jackson & Curtis	104.811	E. H. Rollins & Sons	103.91
First of Boston Corp.	104.42	Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.	103.83
G. M. P. Murphy & Co.	104.39	Washburn, Frost & Co.	103.65
Lee Higginson Corp.	104.31	Blyth & Co.	103.52
C. P. Nelson & Co.	104.30	Estbrook & Co.	103.28
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.	104.29	F. S. Moseley & Co.	103.05

NEW YORK (City of)—RECEIVES \$2,000,000 FOR RELIEF PURPOSES.—The State Emergency Relief Administration on July 20 advanced \$2,000,000 to the city in order to remove the possibility of default in the payment of the emergency relief payroll for the latter half of July. The problem of providing funds for unemployment relief has become so acute as to necessitate the convening of the State Legislature in special session for the purpose of carrying out the city's request for taxes which will result in additional relief revenues. This subject is treated in an item on a preceding page of this section.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—NOTE OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Ralph D. Pettigell, County Treasurer, will be received until 11 a. m. (daylight saving time) on July 25 for the purchase at discount basis of a \$100,000 tax anticipation note issue. Dated July 25 1933. Denoms. to suit purchaser. Payable on Nov. 8 1933 at the First National Bank of Boston. The notes will be certified as genuine by the aforementioned bank and the legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston, will be furnished the successful bidder.

NORTH CAROLINA (State of)—TO RENEW \$3,377,000 NOTES.—State Treasurer Charles M. Johnson stated on July 19 that little difficulty is anticipated in arranging for the renewal of \$1,560,000 notes which mature on July 15 and \$1,817,000 on Aug. 1 1933, at an interest rate of 5%, instead of the present 6% rate. Mr. Johnson added that holders of all but \$38,000 have indicated their willingness to renew the notes on the lower coupon basis and that local banks have agreed to subscribe to the new notes if it is necessary.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Mayor John F. Carney will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) on July 28 for the purchase of \$27,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered Village bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1942 incl. Rate of interest to be the same for all of the bonds and to be expressed by the bidder in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (F. & A.) will be payable at the First National Bank, North Tarrytown. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal.

NORWOOD, Norfolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY FINANCING.—The \$100,000 tax anticipation note issue unsuccessfully offered on April 4—V. 136, p. 2466—was purchased later at 3.72% discount basis by the Second National Bank of Boston. Due on Nov. 10 1933. A bid of 3.95% was submitted by Faxon, Gade & Co. of Boston.

ADDITIONAL LOAN.—A \$50,000 revenue anticipation loan, due Nov. 27 1933, has been sold to Faxon, Gade & Co. of Boston at 3.96% discount basis.

OGDENSBURG, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$110,000 coupon general municipal bonds of 1933 offered on July 14—V. 137, p. 528—were awarded as 4 1/8% to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo, and Adams, McEntee & Co. of New York, jointly, at par plus a premium of \$680, equal to 100.61, a basis of about 4.12%. Dated July 1 1933 and due \$11,000 annually on July 1 from 1934 to 1943, incl.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation, 1933, including public service and special franchise	\$9,609,188
Actual valuation, estimated	14,000,000
Debt.	
Total bonded debt, including this issue	920,759
Assessment debt, included above	73,792
Water debt, included above	261,000

The only temporary loans consist of \$110,000, which will be retired with the proceeds of this issue.

Funds are provided for in the 1933 budget to redeem \$64,500 bonds maturing in the fiscal year 1933-1934.

The total debt of the city at the end of the fiscal year March 31 1930 was \$987,326, which amount decreased yearly to \$907,192 as of March 31 1933.

Tax Data.

Year—	1930	1931	1932	1933
Amount of levy	\$467,953	\$482,590	\$435,530	\$353,471
Uncollected at close of year of levy	None	None	None	x121,000
x To July 1 1933; not due until July 12 1933.				

Tax rates per \$1,000:

1930	\$48.00	1932	\$44.30
1931	49.00	1933	36.30

Population, 1920, Federal census, 14,609; 1930, Federal census, 16,915; 1933, estimated, 17,000.

OHIO (State of)—\$750,000 CERTIFICATE ISSUE SOLD.—Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of New York and the BancOhio Securities Corp. of Columbus, jointly purchased on July 14 an issue of \$750,000 certificates of indebtedness at 2 1/4% interest, at par plus a premium of \$805, equal to 100.108 a basis of about 2.20%. Due on Dec. 1 1935. Sale was arranged for the purpose of providing for the payment of \$750,000 2 1/4% certificates which were sold last year to the National City Co. of New York and came due on July 15 1933—V. 136, p. 3942. The Guaranty Company of New York was second highest bid at the current sale, having named par plus a premium of \$50 for the issue at 2 1/4% interest.

ISSUE PUBLICLY OFFERED.—The bankers made public offering on July 18 of a block of \$500,000 of the current certificate issue at a price to yield 1.90%.

OIL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Venango County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—E. W. Egan, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on August 3 for the purchase of \$20,000 4 1/4, 4% or 5% coupon school bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 1963. Principal and interest will be free of any tax present or future, levied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal.

ONONDAGA COUNTY (P. O. Syracuse), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—The county is expected to issue a call for sealed bids soon for the purchase of \$1,100,000 poor relief bonds, to mature serially in from 1 to 10 years.

OREGON, State of (P. O. Salem).—RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR TAKES ADDITIONAL POOR RELIEF GRANT.—The granting of an additional sum of \$452,953 to the State for relief of the needy was announced on July 14 as follows:

"Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, to-day made an additional grant of \$452,953 to Oregon for unemployment relief. "This allotment is a partial reimbursement on the matching basis of one Federal dollar for three of public expenditure within the State from all sources for unemployment relief during April and May of this year. On the first quarter basis Oregon has previously received \$569,665 making \$1,022,618 the total given Oregon to date. "Up to now, total grants to the States and Territories by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator aggregate \$70,017,712."

OSKALOOSA, Mahaska County, Iowa.—BONDS APPROVED.—The City Council has adopted a resolution authorizing the issuance of \$13,000 judgment funding bonds.

OTTAWA COUNTY (P. O. Port Clinton), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—E. A. Guth, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (Eastern standard time) on July 24 for the purchase of \$4,000 6% emergency poor relief bonds. Dated July 24 1933. Due March 1 as follows: \$700 in 1934 and 1935; \$800, 1936, and \$900 in 1937 and 1938. Interest is payable semi-annually. 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 \$25, payable to the order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal.

PARKE COUNTY (P. O. Rockville), Ind.—NOTE OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Clarence V. Lamb, County Auditor, will be received until 10 a.m. on July 24, for the purchase of \$25,000 not to exceed 6% interest tax anticipation notes, dated July 24 1933 and due on Jan. 1 1934. Denom. \$500. A certified check for 3% must accompany each proposal.

PASADENA, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$992,000 coupon series D. San Gabriel Dam bonds offered on July 18—V. 137, p. 355—was awarded as 4 3/4s to Halsey, Stuart & Co., inc. and the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., both of New York, jointly, at a price of 100.72, a basis of about 4.70%. Dated July 15 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$32,000 on July 15 from 1943 to 1973, incl. Principal and interest (J. & J. 15) are payable in lawful money of the United States at the City Treasurer's office, or at the National City Bank, New York. Legal opinion approved by Orrick, Palmer & Dahlquist, of San Francisco, and Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York. Public reoffering of the bonds is being made by the bankers at prices to yield 4.40% for the 1943 to 1952 maturities; 1953 to 1957, 4.50%; 1958 to 1962, 4.55%, and 4.60% for the bonds due from 1963 to 1973, incl. Legal investment for savings banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut and eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits, according to the bankers.

PASS-A-GRIFF, Pinellas County, Fla.—REPORT ON BOND AND INTEREST DEFAULTS.—Mayor John R. Deacon Jr. under date of July 18 reported as follows on the nature of the defaults on bond principal and interest charges:

Date of first default: On principal and interest, May 15 1933.
Default occurred on the following issues:

Date of Issue.	Date of Default.	—Amt. of Default—		—Amount Unpaid—	
		Prin.	Int.	Prin.	Int.
May 15 1928	May 15 1933	\$12,500	\$1,650	\$9,500	\$1,165
June 11 1913	June 1 1933	-----	300	-----	None
June 1 1922	June 1 1933	-----	270	-----	240
Dec. 1 1919	June 1 1933	-----	360	-----	None

These are general obligation bonds. Cause of default, lack of funds. Insufficient appropriation for principal and interest over the period of the past five years. Not a penny in sinking fund. Outlook for resumption of payment, corrective measures now in effect.

PATERSON, Passaic County, N. J.—TAX COLLECTIONS.—A. J. Farrell, City Comptroller, under date of July 11 reported on the status of tax collections as follows:

Year—	Levy.	Uncollected as of June 30 1933 Incl.
1930	\$9,077,139.88	\$173,429.96
1931	8,198,101.17	743,712.84
1932	7,965,684.56	1,975,067.56
1933	6,798,650.10	4,304,352.14

PENNSYLVANIA (State of).—ANNOUNCEMENT OF POOR RELIEF GRANT BY FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.—The following statement of a grant made to the State for relief purposes was made public on July 19:

"Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, to-day made an additional grant of \$1,000,000 to Pennsylvania for unemployment relief.

"This allotment is a partial reimbursement on the matching basis of one Federal dollar for three of public expenditure within the State from all sources for unemployment relief during the first quarter of this year. On the same basis, Pennsylvania has previously received \$4,547,913, making \$5,547,913 the total to date. "Up to now, total grants to the States and Territories by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator aggregate \$83,275,117."

PENN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Frankstown Road, Wilkensburg) Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids for the purchase of an issue of \$20,000 5% school bonds will be received until 7:30 p.m. (eastern standard time) on Aug. 2 by J. E. Hetrick, District Secretary. Bonds will be dated Aug. 1 1933 and mature \$2,000 annually on Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1943, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable in P. & A. A certified check for \$500, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder will be furnished with an opinion attesting to the validity of the bonds. Sale will be made subject to approval of issue by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

PERU, Miami County, Ind.—BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED.—Faced with the necessity of borrowing money or closing all municipal offices, the City Council on July 14 voted to sell \$75,000 of 6% bonds to provide funds for general operating purposes.

PIERCE, Pierce County, Neb.—TO REGISTER BONDS.—An issue of \$30,000 6% refunding bonds has been filed with the State Auditor for registration.

POCATELLO, Bannock County, Ida.—NOTE SALE.—An issue of \$65,000 6% tax anticipation notes has been sold at a price of par to the First Securities Corp. of Pocatello.

PORTLAND, Multnomah County, Ore.—USE OF BONDS AS SECURITY FOR SCRIP PLANNED.—The City Council on July 12 approved of the use of \$155,000 unsold unemployment relief bonds as security for the issuance of scrip. The plan, it is said, is to have the City Auditor refuse to issue the bonds for that purpose and to take the matter to court to test the legality of such procedure.

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.—We are advised that mandamus proceedings were filed in the State Supreme Court on July 13 to compel use of the above bonds as security for the scrip issuance. The bonds are the unsold part of an original authorization of \$1,000,000. The question involved is whether the city has the right to use bonds for a purpose other than that for which they were voted.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY (P. O. Council Bluffs), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The Council Bluffs Savings Bank is reported to have purchased the issue of \$45,000 5% primary road refunding bonds which had been scheduled for sale on April 27—V. 136, p. 3019.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dutchess County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—George A. Deel, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a.m. (daylight saving time) on July 25 for the purchase of \$100,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered general purpose bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1943 incl. Rate of interest to be expressed by the bidder in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1% and one rate must be named for all of the bonds. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) are payable in lawful money of the United States at the Falkkil National Bank & Trust Co., Poughkeepsie. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins, Delsfield & Longfellow, of New York, will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement.
Indebtedness.

Gross Debt—		
Bonds (outstanding)-----	\$5,318,688.38	
Floating debt (including temporary bonds outstanding)-----	258,901.35	\$5,577,589.73
Deductions—		
Water debt-----	\$496,000.00	
Cash applicable to payment of indebtedness not otherwise deducted-----	182,248.89	
Indebtedness included above provided for in 1933 budget-----	240,159.32	918,408.21
		\$4,759,181.52
Bonds to be issued: General bonds-----	\$100,000.00	100,000.00
		\$4,859,181.52
Note.—This statement does not include the County and State Debt of which a proportionate share may be paid from taxes levied upon the property within the City.		
Assessed Valuations.		
Real property, including improvements 1933-----	\$50,923,694.00	
Special franchises-----	2,346,820.00	
		\$53,270,514.00

Population, census of 1930, 40,123.
POWELL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Deer Lodge), Mont.—BONDS RE OFFERED.—The issue of \$40,000 school bonds originally sold to Edward on July 17—V. 137, p. 355—is being re-advertised for sale on Aug. 15. Sealed bids will be received until that time by Robert Midtlyng, District Clerk. Bonds are to be dated July 1 1933 and bear int. at not to exceed 6%.

PUERTO RICO (Capital of).—BOND OFFERING.—J. Benitez Castano, City Manager, will receive sealed bids until 2 p.m. on Aug. 23, at the Hall of Sessions of the Board of Commissioners of San Juan, Capital of Puerto Rico, for the purchase of the first block of \$434,000 bonds of the loan of \$1,300,000 granted to the Government of the Capital by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The offering consists of \$434,000 5% coupon or registered water system bonds, dated Jan. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$62,000 annually on July 1 from 1935 to 1941, incl. Principal and interest (J. & J.) are payable at the principal office of the Continental Bank & Trust Co., New York City, or, at the option of the holder or registered owner, at the office of the Treasurer of Puerto Rico in the City of San Juan, Capital of Puerto Rico. The bonds, it is said, are exempt from taxation in the United States of America and in Puerto Rico. A certified check for or surety bond covering 10% of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the City Manager, must accompany each proposal. The following information has been obtained from the official call for bids:

Said bonds are being issued pursuant to the authority granted by Act No. 99 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, entitled "An Act to establish a Special Government for the Capital of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes," approved May 15 1931, and by virtue of Ordinance No. 136 of the Board of Commissioners of San Juan, entitled: "To authorize and direct the City Manager and the Treasurer of the Capital to contract a loan in the amount of \$1,300,000 for the purpose of extending and improving the water system of the City of San Juan, Capital of Puerto Rico, for the payment of which ad valorem taxes may be levied upon all the taxable property within the territorial limits of the Capital of Puerto Rico; to pledge the gross revenues of the water system to the payment of the bonds issued and interest on such loan; to repeal any resolution or ordinance that may be in conflict herewith; and for other purposes," duly adopted on the third day of May 1933, and approved by the Executive Council on the 16th day of May 1933, as amended by Ordinances Nos. 142 and 147 of the said Board of Commissioners of San Juan, duly adopted on the sixth day of June 1933 and third day of July 1933, respectively, and approved by the Executive Council of Puerto Rico on the 17th day of June 1933, and 18th day of July 1933, respectively. Pending the preparation and delivery of definitive bonds, interim certificates will be delivered.

The Capital of Puerto Rico hereby certifies that all acts, conditions and things required to be done and performed and to have happened precedent to and upon the issue of these bonds by an Act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, entitled: "An Act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes," approved March 2 1917, and amended March 4 1927, and by the statutes of Puerto Rico, have been done and performed and have happened in due and strict compliance with said Act and said statutes, and that the issue of these bonds, together with all outstanding indebtedness of the Capital of Puerto Rico, do not exceed the debt limitations fixed by law.

PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Frankfort), Ky.—BONDED DEBT.—Nat B. Sewell, State Inspector and Examiner, has reported to Governor Ruby Laffoon that the county has an indebtedness of \$713,250 and a cash sinking fund of \$34,825.60. He said the debt is composed of \$452,000 in road and bridge bonds, \$226,000 in road and bridge funding bonds, \$6,000 in county warrants and \$29,250 in money borrowed on anticipated revenue. The county has not defaulted in its obligations. Salaries of county officials total \$6,340 for 1933 and \$4,640 for 1934.

OUACHITA PARISH GRAVITY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Monroe), La.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The issue of \$85,000 drainage bonds which is being offered for sale on July 24—V. 137, p. 355—will bear int. at 5 1/4% and be available in \$500 denoms. Due serially on Jan. 1 from 1934 to 1953 incl. Bids to be for not less than par and accrued int. A certified check for 2 1/4% must accompany each proposal.

RAMSEY COUNTY (P. O. St. Paul), Minn.—BOND SALE.—The \$600,000 series A coupon public welfare bonds offered on July 18—V. 137, p. 355—were awarded as 4 3/4s to a group composed of the City Company of New York, Kalman & Co., St. Paul and the Mercantile Commerce Co. of St. Louis, at a price of 100.83, a basis of about 4.09%. Dated Aug. 1 1933 and due in odd amounts each year on Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1943, incl. Bids received at the sale were as follows:

Bidder.	Int. Rate.	Rate Bid.
City Company of New York, Kalman & Co. and the Mercantile Commerce Co. (purchasers)-----	4 3/4%	100.83
Kelley, Richardson & Co., Blyth & Co. and Piper, Jaffray & Co., jointly-----	4 3/4%	100.728
Chase National Bank and the Wells Fargo Co., jointly-----	4 3/4%	100.632
Guaranty Co. of New York, First Nat. Bank of St. Paul and the First National Bank of Minneapolis, jointly-----	4 3/4%	100.559
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., jointly-----	4 3/4%	100.35

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED.—The bankers are making public reoffering of the issue at prices to yield from 2.25 to 4%, according to maturity. They are declared to be legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State and exempt from all Federal income taxes and Minnesota taxes.

REDBANK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mayport, R. D. No. 2), Clarion County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Earl C. Wise, Township Secretary, has announced that he will receive sealed proposals until 12 m. (standard time) on July 29 for the purchase of \$6,000 4 1/2% local imprt. bonds, dated Aug. 1 1933. On Aug. 1 1948; optional Aug. 1 1934. Int. is payable in F. & A. Bids will be received subject to approval of the bonds by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

RICE COUNTY (P. O. Faribault), Minn.—BOND ELECTION.—At an election to be held on Sept. 12 the voters will consider the question of whether the County should undertake the construction of a \$100,000 court house, from the proceeds of the sale of \$70,000 bonds, with the balance to be obtained as a direct grant from the Government in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

RICHMOND, Henrico County, Va.—BOND SALE.—A. H. McDowell, City Clerk, reports that an ordinance was adopted on July 13 authorizing the Committee on Finance to sell \$300,000 4% bonds at par and accrued interest to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY (P. O. Duluth), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—W. H. Borgen, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p.m. on July 27 for the purchase of \$750,000 4 1/4% poor relief bonds. Dated July 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$250,000 on July 1 in 1935, 1939 and 1940. Bonds are being issued in accordance with Chapter 43, as amended by Chapter 131, and under Chapter 338 of the Laws of Minnesota for 1933, to fund an overdraft in the poor fund for 1932 and 1933, and to provide

additional funds for poor relief in 1933. Principal and interest (J. & J.) are payable in lawful money of the United States at the Irving Trust Co., New York, or at any other place selected by the successful bidder. Bonds cannot be sold at a price which will make the interest cost to the county more than 6%. Accrued interest to be paid to the date of delivery of the bonds. Blank bond forms will be furnished by the county at its own expense, and no allowance will be made for the same if furnished by the successful bidder. A certified check for 2% of the bonds, payable unconditionally to the County Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York will be furnished the successful bidder.

ST. PAUL, Ramsey County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Harold F. Goodrich, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on July 25 for the purchase of \$300,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon public welfare bonds, issued in accordance with Chapter 120 of the Laws of 1933 and with C. F. No. 95,721, approved June 29 1933. The bonds will be dated July 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$24,000, 1934; \$25,000, 1935; \$26,000, 1936; \$28,000, 1937; \$29,000, 1938; \$30,000, 1939; \$32,000, 1940; \$34,000, 1941; \$35,000, 1942, and \$37,000 in 1943. Interest is payable semi-annually. Principal and interest are payable in lawful money of the United States at the office of the Commissioner of Finance or at the fiscal agency of the city of St. Paul in New York City. Under the terms of the resolution, the faith and credit of the city are irrevocably pledged to pay both principal and interest on the issue. Bidders must name a single interest rate for all of the bonds. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, of New York, will be furnished at the time of sale and all bids must be unconditional.

Debt Statement (As at June 30 1933).

<i>Gross Bonded Debt</i>		
General bonded debt	\$29,247,000.00	
Permanent impt. revolving fund debt	7,400,000.00	
Water department debt	6,861,000.00	
Total gross debt	\$43,508,000.00	
<i>Deductions</i>		
General sinking fund (cash & securities)	\$4,793,908.87	
General sink. fund approp. for year 1933	350,000.00	
Serial bond retirement for year 1933	325,000.00	
Inter-city bridge bonds	694,000.00	
Permanent impt. revolving fund debt	7,400,000.00	
Water department net bonded debt	\$5,890,964.06	
Water department sinking fund (cash & securities)	970,035.94	6,861,000.00
Total deductions	20,425,908.87	
Total net bonded debt	\$23,082,091.13	
Gen. impt. bonds authorized but not issued	\$400,000.00	
Margin for future bond authorizations	1,038,680.67	
Margin for future issues	1,438,680.67	
Statutory bonded debt limit (10% of assessed valuation)	24,520,771.80	
The percentage of the net general bonded debt of the assessed valuation is	.943781	
The percentage of the net general bonded debt of the true value is	.0453264	

Statement of Assessable Property at the Full and True Value.

<i>Real Estate (1932 Valuation)</i>		
Subject to 33 1/3% (on unplatted property)	\$2,244,315.00	
Subject to 40% (on platted property)	353,553,880.00	
Personal Property (1932 Valuation)	355,798,195.00	
Class No. 2 subject to 25% of full value	\$16,053,600.00	
Class No. 3 subject to 33% of full value	50,173,955.00	
Class No. 4 subject to 40% of full value	10,118,000.00	
	76,345,555.00	
Moneys and credits—100% of full value	78,424,635.00	
Valuation	\$510,568,385.00	

Statement of Assessed Valuation.

1932—Real estate valuation	\$142,173,187.00
Personal property	24,609,896.00
Moneys and credits	78,424,635.00
Total	\$245,207,718.00
Valuation	\$166,783,083.00

1932 Tax Rate.—City purposes, \$50.48; county purposes, \$13.87; one-mile school, \$1.00; State purposes, \$8.15; total, \$73.50.
 Incorporated March 4 1854. Population, 1930 census, 271,606.
 * Serial note to State of Minnesota was issued in June for \$97,870.67, at 3%, with the following provision:
 Interest to be computed and paid on each instalment; "provided, however, that said funds having been originally obtained by the State of Minnesota from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States under the terms set forth in Subsection (b) of Section 1, of Title I of the "Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932;" if all obligations imposed thereby upon the State of Minnesota to the Government of the United States, directly or indirectly, have been forgiven or canceled at the time of the maturities of this obligation, then this obligation shall be null and void.

Maturities June 1 1936 to June 1 1940 inclusive. Amount maturing June 1 1936, \$19,574.14.
 The permanent improvement revolving fund bonds are issued against deferred instalments of local improvement assessments and are a first lien upon the collection from said assessments. The general credit of the city is pledged to pay all deficiencies in case the collections are insufficient to pay the bonds in full.

There is no general tax limitation for bond redemptions or interest. Provisions are made annually through the budget for all debt service charges and a direct tax levied which insures ample appropriations to retire all obligations at maturity.

The water department has no tax limitation which would prevent the redemption of bonds at maturity. The interest and bond redemptions are fully provided for by its earnings and is under a rigid budget control which insures the proper appropriation for all debt service charges annually.
 The value of the water works, which includes real estate, plant and equipment, is conservatively estimated by engineers to be \$15,000,000. The amount of the capital assets as stated in the balance sheet is based on an appraisal made in 1912, with improvements at cost added since that date. The city of St. Paul has never defaulted on any of its obligations, and the principal and interest on its bonds previously issued have always been paid promptly at maturity.

ST. PAUL, Howard County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—L. H. Bell, City Clerk, reports that the election held on July 12 resulted in the approval of the issuance of power system purchase bonds, the amount to be determined by the Court. The proposition was approved by a vote of 460 to 67.

SALT LAKE CITY, Salt Lake County, Utah.—NOTE SALE.—The Walker Bank & Trust Co. of Salt Lake City recently purchased an issue of \$200,000 4 1/2% tax anticipation notes at a price of 99.35.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Memphis), Tenn.—REDUCES VALUATION OF PROPERTY FOR TAX PURPOSES.—The County Board of Equalization completed its work in July 11 and reported a total assessed valuation for 1933 of \$258,608,825, representing a decrease of \$25,333,525 below the previous year's aggregate of \$285,942,350. Valuation of real estate for tax purposes in 1933 is \$239,891,056, compared with \$263,337,750 in 1932, while personal effects are rated at \$18,717,775, in contrast with \$20,604,600 last year.

SHERMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 80 (P. O. Ruleton), Kan.—BOND OFFERING.—Lloyd E. Doerfer, District Clerk, will sell at public auction at 7:30 p. m. on Aug. 1 an issue of \$2,000 5% refunding school bonds. In pursuance of House Bill No. 745, known as the cash basis law. Bonds will be dated July 1 1933 and mature \$200 annually on July 1 from 1935 to 1939 incl. Interest payable in J. & J. A certified check for 2% of the total bid must accompany each offer.

SHERMAN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Goodland), Kan.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to E. J. Becker, Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board, will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 7 for the purchase of \$8,635 6 3/4% refunding bonds, issued in pursuance of House Bill No. 745, known as the cash basis law. Bonds will be dated July 1 1933. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$531.63 in 1935, and \$1,000

from 1936 to 1943 incl. Interest is payable in F. & A. A certified check for 2% of the total bid must accompany each offer.

SNOHOMISH, Snohomish County, Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held soon on the question of issuing \$100,000 water line construction bonds.

SOUTH CAROLINA (State of).—INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE.—State Treasurer J. H. Scarborough has stated that interest coupons due July 1 1933 on 4% refunding bonds, due in 1952, are payable at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, funds for that purpose having been deposited in June.

SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS LEVEE DISTRICT, Ark.—COURT RULES AGAINST BOND PRIORITY CLAIMANTS.—Judge J. E. Martineau in the Federal District Court of Little Rock, on July 11 ruled that all of the \$2,435,000 outstanding District bonds shall enjoy the same status in the matter of their retirement, notwithstanding the priority dates of some of the issues, according to report. The ruling was given on the petition of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. and the Mercantile-Commerce National Bank of St. Louis, to have certain of the issues established as prior claims, it is said.

SOUTH NORWALK FIRST DISTRICT, Conn.—BOND SALE.—Charles W. Scranton & Co. of New Haven recently purchased an issue of \$140,000 4 3/4% water improvement bonds at a price of 101.408, a basis of about 4.09%. Due July 1 as follows: \$7,000 from 1935 to 1946, incl. and \$8,000 from 1947 to 1953, incl.

SPOKANE, Spokane County, Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—At a special election to be held in September the voters will consider a proposal to issue \$1,000,000 or more of general obligation bonds for unemployment relief purposes. The bonds will be issued only if they can be sold to the Federal Government at a favorable rate of interest, according to present plans.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sangamon County, Ill.—BOND ELECTION.—The issuance of \$315,000 school addition construction bonds will be submitted for consideration of the voters at an election to be held on Aug. 29.

STEVENS COUNTY (P. O. Colville), Wash.—WARRANT CALL.—The County Treasurer is reported to have called for payment at his office on July 7 all warrants drawn on the general fund of various School Districts.

STRATFORD (P. O. Stratford), Fairfield County, Conn.—BOND OFFERING.—William H. Shea, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (daylight saving time) on Aug. 4 for the purchase of \$75,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon public welfare bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 each year on Aug. 1 from 1934 to 1940 incl. and \$5,000 on Feb. 1 1941. Bidder to name a single rate for all of the bonds, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (F. & A.) are payable at the Stratford Trust Co., Stratford. A certified check for \$1,500, payable to the order of the town, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Pullman & Comley of Bridge port will be furnished the successful bidder. These bonds are being issued in accordance with an Act of the State Legislature approved May 24 1933, which gives the town special authority to issue them in excess of the 5% statutory limit. They were originally scheduled to be sold on July 14. V. 137, p. 181.

STUART, Martin County, Fla.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS CUT 40%.—The City Commission has made a reduction of 40% in the assessment roll, the figure for 1933 being \$1,788,000, as compared with \$2,413,000 in 1932. Real estate on the new roll is assessed at \$1,013,610, buildings at \$510,250 and personal property at \$246,140.

SUFFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Riverhead), N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The issues of coupon or registered bonds and certificates of indebtedness aggregating \$822,000, offered for sale on July 19—V. 137, p. 529—were awarded as 4.10s, at 100.198, a basis of about 4.075% to a syndicate composed of Roosevelt & Son, Dewey Bacon & Co., George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc. and Eldredge & Co. all of New York. The sale consisted of:

- \$553,000 series of 1933 parkway bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$20,000 from 1934 to 1943 incl.; \$32,000, 1944 and 1945; \$34,000, 1946 and 1947; \$36,000, 1948 and 1949; \$38,000, 1950 and 1951; \$40,000, 1952 and 1953 incl.
- 134,000 series of 1933 highway bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1934 to 1943 incl.; \$8,000 from 1944 to 1949 incl. and \$9,000 from 1950 to 1953 incl.
- 72,000 certificates of indebtedness for veterans' relief. Due July 1 1936.
- 63,000 series of 1933 dredging bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1934 to 1945 incl. and \$3,000 in 1946.

Each issue is dated July 1 1933.
OBLIGATIONS PUBLICLY OFFERED.—The successful group made public offering of the \$750,000 bonds on July 21 at prices to yield 2.50% for the 1934 maturity; 1935, 3%; 1936, 3.50%; 1937, 3.75%; 1938 and 1939, 3.90%; 1940 to 1943, 3.95%; and 4% for the maturities from 1944 to 1953 incl. The securities are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State. The following is an official list of the bids submitted at the sale:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Amt. Bid.
Roosevelt & Son; Dewey, Bacon & Co.; Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., and Eldredge & Co. (purchasers)	4.10%	\$823,634.14
Bankers Tr. Co. of N. Y. and Chase Nat. Bank, jointly	4.20%	\$23,790.32
Phelps, Penn & Co.	4.20%	\$23,463.16
Lehman Brothers; Manufacturers & Traders' Trust Co.; Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, and Kean, Taylor & Co., jointly	4.20%	\$22,978.18
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Bancamerica-Blair Corp., jointly	4.25%	\$24,466.00
Suffolk County National Bank	4.30%	\$22,913.00
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	4.40%	\$24,963.00
The City Company of New York, Inc.	4.60%	\$23,314.38

SWAIN COUNTY (P. O. Bryson City), N. C.—ORDERED TO PAY ON DEFAULTED BONDS.—Judge E. Yates Webb in the Federal District Court recently ordered the county to levy sufficient taxes this year to pay \$1,500 of \$4,000 bonds which are in default and held by a Cincinnati bond house. It was also ordered that payment of balance be made later. Attorneys for the county contended that payment could not be made owing to the loss of taxes, due to a large part of the land having been taken over by the Federal Government for incorporation in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

TENNESSEE (State of).—OBTAINS RELIEF GRANT FROM FEDERAL ADMINISTRATOR.—The following announcement was issued on July 19:

"Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, to-day made an additional grant of \$234,859 to Tennessee for unemployment relief. "This allotment is a partial reimbursement on the matching basis of one Federal dollar for three of public expenditure within the State from all sources for unemployment relief during the first quarter this year. On this basis, Tennessee has previously received \$351,376 making \$586,235 the total received to date."

TOLEDO, Lucas County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids addressed to Carl C. Tillman, Director of Finance, will be received until 11 a. m. on July 31 for the purchase of the \$170,000 6% coupon or registered boulevard bonds previously offered on March 16—V. 136, p. 1599—at which time no bids were obtained. The issue is to be dated Feb. 1 1933 and mature on Aug. 1 as follows: \$5,700 from 1935 to 1963, incl., and \$4,700 in 1964. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legal opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

UNION CITY, Hudson County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The \$143,000 6% coupon or registered bonds, consisting of \$86,000 improvement and \$57,000 assessment obligations, for which no bids were received on June 15—V. 136, p. 4313—have since been sold privately at par as follows: \$50,000 improvement and \$34,000 assessment bonds were purchased by the Hudson Trust Co., Union City, while \$36,000 improvement and \$23,000 assessment bonds were sold to the Weehawken Trust & Title Co., Union City. The bonds are dated July 1 1933 and mature serially on July 1 from 1934 to 1947, inclusive.

UNION CITY, Hudson County, N. J.—TAX COLLECTIONS SHOW DECREASE.—City officials announced on July 6 that tax collections during the first six months of 1933 are \$266,000 below the total received during the corresponding period in 1932, according to the "Jersey Observer," which continued as follows:

"Up to the end of June the total tax collections for this year were \$1,667,957.95, compared to \$1,953,596.19 for 1932; \$1,896,548.54 for 1931 and \$1,714,077.10 for 1930. The total amount of taxes due for those

years amounted to \$3,514,828 in 1930; \$3,532,447 in 1931; \$3,504,794 in 1932 and \$3,402,516 in 1933.

Waiver of interest on delinquent taxes brought in \$265,971 Mr. Weller also reported, for the first half year. The figures, made available this morning, disprove Mayor Eastmead's claim of yesterday that the tax strike was not showing any effect on revenues of the city. With \$266,000 less collected this year than last and \$265,000 in delinquencies paid in during the same period it appears that the tax strikers have succeeded keeping over \$500,000 from being paid into the city treasury thus far.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, Ohio.—NOTE SALE.—The Board of Sinking Fund Trustees has purchased an issue of \$5,000 5% revenue notes at par, dated June 15 1933 and due on Nov. 1 1933.

UTAH (State of).—RECEIVES POOR RELIEF GRANT.—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, in announcing on July 19 that an additional grant of \$379,491 had been made to the State for unemployment relief, further said: "This allotment is a reimbursement on the matching basis of one Federal dollar for three of public expenditure within the State from all sources for unemployment relief during April, May and June this year. To-day's grant completes Utah's allotment for the second quarter. On the first quarter basis, Utah has previously received \$364,570, making \$744,061 the total received to date."

VALLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Hinsdale), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—R. P. Nelson, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Aug. 12 for the purchase of \$8,165.95 school bonds. Interest payable semi-annually. A certified check for \$1,000 must accompany each proposal.

VALLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Glasgow), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—A. B. Friedlund, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Aug. 8 for the purchase of \$38,796.53 not to exceed 6% int. school bonds. Dated July 1 1933. The notice of sale sets forth the terms of award as follows: Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the School Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire amount may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds as the Board of Trustees may decide at the time of sale. Prin. and int. to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. If, however, serial bonds are issued and sold, they will be in amount of \$3,880 each, except the last bond which will be for \$3,876.53. One bond will mature annually beginning July 1 1934. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the District Clerk.

VALLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Opheim), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—District Clerk O. S. Bergh will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Aug. 8 for the purchase of \$44,584.35 not to exceed 6% int. school bonds. Dated July 1 1933. The notice of sale sets forth the terms of award as follows: "Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the School Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the said Board of Trustees may determine upon at the time of sale, both prin. and int. to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the amount of \$4,460 each, except the last bond which will be in the amount of \$4,444.35; the sum of \$4,460 of the said serial bonds will become payable on July 1 1934, and a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid, except the last instalment which will be in the amount of \$4,435. No bonds will be sold for less than par and accrued int. and all bidders must state the lowest rate of int. at which they will purchase the bonds. Enclose a certified check for \$1,000, payable to the District Clerk.

VERNON, Oneida County, N. Y.—BOND ELECTION.—July 24 has been fixed as the date on which the voters will consider a proposal providing for the issuance of \$50,000 water works system construction bonds.

VINTON COUNTY (P. O. McArthur), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—George A. Knox, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. on July 29, for the purchase of \$10,300 6% poor relief bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1933. Due March 1 as follows: \$1,800, 1934; \$1,900, 1935; \$2,100, 1936; \$2,200, 1937, and \$2,300 in 1938. Interest is payable semi-annually. 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 \$500, payable to the order of the County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal.

WABASH COUNTY (P. O. Wabash), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The issue of \$52,000 5% township relief bonds offered on July 10—V. 136, p. 4499—failed of sale. No bids were obtained. Bonds are to mature semi-annually on May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1934 to 1943 incl.

WASCO COUNTY (P. O. The Dalles), Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—H. W. Scherrer, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on July 22 for the purchase of \$5,000 not to exceed 5% interest refunding bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Aug. 1 from 1935 to 1939 incl. The county, however, reserves the right to call or redeem bonds in numerical order on any interest payment date or dates, pursuant to publication of notice in one issue of a newspaper published therein. Interest is payable in F. & A. Sale will not be made at less than par, plus accrued interest to date of delivery. Bidder to state whether the bonds are to be printed at his expense or at the expense of the county. A certified check for 2%, payable to the order of the county clerk, must accompany each proposal. Proceeds of the sale will be used to retire bonds numbered from 31 to 35 incl., which come due on Aug. 1 1933.

WASHINGTON, State of (P. O. Olympia).—OBTAINS FURTHER GRANT FROM FEDERAL RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.—The State has obtained \$769,813 from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for poor relief purposes. The grant was made available on July 14 and announced as follows:

"Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, to-day made an additional grant of \$769,813 to the State of Washington for unemployment relief.

"This allotment is a partial reimbursement on the matching basis of one Federal dollar for three of public expenditure within the State from all sources for unemployment relief during April and May of this year. On the first quarter basis Washington has previously received \$943,834, making \$1,713,647, the total given Washington to date.

"Up to the total grants to the States and Territories by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator aggregate \$70,017,712."

WASHINGTON (State of).—SINGLE BID FOR \$10,000,000 BONDS DECLARED UNSATISFACTORY.—At the offering on July 18 of \$10,000,000 coupon or registered general obligation bonds of 1933—V. 137, p. 530—the one bid submitted for the issue was declared unsatisfactory by Governor Clarence D. Martin. The banking group then set about revising the terms of their offer. No definite decision has been made as yet as to whether the sale will be made. "The Herald Tribune" of July 19 commented as follows regarding the matter:

"The single bid was given by a combination of 17 banks and bond houses in Seattle, Spokane and Minneapolis.

"You want to remember that financial conditions are easing off considerably," the Governor said. "If conditions continue to improve the way they have in the last 60 days, the State will not need the bond issue money."

"The group offered \$957.50 for each bond of \$1,000 denomination, the bid containing a clause giving the combination the right to purchase only part of the issue now with an option to buy the remainder at later dates. When the Governor protested the provisions, it was modified so it called for the purchase of \$3,000,000 Aug. 20, \$3,000,000 Sept. 20 and \$4,000,000 by Oct. 20, the latter two bids subject to the option clause.

"Governor Martin declared the State would need only a small part of the money at one time. He indicated \$500,000 would be enough at first, with perhaps \$1,000,000 in 90 days and the remainder strung out over a year.

"I can see no reason why the State should pay interest on several million dollars it is not using," he declared. "Perhaps the State will be better off not to sell the bonds. If we cannot get a fair price I am in favor of calling off the sale."

BLOCK OF \$2,039,000 BONDS SOLD.—The State Finance Committee on July 20 authorized the sale as 4 1/2%, at par, of a block of \$2,039,000 bonds of the issue to a syndicate of 17 western banks and bond houses. The group was granted a 30-day option on an additional \$1,711,000 worth on the same terms.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Piqua) Miami County, Ohio.—BONDS DEFEATED.—Although 169 votes were cast in favor of the proposition as compared with 166 in opposition, the proposal to issue \$33,500 school construction bonds failed of passage

at the election held on July 11, as a 55% favorable majority vote was necessary for approval.

WEST PITSTON (P. O. Pittston) Luzerne County, Pa.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The issuance of \$40,000 funding bonds has been approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

WILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 86 (P. O. Joliet), Ill.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$44,000 5% refunding bonds is reported to have been sold to C. W. McNear & Co. of Chicago. Dated July 1 1933. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$5,000 in 1935 and 1937; \$4,000, 1938; \$5,000 from 1939 to 1942, incl. and in 1944 and 1945. Principal and interest (J. & J.) are payable at the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—BOND LEGISLATION AUTHORIZED.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council and the Mayor on July 12, City Solicitor Walter D. Allen was instructed to prepare a bill for introduction in the State Legislature which would enable the city to borrow \$1,250,000 outside the restrictions of the Coe Act.

WORTH COUNTY (P. O. Norwood), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$10,000 coupon or registered funding bonds offered on July 15—V. 137, p. 530—was awarded as 4 1/2% to the First National Bank, Mason City, at par plus a premium of \$2, equal to 100.02, a basis of about 4.49%. Dated July 1 1933 and due \$1,000 annually on July 1 from 1935 to 1944, incl. Bids obtained at the sale were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Premium. Lists bidders like First National Bank, Carleton D. Beh Co, Glaspell, Vieth & Duncan, Northwood State Bank, Ralph Mellem.

YAKIMA COUNTY (P. O. Yakima), Wash.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The County Commissioners have decided to seek bids on an issue of \$92,000 bonds for the purpose of financing the retirement of emergency warrants which were issued during the early part of 1933. The bonds will be placed on sale in about six weeks.

YPSILANTI, Washtenaw County, Mich.—BOND EXCHANGE COMPLETED.—H. C. Holmes, City Clerk, states that the exchange of \$13,500 refunding bonds for a like amount of maturing obligations, referred to in V. 137, p. 356, has been fully completed. The refunding loan is dated July 1 1933 and bears interest at 4 1/2%. The total includes \$6,500 sewer, \$6,000 paving and \$500 each of fire and sidewalk bonds.

ZANESVILLE, Muskingum County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—A resolution authorizing the issuance of \$3,500 4% fire department equipment purchase bonds was adopted recently by the City Council. Bonds will be dated Aug. 1 1933. Due \$350 annually on Feb. 1 from 1935 to 1944 incl. Interest payable in F. & A.

CANADA, Its Provinces and Municipalities

AYLMER, Que.—See page 721.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Que.—BOND SALE.—The issue of \$78,000 5 1/2% improvement bonds offered on July 18—V. 137, p. 530—was awarded to Rene T. Lerclerc, Inc. of Montreal, at a price of 98.31, a basis of about 5.86%. Dated July 1 1933 and due serially on July 1 from 1934 to 1943 incl. The next highest bid was submitted by the Dominion Securities Corp. of Toronto, which named a price of 98.06.

HAWKESBURY, Ont.—BOARD OF CONTROL NAMED.—Commissioner J. A. Ellis of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board recently announced the appointment of a Board of Supervisors to manage the affairs of the Town. A. A. Crawley, Accountant of Ottawa is Chairman with J. F. Davey, Manager of the Ottawa office of the Toronto General Trusts Corp.; H. P. Hill, K. C., Ottawa, and Dr. L. P. Beaudoin and Dr. H. H. Kirby, Hawkesbury, other members of the Board.

MIDLAND, Ont.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The issue of \$76,000 direct poor relief and tax bonds offered on June 6—V. 136, p. 3946—failed of sale, as no bids were obtained. The bonds were to bear interest at either 5 or 5 1/2% and mature in 5 years. They are stated to be guaranteed as to re-payment by Simcoe County, Ont.

NEW TORONTO, Ont.—CONTROL BODY NAMED.—The Town Council, after discussing the matter with local bankers and with H. L. Cummings of the Ontario Municipal Board, appointed an Executive Committee or Board of Control, comprising three council members, to manage the affairs of the municipality, according to the July 14 issue of the "Monetary Times" of Toronto.

QUEBEC (Province of).—BOND SALE.—A syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal was awarded on July 19 an issue of \$10,350,000 coupon (registerable as to principal) bonds as 4 1/2%, at a price of 96.31, a basis of about 4.49%. Public offering is being made at 97.75 to yield 4.40%. Bonds are dated Aug. 1 1933 and mature in 25 years. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in lawful money of Canada in the cities of Quebec, Montreal or Toronto, at the holder's option. A sinking fund sufficient to redeem the bonds at maturity will be established. Proceeds of the sale will be used to reimburse the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province for advances made to cover capital expenditures authorized under various Acts of the Legislature. Payment for the bonds was made by the bankers in Canadian funds. The Province had asked for tenders for the purchase of either \$10,350,000 25-year bonds to bear interest at 4 1/4 or 4 1/2%, or for the purchase of that amount of 4% notes, to be dated Aug. 1 1933 and mature in two years.

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—ADMINISTRATOR SUGGESTED FOR THE CITY.—Members of the city council of St. Boniface, Man., will have to resign from office and allow the appointment of a permanent administrator for a term of years, or face the alternative of carrying on business without any help from the bondholders of the bank, according to the report of W. R. Cottingham, Chairman of the Manitoba Municipal and Public Utility Board, presented to the council on June 28. The "Monetary Times" of Toronto of July 14 after noting the foregoing, also said:

"Facing the alternative would mean that when the tax levy is struck for the current year, all fixed charges would have to be included therein, and that would carry the rate to 117 mills on the dollar, or nearly double that of 1932.

"Mr. Cottingham and Mayor F. R. Dowse, who met representatives of the St. Boniface Bondholders Protective Association at Montreal two years ago, reported to members that they had urged on the bondholders the advisability of asking for an interim supervisor, in order to have the final say in all expenditures.

"The bondholders' committee, however, thought that the difficulties facing the city could only be relieved by replacement of the council by an administrator. They further recommended that the Manitoba Legislature should be asked to amend the city's charter to allow the appointment of two advisers to assist the administrator."

TORONTO, Ont.—LIST OF BIDS.—The following is an official list of the bids received at the sale on July 5 of \$4,886,000 4 1/2% coupon bonds, details of which appeared in V. 137, p. 356.

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Issues \$1,000,000—\$3,886,000, Rate Bid. Lists bidders like Wood, Gundy & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., The Dominion Securities Corp., etc.

* Accepted bids. WINNIPEG, Man.—PLAN BOND ISSUE.—The city plans to offer for sale soon an issue of \$550,000 5 1/2% poor relief bonds, to mature in 15 years.