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## Dividends

THE ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

New York, May 18, 1938.
A dividend of three per cent on the Preferred Stock of The Alabama Gireat Southern Railroad
Company has been declared payable June 28. 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31,1938 .

A dividend of six per cent. on the Ordinary to stockholders of record at the close of business | to stockholders |
| :--- |
| May 31, |

Vice-President and
The United Gas and Electric Corporation
One Exchange Place, JJersey[City. N. J. The Board of Directors of The United Gas and Electric Corporation has this day declared a divi die dent or Fity ty Conts (50cc,) sper share on the
 value, of said Corporation, payable June 7, 1938
to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 1, 1938. J. A. McKENNA, Treasurer.

The United Gas and One Exchange Place
Jersey City, New Jersey
The Board of Directors this day declared 19, percent ( $13 / 4 \%$ ) on the Preferred Stock of thers Corporation, payable June 15, 1938 to stock holders of record June 1, 1938.
J. A. McKENNA, Treasurer.

## Dividends


E. I. du Pont de Nemours \& Company
Wilmington, Delaware: May 16, 1938 The Board of Directors has declared this day a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the outstanding Debenture Stock and a dividend of $\$ 1.121 / 2 \mathrm{a}$
share on the outstanding Preferred Stock- $\$ 4.50$ Cumulative, both payable July 25, 1938. to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 8, 1938 ; also the second quarterly "interim" dividend for the year 1938 of 50c a share on the outstanding Common Stock, payable June 14 . 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of
business on May 23, 1938 .
W. F. RASKOB, Secretary

Newmont Mining Corporation
Dividend No. 39
A dividend of Fifty cents per share has been declared on the capital stock of Newmont
Mining Corporation, payable June 15, Mining Corporation, payable June 15, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 28, 1938
H. E. DODGE, Secretary.

## KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

120 Broadway, New York
A cash distribution of twenty-five 17, 1938. er share has today been declared by Kennecots Copper Corporation, payable on June 30th 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of usiness on June 3rd, 1938.
R. C. KLUGESCHEID,

For other dividends see pages iii

## Dividends

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
DIVIDEND
Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual
dividend of twenty-five cents ( 25 c .) per share and special disbursement of thirty-seven and onehalf cents ( $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.) per share, both in Canadian
currency, have been declared and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1938 in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the
1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of 1929 issue upon presentation a
Coupons No. 49 to any Branch of:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of May, 1938, Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on or before the 31st day of May, 1938 .
The transfer books will be closed 19th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1938 , inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period. Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada, a tax of $5 \%$ is imposed on all persons who are non-residents of Canada in respect of all dividends received from Canadian debtors,
and such tax must be withheld at the source. The above tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when
paying the dividend to or for the account of nonpaying the dividend to or for the account of non Ownership certificates will be required by the paying Bankers in respect of all dividend coupons
presented for payment by residents of Canada. presenkholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the $5 \%$ Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the
tax shown on their United States Federal income tax shown on their United States Federal income
tax return. If it is desired to claim such credit tax return. If it is desired to claim such credit require the receipt or certificate of the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax for such payment.
In order for the taxpayer to secure such proof from the Canadian Commissioner it is necessary for the United States stockholder to submit, at the time of cashing his dividend coupon, a
ownership certificate on Canadian form No. 601 Only in this way can the Canadian Commis sioner identify the withheld Canadian tax with the specific recipient of the dividend in order to
furnish the necessary individual receipt. If furniss the necessary individual receipt. If
Forms No. 601 are not available at local United
States bank, States banks, they can be secured by requesting
the same from the Company's office or at any the same from the Company's office or at any
branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
56 Church Street
Toronto. Ontario


OTIS
ELEVATOR COMPANY

Preferred Dividend No. 158 Common Dividend No. 122 A quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of $15 \phi$ per share on the no par value Common Stock have been declared, payable June 20, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 27, 1938.
Checks will be mailed.
C. A. Sanford, Treasurer

New Yotk, May 17, 1938.


The current quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on 55 Dividend Preferred Stock and a dividend of 25 cents a share on Common
Stock have been declared able June 30,1938 , to respective holders of record May 31, 1938. THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.
April 26, 1938 MORRIS, Treasurer $\begin{gathered}\text { Philadelphia, Pa. }\end{gathered}$

Magma Copper Company Dividend No. 63 A dividend of Thirty-Five cents pel his company, payable June 15, 1938 , o stockholders of record at the close of business May 28, 1938.
H. E. DODGE, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. A quarterly dividend of THIRTY-SEVEN and
ONE-HALF CENTS a share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable
July 1,1938 , to stockholders of record at the close July 1, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close
of business on June 15, 1938. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. H. J. OSBORN, Secretary.

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 In United states and Possessions, 11,00 per year, $\$ 9.00$ orr 6 months, in 10 . (except Spain), Asia, Austraila and Africa, $\$ 20.00$ per year. $\$ 11.50$ for 6 months. Transient dispiay rateslof exchange remittance per agate heo.sciontract and cara rates onts must be made in New York funds.

## The Financial Situation

IN THE political arena, as during the past week in the State of Pennsylvania; in the courts, as witness the Mackay Radio case decided by the Supreme Court on Monday last, and the various other Labor Board cases now on their way to the Supreme bench; in the public forum, as innumerable press, radio, and other discussions attest; and in private conversations, the American people now have before them a number of vital issues of far-reaching importance having to do with employer-employee relationships. At various times in the past, particularly during the political campaigns of recent years, some of these same issues have been aired at length, but upon such occasions the discussions tended to remain more or less in the abstract and were often disguised, as far as the average man was concerned, with thick masks of politics and prejudice. They again came to the fore when the National Labor Relations Act was placed upon the statute book, but at that time, too, it was for one reason or another impossible to gain the full attention of the rank and file. Much water has, however, run under the bridge meanwhile, and the depression with its unemployment and its endless bickering with labor which often has got out of hand, to say nothing of a long list of strange rulings by the National Labor Relations Board, have done a good deal to prepare the public mind for the issues that are now facing the country.

Many of these cases now in the courts, and others which may presently reach the courts, pose some basic questions which the American people cannot afford to leave to the courts alone. It is the function of the judiciary to interpret the law, not to appraise its merits. The courts may, indeed they must, when the matter is placed before them, determine whether any given act of an administrative body is in conformity with the law, and whether the law itself is in conformity with the Constitution, but it is none of their duty to pass judgment upon the wisdom of social or economic policies as set forth in statutes enacted by representatives of the people.

## Precisely!

Speaking before the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce on May 19, Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Corp., in reChairman of the National Steel Corp., in re-
ferring to the American ecnomic system, said at one point:
"We have been proud of this system; grateful for its benefits. To it we have given major credit for making the American living standard the highest on earth and in histroy; for making the work of the average man easier, safer and more comfortable; for constantly reducing the hours of labor and increasing real wages; for multiplying the comforts and conveniences which were uncomforts and conveniences which were un-
known yesterday and abound today; for making over a wilderness into the civilized world's wealthiest and most secure Nation in an exceedingly brief space as history measures time.
"We have attributed the success of this system to the fact that it permitted in the economic field the operation of that same basic principle of individual freedom on which the American Government was founded and on which, during most of its life, the American Government has operated. The main-spring of this system is trust-trust in the ability of Americans as individuals to govern their private affairs and as a people to govern their country. In other words, it is a belief in real democracy, When the United States is compared with any other country by all the standards of human wellbeing, this faith would seem well-justified.
"Yet I hardly need remind you that today this American system has been tried, found guilty and condemned. Spokesmen for the present Administration, in addresses to our people and even in radio messages to England, warn that the United States is in danger of moving into some form of totalitarian govern-ment-that our democracy is failing. All literature and history hold no greater irony. For if, indeed, there is such danger, where can responsibility lie save on the doorstep of this same Administration?"

Of irony there is an abundance in this situation, but other attributes are also obvious.
A qualified London observer some time ago, after surveying the achievements of American industry, had this to say:
"Responsible leadership which cannot translate such a bulging economy into assured prosperity is destitute of capacity. But pompous statesmen, looking over the estate, solemnly declare that the methods by which it was created are all wrong, ought to be abandoned, must be discarded, that the time has come to substitute political management for individual initiative and supervision.
"There is only one way to characterize that proposal-it is just damn foolishness."

These latter are responsible only to the people in the performance of their duties, and it is to the people themselves that we must in the final analysis look for wise control of the legislators of the land. The meaning and intent of a statute may be beyond cavil, it may be quite in conformity with the Constitution, and still be disturbingly unwise and productive of endless trouble and social cost. The time has come for the American people to give realistic thought to some of these labor questions of the day. That they now appear inclined to do so is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

## The Fundamentals

If, however, the public is to come to sound conclusions about these questions, it must center its attention upon fundamentals, not upon highly technical legal questions which may from time to time be presented to the courts, and it must not permit itself to be swayed by "slogans" wrought by politicians and others which often, in the words of the poet, "half reveal and half conceal the truth within." It.would be well for the layman not to trouble himself unduly with abstractions about "natural rights" or with the technical intricacies of "due process" and the like, but to remember that this is an intensely practical world in which we live, and that what we all desire is a system of industry and trade which will work, which will produce the goods and services upon which any reasonably comfortable existence depends and do so as cheaply and with as little waste motion as possible. We shall not go far astray if, when these various questions arise, we ask ourselves simply which, if any, of the contending theories would, if given effect, produce and distribute goods and services to each according to his productivity in the greatest abundance and regularity with a minimum of cost in labor, materials and time.

It is of course perfectly obvious that we cannot live completely undisciplined, unordered lives and have the economic blessings that self-discipline and ordered effort alone can bring. The thoughtful
observer has been obliged at times during the past few years to wonder whether some elements in the work-a-day world had not reached the point where they were unwilling to subject themselves to that measure of organized effort essential to efficient joint action. Certain recent developments among the local chapters or branches of the Committee for Industrial Organization, where such responsible and sensible leadership as there is among the membership has apparently been pushed aside in favor of mere trouble-makers, have tended to confirm such fears. But fortunately there are other indications that the undisciplined groups composing some of these unions are losing the sympathy of many who not long ago were much disposed to favor them. However this may be, it must be conceded by every student of current economics that under modern conditions large groups of men and women must work together under intelligent, trained, forceful direction if results desired are to be obtained.

## "Union Activities"

With these thoughts in mind we may now turn to some of the basic issues that have been definitely raised by recent events. One of these concerns what is termed discrimination by employers against individuals among wage earners because of "union activities." As thus simply and plausibly stated, this question has been one of public discussion for decades past, with public opinion steadily growing that no such discrimination should occur or be permitted. The National Labor Relations Act now makes such discrimination unlawful as far as the matter falls within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Several States have taken similar action. Many rather naive people have doubtless supposed that this issue had been definitely settled. Yet it is now perfectly clear that such is most decidedly not the case. Nor can it be without first defining what legitimate "union activities" are. There is no reason to doubt that the vast majority of the people of this country, as far as they have any particular interest in the matter, would condemn discrimination against any individual for mere membership in a union, or for ordinary routine activities in behalf of the union undertaken under reasonable conditions and restrictions. But in actual practice the matter turns out to be not so simple as this.

What if so-called "union activities" in some particular case consist of forcibly seizing the property of the employer and perhaps in inflicting serious damage upon that property? Suppose "union activities" consist in part of brutal assault upon individuals who desire to continue work, or even upon duly constituted officials of the employing corporation? What if they take the form of forcibly preventing regular employees from entering upon the premises of the employer unless union dues have been paid in full? Again, they may consist in instigating uprisings for which there is no good reason, or they may be undertaken and prosecuted during hours which the individual is supposed under contract of employment to give to his employer. Do we wish to require the employer under such circumstances as these to go meekly along keeping habitual criminals, persistent trouble-makers, and others who are in the habit of devoting more of their energy to unionism than to productive work on his payroll on a basis of full equality with others who attend to the duties in hand with energy and in good
faith? We are here raising no question of the meaning of any statute. We do ask what the framers of our Constitution would have thought of the questions at issue. We omit any references to "natural rights." We simply ask whether an industrial society which must pay such homage as this to organized groups of any sort can be expected in the nature of things to function with the smoothness, confidence, and effectiveness that are essential if we are to enjoy a more abundant life in the fullest possible measure. To ask the question is, we believe, to answer it, and we feel certain that the American people will not falter in reaching a similar conclusion once it fully understands the true inwardness of the situation.

## "Property Right in Jobs"

Take another question that recent rulings of the National Labor Relations Board have definitely raised, and which the latest decision of the Supreme Court does seem to have settled completely even in its legalistic aspects. Obscuring technicalities left aside, the issue may be expressed in this way: Are we to require an employer, whose working force has voluntarily and deliberately refused to continue work, to stand idly by for an indefinite period despite the fact that many other men are available to him for the positions scorned by his "striking" employees, or to fill such positions only temporarily with the reservation that if his former employees later decide to return to work the tenure of the newly employed staff of workers must come to an end in order that the men formerly at work in the plant may be "reinstated"? Do we think it wise to enforce such a general rule under the old cloak of discrimination against employees for union activities, or to enunciate some new rule of law vaguely couched in glowing terms about "property rights in jobs" and the like? Again the question is not one of what any law is, but of what our public policy ought to be in the name of effectively functioning industry. For our part, we do not believe that the realistic student of such questions would be willing to lay down any rule on the subject which must govern all cases regardless of circumstances.

It would of course not be particularly difficult to imagine circumstances under which it would be quite reasonable to ask that places be kept open for organized labor out on strike, but it is equally simple to cite instances actually arising of late where it* would be a fatal blunder to require it. What of a case, such as that recently presented to a Federal Court, in which the wage earners have deliberately violated a contract not to strike pending reasonable effort to reach an amicable agreement concerning any alleged grievance? What of a situation in which employees demand intolerably high wages, unbearably short hours, or burdensome conditions of work only to find that there are plenty of others ready and willing to take up the tools they lay down -and then belatedly conclude they had better go back to work? To give wage earners an indefinite tenure of employment in these and a dozen other circumstances which might be mentioned is of course virtually to deprive the employer of any opportunity to bargain about wages at all. Industry could not hope to function effectively in such circumstances.

Still another question presented concerns what is now termed the company-dominated union. There
is for the moment no need to enter into any discussion of the alleged abuses (often more apparent than real) of the so-called company union. The issue now presented is of a different order. The Labor Board seems to be strongly inclined to label any union not actively affiliated either with the American Federation of Labor or the Committee for Industrial Organization a "company union," and accordingly place it beyond the pale. The terms of the National Labor Relations Act itself go to great extremes in divorcing unions from employer influence. The question now is whether we are not greatly overdoing the matter. Certainly there is no warrant for a governmental policy which is apparently directed at gratuitous support of certain existing labor organizations. The matter in its present stage seems to be more a question of administration than of the terms of the law itself, but the public would be well advised to take the more fundamental question involved carefuly under consideration and make certain that it is not permitting a condition to develop, whether by reason of statutory law or by administrative procedure, which can result only in making a bad situation worse.
Then there are many practical problems arising out of internal conflict within the ranks of labor itself. As an example of one type of such difficulties, take the case of the employer with a working force which is for the most part relatively unskilled and organized under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization, but which has one or more important departments where highly skilled technicians long organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are employed. The Washington Government, long quite dazzled by the idea of majority rule, has repeatedly shown itself strongly disposed to insist that representatives chosen by a majority of the employees of any given establishment constitute the bargaining agency for all employees. It is easy to understand the dififculties that may arise, and do arise, under such a procedure in cases of the kind just cited. Are we to insist upon, or even to permit, a system of "collective bargaining" which exposes the employer to the hazards and expense of a further extension of the older form of jurisdictional disputes? Had we not better ask what the costs of such a policy are likely to be, and inquire as to the reality of any substantial benefits to any group in the population?
There are of course many other specific questions raised, some of them of vital importance to the smooth functioning of industry. There is, for example, the current policy, whether reasonably to be inferred from the terms of existing law or not, of permitting labor not only to condemn but to harass employers in almost every conceivable way, lawful or otherwise, and at the same time denying the employer the right even to explain to his workmen the inevitable result of what is going on, or to warn them of the danger of following false leaders. Few will, of course, fail also to question the wisdom of having any such body as the Labor Board injecting itself into situations with the repeated result of stirring up further antagonism between employers and employees. Not a few, we feel sure, will doubt the wisdom, for purely practical reasons if for no other, of the whole idea of a national government firmly set upon the task of promoting labor union-
ism. Let us not forget that it is one thing to take what reasonable steps are necessary (if any are) to place the wage-earner as bargainer upon an equal footing with the employer, and it is quite a different matter for the government itself virtually to take over the duties of the union organizer and trouble maker.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

CREDIT developments this week are strictly in line with the expectations aroused by the new credit policy. The banking statistics for the week ended May 18 show that funds were being disbursed rapidly from the swollen general account of the Treasury with the 12 Federal Reserve banks. Such funds found their way with corresponding rapidity into member bank reserve balances, although such balances already are far in excess of requirements. The excess reserves were estimated at $\$ 2,560,000,000$ as of May 18, an increase for the weekly period of $\$ 80,000,000$. The existence of this tremendous reservoir of idle credit potentials is a danger, but it is clearly of no immediate effect, in so far as business and speculative loans are concerned. Statements of the weekly reporting member banks reflect a steady downward drift of loans. Even the securities portfolios of the member banks are dropping now, owing in part to the retirement from the market of $\$ 50,000,000$ Treasury discount bills weekly. All currency in circulation advanced $\$ 6,000,000$ for the weekly period, which is a nominal change. Gold stocks of the country gained another $\$ 12,000,000$, to a further high record of $\$ 12,892,000,000$, this move contrasting with a known outflow of funds to Europe, which apparently is being adjusted through the stabilization fund.
The Treasury again refrained from deposits of gold certificates with the regional banks, to reimburse itself for the acknowledged gold additions, and the certificate holdings of the 12 banks fell $\$ 996,000$ to $\$ 10,639,916,000$. "Other cash" declined sharply and was chiefly instrumental in occasioning a reduction of total reserves by $\$ 13,760,000$ to $\$ 11$, $063,108,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation decreased $\$ 8,824,000$ to $\$ 4,123,513,000$. Total deposits with the 12 regional banks dipped $\$ 3$,277,000 to $\$ 9,288,491,000$, with the account variations consisting of a gain in member bank reserve balances by $\$ 61,771,000$ to $\$ 7,622,253,000$; a drop in the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 77,737,000$ to $\$ 1,283,396,000$; an increase of foreign bank deposits by $\$ 3,701,000$ to $\$ 137,609,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 8,988,000$ to $\$ 245,233,000$. The reserve ratio remained unchanged at $82.5 \%$. Industrial advances by the regional banks showed an increase during the weekly period of $\$ 478,000$ to $\$ 16$,899,000 , and commitments to make such advances were higher by $\$ 444,000$ at $\$ 13,144,000$. Discounts by the regional banks fell $\$ 330,000$ to $\$ 7,835,000$. Open market holdings of bankers' bills dipped $\$ 16,000$ to $\$ 534,000$, while holdings of Treasury securities were unchanged in character and in total at $\$ 2,564,015,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

ACTIVITY on the New York stock market was at a low ebb this week, and price changes were small in almost all groups. The lack of business improvement, and the apparent insistence of the

Administration upon continuance of some of the worst features of the New Deal, are provoking a quite understandable aloofness to securities. All indications point to an exceedingly quiet summer, in which political problems are likely to overshadow the immediate course of trade. Nor was the foreign situation encouraging this week, since the differences between the French and Italian Governments may well endanger the progress made by Great Britain toward greater amity. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was consistently less than 200,000 shares in the full sessions of the week now ending. The price trend was occasionally upward and occasionally downward, with net variations of no great significance. There were, however, more small losses than gains, owing to special developments of interest to certain groups of security owners.

One moderately comforting item of the week was the reaffirmation by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. of existing steel prices for the third quarter of this year. Steel buying has been restrained of late by the expectation in some quarters of price reductions, and the placement of orders doubtless will be stimulated modestly by the development. In the utilities field a little encouragement developed, owing to acceptance by National Power \& Light Co. of a joint offer by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the City of Knoxville to purchase the local utility of the community at a slightly better price than first had been mentioned. This, however, is only a slight move toward reason in the otherwise unreasonable utility program of the New Deal. The railroad situation was discussed at great length, but no progress was made. Perhaps the most encouraging item of the week was a political trend in Pennsylvania primaries against the Administration and the labor leaders that give such fullsome support to Mr. Roosevelt.

In the listed bond market, high grade securities that move chiefly on money market influences were well maintained. United States Government securities and the best-rated utility, railroad and industrial bonds held to former figures. The more speculative secondary railroad liens drifted lower in nearly all sessions. Local traction bonds were sharply higher early in the week, in continuance of the trend induced by fresh moves toward unification of New York City transit systems, but a degree of profit-taking developed thereafter. International Telephone \& Telegraph Co. bonds were a bright spot in the market. Developments in the commodity markets were not favorable. The price of copper was reduced a full cent on Thursday, which affected base metal shares adversely. Grains and other agricultural commodities followed uncertain tendencies, with net changes for the week small. The foreign exchange markets reflected nervousness regarding the Belgian unit, and the dollar was under spasmodic pressure, with indications pointing to an outflow of funds from the United States to Europe of about $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 2,000,000$ daily.

On the New York Stock Exchange 31 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 12 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 18 stocks touched new high levels and 26 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 233,220 shares; on Monday they were 395,020 shares; on Tuesday, 414,360 shares; on Wednesday, 398,350 shares; on Thursday, 490,960 shares, and on Friday, 349,500 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 42,325 shares; on Monday, 84,905 shares; on Tuesday, 92,675 shares; on Wednesday, 84,835 shares; on Thursday, 90,555 shares, and on Friday, 93,190 shares.

The stock market this week experienced another period of inactivity, accompanied by a rather small volume of sales for each session. On Saturday last price movements were narrow and mostly irregular at the close. Extreme dulness featured trading in the stock market on Monday, with sales volume the smallest for any full session of the present month. Late trading found the steel, chemical, metal, electrical equipment, and some utility shares, lower. In a few instances leading issues lost from one to more than two points in the downward movement. The Supreme Court's decision in the Mackay radio case proved to be favorable to the National Labor Relations Board, and that in itself was a deterrent to higher prices. Recovery of a sort took place in the closing hour on Tuesday, notwithstanding the rather limited activity throughout the session and the sparseness of any news of an encouraging nature relative to trade and industry. Light trading prevailed again on Wednesday; however, the day's results pointed to a slightly higher trend. The outcome of the Pennsylvania primaries indicated a change toward conservatism and afforded traders some cheer in a dull and uninteresting session. Without apparent cause, equities on Thursday altered their upward course and sought lower levels. Declines for the session ranged up to two points, this being particularly true of the copper stocks. As a result of a cut in the price of copper abroad, traders here anticipated in advance a reduction in the domestic price of this commodity. Stocks opened the period in an uncertain manner, and from then on continued to lose ground up to the close of the market. Yesterday stocks opened with fractional losses, the metal shares being in the vanguard. Efforts toward recovery were made later in the day, but prices, despite some improvement, closed irregularly lower. General Electric closed yesterday at $347 / 8$ against $353 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $245 / 8$ against $251 / 2$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $63 / 4$ against 7; Public Service of N. J. at $291 / 2$ against $311 / 2$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $763 / 4$ against $791 / 8$; International Harvester at $521 / 2$ against $565 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $\check{5} 55 / 8$ against $573 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $311 / 4$ against $321 / 4$; Woolworth at $441 / 4$ against $431 / 2$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1291 / 8$ against $1311 / 2$. Western Union closed yesterday at $211 / 8$ against 22 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 148 against 149 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1003 / 4$ against $1013 / 4$; National Cash Register at $171 / 2$ against 18 ; International Nickel at $451 / 2$ against $463 / 4$; National Dairy Products at $131 / 8$ against $133 / 8$; National Biscuit at $213 / 4$ against $221 / 2$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $307 / 8$ against 31 ; Continental Can at $393 / 8$ against $393 / 8$; Eastman Kodak at $1545 / 8$ against 156; Standard Brands at $73 / 8$ against $71 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $763 / 4$ against $777 / 8$; Lorillard at 16 against $161 / 4$; Canada Dry at 17
against $167 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $165 / 8$ against $171 / 4$, and National Distillers at $193 / 4$ against $203 / 8$.

The steel shares made further declines the present week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $441 / 4$ against $447 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 66 bid against 68; Bethlehem Steel at $463 / 4$ against $47 \% / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $301 / 2$ against $311 / 4$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $31 / 4$ bid against $31 / 2$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $293 / 8$ against $303 / 8$; Chrysler at $425 / 8$ against $431 / 2$, and Hupp Motors at $3 / 4$ against $3 / 4$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $171 / 2$ against $181 / 2$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $263 / 4$ against $275 / 8$, and B. F. Goodrich at 13 against $141 / 8$. The railroad shares dropped to lower levels this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $151 / 2$ against $165 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 26 against $293 / 8$; New York Central at $121 / 4$ against $131 / 4$; Union Pacific at 61 against 66 ; Southern Pacific at $111 / 2$ against $131 / 8$; Southern Railway at $73 / 8$ against $81 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $81 / 8$ against $87 / 8$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $465 / 8$ aganist $487 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $121 / 2$ against 13, and Atlantic Refining at $201 / 4$ against $217 / 8$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $251 / 2$ against $281 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $351 / 2$ against $373 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at $213 / 8$ against $231 / 2$.
Trade and industrial reports suggested little more this week than a continuance of the economic stagnation. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $30.7 \%$ of capacity against $30.4 \%$ last week, $32.4 \%$ a month ago, and $90.0 \%$ a year ago. Production of electric energy for the week ended May 14 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute at $1,967,613,000$ kilowatt hours against 1,939 ,100,000 in the previous week and $2,194,620,000$ in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to May 14 are reported by the Association of American Railroads at 541,813 cars. This was an increase of 5,673 cars over the preceding week, but a drop of 227,747 cars from the total for the similar week of 1937.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $783 / 8$ c. as against $817 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $575 / 8$ c. against $581 / 2$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $291 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $291 / 4$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.53 c . as against 8.76 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 11.33 c . as against 12.02 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 9 c . as against 10c. the close on Friday of last week. Announcement of the 1c. reduction in the price of the domestic metal was made late on Thursday of this week, and represents the lowest level for the year and compares with a high of about 17 c . made in April of last year.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 183/4 pence per ounce as against 18 11/16 pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New

York closed yesterday at $423 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.967 / 8$ as against $\$ 4.977 / 16$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.793 / 4$ c. as against 2.80 c. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

DEPRESSED conditions were the rule this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers. The main trend at London, Paris and Berlin was downward, and occasional rallies offset the tendency only a little. Diplomatic developments were the main factor in determining the liquidation, but there also was further uncertainty about monetary moves. It was evident early in the week that the French and Italian treaty conversations had struck a snag, and the rumors that followed were so black in Paris that nine Bourse operators were arrested Wednesday, and charged with "attacks against the credit of the State." This event more than offset the beneficial effects of immediate oversubscription to a French Government armaments loan of $5,000,000,000$ francs at $5 \%$, announced Monday at 98 for a thirty-year maturity, with special inducements such as high callable prices and holder-options of redemption every three years at par. The British market was affected adversely by the spreading unsettlement in French circles, and even the well-insulated German Boerse moved lower. Currency uncertainty was occasioned mainly by a continued outflow of funds from Belgium, which increased apprehensions of another devaluation move. French funds continued to move back to that country, at least until the early part of this week.

The London Stock Exchange reflected a generally soft tone in the initial trading of the week. Giltedged issues moved slowly downward, and a more emphatic trend in the same direction developed among industrial stocks. Gold-mining shares were fairly firm, but other mining and commodity issues receded. In the international group, Anglo-American favorites were steady, while other issues declined. Another session of declining levels was reported Tuesday, with business on a small scale. Gilt-edged issues and industrial stocks suffered from further liquidation. Currency fears brought new support to gold-mining securities, while other commodity issues again receded. The entire international group was dull and lower. The London market was a little more cheerful on Wednesday, partly because of better reports from New York. Gilt-edged issues and industrial stocks were steady to firm, and mining securities were better all round. Anglo-American favorites led the international group to higher figures. Movements on Thursday were small, with concern over European diplomatic developments apparent on all sides. Giltedged issues were in modest demand, while industrial and mining shares showed only small movements in either direction. Anglo-American favorites were slightly better. Slow declines were the rule in a quiet session at London, yesterday. Diplomatic uncertainties and week-end influences kept the session dull.

Dealings on the Paris Bourse were overshadowed, Monday, by the opening of books for the new defense loan of $5,000,000,000$ franes, which was com-
pletely subscribed by noontime. The speech by Premier Mussolini more thna offset the good effects of the loan incident, and prices moved irregularly lower. Rentes fell only a little, but larger losses appeared in French equities. Unfortunate rumors depressed the French market on Tuesday, and sharp losses were registered in rentes and all French equities. Losses in rentes were especially severe, ranging to 3.70 francs. International securities likewise receded in the general liquidating movement. After an uncertain start, Wednesday, levels improved somewhat on the Bourse, for the arrest of nine operators dampened any tendency toward undue selling. At the close, most figures again reflected small losses for the day, but initial trading in the new defense loan at a premium over the offering figure proved heartening. The tone remained bearish on Thursday, as the necessity for official assurances as to French defenses was not construed favorably, marketwise. Rentes resumed the decline, and French equities of all descriptions joined in the trend. Rentes stiffened slightly yesterday, and a few equities joined in the gains. The Bourse was inactive.

Little activity was reported on the Berlin Boerse, Monday, and prices drifted slowly lower in the dull session. Leading issues closed a point or two lower, while fixed-income issues held to previous figures. Another slow decline developed on Tuesday, with the selling attributed to Jewish emigrants, although the delicate international position plainly deserved most of the responsibility. The losses were modified by a rally at the end, which left quotations only slightly lower for the day. Movements on Wednesday were irregular, with losses more numerous than gains. One or two sizable advances also were recorded, however, and a degree of optimism resulted. Hardly any business was done on the Boerse, Thursday, and the modest downward drift was resumed in most stocks. But a few specialties were active and higher. In another dull period, yesterday, prices changed only nominally.

## European Diplomacy

DIFFICULTIES of all sorts cropped up again this week in the European diplomatic sphere, making it unlikely that there wil be swift progress toward the series of bilateral accords expected to follow the Anglo-Italian agreement. Even the pact between Britain and Italy appears at the moment to be endangered, for effectiveness depends upon a settlement of the Spanish issue, and that question has been clouded by irritations between France and Italy. Negotiations for a treaty between the two Latin States proceeded in a chilly atmosphere, with rumors current a good part of the week that they are about to be suspended entirely. The Russian Government is said to have taken a hand in the situation by hinting to France that the Moscow-Paris accord might be terminated if the French Government capitulates on the question of Spain. A highly surprising development was the sudden appearance in London, late last week, of Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader in Czechoslovakia. Herr Henlein consulted with a number of British Ministers and political leaders, and when he left last Saturday the impression prevailed in London that the demands of the German minority in Czechoslovakia may possibly be satisfied more easily than had been thought likely. Just what these various incidents
and rumors portend is far from clear, but there have been a few occurrences that provide cause for anxiety, however much they may be discounted.
Premier Benito Mussolini made a speech at Genoa, last Saturday, which must be regarded as highly important, since it was the first reference from the fascist side since the Rome conversations between the German and Italian dictators ended. With American and other criticisms of totalitarian States plainly in mind, and in utter forgetfulness of the scathing denunciations of democracy common in his own speeches, Signor Mussolini emphasized the readiness of the fascist regimes to stand together against any aggression by the great democracies. Even Il Duce admitted, however, that there is no likelihood of Britain, France and the United States engaging in a doctrinal war. He defended the inaction of his Government on the occasion of the German march into Austria, and left with his hearers the impression that the Rome-Berlin axis was strengthened almost to the point of an out-and-out military alliance in the recent conversations. Perhaps of greatest significance in the address was the disclosure that the Franco-Italian conversations for a new treaty were progressing slowly, at best. Premier Mussolini remarked that Italy and France "are on opposite sides of the barricades," so far as Spain is concerned. He expressed dubiety regarding an ultimate agreement comparable to the LondonRome treaty.
The speech was hardly calculated to further the conversations between French and Italian diplomats, and it soon became clear that it came close to breaking up the talks entirely. A good deal of apprehension and displeasure resulted at Paris, and the French diplomatic representative was instructed to convey French "surprise" over the pronouncement. The problem was made more difficult still on Wednesday, when it appeared that the Russian Ambassador to Paris, Jacob Suritz, had hinted to the French Government that the Russian attitude might be profoundly affected by any French agreement which would assure a victory for the fascists in Spain. If shipments of Russian arms to loyalist Spain are rendered impossible, Moscow might withdraw all support from the democratic coalition in Europe, the Russians are reported to have intimated. In this confusing situation rumors of all sorts soon were circulating in France, and Premier Edouard Daladier found it advisable on Thursday to issue a general statement that France is capable of defending her frontiers without aid from others. He made it plain that France remains ready to negotiate settlements on a reciprocal basis with other countries. In London these developments caused serious concern, since they mean delay in the implementation of the treaty with Italy, and possibly a worsening of the entire political atmosphere in Europe.

## League Council

$A^{F}$FTER a week of discussions, the 101st session of the League of Nations Council ended last Saturday with the exceedingly modest accomplishment of an encouraging word for struggling China. Through the joint endeavors of the British and French spokesmen, the Council had been induced to free member States to take whatever action they pleased with respect to recognition of the Italian
conquest of Ethiopia, and efforts by the Spanish Government's representative to gain a hearing on intervention were effectively squelched. In the final deliberations, however, a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy for China in her struggle against the Japanese invader, and offering moral support. Chinese charges that the Japanese are using poison gases brought forth a Council declaration condemning this method of warfare. The Chinese delegate insisted that his country wanted material aid and transport facilities, and he was said to have received private assurances of more substantial help, but in the open session no commitments were made. As the session neared its end the Council voted favorably on the Swiss plea for freedom from any sanctions obligations the League may vote hereafter. The Chilean spokesman voiced dissatisfaction over the lack of progress toward reform of the Covenant, and announced the resignation of his country from the League.

## Spanish Civil War

INTERNATIONAL reflections of the Spanish civil war overshadowed the actual fighting between the loyalists and insurgents, this week. In Washington the question of altering our neutrality stand was decided negatively by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, late last week. Mr. Hull requested a Senate Committee to consider all the broad aspects of neutrality law revisions, which means that the matter will go over to the next session of Congress. In Europe the question of intervention in Spain chilled relations between Rome and Paris, and endangered the negotiations for a treaty. Premier Mussolini insisted upon his desire for a fascist victory in Spain, and Russia was reported equally determined to keep on supplying arms to the loyalists. The fighting within Spain, meanwhile, continued to favor the insurgent forces of General Francisco Franco. The insurgent drive was continued on a line from Teruel to the Mediterranean, with attacks by infantry, artillery and aircraft well coordinated. Entrenched loyalist forces slowed the advance by their determined resistance, but did not halt it altogether. After some extensive losses on Wednesday, the government troops rallied and retook three small towns the following day. The course of the war, however, plainly reflects the superiority of arms and mechanical equipment which General Franco owes to his German and Italian allies.

## Suchow Falls

MONTHS of fighting and repeated attempts finally gained for the Japanese invaders of China possession of the railway junction point of Suchow, on the east-west Lunghai railway and the north-south Tientsin-Pukow line, Thursday. The struggle in China doubtless will enter a new phase with this occurrence, and possibly a more difficult one still for the Japanese. The aggressors now face again the question of extending their already overlong lines of communication and attempting a deeper plunge into the interior of an increasingly martial enemy country. Since the Chinese clearly are in no mood to capitulate, following their dogged resistance north of Suchow and the victories they achieved at times, it will plainly be necessary for the Japanese militarists to continue the costly struggle on terms that are becoming ever more ad-
vantageous for the defenders. The alternative of settling down to consolidation of the currently captured areas would involve a tremendous loss of "face," and assumption of the offensive by the Chinese. Guerrilla warfare is being waged ever more skilfully and devastatingly by the Chinese, which makes the Japanese problem a difficult one, no matter what the next move may involve.
It was apparent at the start of this week that the highly mechanized forces of the invaders would take Suchow before long. The Chinese put up a stern resistance, but spears are no match for tanks and airplane bombs. A small mobile Japanese column was reported last Sunday to have cut the Lunghai railway west of Suchow, and the Chinese thereupon started to withdraw their huge armies from the region, leaving strong detachments behind to fight a rear guard action. The civilian residents of Suchow joined in the movement westward, and as the Japanese entered the city it roared in flames. Shanghai dispatches indicate that the "scorchedearth" policy of the Chinese was responsible for the burning of the town. For the Japanese the victory is an important one, since it means the linking of the two great areas in northern and central China taken in the drives that started, respectively, from Peiping and Shanghai. The war is an exceedingly expensive one, however, and the Japanese economy is suffering severely from the strain.

## British Cabinet

SEVERAL important Cabinet changes were announced in London, Monday, by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The most significant move was the resignation as Air Secretary of Viscount Swinton, and his replacement by Sir Kingsley Wood. There has been much criticism in England of the relatively slow upbuilding of the British air force under the current armament program, with Germany usually regarded as having an air force two to three times as strong. The British mission investigating Canadian and American aircraft purchase possibilities is one indication of the trend. In a Commons debate on air armaments, last week, the government did not acquit itself especially well, and the Air Ministry change now announced is regarded as a reflection of the situation. Another move of some importance resulted from the resignation of William G. A. Ormsby-Gore as Colonial Secretary, owing to his entry into the House of Lords as Baron Harlech. Malcolm MacDonald, son of the former Prime Minister, was shifted to that office from the post of Dominions Secretary, which, in turn, was filled by Lord Stanley. Walter E. Elliot was shifted to the Health Ministry from the Secretaryship for Scotland, and the latter office went to Lieutenent-Colonel John Colville. The new appointees to the Cabinet are Conservatives.

## Belgian Crisis

BELGIUM experienced a Cabinet crisis over the last week-end which is somewhat reminiscent of the numerous French crises, since its origin was clearly discernible in that mixture of budgetary difficulties and social legislation which keeps France on the thin edge of uncertainty. The resemblance of the Belgian and French troubles to those of our own New Deal needs no emphasis. The coalition Cabinet at Brussels headed by Premier

Paul Emile Janson resigned on May 13 when Catholic Ministers insisted on drastic curtailment of expenditures and socialist spokesmen called for additional taxation to meet the mounting costs of the Belgian New Deal. Paul Spaak, who held the Foreign Affairs post under M. Janson, was asked to form a new regime, and this task he accomplished expeditiously. Although he is a leader of the socialist party in Belgium, Premier Spaak formed another coalition government, consisting of four socialists, four Catholics, two liberals and one non-party Minister. He promised the country budgetary sanity, and on this basis received a vote of confidence in Parliament on Wednesday. In the meanwhile, however, a huge outflow of capital from Belgium took place, largely because the French devaluation introduced fears that a similar move might develop in the smaller country, which is closely knit to France. Defense of the Belga resulted in large losses of gold, which appear to be continuing. In these circumstances it remains questionable whether the Cabinet can long survive and the international value of the Belga maintained at current levels.

## Hungary

$\mathrm{H}^{+}$UNGARY is one of the small European States now standing in the way of the German march eastward, and political developments in that country now have unusual interest. In a rapid Cabinet change, late last week, the Council of Ministers headed by Koloman Daranyi was succeeded by another under the leadership of Bela Imredy, who held the Commerce post in the resigned regime. The change in government generally was attributed to quarrels about the strong tendency in Hungary toward German Nazi ideas and methods. Dr. Daranyi was regarded as rather friendly toward the Nazis, and it is significant that the Hungarian Parliament passed a "Jewish bill" limiting the ratio of Jews employable in any profession to $20 \%$, just before he resigned. The new Ministry is considered to be less enthusiastic about Nazi ideas, but the difference is not readily discernible, since Premier Imredy informed the Parliament in Budapest, last Saturday, that he would continue the policy of cultivating cordial relations with Italy and with the powerful German neighbor that Hungary acquired through Chancellor Hitler's annexation of Austria. Hungary's geographical position, on the other hand, may make such declarations expedient and even necessary. Premier Imredy is expected to take a determined stand against the extension of Nazism within Hungary, even though such an attitude may incline Nazi extremists to form a movement and a party that may prove quite troublesome in months to come. The Cabinet change was followed by a sharp increase of quotations for securities on the Budapest Bourse.

## Mexican Expropriation

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{M}}$NTERNATIONAL complications of a pronounced order are developing from the recent Mexican expropriation of foreign-owned oil properties, and from the quarter-century default on all external obligations of the Mexican Government. The problem has been aggravated especially by an interchange of notes between London and Mexico City, which led to a severance of Anglo-Mexican diplomatic relations, at the instance of the Cardenas
regime. This occurrence can hardly be said to redound to the credit of the Mexican Government, for the published communications indicate only that Great Britain made a mild attempt to protect the interests of its nationals. Mexico took a rather high-handed stand in the matter, in obvious reliance upon the United States policy of the Good Neighbor and the complete freedom of Latin American States from European intervention. The developments throw into high relief some of the glaring deficiencies of the Good Neighbor policy, as practiced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In his pre-occupation with trade improvement, Mr. Hull neglected altogether the problems of existing international indebtedness and the many defaults on such debts common among Latin American States. But the Mexican expropriations brought that question into prominence, and in deference to British interests Mr. Hull now appears to be faced with a choice between defense of creditor interests in general and a continuance of his easy-going acceptance of Latin American ideas that debts do not have to be paid unless governmental demands are made for payment.
As it now stands the problem is confused to an extraordinary degree. Mexico City reports this week suggest that strenuous internal opposition to President Lazaro Cardenas is developing, quite apart from any external policies of the present regime. The war lord of the State of San Luis Potosi, General Saturnino Cedillo, made it clear that he does not care to accept orders from President Cardenas, and rumors of a revolt were current early this week. With the personal courage for which he is renowned, Senor Lazaro Cardenas journeyed to San Luis Potosi on Wednesday, and thus attempted to dispel the reports of dissension. The gesture shows promise, moreover, since General Saturnino Cedillo remained quietly at his ranch. This Mexican interlude may retard a show-down on the problem of the Mexican attitude toward foreign interests, but cannot delay it indefnitely. Whenever the decision is made it will prove of importance not only as to Mexican debts and obligations, but also to those of many other Latin American States which have shown an amazing disregard of their financial pledges in recent years. It is that aspect of the matter which the State Department should take into consideration, as well as the immediate question of the Good Neighbor policy, for it is clear that the Latin American views on dollar debts will be determined in large part by the Washington stand.
The Anglo-Mexican diplomatic break was occasioned, specifically, by British insistence upon discharge by Mexico of obligations voluntarily entered upon in settlement of claims arising from revolutionary developments. A British note was presented May 11, in which attention was called to delay in effecting a payment of about 370,000 Mexican pesos, notwithstanding prompt settlement of similar claims presented by the United States Government. This communication, published late last week, also called attention to the heavy Mexican internal and external debt, and the protracted default on such debts. It was noted that British landholders received no effective compensation for lands expropriated, and the propriety of the recent Mexican expropriation of oil properties was questioned, on this ground. In view of the Mexican failure to
discharge existing indebtedness, the British Government held unjustified the oil expropriation, which can only be validated in a diplomatic sense by full and adequate compensation. The Mexican Government promptly countered by announcing that diplomatic relations with Great Britain had been severed. A check for 361,737 pesos was handed the British representative, in payment of the deferred obligation, and a tart reminder added that Great Britain lacks any right to criticize the internal affairs of Mexico. A satiric touch that could hardly have been welcome to London was introduced by a comment by Mexico that "even the most powerful States and those that have abundant resources cannot boast that they are up to date in the payment of all their pecuniary obligations." This reference to the British default on war debt obligations is, however, not pertinent to a consideration of the Mexican expropriation and external debt problems. The State Department in Washington found the matter too delicate for open discussion this week.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Rate in } \\ \text { Effect } \end{array}\right\|$ $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Effect } \\ \text { May } 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prea } \\ \text { prous } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Coun | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Rate in } \\ \text { Effect } \\ \text { Hfoup } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Estabutshed }}$ Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pree } \\ & \text { viours } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argenti | $33 / 2$ | Mar. 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Batavia |  | July 11 May 101 | $41 / 2$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Ind }}$ | 3 3 3 |  |  |
| Bulgaria |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy | 43/2 | May 181936 |  |
| Canad | ${ }_{4}^{21 / 2}$ | Mar. 111 | $4{ }^{1 / 2}$ | Jap | 3.29 | Apr. 61 | 3.65 |
| Iom | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Jugosla |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb. }} \mathrm{Jan}$. | ${ }_{61}^{4}$ |
| Czechos | 3 |  |  | Lithuan | 53 | July 11 |  |
| $\mathrm{Danzlg}^{\text {a }}$ | 4 | an. 2193 | 5 | Norwa |  | - | ${ }_{4}^{4 / 2}$ |
| Denmar | 4 | Oct. 1919 | 33 | Poland | 42/2 | Dec. 17 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {England }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | Junee 301932 Sept. 251934 | 53 | Portugal:- | 43 | Aug. | ${ }_{8}{ }^{1 / 2}$ |
| F:nland | 4 | Dec. 41934 | 4/2 | South Atrica | 3 $31 / 2$ | Dec. |  |
|  | $2^{3 / 2}$ | May |  |  |  | Juy 10 | 51/2 |
|  |  | Sept. 30 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | witzer | 21/3 | Dec. 1 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Greece }}$ Polland | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jec. }}{ }_{\text {Jan. }}{ }_{\text {2 }}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | witzerl | 13/2 | Nov. 251936 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $9-16 \%$, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $9-16 \%$ for three-months' bills, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $3 \%$, and in Switzerland at 1\%.

## Bank of England Statement

T${ }^{\top}$ HE statement for the week ended May 18 shows a further contraction of $£ 3,599,000$ in note circulation, bringing the total decrease in the past two weeks to $£ 11,942,000$. To a large extent the reduction is attributable to French dehoarding. Notes in circulation now aggregate $£ 478,591,000$, $£ 2,842,000$ less than on the same date in 1937, when $£ 481,432,794$ of notes was outstanding. This is the first weekly report since April 18, 1934, that shows circulation to be smaller than a year earlier.

Bullion holdings in the week ended May 18 declined $£ 32,630$ and the gain in reserves, therefore amounted to $£ 3,566,000$. Public deposits fell off $£ 8,094,000$ and other deposits increased $£ 5,741,811$. The latter consists of bankers' accounts, which rose $£ 5,231,364$, following a sharp decline the week before, and other accounts, which rose $£ 510,447$. The reserve proportion is now $30.7 \%$, compared with $28.1 \%$ last week and $26.4 \%$ a year ago. Loans on Government securities fell off $£ 7,125,000$ and
those on other securities increased $£ 1,492,686$. Of the latter amount $£ 152,729$ was an addition to discounts and advances, and $£ 1,339,957$ to securities. The Bank rate remains $2 \%$. Below we show a comparison of the different items for several years: BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 18, \\ 1938, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May }_{1937} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 20 . \\ 1936 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 22, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 23, \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{478,591,000}$ | $\stackrel{¢}{4}$ | 423,130,096 | 387,609,761 | 379,641,479 |
| Public deposits | 28,501,000 | 19,193,680 | 21,027,714 | 14,356,763 | 13,365,237 |
| Other deposits | 129,144,148 | 135,010,860 | 116,845,802 | 136,351,773 | 133,662,234 |
| Bankers' accounts | 93,175,094 | 97.430.988 | 80,081,502 | 100,781,913 | 98,170,466 |
| Other accounts | 35,969,054 | 37.579,872 | 36,764.300 | 35,569,860 | 35,491,768 |
| Govt securiti | 98,346,164 | 103,272,534 | 91,173,310 | 85,486,044 | 76,549,807 |
| Other securities. | 28,504,455 | 27,990,549 | 21,396.495 | 17,206.328 | 15,768.444 |
| Disct. \& advances | 7,754,546 | 6,571,049 | 7,142,831 | 5,368,264 | 5,256,906 |
| Securities | 20,749,909 | 21,419,500 | 14.253,664 | 11,838,064 | 10,511,538 |
| Reserve notes \& coin | 48,547,000 | 40,715,844 | 43,058,398 | 65,794.569 | 72,488.567 |
| Coin and bullion. | 327,140,336 | 322,148,638 | 206,188,494 | 193,404,330 | 192,130,046 |
| Proportion of reserve to | 30.7\% | . $40 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Bank rate..... | 2\% | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |  |  |

## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended May 12 showed a further expansion in note circulation of $917,000,000$ francs, which brought the total up to a new record high of $99,876,807,680$ francs. A year ago circulation aggregated $85,966,885,000$ francs and the year before $83,535,125,610$ francs. French commercial bills discounted, advances against securities, and creditor current accounts recorded decreases of $725,000,000$ francs, $246,000,000$ francs, and $2,958,-$ 000,000 francs, respectively. The Bank's gold holdings showed a slight increase, the total of which is now $55,807,455,329$ francs, compared with $57,-$ $358,927,235$ francs last year and $57,515,500,7.78$ francs the previous year. Credit balances abroad rose $13,000,000$ francs, while the items of bills bought abroad and temporary advances to State remain unchanged. The reserve ratio stands at $46.30 \%$, compared with $55.52 \%$ a year ago and $62.35 \%$ two years ago. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:
bank of france's comparative statement


## Bank of Germany Statement

T${ }^{7}$ HE statement for the second quarter of May showed a loss in note circulation of $56,000,000$ marks, which brought the total down to $5,803,600,000$ marks. Circulation a year ago aggregated $4,638,-$ 000,000 marks and the year before $4,076,814,000$ marks. An increase appeared in reserve in foreign currency of 107,000 marks, in silver and other coin of $20,513,000$ marks, in advances of $11,869,000$ marks, 'in investments of $423,093,000$ marks, in other daily maturing obligations of $1,595,000$ marks, and in other liabilities of $4,382,000$ marks. No change was shown in the Bank's gold holdings, the total of which remains at $70,773,000$ marks, compared with $68,485,000$ marks last year and $70,044,000$ marks the previous year. Bills of exchange and checks declined $324,006,000$ marks and other assets $104,379,000$ marks. The reserve proportion stands at $1.31 \%$; a year ago it was $1.58 \%$ and two years

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ago $1.85 \%$. A comparison of the various items for three years is furnished below:
reichsbank's comparative statement

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chanjes for } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | May 14, 1938 | May 15, 1937 | May 15, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Retchsmarks | Reichsmarks | Rcichsmarks | Reichsmarks <br> 70,044.000 |
| Gold and bullion-.--'- | No change | $70,773.000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,485,000 \\ & 19,359,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70,044,000 \\ & 24,515,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Of which depos' abr'd Res've in for'n currency | No change +107.000 | $20,333,000$ $5,502,000$ | $19,359,000$ $5,764,000$ | 24.5158 .000 5.488 |
| Bills of exch. and checks | -324.006,000 | 5,299,275,000 | 5,076,735,000 | 4,138.598,000 |
| Silver and other coin.-- | +20,513,000 | 209.232,000 | 191,715,000 | 207,437,000 |
| Advances. | +11,869,000 | 54,352,000 | 31,681,000 | 41,523,000 |
| Investments | +423,093,000 | 841,004,000 | 415.266,000 | 538,618,000 |
| Other assets | 104,379,000 | 1,244,316,000 | 764,852,000 | 520,564,000 |
| Notes in circulation | -56,000,000 | 5,803,600,000 | 4,638,000,000 | 4,076,814.000 |
| Oth. daily matur. oblig. | +1,595,000 | 955,034,000 | 736,330,000 | 650.296.000 |
| Other liabilities.--- | +4,382,000 | 234,097,000 | 178,435,000 | 171.541,000 |
| Proper'n of gold \& for'n curr. to note circul'n. | \%0.02\% | 1.31\% | 1.58\% | 1.85\% |

## New York Money Market

THE New York money market was again quiet this week, with rates unchanged in all departments. The total of business and speculative loans continues to drop, despite the vast reservoir of unused credit resources. Bankers' bill and commercial paper dealings were at a minimum, with all rates carried over. The Treasury sold last Monday a further issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at average discount of $0.027 \%$, or the lowest borrowing cost ever achieved on such instruments. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans remained at $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet, no transactions having been reported this week. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months maturities. The demand for prime commercial paper has been fairly brisk this week and while the market has been moderately active, the supply of paper is still short. Rates are quoted at $3 / 4 @ 1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE volume of trading in prime bankers' acceptances has continued at an extremely low point. The demand has been good but the supply of high class bills is limited. There has been no ctange in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances decreased from $\$ 550,000$ to $\$ 534,000$.

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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 Reserte Bank | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rate in } \\ & \text { EIffect on } \\ & \text { May } 20 \end{aligned}$ | Date Established | Prevtous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 2,1937 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
| New York- | 1/2 | Aug. ${ }^{\text {dep }}$, 1937 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Clieveland. | $11 / 2$ | May ${ }^{\text {Aug. } 27,1937}$ |  |
| Richmond | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| ${ }_{\text {A }}$ Allanta- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| St. Louts | $11 / 2$ | Sept. Aug. 24,1937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Kansas City | 1/1/2 | Sept. 3, 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Dallas | $11 / 2$ | Aug. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept. 31. ${ }^{\text {a }} 19378$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange has been gradually softening since the devaluation of the French franc on May 5. This has been due chiefly to the heavy withdrawals of French funds from the London market. Currently quotations are relatively steady at the lower levels with some indications of more decided firmness in the weeks ahead. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.961 / 4$ and $\$ 4.975-16$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.971 / 8$ and $\$ 4.981 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.965-16$ and $\$ 4.973 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.971 / 4$ and $\$ 4.983 / 8$ a week ago.

There can be little doubt that the repatriation of foreign short-term funds from London was considerable and tended to firm money rates in London for a time. The Bank of England statement for the week ended May 11 showed a decline of $£ 30,021,517$ in bankers' deposits with the Bank of England. clearly reflecting repatriation of French balances. An increase of $£ 25,500,000$ in public deposits presumably reflected the earmarking of gold obtained by the French authorities with part of the sterling acquired by sales of francs.

However the question of French repatriation is viewed, not less than $5,400,000,000$ francs returned to Paris from London. In all probability a much larger sum crossed the Channel, but there seems no likelihood that the repatriation reached the estimates made last week by European observers of around $30,000,000,000$ francs. With the devaluation and de facto stabilization of the franc at 179 francs to the pound, French funds temporarily domiciled in other centers, such as New York, Amsterdam, Brussels, and the Swiss market, likewise returned, but by far the greater part of the French money was held in London either in gold or on deposit or in short-term funds. Judging by reports from London, the total repatriation of francs could hardly have amounted to $20,000,000,000$ francs. It was probably much less and although the movement to Paris still continues and has a depressing effect on sterling quotations, competent observers believe that the outward flow will rapidly subside and is not likely to be resumed until normal economic, political and fiscal concitions are restored in Europe.

The money markets in Paris indicate that the return of French funds has come to an end, and it is therefore believed that the course of sterling in the coming weeks should point toward steadiness if not greater firmness. Seasonal factors tend to favor sterling from now until about the end of August. The most important influence favoring sterling for the next few months will be tourist requirements.

From the business angle conditions are less favorable to the pound. The British Board of Trade figures for April show total imports of $£ 84,870,000$, exports of British products $£ 42,150,000$, and reexports $£ 5,460,000$, bringing total exports to $£ 47$,610,000 , with an excess of imports over exports of $£ 37,260,000$.

Total exports for the first four months of 1938 were $£ 184,272,000$, for the corresponding period in 1937, $£ 190,176,000$; total imports for 1938 were $£ 330,089,000$, for 1937, $£ 312,002,000$.

British domestic trade is now conceded to be declining more sharply, as is seen in the security markets, in retail trade, and in the heavy industries.

The rearmament works seem not to offset the general decline in manufactures. With a further fall of $£ 327,000$ in railway receipts for the week ended May 14, the whole of the $£ 1,000,000$ increase shown only two months ago has disappeared. Electricity output in April declined as compared with March and showed an increase of only $0.9 \%$ over April, 1937, as against recent average monthly increases of $10 \%$ to $14 \%$.
Bank clearings have fallen off sharply not only in London but in the Provinces. British steel output in April was the lowest for any month since the middle of 1936 . This indicates that declining trade activity is now reaching the heavy industries.
It is understood that gold recently shipped from London to Canada was an operation of the British Exchange Equalization Fund, probably with a view to equalizing exchange payments for expected purchases for the British rearmament program. The Stabilization Fund has frequently transferred part of its gold holdings to other than British markets and gives no official publicity to its policies. It is believed that a considerable amount of British funds are earmarked with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
There are growing indications of gold hoarding demand from both United States and Continental European sources in the London market. London advices stated that gold buyers this week were rationed to $20 \%$ of their requirements. The quota imposition indicated a substantial increase in the demand and it would seem that the British Equalization Fund is proving more reluctant to offer metal to fulfill the open market demand. Ever since last autumn the British Fund has supplied gold to the London market each day and frequently has been the sole source of supply.
Open market money rates in London continue easy. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two-, three- and four-months' bills are $9-16 \%$, and six-months' bills are $5 / 8 \%$. Gold on offer in the London open market this week was taken exclusively for hoarding account. On Saturday, last, there was on offer $£ 431,000$, on Monday $£ 272,000$, on Tuesday $£ 258,000$, on Wednesday $£ 448,000$, on Thursday $£ 580,000$ and on Friday $£ 451,000$.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended May 18, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows: GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, MAY 12-MAY 18, INCLUSIVE

| Imports | Exports |
| :--- | ---: |
| None | None |
| Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account |  |

No Change
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 5,288,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 4,494,000$ came from Japan and $\$ 794,000$ from Australia.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday there were no imports or exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. It was reported on Friday that $\$ 7,325,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 5,849,000$ came from Japan and $\$ 1,476,000$ from Australia.
Canadian exchange ranged during the week between a discount of $15-16 \%$ and a discount of $11-16 \%$.

The following tables show the mean London check rate on Paris, the open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS
Saturday, May 14_.......-177.67 Wednesday, May 18_........ 177.65 Monday, May 16_.........-177.65 Thursday, May 19........... 177.61 Tuesday, May 17............177.65 Friday, May 20..............177.60 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, May 14___-139s. 11d. Wednesday, May 18_._140s. Monday, May 16_..-140s. 1d. Thursday, May 19... 140s. 11/2d. Tuesday, May 17_--140s. 11/2d. Friday, May 20__-140s. 11/2d.

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)
Saturday, May 14......---835.00 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesday, May 18 }-\ldots . . . \$ 35.00\end{aligned}$ Monday, May 16_-.....-. 35.00 Thursday, May 19........ 35.00 Tuesday, May 17_-.-.-.-- $35.00 \mid$ Friday, May 20............. 35.00
Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was slightly off from previous close in nominal trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.967 / 8$ @ $\$ 4.971 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 4.9615-16 @ \$ 4.971 / 4$. On Monday sterling eased off in limited trading. The range was $\$ 4.961 / 4 @ \$ 4.9613-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.965-16 @ \$ 4.967 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday the pound was fractionally firmer in dull trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.963 / 8 @ \$ 4.967 / 8$; cable transfers \$4.967-16@\$4.96 15-16. On Wednesday exchange was steady. The range was $\$ 4.96$ 11-16@ $\$ 4.975$-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.963 / 4 @ \$ 4.973 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling eased off on Franco-Italian news. Bankers' sight was \$4.96 7-16 @ $\$ 4.965 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 4.961 / 2 @ \$ 4.9611-16$. On Friday exchange on London continued steady. The range was $\$ 4.96$ 9-16@ $\$ 4.96$ 15-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.965 / 8 @ \$ 4.97$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.96$ 13-16 for demand and $\$ 4.967 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.969-16,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.957 / 8$; 90 -day bills at $\$ 4.951 / 2$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.9513-16$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.96$ 5-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at \$4.96 9-16.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs have been steady, ruling well above 2.79 cents a franc ever since the de facto stabilization of May 5. As noted above in the resume of sterling, there has been a large repatriation of French funds from abroad, but close observers are inclined to doubt that the amount returned has equaled $30,000,000,000$ francs, as was estimated in Paris a week or 10 days ago. The action of the Paris money market would indicate that while the volume of repatriated funds was considerable, the total available was not exceptional when it is considered that there are still domiciled abroad more than $90,000,000,000$ francs, which represent for the most part a unit having a value of approximately 6 cents, against the present Daladier franc of 2.79. If there were a genuine increase in confidence in the French financial situation, these funds might be expected to return to derive a profit of fully $100 \%$. The francs returned since May 5 made short-term money, especially day-to-day funds, excessively cheap in Paris, frequently under $1 \%$, but for the most part it would seem that the repatriated funds were deposited in the banks and certainly did not go into long-term securities or other capital investment, though beyond douibt much of this money was drafted for working capital.

The Government evidently recognized that its new policies fell far short of attracting the long absent funds from their foreign domicile. This was shown by the fact that while it was originally planned to launch the so-called "autonomous" national defense loan to bring in between $15,000,000,000$ and 16,000 ,000,000 francs, the loan actually floated on Friday

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of last week called for only $5,000,000,000$ francs and carried a coupon of $5 \%$. The loan was promptly oversubscribed on Monday, May 16. It was intimated that further national defense loans would be issued at later dates. The oversubscription can be readily understood in view of the fact that the French banks took the loan up in the first place by allotments, which were not necessarily widely distributed. In commenting with some satisfaction on the rapidity of the loan's acceptance, Finance Minister Marchandeau said that the Government hopes that future State loan requirements will be obtained on "less onerous" terms. The $5,000,000,000$ francs in hand from the sale of the defense loan plus an estimated $10,000,000,000$ franes or more through revival of demand for Treasury bills makes the cash position of the French Treasury easier than in a year or more. Resumption of demand for Treasury bills is only another indication of the reluctance of repatriated funds to become tied up in long-term or permanent investment in France.
Perhaps an indication of the frank recognition by the Government that confidence in the French economic and financial situation is still at a low point is seen in the change in the relationship between the French stabilization fund and the Bank of France, which was effected by a Government decree on May 19, revising the technical relationship between the stabilization fund and the Treasury and rentes fund, with the result that the gold holdings of the Bank of France, valued at $55,807,334,668$ francs ( $\$ 1,562,605,371$ ), will not be influenced by settlements of the French, British, or American stabilization funds except under great stress. The gold holdings of the French bank amounting to 2,400 tons are to remain intact as a virtual war chest and last line of defense for the franc. The decree authorizes the Treasury to make advances without interest to the stabilization fund, which, having exhausted its stock of francs, could replenish its supply heretofore only by selling gold to the Bank of France. The disadvantage of the former arrangement was that occasion might arise when the fund would be obliged to buy gold from the bank, reducing the published reserve and tending to accentuate pressure upon the exchange, thus partly destroying the secrecy of the fund's operations and rendering the bank's reserve liable to successive violent fluctuations. There have been practically no labor disputes in France since the organization of the Daladier Government, but on the other hand there have been no signs of improvement in either production or trade.

The Belgian currency is showing some improvement, due no doubt largely to the fact that M. Paul Spaak was successful in forming a new ministry on May 15. The post of Finance Minister was assigned to M. Max Leo Gerard, who held the office previously and was then considered the ablest incumbent since the war. The other key position, the combined economics and agricultural department, was confided to M. Paul Hymans, a banker and engineer and at one time a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The new ministry received a 132-38 vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on May 18.
The publication of the weekly statement of condition of the National Bank of Belgium as of May 12 indicated the extent of the pressure upon the Belgian currency since the latest fall in the French franc.

The statement showed that during the week the gold reserves of the Belgian institution fell by $300,000,000$ belgas, or $\$ 50,850,000$, a loss of $9.7 \%$. The Belgian situation is essentially sound and with the removal of internal political difficulties it is reasonable to assume that the currency will attain steadiness. Spot belgas have improved, although they fluctuated this week between $16.821 / 2$ and 16.87 cents. Future belgas have also shown marked improvement though still at severe discounts under spot. On May 13 30-day belgas were at 100 points discount from the basic cable rate and have since improved to 25 points discount. On May 1390 -day belgas were at 120 points discount from the basic cable rate and are currently quoted at 52 points discount.

The following table shows the relation of the leading European currencies to the United States dollar:


The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 177.60 , against 177.67 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $2.793 / 4$, against 2.80 ; cable transfers at $2.793 / 4$, against 2.80. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.843 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.843 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $16.821 / 2$ and $16.821 / 2$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.17 for bankers' sight bills and $40.17 \frac{1}{2}$ for cable transfers, in comparison with $40.181 / 2$ and $40.181 / 2$. Italian lire closed at 5.26 for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 4$ and $5.261 / 2$. Exchange on Czechoslovakia closed at $3.483 / 8$ against $3.483 / 8$; on Bucharest at 0.74 , against 0.74 ; on Poland at 18.87, against 18.89; and on Finland at 2.20 against 2.20. Greek exchange closed at $0.91 \frac{1}{4}$, against $0.91 \frac{1}{4}$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the last few presents no new features from those of the close weeks. The Scandinavian units move in the Holland guilder, which were both very strong a , which were both very strong a French devaluation, due largely to repatriation devaluation, largely to repatriation of French funds from Holland and Switzerland. Both possibies are likewise depressed by doubts as to the possible effects of the French devaluation on trade and prices in these countries. The weakness in the guilder can be ascribed in part to the movement of Dutch funds into certain American securities, notably steel. American issues on the Amsterdam bourse have been consistently firm during the past few weeks.
Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 55.36 , against 55.37 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 55.36, against 55.37; and commercial sight bills at 55.32 , against 55.33 . Swiss francs closed at 22.86 for checks and at 22.86 for cable transfers, against $22.831 / 2$ and $22.831 / 2$. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.18 and cable transfers at 22.18 , against $22.201 / 2$ and $22.201 / 2$. Checks on Sweden closed at $25.61 \frac{1}{2}$ and cable transfers at $25.611 / 2$, against $25.641 / 2$ and $25.641 / 2$; while checks on Norway finished at 24.97 and cable transfers at 24.97 , against 25.00 and 25.00 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance. These units are held in close relationship to sterling through operations of the local exchange controls. The abortive attempt at revolution in Brazil seems to have had no effect on foreign exchange quotations.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 33.12 for bankers' sight, against 33.16 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 33.12 , against 33.16 . The unofficial or free market close was $26.10 @ 26.14$, against 26.10@26.30. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.90 (official), against 5.90 . Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19 . Peru is nominally quoted at $233 / 4$, against 24.00 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries continues to be held in close alignment with sterling. On May 17 it was indicated that approximately $10,000,000$ ounces of silver coin were expected to arrive in New York from London for Chinese account. This is the first movement of Chinese silver to New York in a month, making a total of $140,000,000$ ounces received since the movement began last November. The new shipment will bring the value of the total movement to approximately $\$ 63,000,000$. British customs returns indicate that China has supplies of metal in London available for future requirements totaling about $182,000,000$ ounces, valued at $\$ 70,000,000$.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.97, against 29.01 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 30.90@31.00, against 30.90@31 1-16; Shanghai at $227 / 8 @ 231 / 4$, against $245 / 8 @ 243 / 4$; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at 57.60 , against 57 11-16; Bombay at 37.09 , against 37.11 ; and Calcutta at 37.09 , against 37.11 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at par of exchange) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

|  | 938 | 1937 | 936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 327,140,336 | ,148 | 206,188,494 |  |  |
| Franc | 293,723,451 | ${ }_{347,629,862}$ | 206,188,4, | $193,404,330$ $638,095,760$ | $192,130.046$ 616.689 .526 |
| Germany b | 2,522,000 | , 456 , 300 | 2,526,200 | 3,015,800 | $16,689,526$ $\mathbf{6 , 1 5 4 , 1 5 0}$ |
|  | c87,323,000 | 87,323,000 | 89,106,000 | 90,779,00 | 90,502,000 |
| taly | 125,232,000 | 25,232,000 | 42,575,000 | 63,019,000 | 73,962,000 |
| Nat. Bel | $\begin{array}{r}123,356,000 \\ 88,590 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87,923,000 | $58,110,000$ | 53,775,000 | 66,900,000 |
| Switzerlan | 74,955,000 | 102,437,000 | $98,522,000$ 48,516000 | $\begin{array}{r}86,167,000 \\ 45,914 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 77,251,000 |
| Sweden | 28,989,000 | $25.719,000$ | 23,904,000 |  | 61,117,000 |
| Denmark | 6,540,000 | 6,549,000 | 6,554 |  |  |
|  | 000 | 6,602,000 | 6,604,000 | 0 |  |
| Total w | , 065,812,78 | , 097 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,213,701,722 \\ & 1,209,329,617 \end{aligned}$ |
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## Mr. Roosevelt and the Wages and Hours Bill

On Monday, if all goes as planned, the battle over the wages and hours bill will open in the House of Representatives. The bill comes before the House under a petition, signed by 218 members, discharging the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the measure. The bill which the House will
now be asked to consider and pass is not, however, identical with the one on which it acted adversely some months ago when it recommitted the bill to the Committee on Labor. Out of a large number of amendments which were proposed the Committee has evolved a measure differing greatly, in some respects, from the original proposal. It was the refusal of the Committee on Rules, which was opposed to any legislation on the subject, to allow the Norton bill, as it is now known, to be placed on the calendar that led to the petition for consideration by the House. There was some support for a petition among members who objected to the action of the Rules Committee, but resort to the petition method was greatly aided by a telegram from President Roosevelt to Representative Norton of New Jersey, Chairman of the Labor Committee, made public on May 2, expressing the opinion that "a large majority" of the members believed "that the House as a whole should pass its judgment on such legislation," and adding the hope "that the democratic process of legislation will continue."

The Norton bill provides, in substance, for a graduated minimum wage beginning, for the first year, at 25 cents per hour and rising by 5 cents per hour annual increases until it reaches 40 cents, at which figure it would remain unless changed by subsequent legislation. A maximum work week is to start at 44 hours for the first year and continue with 42 hours for the second year and 40 hours for the third and subsequent years. The maximum working day is limited to 8 hours, but overtime may be worked if paid for at time and a half. Child labor is prohibited, and exceptions are made for learners, apprentices and handicapped workers. The Secretary of Labor, to whom the administration of the proposed law falls, is authorized to determine, after hearings and inquiry, whether a particular industry is one affecting interstate commerce. If he (or she) finds that it is, an order containing a declaration to that effect is to be issued, and thereupon the provisions of the law become applicable to the industry concerned and its employers and employees. The Secretary is also required to investigate charges of riolation, but the enforcement of the provisions is left to the Department of Justice. The provisions of the proposed law do not apply to agricultural laborers, seamen, fishermen, railroad or air transport employees, persons engaged in executive or administrative work, Federal, State or municipal employees, or employees of labor organizations.
In a statement submitted to the Rules Committee on April 28, Chairman Norton declared that, in the opinion of the Labor Committee, "the need for the enactment of this legislation during this session of Congress is urgent. In the last few months there has occurred an alarmingly sharp decline in business activity. With that decline have come the inevitable wage cuts which the great mass of American business men so deplore, but are powerless to prevent. These business men know that wage cutting sets in motion a vicious spiral of deflation which, if allowed to gather sufficient strength, may threaten the foundations of government itself. We know that the Federal Government cannot and should not attempt to regulate the wages of all wage earners through-
out the United States. But the Federal Government cannot by its inaction permit the channels of commerce to be used to set this spiral of deflation in motion. It cannot and should not permit our great interstate industries to become engulfed. During the last few years unprecedented demands have been made both upon the Federal Government and upon State and local governments for relief and work relief. Unless the wages paid by private employers are sufficient to maintain the bare cost of living, such demands will necessarily continue."

From this and other statements it is to be inferred that the supporters of the Norton bill, like the supporters of the earlier bill which the House refused to accept, contend that the establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours in industries which are engaged in or affect interstate commerce will prevent wages in such industries from falling below the bare cost of the workers' maintenance, that the industries concerned will thereby be able to escape the disastrous consequences of the deflation which wage cutting entails, and that the pressure of relief for unemployment will be lessened. They also contend that the Federal Government is obligated to do what the bill proposes, and is authorized to act because of the constitutional control over interstate commerce which it possesses.

The Norton bill will not do any of the things that are claimed for it. According to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, made public on May 16 , the bill would eventually raise the wages of about 850,000 workers in manufacturing industries and shorten the hours of about $2,500,000$ persons earning salaries or wages. If the whole number of wage earners whose wages the bill is expected to increase were to receive the increase at once, it would have only a very slight effect upon wage levels in the industries affected. The increase, however, is to be spread over three years. The same spread affects also the proposed shortening of the work week. Moreover, since the Secretary of Labor is first to determine, through hearings and other inquiries, the particular industries to which the proposed law is to be applied, indefinite and perhaps prolonged delays will intervene before the wage and hour requirements can become effective. Any worker who has been led to believe that, once the bill becomes operative, his low wages will be promptly raised or his long hours shortened has been cruelly deceived. On the basis of the estimate of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, less than $13 \%$ of the $6,845,000$ workers in interstate industries last fall would receive wage benefits under the bill.

The Norton bill will not relieve unemployment. The number of unemployed throughout the country at the present time is probably not far from 12,000 , 000 . While large industries can, perhaps, raise wages or shorten hours and still continue operations, a change in either direction will bear heavily upon the large number of industrial establishments which are just "getting by" and cannot add to their operating costs without grave danger of being put out of business. Wage increases and shortened hours, moreover, must in any case add to costs of production, and hence to the prices which consumers must pay. If the manufacturer tries to meet the imposition by installing labor-saving devices, the working force will be reduced and unemployment increased, while if prices are raised both consumption and
production will be curtailed. In any case, the bill would not prevent wage reductions in wage scales that are above the prescribed minimum, and if wage cutting is to any important extent responsible for the "vicious spiral of deflation" which Representative Norton fears "may threaten the foundations of government itself," the danger will not be lessened by anything that the Norton bill provides.

The case against the minimum wage requirements of the bill at one important point has been very well put in a recent editorial in the New York "Times." "If no one," it is pointed out, "is to be employed in industry for less than $\$ 16$ for a forty-hour week, then no one whom employers do not deem worth that amount for such a week will be employed at all. We cannot make a man or a woman worth a certain wage by declaring that he or she shall not be offered or shall not accept any less. We deprive such persons of whatever they could have earned, and we deprive the country of whatever services or goods they could have produced. Doubtless a large number of the persons affected would be retained at the higher wage, but extensive unemployment might cause the group as a whole to be much worse off."

A statement issued on May 5 by official spokesmen for three national farm organizations, representing some $2,000,000$ farm families, makes some cogent criticisms of the bill. The bill, it is declared, "would increase the price of commodities that farmers must buy and decrease the farmers' net return from commodities they sell. Notwithstanding the exemption of farm labor," the bill "would create conditions that would make it virtually impossible for the farmer to secure hired help at wages within his reach. . . . It would manifestly be useless" to fix the wage and hour limits prescribed by the bill "while permitting imports from countries with a going wage which in some cases is as low as from three to five cents an hour. . . . The bill contains $n 0$ provision for differentials in wages and hours between urban and rural communities, but imposes an ironclad uniformity that would prove utterly unworkable in practice. . . . It would vest autocratic powers in the Secretary of Labor, powers that Congress should never delegate to the executive branch of the Government. It would create just one more meddling and oppressive bureaucracy and would greatly increase the cost of government."

The last two of the strictures just quoted go to the heart of the matter. If the wages and hours bill becomes law, it will go a long way toward giving the Federal Government autocratic control of practically every important industry in the country. There is no doubt that such control is regarded as essential to the "planned economy" which Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers desire and for which they continue to work. The principles of the old NRA are still dear to Mr. Roosevelt's thought, and he has recently expressed an interest in inventories as if that subject were a proper one for Executive interference. With control of wages and hours in every manufacturing industry which the Secretary of Labor decided was "affecting" interstate commerce, control of production and distribution would easily be established as it has been established in agriculture. The fact that the Norton bill limits control to minimum wages and maximum hours is not important, for once the wedge has been entered it may
be driven far. The bill should be rejected as unsound and mischievous economically, as an unwarranted delegation of authority to the Secretary of Labor to determine what is or is not interstate commerce, and as unworkable in practice except by the exercise of arbitrary Executive power.

## Potent Folly

The President has spent upwards of forty billions of dollars and has increased the interest-bearing debt of the Nation by more than half of that astronomical sum; yet, while expenditures are continuing at an undiminished rate and industrial stagnation supplies daily demonstration that profligate spending is not an effective device for the restoration of an active and solvent economy, he now proposes a new and extreme expansion of outlay, and Congress deliberates whether it will authorize this most recent incursion upon the resources of the taxpayers. To those who would comprehend and measure the democratic processes of these United States, the immediate and discernible reactions to this startling demand for additional contributions from the net income of the few remaining profitable industries ought to be enlightening and cautionary.

It is doubtless too early to attempt description of the shocked feeling of that vast and too inarticulate group which constitutes the tax-paying public of the day, and obviously none can voice the inevitable discomfort and discontent of their posterity; but this overgrown and enormous internal public debt constitutes a vast and burdensome series of orders drawn on them, and their combined voices will gather strength and capacity to command attention with the lapse of time and the developments of the future. The nearer view may presently and even profitably be restricted to the immediate reactions of the intricate political mechanism that constitutes the scheme of our American government. When the new spending program was proclaimed from the White House, the prestige and leadership of President Roosevelt were at the lowest point which they have attained since his first inauguration. His measure for governmental reorganization, attenuated almost beyond recognition in retreat from opposition that grew with every concession planned to diminish its hostility, had succumbed to an inglorious and apparently conclusive defeat. His wages and hours bill, sometimes called the labor standards bill, against all his protests seemed to be finally smothered in a committee controlled by the Congressional leaders of his own party. In tax revision, his leadership had been insistently repelled, and Senator Harrison, profiting by the sound advice of Bernard M. Baruch, had developed a measure that discarded most of the doctrines inimical to industry and had received Congressional approval despite the extreme efforts of Administration supporters to impede an advance of common sense and approved principle certain to promote recovery from the worst depths of the Roosevelt depression. In short, the expanded expenditure program was announced at the precise moment when the fallacious doctrines of the Administration seemed least likely to continue to prevail, and Americans appeared to
have the most reason to hope for the ultimate return of measurably sound sense in government and administration.
Wherever these events had established genuine confidence, or even renewed hope, however doubting and hesitant, there is now discomfiture and even dismay. The simplest explanation of the radical reversal of the public situation which has occurred is, perhaps, to quote Vice-President Garner's repeated observation that "you can't defeat an Administration that has four billion dollars to spend as it pleases." Congress, to all appearances, has surrendered, like Davy Crockett's coon, to an attack which, although not yet actual, is clearly imminent. Everyone now knows that the election of 1936 was purchased with billions, raised by taxation and other billions charged to the annual deficit and added to the Federal debt, which were heedlessly placed so utterly under Presidential control that their entire distribution, down to the last nickel, could be Farleyized and devoted unblushingly to the re-election and reendorsement of the leader who had been enabled to give or to withhold in conformity with his convenience and his ambitions. With this recent demonstration of the irresistible power that flows inevitably to the distributor of largesse supplied through blank-check appropriations, the Congressional scene has been rapidly and radically transformed. Where a few weeks ago Presidential pressure to control and command legislation was resented and the claims of Executive prerogative were effectively flouted and even subjected to cloak-room ridicule not too carefully concealed, now Congressional readiness to reverse previous attitudes of opposition is, in far too many instances, shamelessly revealed. The wages and hours bill has suddenly become attractive to the Democratic majority, joined by a score of Republicans; efforts to control appropriations, to destroy the dreadful apparition of a Chief Executive become the official and irresponsible almoner of impotent taxpayers, proved to be completely abortive; and it is even now being questioned whether the reorganization bill and the effort to pack the Supreme Court are not to be revived. Indeed, members of the Washington press group now inquire whether NRA, renamed and in some transformed manifestation, but with the essential character which it possessed in 1935 before the unanimous condemnation of the Supreme Court, is not soon to re-appear-probably in the guise of an anti-monopoly experiment in planned and controlled economy.
It may be fortunate that the demonstration of the limitless power of blank-check, unearmarked appropriations comes so promptly and so palpably without qualification. No one literate enough to read a newspaper or with intellectual capacity sufficient to discriminate between the plainest fact and the most blatant pretense can now doubt the destructiveness of such an abdication of legislative function, such stupid and stultifying subjection of the co-ordinate Congress to the demanding dictatorship of an encroaching Executive. It is too apparent for argument or denial that when Congress accords a vast blanket appropriation, it coils the rope and contrives the noose that is certain to be effectively utilized to control and choke its every effort at independence. That is either what the public wishes to have, or what it does not wish to have. Either it is
desirable to repose all authority and discretion in a self-perpetuating Executive, or to do so is undesirable, dangerous, and destructive. Either there has been left in the people a residue of power that can suffice to throw off the yoke of a tyranny contrived rather in ignorance and folly than in wickedness, or the Nation is already bound and must for a long time await the deliverance that the recurrent passion of humanity for liberty will always in the end demand. Congress must decline to meet the demands of extravagance and provide for rigid legislative control of the sums necessarily appropriated for intelligently administered relief, or it will for a long time surrender the functions constitutionally intrusted to it for the protection of American industry and for the welfare of the American people.

## International Provocation

The speech which Premier Mussolini delivered at Genoa on May 14 is not, on the whole, a very reassuring pronouncement. One may pass over the effusive praise of Italo-German friendship, and the rhetorical phrases in which the spirit and achievements of Fascism were acclaimed, as only further illustrations of the exuberant oratorical style which characterizes most of the Italian Premier's public utterances. There were some challenging statements in the speech, however, that were evidently meant for other hearers than those whom Mussolini was immediately addressing, and neither in form nor in content were they calculated to conceal their implications.
One of these statements was obviously directed at the United States. "We want peace," Mussolini said toward the end of his speech, "but we must be ready to defend it with all our strength, especially when we hear speeches, even from the other side of the ocean, that give us food for thought. It would, perhaps, be far-fetched to suppose that the so-called great democracies are preparing for an ideological war. Nevertheless, it is well that it should be known that, in such a case, the totalitarian States will immediately form a bloc and will march together to the end."
The allusion, it was at once perceived, was to the remarkable address which Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, delivered on May 5, at Washington, at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "At present," Secretary Woodring declared, "the democracies are strongly pacifistic. They have not always been so. If pressed too far a wave of indignation might sweep over them that would make it extremely difficult to keep the peace. It is essential that continued aggression be stopped before things get out of hand." As examples of aggression he instanced the occupation of Manchuria by Japan, Germany's rearmament and the occupation of the Rhineland, and Italy's Ethiopian war, all of which, he said, had contributed to "world demoralization." "It is a fair inference," he continued, "that this chain of events was in direct consequence of the success of Japan in setting up the State of Manchukuo without effective objection from the democratic Powers. Each incident has had repercussions on the world situation until today there is less reliance upon the sanctity of treaties, less trust in international good faith, less
confidence upon which to build lasting prosperity, than there has been for a long time." Although he thought that aggression might be curbed without war, Secretary Woodring made it clear that the mere possession of strength for defense would not suffice. "Take a common illustration," he said. "If policemen were under strict orders never under any circumstances to use force, how effective would they be in maintaining order? If a nation were similarly bound never to resort to any sort of force, economic or military, except in case of actual invasion of its territory, how long would its rights be respected in an anarchistic world?"
When a responsible official of a Government uses language of this kind, he must expect to have it interpreted abroad as more significant than similar language used by the ordinary man in the street. The words were so interpreted at Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, and official or unofficial statements showed how much they were resented. Yet the remarks only continued a course of provocation for which there may well have appeared to be some official justification. It was President Roosevelt who, in a speech at Chicago last October, voiced a sweeping denunciation of dictatorships and suggested a "quarantine" in which, presumably, world democracies should join. The accusations of treaty violation which Secretary Hull has lodged against Japan are not of a kind to leave the Japanese temper unruffled, and only a little while ago Secretary Ickes, in an international broadcast which could hardly have been given without Presidential approval, openly advocated an Anglo-American front in opposition to the "ominous and bodeful phalanx" of Fascism.

The United States has not been alone in making provocative thrusts at dictatorships. Both in Great Britain and in France a continuous fire of attack upon Fascism, Nazism and dictatorships generally has been kept up notwithstanding the effort of the governments of those countries to reach understandings with Germany and Italy, and the British and French press has been quite as hostile as have sections of the American press. Even Prime Minister Chamberlain, in defending his agreement with Italy, felt compelled to express his opposition to Fascism and his dissent from the methods by which Ethiopia was conquered. Corporations and private citizens, in their dealings with one another, do not think it either necessary or wise to interlard their negotiations with slurring allusions to the beliefs, habits or political practices of those with whom business agreements are sought, but a similar forbearance does not rule in the field of international politics.

It is improbable that either the Chamber of Commerce or the readers of Secretary Woodring's speech saw in his remarks anything like an incitement to war, and Secretary Woodring himself was careful to emphasize the possibility of coping with aggression by economic means. The continuance of attacks and pinpricks, however, directed against nations whose forms of government are radically different from our own, tends inevitably to create an atmosphere highly unfavorable to international peace. Mussolini's Genoa speech shows that such criticisms from this side of the Atlantic have not gone unnoticed and are regarded as uncalled-for and provocative. There is not the slightest doubt that, if
democracies were to undertake a crusade for their systems, the dictatorships would unite to resist it, and the more the criticisms multiply the more likely the totalitarian States are to conclude that a crusade is contemplated.

The brandishing of threats and admonitions to other nations might well be dropped for the further reason that the United States, in the role in which President Roosevelt seemed disposed to cast it, finds itself isolated. The proposal of a democratic "quarantine" has fallen flat, and the Brussels Conference, which was expected to give it form and vigor, is an outstanding example of an international farce. Mr. Chamberlain, whose Government was apparently expected to respond, has not only made it clear that there will be no British participation in any crusade for democracy, but has already made an agreement with Fascist Italy which Mussolini, in his Genoa speech, declared it was his intention "scrupulously to respect," and he has been exerting himself to the utmost to bring Italy and France into accord. If negotiations for a British understanding with Nazi Germany have not already been begun, they await only a favorable moment for launching them. The retirement of Anthony Eden as British Foreign Secretary ended the slight hope that still persisted of a united Anglo-American democratic front. The British Government now frankly recognizes that a considerable part of Europe, including two of its most powerful States, prefers dictatorship to democracy, and with that decision it does not propose to quarrel.
On the other hand, however much Mussolini may resent provocative words or acts from this side of the water, he has not been averse to giving provocation on his own account. There are three rather conspicuous instances of this in the Genoa speech. "You will permit me to be circumspect," he said, "about the conversations with France, because they are still in progress. I do not know whether they will reach a conclusion for the reason, among others, that in a matter of great immediate importance -namely, the Spanish civil war-we are on opposite sides of the barricades. France desires the victory of Barcelona and we desire the victory of Franco." The hostile reaction to this assertion in France showed that Mussolini had placed his finger on what is perhaps the sorest spot in the relations between Italy and France. The French Government is not interested in stopping the flow of supplies for the Spanish loyalists through France so long as Italy continues its aid to the insurgents, and the immediate effect of the Genoa speech has been to complicate the work of the London Non-Intervention Committee, which it was hoped would be able to arrange for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain, and to interrupt the negotiations for an Italo-French agreement that would match the agreement between Italy and Great Britain. The announcement by Premier Daladier, on Thursday, that "whatever the circumstances, France is capable of assuring alone the inviolability of her frontiers and that of her empire, of safeguarding the independence and integrity of her territory against all attempts at violence" was quite as provocative as the Genoa thrust that obviously inspired it.

The other two statements refer to sanctions and the so-called Stresa front. Sanctions, Mussolini de-
clared, have not been forgotten, while as for the Stresa front, that "is dead and buried and as far as we are concerned will never be resurrected." The reference to sanctions is clearly a warning to the League and its members not to try again, by economic pressure, to interfere with Italian ambitions, while the emphatic repudiation of the Stresa front appears to negative the idea of a new four-Power agreement which it has been thought Mr. Chamberlain hoped to bring about as a supplement to the bilateral agreements involving Great Britain, Italy and France. Taken in connection with the assertion that the totalitarian States would unite in resisting any "ideological" move by the united democratic Powers, there seems good reason to suspect that a military alliance, defensive if not also offensive, between Italy and Germany may be in the making. Alliance or no alliance, however, it seems certain that Italy and Germany will now, for a time at least, stand and act together, and that peace in Europe will depend more upon them than upon any other Powers. It would be indeed surprising if, with this prospect before them, Great Britain and France did not continue to arm, since an armed peace, precarious as it must be, is the only one of which Europe is now able to think.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Most bond groups have marked time this week, resulting in very little net change over last Friday. The lower-grade rails, however, have been an exception, losing ground and going lower than they have been for two weeks.

High-grade railroad bonds have moved irregularly. Union Pacific $4 \mathrm{~s}, 2008$, lost $1 / 2$ at $102 \frac{1}{4}$; Chesapeake \& Ohio $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1992 , declined $7 / 8$ to $1135 / 8$. Pennsylvania $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$, however, advanced $13 / 8$ points to $114 \% / \%$. Medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds have drifted to lower levels. Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950 , were off $31 / 4$ points at $563 / 4$; Southern Pacific $41 / 2 s, 1981$, declined $51 / 8$ to $387 / 8$; Baltimore \& Ohio conv. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$, closed at 16 , down 3 points. Little interest has been displayed in defaulted railroad bonds, prices of which declined.
High-grade utilities have been firm, and lower grades have moved within a narrow range. New York traction issues reacted quite sharply following earlier strength. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, at $551 / 2$ were off $51 / 2$; Brooklyn Union Elevated 5 s, 1950, declined $33 / 4$ to 72 ; Interborough Rapid Transit 5s, 1966, were down $33 / 4$ to 54 . The Temnessee Public Service 5s, 1970, however, advanced 9 to 96 , following favorable developments in the Tennessee Valley Authority situation. Hudson \& Manhattan RR. ref. 5s, 1957 , rose $21 / s$ to $475 / 8$ because of special developments and likewise Indianapolis Gas 5s, 1952, gained 11 points at 68. Registrations of new bond issues have been made by Commonwealth Edison Co. and Mountain States Tel. \& Tel. Co.

Industrial bonds have remained steady in price this week. In the steel group moderate gains have been recorded with Jones \& Loughlin $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1961$, rising $13 / 4$ points to $961 / 2$. Shell Union Oil $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1951$, have made the best showing in the high-grade oil list, advancing $1 / 2$ point to $1031 / 4$, while most of the other issues have remained about unchanged. In the paper group, International Paper ŏs, 1947, have declined $1 \%$ points to $891 / 8$, partially offsetting the two-point gain reported last week. Some of the low-priced speculative bonds have declined with the stock market, International Mercantile Marine 6s, 1941, losing 5 points at 39 and Manati Sugar 4s, 1957, declining $21 / 2$ to 25.

Among foreign bonds, Chileans have been noted for their strength, but other South American issues have turned generally weaker. A gain of about three points has been recorded by Serb-Croatian issue, while the balance of the list has remained apathetic.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) $\dagger$ (Based on Average Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) $\dagger$ (Based on Indsoddual Closino PTices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { Datly } \\ \text { Averajes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. S. } \\ & \text { Govt. } \end{aligned}$Bonds | All 120 DomesCorp.* | 120 Domestsc Corporate * by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Graups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { Dally } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A l l \\ \text { Al } 120 \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { Ic } \\ \text { Corp. } \end{gathered}$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestsc Corporate by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { For- } \\ \text { Corgns } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | $A$ | Baa | $R R$. | U. | Indus. |  |  | Aaa | a | $A$ | Baa | R. | P. U. | Indus. |  |
| May 20. | 111.94 | 91.05 | 114.30 | 103.93 | 91.97 |  |  | 102.12 | 109.44 | ay 20 -- | 4.55 | 3.25 | 3.78 | 4.49 | 6.66 |  |  |  |  |
| 19-- | 111.86 | 91.66 | 114.30 | 104.30 | ${ }_{92.43}$ | ${ }_{66.51} 6$ | 70.41 | 102.30 | 109.64 | 19 | 4.51 | 3.25 | 3.76 | 4.46 | 6.57 | 6.18 | 3.87 | 3.48 |  |
| 17. | 111.78 | 91.66 | 114.09 | 104.30 | 92.12 | 66.80 | 70.62 | 102.12 | 109.44 | 18 | 4.51 | ${ }_{3}^{3.26}$ | ${ }^{3.76}$ | 4.48 | ${ }_{6}^{6.54}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.16}$ | 3.88 <br> 3.88 | 3.49 <br> 3 |  |
| $17 .-1$ | ${ }_{111.75}^{111.72}$ | ${ }_{92}^{91.81}$ | 114.30 114 | 104.48 | ${ }_{9} 92.43$ | 66.80 | 70.83 | 102.12 | 109.64 | 17 | 4.50 4.48 | 3.25 3.26 3 | 3.75 3 3 3 | 4.46 4.46 | 6.54 6.46 | 6.14 6.08 | 3.88 388 3 | 3.48 3.49 |  |
| 14. | 111.78 | 92.28 | 114.09 | ${ }_{104}^{104.67}$ | ${ }_{92} 92.43$ | ${ }_{67.87}^{67}$ | 71.46 71.89 | ${ }_{102.12}^{102.12}$ | ${ }_{109.64}^{109.44}$ | 14-- | 4.47 | 3.26 | 3.74 | 4.43 | 6.43 | 6.04 | 3.88 | 3.48 |  |
| 13. | 111.82 | 92.28 | 114.09 | 104.48 | 92.90 | 67.97 | 72.00 | 102.12 | 109.24 | 13-- | 4.47 | 3.26 | 3.75 | 4.43 | 6.42 | 6.03 | 3.88 3 | 3.50 |  |
| 12. | 111.85 | 92.43 | 113.89 | 104.48 | 92.90 | 68.37 | 72.43 | 102.12 | 109.05 | 12. | 4.46 | 3.27 | 3.75 | 4.43 | 6.38 | 5.99 | 3.88 | 3.51 |  |
| 11-- | 111.76 | 92.43 | 113.89 | 104.48 | ${ }^{92.59}$ | 68.37 | 72.54 | 101.94 | 109.05 | 11 | 4.46 | 3.27 | 3.75 | 4.45 | 6.38 | 5.98 | ${ }_{3}^{3.89}$ | 3.51 |  |
| 10. | ${ }^{1111.76}$ | 91.97 | 113.68 | 104.30 | 92.59 | 67.58 | 71.68 | 101.94 | 109.05 | 10 | 4.49 | 3.28 | 3.76 | 4.45 | ${ }_{6}^{6.46}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.06}$ | 3.89 3 3 | 3.51 |  |
| 7. | 111.58 | ${ }_{91.51}^{91.97}$ | 113.68 113.48 | 104.30 | ${ }_{92}^{92.43}$ | 67.58 | 71.68 | 101.94 101 | 108.85 108.85 | 9 | 4.49 | 3.28 3.29 | 3.76 3.77 | 4.46 4.48 | 6.46 6.52 | 6.06 6.13 | 3.89 3.90 | ${ }_{3} 3.52$ |  |
| 6. | 111.54 | 91.20 | 113.48 | 103.74 | ${ }_{91.66}$ | 66.51 | 70.20 | ${ }_{101.76}$ | 108.85 | 6 | 4.54 | 3.29 | 3.79 | 4.51 | ${ }_{6.57}^{6.52}$ | 6.20 | 3.90 | ${ }_{3.52}$ |  |
| 5. | 111.68 | 90.44 | 113.48 | 103.74 | 91.35 | 64.82 | 68.97 | 101.23 | 108.66 | 5 | 4.59 | 3.29 | 3.79 | 4.53 | 6.75 | 6.32 | 3.93 | 3.53 |  |
| 4. | 111.77 | 89.99 | 113.48 | 103.56 | 90.90 | 64.27 | 68.57 | 100.88 | 108.46 | 4. | 4.62 | 3.29 | 3.80 | 4.56 | 6.81 | ${ }^{6.36}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.95}$ | 3.54 |  |
| 2 | ${ }_{111.72}^{111.73}$ | 89.69 89.55 | 113.48 | 103.20 103.20 | 90.59 90.59 | 63.91 63.73 | 68.07 68.17 | 100.53 100.35 | 108.46 108.27 |  | 4.64 4.65 | 3.29 3.31 | 3.82 3.82 | 4.58 4.58 | 6.85 6.87 | 6.41 6.40 | 3.97 <br> 3.98 | 3.54 <br> 3.55 |  |
| Weekly-- | 111.42 | 89.69 | 113.07 |  | 90.59 90.44 |  |  | 100.35 | 108.27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22-- | 111.48 | ${ }_{89.10}^{89}$ | 113.07 | ${ }_{102.12}^{103.02}$ | 90.44 | 63.91 63.64 | 68.17 67.58 | 100.35 99.48 | ${ }_{108.08}^{108.27}$ | Apr. ${ }_{22--}$ | 4.64 4.68 | 3.30 <br> 3.31 | 3.83 3.88 | 4.59 4.65 | 6.88 | ${ }_{6}^{6.46}$ | 4.03 | 3.55 3.56 |  |
| 14- | 110.08 | 87.35 | 111.64 | 100.53 | 87.78 | 61.98 | 66.22 | 97.78 | 106.17 | 14. | 4.80 | 3.38 | 3.97 | 4.77 | 7.07 | 6.60 | 4.13 | 3.66 |  |
| - | 109.69 | 87.49 | 111.84 | 100.18 | 87.93 | 62.15 | 67.38 | 96.94 | 105.04 |  | 4.79 | 3.37 | 3.99 | 4.76 | 7.05 | 6.48 | 4.18 | 3.72 |  |
| Mar. 25 | 109.58 | 85.24 | 111.64 | 98.97 | 86.07 | 58.70 | 63.73 | 96.11 | 104.30 | -- | 4.95 | 3.38 | 4.06 | 4.89 | 7.47 | 6.87 | 4.23 | 3.76 |  |
| 18.- | 109.97 | ${ }_{89.34} 8$ | 113.89 | ${ }_{103.93}^{103.56}$ | 8955 90.44 | 61.47 63.64 | 69.588 | 99.14 | 10673 | 18.- | ${ }_{4}^{4.73}$ | 3.31 3.27 | ${ }_{3.78}$ | 4.65 4.59 | ${ }_{6.88}$ | ${ }_{6.27}^{6.46}$ | 4.05 4.05 | 3.57 3 |  |
| 11.- | 110.57 | 91.66 | 114.51 | 105.98 | 92.75 | ${ }_{45.56}$ | 72.98 | 99.48 | 108.46 | 11.- | 451 | 3.24 | 3.67 | 4.44 | 6.67 | 5.94 | 4.03 | 3.54 |  |
| 4-- | 110.70 | 94.01 | 14.93 | 10654 | 94.49 | 69.58 | 77.60 | 100.00 | 108.46 | 4. | 436 | 3.22 | 3.64 | 4.33 | 6.26 | 5.54 | 4.00 | 3.54 |  |
| b. 25-- | 110.50 | 94.49 93.85 | $\xrightarrow{115.14} 1$ | 106.92 | 94.81 | 70.62 | 79.20 | 99.48 | 108.46 | Feb. 25 | 4.33 | 3.21 | 3.62 3 3 | 4.31 | 6.16 | 5.41 | 4.03 | ${ }_{3}^{3.54}$ |  |
| 11.. | 110.18 | 93.53 | ${ }_{115.14}$ | 106.54 | 93.69 | ${ }_{68.87}^{69.58}$ | ${ }_{77.96}$ | ${ }_{98.62}$ | 107.69 | 11. | 4.39 | ${ }_{3.21}^{3.2}$ | 3.64 3.64 | 4.38 | ${ }_{6}^{6.33}$ | 5.51 | 4.08 | 3.58 |  |
| 4. | 110.16 | 92.28 | 113.89 | 105.79 | ${ }_{92.28}$ | ${ }_{67.68}$ | 75.70 | 98.45 | 106.92 |  | 4.47 | 3.27 | 3.68 | 4.47 | 6.45 | 5.70 | 4.09 | 3.62 |  |
| Jan. 28. | 110.07 | 91.81 | 114.09 | 105.04 | 92.59 | 66.41 | 73.99 | 98.62 | 107.69 | Jan. 28.- | 4.50 | 3.26 | 3.72 | 4.45 | 6.58 | 5.85 | 4.08 | ${ }_{3}^{3.58}$ |  |
| 21-- | 110.52 | 94.33 95.78 | 115.3 | 106.73 | 94.81 | 69.99 | 77.84 | 100.18 | 109.05 | ${ }_{14}^{21 .}$ | 4.34 | ${ }_{3}^{3.20}$ | 3.63 | 4 | ${ }_{6}^{6.22}$ | 5.52 | 3.99 3.97 | 3.51 <br> 3.50 |  |
| 7 | 109.97 | ${ }_{95.62}$ | 115.78 | 107.88 | ${ }_{95.46}^{95.62}$ | 72.00 | 88 | ${ }_{99}{ }^{100.83}$ | 108.46 108 | 4 | 4.26 | 3.18 | ${ }_{3.57}$ | 4.27 | 6.03 | 5.24 | 4.02 | 3.54 |  |
| High 1938 | 111.94 | 95.95 | 116.00 | 108.27 | 95.95 | 72.65 | 82.13 | 102.30 | 109.64 | High 1938 | 4.95 | 3.38 | 4.06 | 4.89 | 7.54 | 6.87 | 4.23 | 3.76 |  |
| Low 1938 | 109.58 | 85.24 | 111.64 | 98.97 | 86.07 | 58.15 | 63.73 | 96.11 | 104.30 | Low 1938 | 84.24 | 3.17 | 3.55 | 4.24 | 5.97 | 5.18 | 3.87 | 3. |  |
| 1 Yr. Ago May20'37 | 108.09 | 101.41 | 112.86 | 109.64 | 100.18 | 85.93 | 95.46 | 100.70 | 108.66 | 1 Yr. Ago May $20: 37$ | 0  <br> 7 3.92 | 3.32 | 3.48 | 3.99 | 4.90 | 4.27 | 3.96 | 3.53 |  |
|  | 110.22 | 100.88 | 114.30 | 108.85 | 98.45 | 85.52 | 93.69 | 101.23 | 108.46 | ( 2 Yrs.Ago | 0 3.95 | 3.25 | 3.52 | 4.09 | 4.93 | 4.38 | 3.93 | 3.54 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond ( $4 \%$ coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average
evel 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
t The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published yield averages, the latter being the truer pi.
on the issue of April 23, 1938, Dage 2594 .


## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## Speculation, Stock Prices and Industrial Fluctuations

A Study of the Effects of Stock Speculation on Stock Price Movements and the Influence of These Movements on Production and Business. By James Alexander Ross. 426 pages. New York: The Ronald Press Co. $\$ 4.50$
This substantial treatise, equipped with 43 tables and 11 charts, covers more ground than a casual reading of its title would imply. In addition to examining the effects of stock speculation upon the movements of stock prices and the influence of those movements on produtcion and business, it offers an informative and detailed survey of the operations of stock exchanges, particularly the New York Exchange, the methods of dealing, and public as well as professional participation in buying and selling. Based upon an intensive study of a wide range of data and brought as nearly as practicable down to date, it deserves careful reading not only by those having a professional interest in the stock market but also by bankers, investors, business men, and the general public which seeks profits in securities dealings.
The author is at pains, throughout the book, to relate his discussion to economic theories. The earlier chapters deal with the theory of corporate profits and common stock, profit theory and monopolistic competition, and the factor of risk in the profit theory. The essential differences between investment, speculation and gambling are then pointed out, the conditions that determine the value and prices of stocks are examined, and the relation of speculation to interest rates is discussed. Passing next to the nature and volume of speculation, the author reviews the extent and character of public participation in the stock market (the increased participation of women is briefly noted), the amount of trading by brokers and the public, the volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the functions of exchanges generally, and the particular function of speculation. These topics are followed by discussions of professional speculation and the various types of speculators, extended surveys, enriched by historical data, of the course of speculation in periods of prosperity and depression, and, finally, by chapters on the relation of speculative credit to business, stock prices and real investment, and speculation and production cycles.
Few of the large public that buys and sells stocks, the author thinks, "believe that they are making unintelligent speculations or are gambling," but he nevertheless sees them as acting "at the wrong time on what must be considered a hasty rationalization of inadequate knowledge." The criterion of an investment security, he points out, is not its form but its quality and the measure of assurance as to the amount and time of payment. The effect of specula-
tion on interest rates, he concludes, is "to lower the cost of capital and interest rates on long-time borrowing, but through its demand for short-time funds with which to hold stock it tends to increase short-time bankers' rates." Only in a general way, however, are data regarding brokers' loans useful in measuring the volume of speculation. "In order useful in measuring the volume of speculation. In order
to make brokers' loans into an index of speculation" it to make brokers' loans into an index of speculation" it
must be assumed, among other complex considerations, "that margin buying is speculation, that outright buying

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is investment, and that stocks held on funds borrowed direct from banks, which represents speculation, not investment, is not important or not moving in a contrary direction to brokers' loans." Price fluctuations, again, "have meaning only as they are related to time," and any period longer than a day opens a field of uncertainty as to what period is in mind.
Taking into consideration the nature of the Stock Exchange, the attitude toward speculation, and corporate laws and customs, the author is convinced that stock prices "have a considerable influence on the amount of business investment, earnings and general prosperity. The importance of stock speculation in the business cycle extends much beyond its direct influence on prices, for it involves the creation and contraction of bank credit, influences the rate of investment and consumer spending.

Speculation in the stock market, by causing the stock boom and the ultimate collapse, is a major cause of the turn from prosperity to depression which it tends to sustain, and may very well be the explanation of the ultimate upturn in business activity. The movements in investment values which underlie the fluctuations in stock prices, so often pointed to as the fundamental cause of the price movements, are in part due to the stock market. These changes in investment values are directly related to changes in interest rates and prospective earnings, and in back of the expectations is the objective business situation on which these expectations are based."

The passages just quoted illustrate what, to some readers, will seem the most suggestive contribution of Professor Ross's book. It is hardly necessary to say that such a study of speculation as, in the author's phrase, "part and parcel" of "the organized capital market" is of special importance at the present time. As an illuminating discussion of that subject, as well as a comprehensive and practical view of the speculative process in general, the book is cordially to be commended.

## Japan in Transition

By Emil Lederer and Emy Lederer-Seidler. 260 pages. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$3
In the growing list of books about Japan it is gratifying to find one which, like the present work, is at once sympa-
thetic and detached. The authors, who know Japan at first hand, are not concerned with upbraiding Japan for its recent course with China or with admonishing it for its ambition to be the dominating Power in the Far East. What inter ests them is the state of the country and its people in the period of change through which both are passing, and the economic problems which press for solution. In a narrative notable for its sweep and balance, they describe the old political and social order in Japan, the rapid adaptation of Western ways, the continuance of much of the old notwithstanding wide adoption of the new, and the contrasts and resemblances which comparison with China presents. Where contact with the West developed the militaristic temper which Japan has shown, the pressure of population upon an always deficient food supply has developed a proletarian class of industrial workers which, while relatively small as yet, is increasing its influence and forcing the departure from tradition, at the same time that the pressure of numbers makes inevitable a demand for nearby territory into which a redundant population can flow.
In an especially interesting chapter on certain basic problems in Japan's economic development, the authors note the small volume of national wealth and income notwithstanding the large increase after 1913, the difficult conditions under which agriculture, the principal industry, is carried on, the imposition of large-scale industry upon the prevailing system of small shops, the special attention paid by government to the development of heavy industries, the persistence of low wages which, though farorable for export trade, breeds a condition of social unrest, and the struggle for world markets. "It is scarcely conceivable," the authors conclude, that Japan "can succeed in her efforts toward the domination of the entire East. And if she does not succeed it is scarcely conceivable that she can solve the deep-rooted problems that beset her at home," among them "the necessity of importing the main raw materials and paying for them with the labor of poorly nourished workers; a great part of the national dividend spent for the 'defense' of a country which no one would attack; an ancient culture which bequeaths its people pride and audacity, and a people ready to conquer the world and to dominate it but at the same time lured into an alien Western civilization, difficult to grasp and embarrassing in its strangeness." The book merits the attention of whoever wants to understand the problems and policies of Japan.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME
Friday Night, May 20, 1938.
Business activity showed very little change the past week. Outside of political developments in Pennsylvania, there was little to warrant any genuine feeling of optimism. As a matter of fact, pessimism is becoming more pronounced as time goes on. Failure of industry to show any signs of early recovery from the present depression, with the result that resources of the people are rapidly becoming exhausted, foreshadows a "serious relief situation in the immediate future," Works Progress Administrator Harry Hopkins declared recently. Although there are prospects, he said, that between now and Feb. 1 approximately $1,500,000$ persons will find employment in private industry, present indications are that WPA rolls will be boosted in the near future from their present level of $2,600,000$ to $2,800,000$ and even to a peak figure of $3,000,000$. According to the "Journal of Commerce," business activity the past week rose to 69.6 as compared with a revised figure of 69.4 a week ago and 105.1 for the corresponding week of 1937. Electric output, petroleum runs-to-stills and bituminous coal production made gains, while automotive activity showed a marked drop and steel production registered another reduction. Despite a gain of $3 \%$ in the Pittsburgh area, steel tion. Despite a gain of $3 \%$ in the Pittsburgh area, steel
ingot production of the country has slipped an additional half production of the country has slipped an additional states in its current summary. This local improvement, while the rest of the country is moving in a contrary direction, is merely the result of a temporary accumulation of orders without being indicative of a trend, the periodical says.. Discussing other producing areas, the publication notes that Chicago has dropped 4 points to $29 \%$. WheelingWeirton 5 to $58 \%$, Youngstown 3 to $28 \%$. Buffalo, Birming. ham and St. Louis rates were reported to be off slightly, while production was unchanged in eastern Pennsylvania, Detroit and southern Ohio. Structural steel lettings of only 4,500 tons this week, the lowest for any week'in more than two years, reflect at least a temporary lull in construction awards, which have been recently one of the most actvie branches of steel consumption. The action of CarnegieIllinois Steel Corp., "big steel" subsidiary, in reaffirming present steel prices for third-quarter delivery was not unexpected in trade circles here. Steel men feel that not an additional pound would be bought at lower prices. This action concerning third-quarter prices will, among other things, keep wages at their current high hourly level. Pro-
duction of electric light and power in the United States amounted to $1,967,613,000$ kilowatt hours in the week ended May 14, a decrease of $10.3 \%$ below the corresponding week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported yesterday. Although output for the latest week was $28,513,000$ kilowatt hours above the total of $1,939,100,000$ in the previous week, production dropped $227,007,000$ kilowatt hours, compared with the total of $2,194,620,000$ in the same week last year. Engineering construction awards for the week, $\$ 45,614,000$, are $9 \%$ below the average week for 1938 to date, and $2 \%$ below the average week for 1937, "Engineering News-Record" reported yesterday. It compares with last week, which was $37 \%$ above the 1938 average, and with the corresponding week last year, which was $18 \%$ above the 1937 a verage. The volume of construction for 1938 to date, $\$ 999,015,000$, is $9.5 \%$ above the $\$ 913,413,000$ reported for the corresponding period in 1937 by "Engineering News-Record." This week's total is $34 \%$ below a week ago and $17 \%$ below a year ago. That this recession has been far sharper than most other serious depressions is shown strikingly by the abrupt slackening in life insurance sales this year. The value of new policies written in the first four months of the year fell $21 \%$ from the 1937 level. April sales were $26 \%$ smaller. After 1929, life insurance sales did not suffer as acutely until 1932. Thus, the value of insurance written in 1930 was less than $5 \%$ below the 1929 average, and the 1931 total fell only about $15 \%$ from the pre-depression volume. Declining passenger revenues constitute a problem on some railroads along with the drop in freight traffic. One Class I carrier whose report for 1937 has just come to hand shows passenger returns for the year about $80 \%$ under 1936. This is an unusually large percentage drop, but in this instance the decline was no cause for worry. Freight revenues of something over two and one-quarter millions were down $12 \%$. With cold and rainy weather curbing sales for the second consecutive week, retail buying in the latest period was $3 \%$ to $8 \%$ under the preceding week and down $8 \%$ to $15 \%$ from the 1937 comparative, according to a Dun \& Bradstreet trade surver. The Association of American Railroads reported today 541,813 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday. This was an increase of 5,673 cars, or $1.1 \%$, compared with. the preceding week; a decrease of 227,747 , or $29.6 \%$, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 390,533 , or $41.9 \%$, compared with 1930. Latest advices from Washington state that action on railroad loans is being held up. House leaders decided today to delay action on the bill to liberalize

Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to railroads. They will hold up action until the Senate acts on a similar bill. The Senate has recommitted the bill to the Finance Committee with the intention of attaching an amendment to provide that loans should not be made to railroads which cut wages. The Senate's action was taken after the railroads had proposed a $15 \%$ wage reduction for nearly a million rail employees, effective July 1. Unseasonably low temperatures prevailed in most sections of the country the past week, and this seemed the outstanding feature of the weather. These extremely cool tmperaturs retarded growth of vegetation and delayed germination of recently planted crops, with extensive frost damage over large areas. The greatest damage from frost and freezing temperatures was reported from New York, the western half of Pennsylrania, West Virginia, Ohio, and the Lake region. There was considerable harm to tender truck crops and to fruit in some sections, the latter especially in West Virginia; also some damage to grain crops in the eastern Ohio Valley. While low temperatures were unfavorable in the eastern area, droughty conditions were temporarily relieved rather generally from the Ohio Valley eastward and northeastward Most places received sufficient moisture for present needs, but additional rain is needed rather generally, so government reports state. In the New York City area the weather was unseasonably cool, with cloudy conditions prevailing most of the week. Today it was cloudy and warm here, with temperatures ranging from 53 to 62 degrees. The forecast was for showers and warmer tonight. Saturday partly cloudy, without much change in temperature. Overnight at Boston it was 52 to 70 degrees; Baltimore, 60 to 68 ; Pittsburgh, 64 to 78; Portland, Me., 50 to 58; Chicago, 66 to 82; Cincinnati, 66 to 86; Cleveland, 70 to 80 ; Detroit, 66 to S2; Charleston, 72 to 86 ; Milwaukee, 48 to 60 ; Sa vannah, 66 to 94 ; Dallas, 72 to 76 ; Kansas City, 66 to 78 ; Springfield, Mo., 62 to 76 ; Oklahoma City, 68 to 82 ; Salt Lake City, 36 to 54 ; Seattle, 52 to 78; Montreal, 54 to 72, and Winnipes, 48 to 68.

## Col. Leonard P. Ayres Cites as Most Serious Defect in Recovery Program the Overlooking of Conditions Affecting Railroads-Offers Remedies to Overcome

 CrisisThe statement is made by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, VicePresident of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, that "perhaps the most serious defect in the recovery program is that it entirely overlooks the crisis conditions that have developed in the railroad industry." "Probably," says Colonel Ayres, "it is not possible to get a robust and durable recovery under way without first taking resolute steps to restore the solvency of the railroads. Those great corporations constitute a really large fraction of our entire business economy." These comments are contained in the Cleveland Trust Co.'s "Business Bulletin" of May 16, of which Colonel Ayres is editor. In pointing out that "our railroad problem cannot be solved by mere reorganizations which reduce fixed charges by writing off bonded debt." Colonel Ayres goes on to say:
In February the railroads would have lost money even if they had had no bonded debt at all. They did not even cover their costs of operation, and in January and March their results were not much better. Reorganizations and mergers and government loans combined can no longer avail to solve our railroad problem and to cure the present acute railroad crisis. The fact is that the wage bill of the railroads has become too great for the traffic to bear. Our railroad crisis can be cured only by the adoption of comprehensive legislation providing for the rapid reorganization of insolvent lines, the merging of existing companies into a limited number of strong systems, the prompt abandonment of a large amount of
non-essential branch mileage, and a considerable decrease in the number non-essential branch mileace, and a coise but they appear to be essential of employees. There are rad if ral and it may well be doubted ited.

In part, Colonel Ayres also had the following to say:
At present the total market values of all railroad shares are much less than they were at the bottom of the depression in 1932 and 1933, and they are only about one-fourth as much as they were in the years just before the depression. The prices of the utility stocks are similarly depressed, although the industry is not in any such critical condition as that of the railroads. Eitility stocks are now selling at much lower levels than
those of 1932 and 1933 , and at prices only about one-fifth as high as those of 1929 .
We know from the experiences of the past depression years that not even lavish and long-continued public spending will either restore railroad traffic or create public confidence in utility investments. The attempt to carry through a recovery program without taking steps to restore confidence in railroad and utility investments is a little like undertaking to operate an automobile without repairing its one punctured tire. The onalogy is not closely applicable, but it is still true that attempts at managed recoveries are likely to prove disappointing if their programs disregard important sections of the depression areas.

At the outset of his comments Colonel Ayres remarked:
There has been no general expansion of business activity since the announcement of the pump-priming program a month ago. When the announcement was made stock prices advanced moderately and they have since held most of their small gains. The quotations for Federal securities moved upward, and that advance has been held. The outstanding characteristics of the renewed depression are still the same as they have been eince the beginning of the year. They are an abnormally small demand industry, greatly reduced volumes of freight traffic on the railroads, and steadily increasing unemployment.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended May 14 Up 5,673 Cars
Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 14, $\overline{9} 38$, totaled 541,813 cars. This is a gain of 5,673 cars, or $1.1 \%$, from the preceding week; a decrease of 227,747 cars, or $29.6 \%$, from the total for the like week a year ago, and a drop of 139,595 cars, or $20.5 \%$, from the total loadings for the corresponding week two years ago. For the week ended May 7, 1938, loadings were $29.8 \%$ below those for the like week of 1937 , and $19.8 \%$ below those for the corresponding week of 1936 . Loadings for the week ended April 30, 1938, showed a loss of $30.2 \%$ when compared with 1937 and a drop of $19.1 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1936 .

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended May 14, 1938, loaded a total of 251,033 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 250,233 cars in the preceding week, and 350,511 cars in the seven days ended May 15, 1937. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recosved from Connectsons Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { May } 14 \\ 1938 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 7 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1937} ^{M a y} 15$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\text { May } 7$ $1938$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 15 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fery- | 18,744 | 18,340 | 22,844 | 4,597 | 71 | 6,578 |
| Baltimore \& Oh10 RR...... | 21,603 | 22,431 | 36,058 | 12,630 | 12,273 | 18,422 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohto Ry | 16,142 | 15,355 | 25,458 | 7,657 | 7,510 | 10,769 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. | 12,635 | 12,731 | 13,865 | 6,070 | 6,381 | 7,915 |
| Chicago Milw. St. Paul \& Pac Ry. | 16.819 | 17.067 | 19,808 | ${ }_{6}^{6,083}$ | 6.421 | 8.276 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry..- | 12,233 | 12,330 | 16.200 | 8.228 | 8.684 | 10,516 |
| Gulf Coast Lines | 3,103 | 3,156 | 2,976 | ${ }^{1.522}$ | 1,493 | ${ }^{1,591}$ |
| International Great Northern RR | 1,960 | 2,060 | 2,092 | ${ }_{2,326}^{2,086}$ | ${ }_{2,634}^{2,583}$ | 2,306 3,046 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR | 3,518 | 3,728 | -4,491 | ${ }_{7}^{2,326}$ | ${ }_{8,037}^{2,634}$ | 3,046 9,308 |
| New York Central Lines.- | 110,296 <br> 3,991 | 30,638 3,954 | 45,875 | 28,2519 7 | 29,640 7 | 10,086 |
| Norfolk \& Western Ry | 13,644 | 12,825 | 20,735 | 3,391 | 3,508 | 4,811 |
| Pennsylvania RR. | 46,414 | 46,957 | 70,195 | 30,187 | 30,510 | 48,791 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 4,471 | 4,372 | 8,785 | 3,743 | 3,937 | 4,291 |
| Plttsburgh \& Lake Erie R | 3,398 | 3,447 | 7.400 | 3.504 | 3,344 | 6,449 |
| Southern Pacific Lines Wabash Ry | $\begin{array}{r} 26,062 \\ 4,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,767 \\ 4,762 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,332 \\ 5,046 \end{array}$ | 7,152 6,867 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,513 \\ & 7,062 \end{aligned}$ | 8,950 8,765 |
|  | 5, | 5,233 | - | 49,439 | 154,082 | 211,845 |

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 14, 1938 | May 7, 1938 | May 15, 1937 |
| Chic Rock Island \& Pac. | ${ }^{21,928}$ | 22,229 | ${ }^{24,556}$ |
|  | - ${ }_{11,016}^{25,393}$ | 25,078 | 32,637 13,637 |
| Total | 58,337 | 58,825 | 70,206 |

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended May 7, 1938, reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended May 7 totaled 536,140 cars. This was a decrease of 227,355 cars, or $29.8 \%$ below the corresponding week in 1937, and a decrease of 406,534 cars, or $43.1 \%$ below the same week in 1930.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of May 7 was a decrease of 6,935 cars, or $1.3 \%$ below the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 225,005 cars, a decrease of 2,573 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 92,635 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 150,748 cars, an increase of 796 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 22,629 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Coal loading amounted to 77,213 cars, a decrease of 742 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 34,877 cars below the corresponding week in 1937

Grain and grain products loading totaled 32,549 cars, a decrease of 2,789 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,456 cars above the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of May
decrease of 2,110 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,602 decrease of 2,110 cars below the preceding
cars above the corresponding week in 1937
cars above the corresponounted to 13,059 cars, an increase of 429 cars
Live stock loading amount Live stock loading amounted to 13,059 cars, an increase of 429 cars
above the preceding week, but a decrease of 879 cars below the correabove the preceding week,
sponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, loading of live sponding week in 1937 . In the Western districts alone, loading of live
stock for the week of May 7 totaled 10,021 cars, an increase of 595 cars stock for the week of May 7 totaled 10,021 cars, an increase of 595 cars above the preceding week
sponding week in 1937.
Forest products loading totaled 25,809 cars, a decrease of 751 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 11,337 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Ore loading amounted to 7,884 cars, a decrease of 3,044 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 64,130 cars below the corresponding week in 1937
Coke loading amounted to 3,873 cars, an increase of 255 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 6,324 cars below the corresponding week in 1937
All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1937 and 1930 .


In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 7 , 1938. During this period only 17 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MAY 7

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Railroads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Rpvenue Fretoht Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total Loads Received \\
from Connec'ions
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rallroads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Revenue Freloht Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Loads Received from Connections} \\
\hline \& 1938 \& 1937 \& 1936 \& 1938 \& 1937 \& \& 1938 \& 1937 \& 1936 \& 1938 \& 1937 \\
\hline Eastern District- \& 539 \& 553 \& 460 \& \& \& Southern District-(Concl.) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bangor \& Aroostoo \& 2.140 \& 2,259 \& 1,697 \& 309 \& \&  \& 1,807 \& 1.879 \& 1,778 \& 1.882 \& ,762 \\
\hline Boston \& Maine. \& 6,773 \& 8,650 \& 7,803 \& 8,996 \& 12,188 \& Norfolk Southern.-.-.-...-- \& 2,697
1,151 \& 2,868 \& 2,904 \& 2,158 \& 2,462 \\
\hline Chicago Indianapolis \& Loulsv- \& 1,502 \& 1,490 \& 1,368 \& 1,631 \& 2,447 \&  \& 1,352 \& 1,443 \& 1,437 \& \({ }_{691}^{882}\) \& 1,108 \\
\hline Central Indiana \& \& 26 \& 16 \& 53 \& 87 \& Richmond Fred. \& Potomac.-- \& 294 \& 401 \& 349 \& 4,379 \& 4,534 \\
\hline Central Vermont \& 1.285 \& 1,698 \& 1,095 \& 1,654 \& 2,578 \& Seaboard Air Line .............- \& 8,284 \& 9,388 \& 7,949 \& 3,467 \& 4,243 \\
\hline Delaware \& Hudson. \& 4,715 \& 5,969
1195 \& 6,290 \& 6,141 \& 8,370 \& Southern System_-..---......-- \& 17,504 \& 21,444 \& 20,144 \& 12,078 \& 14,692 \\
\hline Delaware Lackawanna \& West.
Detrolt \& Macklnac. \& \(\begin{array}{r}8,739 \\ \hline 329\end{array}\) \& 11,253
445 \& 9,253

259 \& 5,479
107 \& $\begin{array}{r}7,493 \\ 153 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ \& Tennessee Central --i---.-.-- \& 351

159 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 494 \\
& 164
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 357 \\
& 173 \\
& 17
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 471 \\
& 547
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\begin{array}{r}656 \\ 852 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>

\hline Detrolt Toledo \& Ironton......-- \& 1,544 \& 2,979 \& 2,857 \& 107 \& 1,543 \& Winston-salem southbound.-- \& \& \& \& \& 852 <br>
\hline Detrolt \& Toledo Shore Line \& 185 \& 415 \& 370 \& 1,684 \& 3,497 \& To \& 86,419 \& 102,389 \& 96,450 \& 56,360 \& 67,195 <br>
\hline Erie- \& 10,459
3,559 \& 15,469
5,732 \& $\begin{array}{r}11,688 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 8,853 \& 16,024 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lehigh \& Hudson R1 \& 284 \& 5,257 \& ${ }_{327}$ \& 5,199
1,415 \& 8,580
2,149 \& Chorthwestern Pistrict- \& \& \& 17.723 \& \& <br>
\hline Lehtgh \& New Englan \& 1,539 \& 2,294 \& 2,089 \& 1,001 \& 1,199 \& Chicago Great Western. \& 12,464 \& 2,451 \& 17,733
2,360 \& 8,166 \& 11,077
2,893 <br>
\hline Lehigh Valley \& 7,149 \& 8,688 \& 8,708 \& 6,486 \& 9,128 \& Chicago Milw. St. P. \& Pacific. \& 17,009 \& 19,663 \& 18,410 \& 6,421 \& <br>
\hline Maine Centra \& 2,277 \& 3,147 \& 2,699 \& 2,668 \& 3,099 \& Cbicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha- \& 3,245 \& 1,875 \& 3,643 \& 2,738 \& 8,332 <br>
\hline Mononga \& 2,867 \& 3,906 \& 3,937 \& 165 \& 292 \& Duluth Mlssabe \& I. R. \& 800 \& 22,562 \& 10,436 \& 140 \& 221 <br>
\hline Montour \& 1,214 \& ${ }^{2,365}$ \& 2,139 \& ${ }^{*} 30$ \& 44 \& Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic- \& 325 \& 1,383 \& -780 \& 305 \& 488 <br>
\hline New York Central Lines \& 30,638 \& 46,772 \& 38,762 \& 29,680 \& 42,064 \& Elgin Jollet \& Eastern \& 4,408 \& 9,046 \& 7.683 \& 3,907 \& 7,204 <br>

\hline N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford- \& | 8,613 |
| :--- |
| 1,353 |
| 18 | \& 11,814

1,512 \& 10,489
1
1884 \& 9,646
1.553
1.68 \& 13,446
2,087 \& Ft. Dodge Des M oines \& Eouth. \& +431 \& +428 \& 400 \& -139 \& 182 <br>
\hline $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Y}$. Chicago \& St. Louls. \& 1,954 \& 5,439 \& 4,861 \& 7,641 \& 2,087
10,027 \& Great Northern---- \& $\begin{array}{r}8,806 \\ 477 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}21,489 \\ \hline 605\end{array}$ \& 14,882 \& 2,410 \& 3,259 <br>
\hline Pittsburgh \& Lake Erle \& 3,474 \& 7,732 \& 6,713 \& 3,317 \& 7,925 \& Lake Superior \& Ishpemin \& 404 \& 3,549 \& 1,977 \& \& 899 <br>
\hline Pere Marquette - \& 4,372 \& 7,017 \& 6,222 \& 3,937 \& 5,770 \& Minneapolls \& St. Louls. \& 1,770 \& 1,773 \& 1,830 \& 1,565 \& <br>
\hline Plttsburgh \& Shawmut \& 182 \& 143 \& 208 \& 28 \& 30 \& Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. M \& 3,990 \& 6,813 \& 5,451 \& 1,862 \& 2,568 <br>
\hline P1ttsburgh Shawmut \& North \& 375 \& 296 \& 289 \& 193 \& 192 \& Northern Pacifle_-..- \& 7,679 \& 9,519 \& 8,544 \& 2,603 \& 3,721 <br>
\hline Pittsburgh \& West Virgin1 \& 549
588 \& 1,151
716 \& 1,001 \& 1,042 \& 1,999 \& Spokane International----
Spokane Portland \& Seattl \& 112 \& 235 \& 155 \& 188 \& +267 <br>
\hline Wabash. \& 4,762 \& 5,183 \& 5,263 \& 7.062 \& 8, 1,683 \& spokane Portand \& Seatt \& 1,488 \& 1,199 \& 1,084 \& 1,119 \& 1,360 <br>
\hline Wheelling \& Lake E \& 2,601 \& 5,080 \& 3,207 \& 2,024 \& 3,914 \& Total \& 65,952 \& 124,511 \& 96,678 \& 34,822 \& 47,462 <br>
\hline Total \& 118,587 \& 170,450 \& 147,861 \& 120,742 \& 178,099 \& ntral Western Distri \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alleghany District \& \& \& \& \& \& Atch, Top. \& Santa Fe System. \& 18,340 \& 22,166 \& 19,271 \& 4,871 \& 6,824 <br>
\hline Akron Canton \& Youngst \& 398 \& 591 \& 639 \& 479 \& 745 \& Alton-...-.-rie \& $\begin{array}{r}2,653 \\ \hline 335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,944 \\ 537 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 2,852 \& 1,770 \& 2,400 <br>
\hline Baltimore \& Ohto \& 22,431 \& 35,882 \& 30,877 \& 12,273 \& 19,082 \& Chicago Burlington \& Quincy-- \& 12,731 \& 14,036 \& 13,918 \& 97
6,381 \& 117
7850 <br>
\hline Bessemer \& Lake Erie \& 1,202 \& 7,389 \& 2,693 \& 1,062 \& 2,619 \& Chicago \& Illinots Midland.-- \& 1,603 \& 1,591 \& 1,296 \& 584 \& 713 <br>
\hline Buffalo Creek \& Gauley \& 251 \& 392 \& 299 \& 4 \& 10 \& Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific- \& 10,957 \& 12,038 \& 11,987 \& 7,204 \& 8,633 <br>
\hline Cambria \& Indiana. Central RR, of New J \& 865
5,480 \& 926
8,161 \& 921
8,565 \& 15
9,232 \& 812 \& Chicago \& Eastern Illinols \& 2,207 \& 2,593 \& 2,455 \& 2,172 \& 2,748 <br>
\hline Cornwall.. \& 556 \& ${ }^{8} 153$ \& 8812 \& 9,232 \& 12,830 \& Denver \& Rlo Grande Western. \& 576 \& +724 \& $\begin{array}{r}893 \\ 2023 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,143 \& 1,540 <br>
\hline Cumberland \& Pen \& 128 \& 120 \& 254 \& 21 \& 35 \& Denver \& Salt Lake.........- \& 1,208 \& 2,365 \& 2,023 \& , 17 \& 2,891 <br>
\hline Ligonter Valley \& 55 \& 119 \& 70 \& 16 \& 31 \& Fort Worth \& Denver \& ${ }_{977}$ \& 1,068 \& 1,018 \& 974 \& 1,019 <br>
\hline Long Island. \& 614 \& 717 \& 893 \& 2,379 \& 3,727 \& Illinois Terminal. \& 1,762 \& 1,715 \& 1,868 \& 961 \& 1,486 <br>
\hline Penn-Reading Seash \& 838 \& 1,362 \& 1,108 \& 1,112 \& 1,535 \& Missourt-11inols \& +429 \& , 505 \& \& 292 \& , 332 <br>
\hline Pennsylvania Syste \& 46,057 \& 72,418 \& 59,020 \& 30,510 \& 48,617 \& \& 1,139 \& 1,859 \& 1,314 \& 75 \& 105 <br>
\hline Reading Co Union (Pittsbu \& 12,342
4,615 \& 13,837
16,522 \& 14,351
12,671 \& 12,996
1,109 \& 18,941
7
7 \& North Western Pacli \& 651 \& ${ }^{1} 881$ \& -855 \& 301 \& 377 <br>
\hline West Virginia North \& \& 16,532
+37 \& 12,671 \& \& \& Peoria \& Pekin Union \& 20,248 ${ }^{44}$ \& 112
22,807 \& 214
19,985 \& 3,858 \& <br>
\hline Western Maryland. \& 2,671 \& 3,813 \& 3,010 \& 4,707 \& 6,854 \& Toledo Peorla \& Western \& 20,248 \& 22,854 \& 19,345 \& ${ }^{388}$ \& 5,919 <br>
\hline T \& 99,409 \& 162,849 \& 134,244 \& 75,959 \& 122,465 \& Union Pacific Syst \& 11,457
171 \& 13,645
211 \& 11,811
170 \& 6,251 \& 8,627 <br>
\hline Pocah \& \& \& \& \& \& We \& 1,328 \& 1,544 \& 1,424 \& 1.787 \& 2,082 <br>
\hline Chesapeake \& Ohlo. \& 15,355 \& 22,769 \& 21,560 \& 7,510 \& 10,952 \& Total \& 90,093 \& 104,168 \& 94,315 \& 41,835 \& 5,117 <br>
\hline Nortolk \& Western. \& 12,825 \& 20,955 \& 19,834 \& 3,508 \& 4,880 \& \& \& \& \& \& 5,117 <br>
\hline Virgin \& 3,033 \& 4,384 \& 3,640 \& 899 \& 1,107 \& Southwestern District- \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total \& 31,203 \& 48,108 \& 45,034 \& 11,917 \& 16,939 \& Burlington-Rock Is \& 156
94 \& 169
115 \& 116
96 \& ${ }_{153}^{321}$ \& 369
308 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Guif Cosst Lines. \& 3,156 \& 2,913 \& 2,762 \& 1,493 \& 1,516 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& International-Great Northern.- \& 2,060 \& 2,274 \& 2,296 \& 2,583 \& 2,291. <br>
\hline Alsi. \& W.P.-W. RR. of Ala_-- \& ${ }_{686}^{207}$ \& 206
812 \& 284 \& 1,152 \& 149
1.273 \& Kansas Oklahoma \& Guif \& 173 \& 180 \& -256 \& -779 \& ,996 <br>
\hline Atlanta Blrmingham \& Coast.- \& 567 \& 716 \& ${ }_{676}$ \& 1,137 \& 1,273
990 \& Kansas City Southern \& 1,731 \& 1,875 \& 2,032
1,739 \& 1,736 \& 1,945 <br>
\hline Atlantic Coast Line \& 8,396 \& 9,912 \& 9,225 \& 3,845 \& 4,565 \& Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas. \& 1,712 \& 1,615 \& 1,739
103 \& 958 \& 1,278 <br>
\hline Central of Georgla \& 3,637 \& 4,341 \& 3,997 \& 2,650 \& 2,905 \& Litchfield \& Madison.........- \& 258 \& 191 \& 321 \& 713 \& 912 <br>
\hline Charleston \& Western Carolins \& 366 \& 461 \& 444 \& 943 \& 1,341 \& Midland Valley. \& 510 \& 432 \& 489 \& 227 \& 336 <br>
\hline Clinchifield- \& 1,065 \& 1,378 \& 993 \& 1,557 \& 1,894 \& M 1 ssourl \& Arkans \& 144 \& 238 \& 117 \& 216 \& 271 <br>
\hline Columbus \& Greenvill \& 293 \& 370 \& 326 \& 391 \& 299 \& Missourl-Kansas-Texas Lines. \& 3,728 \& 4,263 \& 4,523 \& 2,634 \& 2,923 <br>
\hline Durham \& Southern. \& 139 \& 170 \& 166 \& 222 \& 259 \& Missourt Pacific \& 11,343 \& 13,935 \& 13,809 \& 8,037 \& 9,441 <br>
\hline Florida East Coast \& $\begin{array}{r}1,466 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,001
59 \& 1,520
37 \& ${ }_{71} 901$ \& 819
100 \& Quanah Amme \& Paci \& 102 \& 108 \& 108 \& + 95 \& 124 <br>
\hline Georgla \& 922 \& 909 \& 872 \& 1,305 \& 1,649 \& St. Louls Southweste \& 6,100
2,150 \& 7,239
2,29 \& 7,395

2,176 \& | 3,563 |
| :--- |
| 2,308 | \& 4,199

2,843 <br>
\hline Georgla \& Florida \& 1246 \& 313 \& 322 \& 467 \& 593 \& Texas \& New Orleans. \& 6,255 \& 7,679 \& 6,784 \& 2,767 \& 3,067 <br>
\hline Gulf Mobile \& North \& 1,511 \& 1,753 \& 1,606 \& 1,029 \& - 999 \& Texas \& Pactic.--- \& 4,511 \& 5,121 \& 4,729 \& 3,414 \& 4,300 <br>
\hline Lulnols Central System \& 17,242
16,787 \& 19,595
21,538 \& 19,018
20,759 \& 8,900
4,579 \& 11,391
5,813 \& Whehita Falls \& Southern
Wetherford M W \& N W \& $\begin{array}{r}173 \\ \hline 24\end{array}$ \& 311
34 \& 213
50 \& 55 \& 74 <br>
\hline Macon Dublin \& Savannab \& 129 \& $\begin{array}{r}21218 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 20,791 \& 4,550 \& 5,813 \& Wetherford M. W. \& N. \& 24 \& 34 \& 50 \& 32 \& <br>
\hline M1s88ssippl Central*-...--....- \& 124 \& 165 \& 155 \& 291 \& 291 \& Total \& 44,477 \& 51,020 \& 50,378 \& 32,485 \& 37,663 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Advance of 0.6 Point Noted in "Annalist" Weekly

 Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During WeekEnded May 18 -Largest Gain Since Sept. 14, 1937 A sharp rise in livestock prices, principally hogs, carried the "Annalist" weekly index of wholesale commodity prices up 0.6 of a point, the largest single gain since the period ended Sept. 14, 1937. "For May 18 the index was 81.0 , as compared with 80.4 in the previous week and 93.6 a year ago," said an announcement by the "Annalist," which went on to say:
A feature of last week's trading was the fact that farm and food products were the only groups to show an increase, whereas the other six components of our index either declined or remained unchanged.
Tor the past three years and more being a different picture, with new lows for the past three years and more being established by wheat, sugar and cocoa. Copper was weak, as was rubber and wool. Silk moved indif-
ferently, but cotton was inclined to go lower.

| THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY NDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY |
| :---: |
| PRICES. |
| $(1926=100)$ |


|  | May 18, 1938 | May 11, 1938 | May 18, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 78.1 | 77.0 | 102.7 |
| Food products-- |  | 71.2 | 80.3 |
| Textile products | $* 57.6$ $* 84.9$ | 57.7 | 82.8 |
| Metals. | *84.9 | 84.9 102.4 | 90.1 |
| Building materials | 66.5 | $\dagger 66.5$ | 108.6 71.2 |
| Chemicals-..--- | 88.0 | 88.0 | 87.8 |
| Miscellaneous. | 70.0 | 70.1 | 80.8 |
| All commodities | 81.0 | 80.4 | 93.6 |

## Moody's Commodity Index at New Low

Moody's Commodity Index declined from 137.8 a week ago to 134.8 this Friday. The recent price establishes a new
for 19371938
The chief factors in the decline were lower prices for wheat, copper, steel scrap, rubber and cotton. Cocoa, corn, coffee,
sugar and wool also declined, while hides and hogs advanced. There were no net changes for silk, silver and lead.
The movement of the index during the week was as follows:


Wholesale Commodity Prices During the Week Ended May 14 Registered Sharpest Advance Since January According to the National Fertilizer Association Reversing the downward trend of the three previous weeks, when the lowest point in the current recession was reached, the wholesale commodity price index of the National Fertilizer Association rose during the week ended May 14 to $74.4 \%$ (based on the $1926-28$ average of $100 \%$ ) from $74.0 \%$, the sharpest advance registered since January last. A year ago the index stood at $87.3 \%$, and the high point for 1937 was $88.8 \%$. The announcement by the Association, dated May 16 , continued:
Last week's advance in the all-commodity index reflected rising prices for farm products and foods, with the average for all other commodities indicating an unusually large winter wheat report issued during the week indicating an unusually large winter wheat crop this year, the price of
wheat advanced. Prices of other grains, cotton and livestock were also wheat advanced. Prices of other grains, cotton and livestock were also
moderately higher, resulting in an upturn in the index of farm product moderately higher, resulting in an upturn in the index of farm product
prices. Foodstuff price trends were mixed with about as many items prices. Foodstuff price trends were mixed with about as many items declining as advancing, but the increases in such important commodities as beef, eggs, flour and coffee were sufficient to raise the group index to
the highest point reached in the last month. Fractional increases were registered by the indexes of textiles and miscellaneous commodities. In the metal group an upturn in tin offset a drop in zinc. The only group indexes to move downward during the week were those representing the prices of building materials and fertilizer materials.
Thirty-one price series included in the index advanced during the week
aeclines; in the second preceding week there were 16 advances and 41 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. $\quad(1926-1928=100)$

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Gtoup |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced'g } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { 1938, } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { May } 15, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods. | 72.7 | 72.1 | 72.8 | 82.9 |
|  | Fats a | 60.3 | 59.9 | 60.6 | 77.8 |
|  | Cottonseed oil | 79.8 | 79.1 | 78.3 | 91.6 |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 65.1 | 64.1 | 66.4 | 86.7 |
|  | Cotton | 48.5 | 47.9 | 50.0 | 72.1 |
|  | Grains | 65.2 | 63.9 | 64.8 | 114.0 |
|  | Livestock | 69.2 | 68.0 | 70.7 | 81.2 |
| 17.3 | Fuels. | 79.2 | 79.2 | 80.8 | 84.5 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities .- | 76.9 | 76.6 | 76.9 | 89.0 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 59.4 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 80.6 |
| 7.1 | Metals. | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.2 | 105.2 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 81.0 | 81.1 | 82.2 | 92.7 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | ${ }^{94.9}$ | 94.9 |  |  |
| . 3 | Fertilizer materials. | 71.6* | 71.8 | 72.1 | 71.4 |
| .3 | Fertilizers | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 77.0 |
| . 3 | Farm machinery | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 94.3 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined....- | 74.4 | 74.0 | 75.1 | 87.3 |

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined $0.1 \%$ During Week Ended May 14, According to United States Department of Labor
Wholesale commodity prices registered a minor decline of $0.1 \%$ during the week ended May 14, Commissioner Lubin announced on May 19. "The index fell to $77.8 \%$ of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. "The all-commodity index of over 800 price series is $1.0 \%$ below the level of a month ago and $10.5 \%$ below that of a year ago. Mr. Lubin continued:

Two of the 10 major commodity groups-fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs-averaged lower during the week. The foods, hides and leather products, and miscellaneous commodities groups rose fractionally. Farm products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods last week's level.
In reporting the remarks of Commissioner Lubin, an announcement by the Labor Department said:
Wholesale prices of raw materials rose $0.1 \%$, largely because of advancing prices for bananas, coffee, copra, pepper, cow hides, kip skins, raw silk, and crude rubber. The index for raw materials- 70.4 -is $1.3 \%$ below that for the corresponding week of April and $18.7 \%$ below the index for mid-May, 1937. Semi-manufactured commodities prices fell $0.1 \%$ and are $0.9 \%$ above the April 16 level. Compared with a year ago, they are down by $14.4 \%$
The finished products group index declined $0.2 \%$, continuing an uninterrupted downward tendency which began in March. The current index -82.2 - is $1.0 \%$ lower than it was a month ago and $5.8 \%$ lower than it was a year ago.
Non-agricultural commodities prices, as measured by the index for 'all commodities other than farm products," remained steady at $80.2 \%$ of the 1926 average. They are $0.6 \%$ below the level of a month ago and $7.1 \%$ below that of a year ago. According to the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," industrial commodities prices declined $0.1 \%$ to a point $0.2 \%$ below amonth ago $5.1 \%$ below a year ago.
Average wholesale prices of farm products during the week ended May 14 remain unchanged from the preceding week. The livestock and poultry sub-group dropped $1.1 \%$ and grains declined $0.6 \%$, while the sub-group ors, live poultry (Chicago), peanuts, form, dried beans, onions, sweet potatoes, and wool. laxseed, timothy seed, dried orn, oats, cows, live poultry (New York) otton, eggs, apples, lemons, oranges, and white potatoes. This week's farm products index- 67.4 -is $2.2 \%$ lower than it was a month ago and $24.5 \%$ below a year ago.
Wholesale market prices of foods advanced $0.1 \%$ as a result of a $4.9 \%$ increase in prices of fruits and vegetables. Meats declined $0.4 \%$, dairy products fell $0.3 \%$, and cereal products decreased $0.1 \%$. Among the mportant food items for which higher prices were reported were chees (San Francisco), wheat flour, fresi fuits and vegetables, veal, coflee, copra, pepper, edible tallow, and cocoanut oil. Quotations were lower for butter, oatmeal, rye flour, corn meal, dried fruits, mutton, cured and resh pork, cocoa beans, lard, oleomargarine, oleo oil, raw sugar, and soy bean oil. The current wholesale food index-1.5-is $1.1 \%$ belo the level of a month ago and $15.1 \%$ below a year ago.
sharp advances in prices of cow hides and kip skins caused the hides and leather products group index to rise $0.1 \%$. Prices of calf skins, goat skins, and sole leather were lower. No changes were reported in prices of shoes and other leather products such luggage.
In the textile products group, continued declines in prices of cotton goods, hosiery, tram yarn, and manila hemp were counterbalanced by sharp ncreases in raw silk with the result that the group index remained unchanged at $66.1 \%$ of the 1926 average. No changes were reported in.
Lower prices for anthracite, Pennsylvania fuel oil, and Oklahoma gasoline caused the fuel and lighting materials group index to drop $0.4 \%$. Average wholesale prices of bituminous coal and coke were steady.
The index for the metals and metal products group remained unchanged at 96.3 although the non-ferrous sub-group advanced. Quotations were higher for solder and pig tin. Pig zinc prices, on the other hand, declined. The agricultural implements, iron and steel, motor vehicles, and plumbing and heating sub-groups remained unchanged at last week's level.
In the building materials group, an advance of $0.8 \%$ in the brick and tile sub-group was offset by declines of $0.3 \%$ in lumber and $0.1 \%$ in paint materials, causing the group index to remaind at 90.9 . Prices for face brick, yellow pine lath and flooring, and red cedar shingles averaged higher, while yellow pine timbers, Chinawood oil, and sand declined. Avrage wholesale prices of cement and structural steel were firm.
Falling prices for fats and oils, together with sharp decreases in prices of grain alcohol and tankage, caule prices of mixed fertilizers were steady to drop sharp increase in prices of cotton blankets did not affect the index
for the housefurnishing goods group as a whole. It remained at $88.6 \%$ of the 1926 average. Wholesale prices of furniture were stationary. Crude rubber advanced $3.8 \%$ during the week and cattle feed prices rose $0.5 \%$. Paper and pulp declined $0.1 \%$ and cylinder oil also averaged lower. Automobile tire and tube prices remained unchanged at last week's level

The following table shows index numbers for the main "groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for May 15, 1937; May 16, 1936; May 18, 1935, and May 19. 1934 .
May 18, 1935, and May 19, 1934 . $\quad(1926=100)$ )

## Commodity Groups

Farm products
Foods Hides and leather products
Textile products
Fuel and lighting materials
Metals and metal prod
Building metal products.
Building materials_--
Chemicals and drugs
Chemicals and drugs.-.
Housefurnishing goods Housefurnishing good
Miscellaneous. Raw materials.
Semi-manufactured ant......... Finished products
All commoducts --.-.-.-.farm products
All commodities other than
farm products and foods
All commodities_

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 14 \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 7 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 30 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 23 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 1638 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 15 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} M a y \\ 16 \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 18 \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 19 \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.8 | 69.1 | 68.9 | 89.3 | 74.4 | 80.9 | 59.6 |
| 71.5 | 71.4 | 71.9 | 72.2 | 72.3 | 84.2 | 77.4 | 83.8 | 67.2 |
| 92.3 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 107.6 | 94.8 | 88.4 | 88.5 |
| 66.1 | 66.1 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 67.0 | 78.2 | 69.5 | 68.8 | 73.5 |
| 76.8 | 77.1 | 77.2 | 77.3 | 77.5 | 78.2 | 76.9 | 74.2 | 73.2 |
| 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.0 | 85.7 | 85.3 | 88.7 |
| 90.9 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 91.0 | 91.1 | 96.9 | 85.5 | 84.8 | 87.0 |
| 76.7 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 77.3 | 77.5 | 83.9 | 77.3 | 80.8 | 75.4 |
| 88.6 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 90.8 | 82.8 | 82.0 | 83.0 |
| 73.1 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.1 | 88.4 | ${ }_{75}^{69.1}$ | ${ }_{*}^{69.0}$ | 69.7 |
| 70.4 74.8 | 74.3 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 71.3 74.1 | 86.6 87.4 | 75.1 | * | * |
| 82.2 | 82.4 | ${ }_{82.8}$ | 82.9 | 83.0 | 87.3 | 80.4 | * | * |
| 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.6 | 80.7 | 80.7 | 86.3 | 78.9 | 79.7 | 76.5 |
| 81.9 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 82.1 | 82.1 | 86.3 | 78.8 | 77.6 | 79.0 |
| 77.8 | 77.9 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 86.9 | 78.1 | 80.0 | 73.5 |

Electric Output for Week Ended May 14, 1938, $10.3 \%$ Below a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the eleetric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended May 14, 1938, was $1,967,613,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is a decrease of $10.3 \%$ from the output for the corresponding week of 1937 , when production totaled $2,194,620,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended May 7, 1938, was estimated to be $1,939,100,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., a decrease of $10.9 \%$ from the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Reotoms | Week Ended <br> May 14, 1938 |  | Week Ended May 7, 1938 | Week Ended A pril 30, 1938 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & e k \text { Ended } \\ & l 23,1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. |  |  | 11.43.3 | 12.1 |  |  | 10.5 |
| Middle Atlantic....- |  | 3.0 |  | 6.0 |  |  | 5.7 |
|  |  | 16.6 | 17.7 | 18.4 |  |  | 18.7 |
| West Central_.-...-.--Southern States |  | 4.610.4 | 5.5 | 7.2 |  |  | 6.4 |
|  |  | 8.6 | 9.1 |  |  | ${ }^{8.5}$ |
| Rocky MountainPacific Coast |  |  | 10.4 22.6 | 21.3 | 26.8 |  |  | 24.6 0.4 |
|  |  | 6.1 | 8.7 | 3. |  |  | 0.4 |
| Total United States_ |  | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.0 |  |  | 10.8 |
| DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week Ended | 1938 | 1937 | Percent Change 1938 fтom 1937 | 1936 | 1932 |  | 1929 |
| Apr. $2 \ldots$. | 1,978,753 | 2,146,959 |  |  | 1,480,208 |  |  |
| Appr. ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | 1,978,753 | 2,176,368 | $\begin{aligned} & -7.8 \\ & -8.5 \\ & -9.9 \end{aligned}$ | 1,867,093 | $1,465,076$ |  | 1,663,291 |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow[2,188,124]{2,173,23}$ |  | 1,933,610 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,480,738 \\ & 1.469810 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1,696,543$ $1,709,331$ |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {Anr. }} 30$ | $1,938,6 ¢ 0$$1,939,100$ | $2,193,779$21763 | ( $\begin{aligned} & -11.6 \\ & -10.9\end{aligned}$ | 1,932,797 | 1,469,810 |  | $1,709,331$ $1.699,822$ |
| May 7 |  |  |  | 1,928.803 | 1,429,032 |  | $1,688,434$$1,698,492$ |
| May 14 | 1,967,613 | 2,194,620 |  |  | 1,436,928 |  |  |
| May 21. |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,961,694}$ |  |  | $1,698,492$ $1,704,426$ |
| May 28 |  | 2,206,718 $2,131,092$ 2 |  | 1,954,830 | 1,425,151 |  | $1,705.460$ $1,615,085$ |
| June 11 |  | $2,214,166$$2,213,783$ |  | \|l ${ }^{1,945,018} 1$ | 1,435,471 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,689,925 \\ & 1,699.227 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| June 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Construction Contracts Awardedlin April

Building and engineering contracts awarded in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains during the month of April amounted to $\$ 222,016,000$, according to F. W. Dodge Corp. While this total figure was $18 \%$ below the one for April, 1937 (last year's peak month), it was only $2 \%$ under the total for March, 1938. Six out of 15 districts included in this Eastern territory showed increased total contracts over April of last year.
While the number of small-house units increased $5 \%$ over March, apart ment contracts were somewhat smaller, and the April dollar total for all residential building, $\$ 74,577,000$, dropped $6 \%$ from the preceding month and fell $31 \%$ below the peak figure of April, 1937. Non-residentia contracts in Aprd 8782000 in 1938 . commercial and industria xpril, 1937, and building continued on moderate leves, and pale trats prosects have been somewhat on the increase. Public works contracts, amounting o
857631,000 last month, increased $27 \%$ over the corresponding month of $\$ 57,631,000$ last monta, increar of this year
Public utilities construction, amounting to $\$ 9,373,000$ in April, fell somewhat behind both April, 1937, and March, 1938. Publicly-financed projects of all kinds ran $34 \%$ ahead of April, 1937, and privately-financed projects ran $37 \%$ behind last April.
Commenting on the April construction record, Thomas S. Holden, Vice President in charge of Statistics and Research for F. W. Dodge Corp. tates: "The April construction record, a little disappointing to hopes of speedy revival, seems to indicate more than anything else a lag in the return of business confidence. New plans for construction projects continued to accumulate last month. During the past 16 months Dodge has tinued to $\$ 2,077,000,000$ in contemplated residential building, during which
reported time $\$ 1,135,000,000$ worth of residential contracts were let. This $83 \%$
excess of contemplated new work over contracts is a quite reliable indicator of accumulated demand, since the usual excess is only $50 \%$. Confirmation of these figures is seen in the records of mortgages selected for appraisal by the Federal Housing Administration, which begin to rise considerably in March, and which in April increased $26 \%$ in total over stage of FHA procedure), which in April increased $26 \%$ in total over April of fact that no large-scale housing projects, either private or public, is the fact that no large-scale housing projects, either private or public, of the many that have been planned, have yet appeared in the contract record, Also indicated andering projects under the proposed new Federal public work program. Deferred industrial plant and public utility projects also await the starting spark of revived business confidence."
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED-37 STATES EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

|  | No. of <br> Projects | New Floor Space (Sq. Ft.) | Valuation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of April- | 10.554 | 18,732,000 |  |
| - Residential building---- | $\xrightarrow{1,965}$ | 13,578,000 | 80,435,000 |
| Public works and utilitie | 1,539 | 259,000 | 67,004,000 |
| Total constructio | 15,058 | 32,569,000 | \$222,016,000 |
| 1937-Residential bullding | 13,965 | 29,391,000 | \$107,813,000 |
| Non-residential building | 3,739 | 18,415,000 | 96.326,000 |
| Public works and utilitie | 1,341 | 434,000 | 65,395,000 |
| Total construction | 19,045 | 48,240,000 | \$269,534,000 |
| Fitst Four Months- |  |  |  |
| - Non-residential buliding | 11,078 | ${ }_{45,364,000}$ | \$230,203,000 |
| Public works and utilitie | 4,218 | 857,000 | 255,761,000 |
| Total construction | 47,354 | 104,728,000 | 8760,110,000 |
| 1937-Residential building | 42,284 | 89,800,000 | \$339,391,000 |
| Non-residential bullding | 12,690 | 60,684,000 | 347,026,000 |
| Public works and utilitles | 3,396 | 1,708,000 | 245,339,000 |
| Total construction. | 58,370 | 152,192,000 | \$931,756,000 |

NEW CONTEMPLATED WORK REPORTED- 37 STATES EAST OF THE HOCKY MOUNTAIN

|  | 1938 |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Projects | Valuation | No. of Projects | Valuation |
| Month of AprilResidential bullding | 21,025 | \$148,276,000 | 20,295 | \$149,959,000 |
| Non-residential building....-- | 3,851 | 108,449,000 | + 4 , 339 | 157,825,000 |
| Public works and utilities.. | 1,896 | 175,584,000 | 1,373 | 128,053,000 |
| Total construction | 26,772 | \$432,309,000 | 26,007 | \$435,837,000 |
| First Four MonthsResidential building. | 70,485 | \$540,029,000 | 76,161 | \$573,258,000 |
| Non-residential building . | 14,558 | 515,700,000 | 15,788 | 633,349,000 |
| Public works and utilities-.-- | 6,169 | 696,797,000 | 4,709 | 501,777,000 |
| Total construction . . . - . . . - | 91,212 | \$1,752,526,000 | 96,658 | \$1,708,384,000 |

## Automobile Financing in March

The dollar volume of retail financing for March, 1938, for the 456 organizations amounted to $\$ 96,381,654$, an increase of $38.5 \%$ when compared with February, 1938; a decrease of $44.1 \%$ as compared with March 1937, and a decrease of $36.1 \%$ as compared with March, 1936. The volume of wholesale financing for March, 1938, amounted to $\$ 91,230,976$, an increase of $24.7 \%$ when compared with

February, 1938; a decrease of $54.2 \%$ compared with March, 1937, and a decrease of $42.4 \%$ as compared with March, 1936 .
The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of March, 1938 , as reported by the 224 organizations, amounted to $\$ 967,096,723$. These 224 organizations accounted for $94.2 \%$ of the total volume of retail financing ( $\$ 96,381,654$ ) reported for that month by the 456 organizations.

Figures of automobile financing for the month of February, were published in the April 16, 1938, issue of the "Chronicle," page 2450 .
The following tabulations show the volume of financing in February and March, and the first three months of 1938, 1937 and 1936, and the amount of automobile receivables outstanding at the close of each month, January, 1937, to March, 1938, inclusive. These figures are as reported to the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce:

> AUTOMOBILE FINANCING

Summary for 456 Identlal Organizations (a)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Yend } \\ \text { und } \\ \text { Month } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholesale } \\ \text { Financ- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { Volume } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Thousand } \\ \text { Dollars } \end{gathered}$ | Reatl Ftnancing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total |  | New Cars |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Used and } \\ \text { Unclassiffed Cars } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Cars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & \text { Thon- } \\ & \text { Thon- } \\ & \text { sannd } \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Cars } \end{gathered}$ | Volume in Thou- sand Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { ofs } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & \text { Thn } \\ & \text { Thoud } \\ & \text { sollars } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1938- } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,135 \\ & 91,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,953 \\ \mathbf{b 2 5 6}, 579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,592 \\ & 96.381 \end{aligned}$ | 53,716 75,712 | $\begin{aligned} & 34,224 \\ & 46,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,237 \\ 180,887 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,369 \\ & 49,382 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total 3 mos. ended Mar. | 245,436 | 612.824 | 234,643 | 183,244 | 115,364 | 429,580 | 119.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & \text { March. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127,388 \\ & 199,022 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 24,707 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104,064 \\ & 172,409 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,313 \\ 184,280 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 57.612 \\ 106,175 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166,394 \\ & 239,820 \end{aligned}$ | 46,452 66,234 |
| Total 3 mos. ended Mar. | 485,347 | 953,558 | 384,010 | 392,161 | 227,45 | 561,39 | 156,55 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & \text { March_--- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117,133 \\ & 158,555 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232,106 \\ & 378,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,671 \\ 150,820 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,953 \\ 172,388 \end{array}$ | 57,038 97.778 | $\begin{aligned} & 133.153 \\ & 205.842 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,633 \\ 53.042 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total 3 mos . | 398,885 | 852,780 | 335,807 | 374,511 | 213,016 | 478,26 | 22.7 | a Of these organizations, 37 have discontinued automobile financing. b Of this

number $29.5 \%$ were new cars, $69.9 \%$ were used cars, and $0.6 \%$ unclassified. RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH


Total Value of Exports and Imports of Merchandise by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries in First Quarter Year
The Department of Commerce on May 4, 1938, issued its report showing the merchandise imports and exports by grand divisions and principal countries for the month of March and the three months ended with March for the years 1938 and 1937. The following are the tables complete:

VALUE OF EXPORTS INCLUDING REEXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE
FROM UNITED STATES BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES (Corrected to April 28, 1938)
Value in Thousands of Dollars ( 000 Omitted)


VALUE OF GENERAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED States by grand divisions and countries Value in Thousands of Dollars (000 Omitted)


Volume 146
Financial Chronicle


Factory Employment and Payrolls in Pennsylvania
Declined from Mid-March to Mid-April-Losses Also Noted in Delaware Factories
Factory employment in Pennsylvania decreased nearly $2 \%$ from the middle of March to the middle of April, and wage payments declined about $3 \%$, according to indexes prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia on the basis of reports received from 2,299 plants employing some 450,000 workers whose compensation totaled approximately $\$ 9,700,000$ a week. These changes were less favorable than usual for this period and reflected principally greater than seasonal slackening in activity at plants turning out iron, steel and non-ferrous metal products, and clothing. In an announcement issued May 19 the Bank also had the following to say:
The employment index in April was about $73 \%$ of the 1923-25 average and that of payrolls was $66 \%$. Compared with a year ago, these indexes showed declines of $21 \%$ and $36 \%$, respectively, and were the lowest for that month in several years. Lstimates made from current reports and the census data indicate that in the payroll period nearest to the middle of April manufacturing industries employed 798,000 wage earners and wages $\$ 16,900,000$.
In industries producing non-durable goods, activity slackened somewhat in April, following substantial gains for two preceding months. This was payrolls had risen appreciably above the low levels prevailing at the beginning of this year. In the case of most durable goods industries, the number of workers declined further in April, continuing a sharp downward trend since last autumn. Wage payments also decreased last month, after showing some stability during February and March.
Working time, as measured by employee-hours at nine-tenths of the reporting plants, declined over $3 \%$ in April and was nearly $44 \%$ less than a year ago. Decreases from March were especially pronounced at factories turning out textiles, clothing, leather products, and non-ferrouc metals.
As to employment conditions in Delaware, the Philadelphia Reserve Bank stated:
Delaware factories in April reported a decline of $3 \%$ in empioyment and $6 \%$ in wage disbursements. The total number of employee hijurs worked at 81 of the 85 reporting plants was $4 \%$ less than in March. Compared with a year ago, the number of workers emplayed in April showed a decrease of $28 \%$ and payrolls a drop of $35 \%$.

## Summary of Business Conditions in Various Federal Reserve Districts

As indicating the business conditions in the various Federal Reserve districts we take the following extracts from the "Monthly Reviews" of the Federal Reserve banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco:

## First (Boston) District

"Between February and March," states the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in its "Monthly Review" of May 1, "there was little change in the level of general business activity in New England. after allowances had been made for customary seasonal changes. The trend of activity in this district was practically sidewise during the first quarter of the current year," said the Bank, which added:
During March, however, distribution as represented by freight car loading in this territory and department store sales continued to decline from the levels of the corresponding weeks last year
The amount of raw cotton consumed by mills in New England during March was 67,586 bales. This was an increase of $23.1 \%$ over February, but was $39.3 \%$ less than in March last year. During the first quarter of the current year cotton consumption in this district was $40.7 \%$ less than in the corresponding period a year ago. Between February and March there was a decrease of $13.3 \%$ in the amount of raw wool consumed in this district.
Production of boots and shoes during March in New England is estimated to have been $15,114,000$ pairs, which total was $13.0 \%$ less than that of March a year ago, but was about $35 \%$ larger than in February. Shoe production in this district during the first quarter of the current year was approximately $23 \%$ less than in the corresponding period last year.
During March the total number of wage earners employed in representa tive manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts was $1.1 \%$ less than in February, and aggregate weekly payrolls were $1.4 \%$ lower, according to he Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. These decreases were contrary to the average changes during the 13 -year period 1925-1937, nclusive, during which employment has increased $0.5 \%$ and the amount paid in wages has increased $0.8 \%$. In March, as compared with March别 olls $30.3 \%$ less.
The sales volume of 745 retail establishments in Massachusetts for March was $\$ 18,402,414$, an amount $14.1 \%$ less than the total of $\$ 21,411,261$ Second (New York) District
In presenting its monthly indexes of business activity, in its "Monthly Review" of May 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that "the relatively low level of business activity which characterized the first quarter of 1938 appears to have continued in April." The Bank added:
Activity at steel mills was estimated at $32 \%$ to $321 / 2 \%$ of capacity during most of the month, as compared with an average rate of $34 \%$ in
March. Automobile production, while somewhat higher than in the preced March. Automobile production, while somewhat higher than in the preced-
ing month, failed to rise as muel as in other years. Cotton textile mill ing month, failed to rise as much as in other years. Cotton textile mill
activity continued at a low level. The generation of electric power activity continued at a low level. The generation of electric power de-
clined, and during the first half of April shipments of freight by railway clined, and during the first half of April shipments of freight by railway
also were lower than in March. On the other hand, bituminous coal output decreased less than usual in the first two weeks. For the four output decreased less than usual in the first two weeks. For the four
weeks ended April 23, department store sales in this district were about $1 \%$ below the corresponding 1937 period, although this comparison is for a period this year which included Easter buying with a period after Easter last year. It is estimated that March and April sales combined
Iorter and will show a decline of about $7 \%$ from the corresponding period of 1937.

During March the general level of production and trade was little changed from February. Steel ingot production advanced seasonally; cotton textile mills were slightly more active; shoe production was up more than in other years; and machine tool orders and the manufacture of tobaceo products gained contraseasonally. On the other hand, automobile asscmblies failed to show the usual rise, the generation of electric power and output of bituminous coal declined seasonally, and a sharp reduc tion was shown in the rate of copper production.

Even after adjustment for the later date of Easter this year and other seasonal factors, March sales of department stores and sales of chain stores, other than grocery, compared unfavorably with the February levels, but mail order house and grocery chain sales were higher. Registrations of new passenger cars palvanced cerchly during March, and shipments of bulk commit advanced seasonally dur
declined about as usual.

The average daily rate of automobile production since July, 1935, is shown in the accompanying diagram (this we omit.-Ed.). From July to octover, 1937, production substantially exceeded that of the corresponding months of 1935 and 1936, but since last October assemblies Production in March, 1938, was $55 \%$ ther of the two preceding years. than in 1936.
(Adjusted for seasonal variations, for estimated long term trend, and where $\square$ necessary for price changes

## In Steel CopD Pass <br> Steel.- Copper Passen

PopDer-..--
Passenger
Motor truck
Bituminnusks coal
Crude petroleum
Electric power.-
Wotton consumption
Mhoes ..........
Tobacco products.
uachine tool ord
Employment-
Employment, manufacturing, United States --
Construction-
Residential building contracts_
Primary Distrioution-
Car loadings, merchandise and miscellaneous.
Car loadings, other
Exports............
mports.-
Distribution to Consumer
Department store sales, United States
Department store sales, Second District-
Chain grocery sales.
Mall order house sales.
Money Payments-
Bank debits, outside New York City ...........
Bank debits, New York City Bank debits, New York Clity _-.-.-........-.
Velocity of demand deposits, outside elocity of demand deposits, New York City $a$

## Cost of priving $b$

omposite index of wages $c$

| $\underset{1937}{\text { Mar. }_{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan.. } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar., } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 103 | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| 104 | 77 | 70 | $64 p$ |
| 99 | 47 | 46 | $42 p$ |
| 107 r | 78 | 72 | $55 p$ |
| 123 | 66 | 64 | $64 p$ |
| 97 | 96 | 92 | $93 p$ |
| 94 | 85 | $85 p$ | $84 p$ |
| 117 | 71 | 73 | 75 |
| 137 | 49 | 56 |  |
| 130 | 95 | $98 p$ | 103p |
| 91 | 89 | 82 | 84 |
| 92 | 87 | 88 | 92 |
| 78 175 | 50 | 46 | 53 |
| 175 | 115 | 70 | 88 |
| 102 | 85 | 84 | $83 p$ |
| 96 | 66 | 66 | $66 p$ |
| 34 | 21 | 23 | 28 |
| 46 | 65 | 37 | 45 |
| 93 r | 74 | 74 | 73 |
| 94 | 72 | 64 | 63 |
| 78 | 91 | 90 | $87 p$ |
| 109 | 64 | 64 | $64 p$ |
| 93 | 86 | 83 | 80 |
| 85 | 81 | 787 | 78 |
| 97 | 103 | 100 | $102 p$ |
| 95 | 93 | 89 | $85 p$ |
| 104 | 87 | 87 | 89 |
| 104 | 60 | 60 | $56 p$ |
| 70 | 58 | 57 | $59 p$ |
| 40 | 35 | 31 | $35 p$ |
| 73 | 65 | 62 | 62 |
| 48 | 42 | 36 | 38 |
| 1637 | 155 | 154 | $152 p$ |
| 150 | 150 | 148 | $148 p$ |
| 104 | 111 | 111 | $110 p$ |

age = 100; not adjusted for trend. c 1926 average $=100 \%$; not adjusted for trend $p$ Preliminary. $r$ Revised.

Third (Philadelphia) District
Industrial conditions in the Philadelphia (Third) Federal Reserve District showed some improvement in March but a let-down was indicated by preliminary data covering the early part of April, said the Philadelphia Reserve Bank in its "Business Review" of May 2. The gain in March was due largely to increased activity at plants manufacturing consumers' goods, according to the Bank, which added:
Production of coal was unusually well maintained in March, but that of crude oil did not show the customary small increase. The seasonally adjusted index measuring the combined output of factory products and
minerais was $71 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average in in February and 70 in January $A$ in February and in January. A year ago this index was 99 and close to the peak for recent years. The average rate of industrial production
in the first quarter of 1938 was $27 \%$ below the level of a year Retail trade sales increased less than usual from February to March business in April showed a seasonal gain but was not as large as last year In wholesale lines dollar sales also continued smaller than as year Inventories of merchandise in March showed about the usual rate year ago at retail but virtually no change at wholesale. In both channels of trade, stocks were smaller than a year earlier.

Manufacturing
Demand for factory products in this district continues unusually quiet and sales are much smaller than a year ago. Current reports indicate that inquiries generally have become more numerous but expansion in actual sales has been restricted chiefly to limited orders for seasonable merchandise such as textiles and clothing, shoes and certain building
materials, materials

## Eourth (Cleveland) District

The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, in its "Monthly Business Review" of April 30, reported that "efforts of trade and industry in the Fourth (Cleveland) District, in late March and early April, seemed to be directed more toward a further liquidation of inventories in most lines than anything else. Operations generally continued at the low levels of January and February, allowing for the fact that an expansion usually occurs in most important lines in March and April." The Bank further stated:
Slight gains did occur in March, but in the auto parts, iron and steel,
lass, tire and construction fields the gains were less than seasonal, and glass, tire and construction fields the gains were less than seasonal, and
in some important lines April operations declined from March

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Employment in principal industrial areas of this district was less in March than in February, whereas an increase is seasonal. Retail sales in March, aided by favorable weather conditions, improved by somewhat more than the usual seasonal amount, but buying has been lagging behind last year by about $13 \%$.
In the industrial field, operations continued little changed in the first half of April from a month previous. Most local steel centers operated at lower rates than the national average, but consumption was reported less than a year ago The tire glass, auto partster production was electrical equipment and machine tool industries continued to porate at levels only slightly changed from those reported earlier in the year.

## Fifth (Richmond) District

The April 30 "Monthly Review" of the Richmond (Fifth) Federal Reserve Bank reported that "business in the Fifth Federal Reserve District in March and the first half of April showed some seasonal advance over the preceding month, but the rise was less than normally occurs and the volume of trade and industrial activity-continued far below the level in the spring of 1937." The following is also from the "Review"
Preliminary reports indicate that retail trade in department stores in the first half of April exceeded sales in the corresponding period last year, due to the later Easter this year, but sales in March were $13 \%$ below March, 1937, sales, and total sales in the first quarter of 1938 fell nearly $6 \%$ below sales in the first quarter last year. Employment con-
ditions on the whole became more unsatisfactory around the middle of ditions on the whole became more unsatisfactory around the middle of April, chiefly due to further curtailment in textile mills and coal mines,
and failure of construction to advance normally with the advent of spring and failure of construction to advance normally with the advent of spring
weather. . Bituminous coal production declined $12.4 \%$ in March weather. Bituminous coal production declined $12.4 \%$ in March
from the February level, and amounted to only a little more than half the from the February level, and amounted to only a little more than half the
March, 1937, output. Cotion textile mills operated in March and the Sarch, 1937, output. Cotton textile mills operated in March
first half of April at about the same rate as in other recent months, but at mid-April a decided trend toward further curtailment set in and some mills closed entirely. Rayon shipments on a daily basis to weavers and knitters also dropped below the February level, but total shipments in the longer month exceeded the poundage shipped in February. bacco manufacturing showed conflicting trends March, cigarette and muif out dex March, 1937, level.

## Sixth (Atlanta) District

In the Sixth (Atlanta) Federal Reserve District retail trade increased in March by $2.4 \%$ less than the seasonal amount, but wholesale trade increased somewhat more than seasonally, it was indicated in the April 30 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. In part, the "Reriew" also said
March sales by 49 reporting retail firms were $15.7 \%$ larger than in February, but $11.5 \%$ less than in March, 1937. The adjusted sales index, which makes allowance for the number of business days in each month, the usual seasonal change, and the varying date of Easter, declined from $111.9 \%$ of the 1923-25 average for February to $109.2 \%$ for March. The later date of Easter this year accounts
compared with March, 1937.
compared with March, 1937.
Wholesale trade in this district, according to figures reported to the United States Department of Commerce by 100 firms, increased further in March by $13.7 \%$, but was $16.2 \%$ less than a year ago. First-quarter sales were $13.0 \%$ less than in that part of 1937.
After declining each month from September through January, number of workers and the amount of a week's payroll increased in February, according to figures reported to the United States Bureau of Labor Statis-
tics by 5,524 firms in the six States of this district. The increase in paytics by 5,524 firms in the six States of this district. The increase in payrolls was larger than that which occurred in February last year, but the increase in number of workers.
rolls were less than a year ago.
Daily average consumption of cotton by mills in this district averaged Daily average consumption of cotton by mills in this district averaged
$4.2 \%$ larger in March than in February, but was $38.6 \%$ less than in $4.2 \%$ larger in March than in February, but was $38.6 \%$ less than in
March, 1937. In the eight months of the current season, August through March, consumption has been $26.1 \%$ less than in that part of the previous season. Operations at cotton seed oil mills declined about $6 \%$ in March, but were $43 \%$ greater than a year ago.

## Seventh (Chicago) District

In the April 28 "Business Conditions Report" of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank it is stated that "as is usual in March, some expansion took place in the month this year in manufacturing activity of the Seventh (Chicago) Federal Reserve District, and the distribution of commodities also increased. However," the Bank pointed out, "as compared with a year ago, the volumes produced and sold in the current period continued to be much smaller for the most part, amounting to between $40 \%$ and $50 \%$ in many of the heavier goods industries. Decreases from last year in wholesale and retail trade were large but not so great as in production groups." The report also had the following to say:
Because of a somewhat improved demand from miscellaneous sources, operations of stecl mills were increased in March, but they declined again in April. Automobile production also expanded in March but was much below a year ago. Output from steel and malleable casting foundries and
of stoves and furnaces showed similar trends. Gains were recorded over of stoves and furnaces shoved similar trends. Gains were recorded over
February in building construction and in the movement of building maFebruary in building construction and in the movement of building materials. Shipments from furniture factories and from paper mills increased in the period. The number of men employed in Seventh District industries registered a fractional gain
In accordance with seasonal trend, wholesale trade groups in the district had heavier sales in March than a month earlier, but the volumes sold were for the most part well below those of a year ago. Despite the fact that the major portion of Easter buying fell in April this year, March sales of department stores increased more than seasonally over February, as did sales of shoes at retail. The retail furniture trade showed a someWhat less than seasonal gain in business during March. Sale in all three of these phases of retail distribution totaled much smaller than for last to a level under that of a year earlier.
"Taken as a whole," says the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, in its review of business conditions, April 29, "commerce and industry in the Eighth (St. Louis) District during the past 30 days continued the downward trends which have been in effect in greater or lesser degree since last fall. Continuing, the Bank said:
As a result mainly of seasonal considerations, certain lines developed moderate improvement as contrasted with the similar period immediately than is expected at this time of year in however, was considerably less by this bank, volumes in March were appreciably billy all lines investigated period in 1937 and average for the month during the past several years. Reversing conditions a year earlier, when business generally throughout the district was moving rapidly upward, the first quarter of 1938 witnessed a steady contraction in activities and at the end of the three months a large majority of indicators employed for gauging trade and industry recorded the lowest levels since 1932. Production in the heavy industries, such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, lumber, cement and the entire classifications of building materials, receded further, despite the apparently more favorable position of consumer and distributor inventories. Total, as well as manufacturing employment, declined somewhat during March and early April.
The volume of retail trade in March, as reflected by department store sales in the principal cities, was $26.4 \%$ more than in February and $12.8 \%$ less than in March, 1937; for the first quarter cumulative sales showed a decrease of $5.2 \%$ under the like interval last year. Combined sales of all wholesaling and jobbing firms whose statistics are available to this bank were $8.4 \%$ more than in February and $17.0 \%$ less than in March, 1937; for the first three months the cumulative total was smaller by $13.2 \%$ than for the same period a year earlier.

## Ninth (Minneapolis) District

The volume of business in March in the Ninth District "showed no significant changes from that of the preceding month in either the urban and rural sections of the district, but was lower than in March last year." In noting this, in its "Monthly Review" of April 28, the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank also had the following to say:

Farmers' cash income and livestock prices were slightly higher than in February, but grain prices were lower.
Industrial production during the first quarter of 1938 as reported by 42 representative industrial firms averaged about $8 \%$ lower than the first quarter of 1937 but sales were better sustained and were only $4 \%$ smaller.

Department store sales in the district were $9 \%$ smaller in March this year than last largely because Easter, with its attendant holidays, was in March in 1937 but in April this year. Sales in the first quarter of 1938 were about $5 \%$ smalier than in the same period last year. Sales at city department if an man March, a d total in the cities would have been slightly higher than in March last year. Country store totals in each
were smaller than in March last year.

Other indicators of business volume that were lower in March than in the same month last year were sales of new cars in North Daokta, wholethe sam of groceries, drugs and sundries, hardware, electrical goods and shoes; mortgages recorded in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties; flnur production and shipments from Minneapolis; linseed product shipments; we amount of lumber cut and lumber shipments. Increases over the March 1937 volume were recorded for sales of new trucks in North Dakota anic warranty deeds recorded in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.

## Tenth (Kansas City) District

In noting that spring has brought some seasonal improvement over the winter months in the Tenth District, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, in its "Monthly ReView" of April 30, said that "the comparison with the same period a year ago continues to grow worse." The Bank continued:
Wholesale and retail sales are less favorable and life insurance sales are down sharply. Lumber sales are stronger than last month.
Wheat and corn are coming to market in larger quantities than a year ago, but marketings of other grains and livestock are much lower a yivestock slaughter, flour and petroleum production, and zinc and lead shipstock flaughter, flour last year.
ments are far below later

Payments by check are $15 \%$ and bank investments are $14 \%$ below last year. Bank loans tend downward. Demand deposits show little change. - The bright spot continues to be the moisture situation. March was a wet month and rainfall for the first quarter of the year was more than $35 \%$ above normal. A very large wheat crop is in prospect.

## Eleventh (Dallas) District

Department store trade in the Eleventh (Dallas) Federal Reserve District "showed a smaller expansion from February to March than is customary at this season," while "on the other hand, there was some improvement in the demand for merchandise at wholesale," said the "Monthly Business Review," April 29, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, which went on to say :

The distribution of merchandise through department stores in principal cities of this district declined further in March, after allowances are made for average seasonal ehe increase seacol. $1 \%$ with March seasonal,
last year.
The buying of merchandise at wholesale, which had shown a steady decline from September last year through February this year, increased more than seasonally in March. . Although the combined sales of more than seasonally in March. $5 \%$ below those in March last year, this all report was somewhat smaller than the averaqe decline of $8 \%$ for the first quarter.
Construction activity in the Eleventh District showed a sharp upturn in March and exceeded that in the corresponding month last year by a the first half of April, but continued smaller than a year ago.

## Twelfth (San Francisco) District

Preliminary data indicate that business activity in the Twelfth (San Francisco) District was about the same dur-
ing April as in the first three months of this year, it was. noted by the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank in its "Business Conditions Report" of May 3. It is added that taking March and April together, retail trade was slightly less active than in the two preceding months, after allowance for seasonal influences." The Bank also had the following to say:
Residential building permits increased by the usual large seasonal amount in March, and a further expansion in April is indicated by preliminary data, although little or no change is customary in that month. Industrial production figures for April are not yet available, but about the usual seasonal increase took place during March. Output of most California industries for which measures are available remained close to the January and February levels or receded slightly, and industrial employment and payrolls were somewhat lower than in February after allowance for the customary seasonal changes. In the Pacific Northwest, production, employment and payrolls increased slightly during March, owing largely to a greater than seasonal expansion in lumber production.
From January through mid-April, the usual large seasonal gain has district cities. Residential building is currently less active than a principal ago, but many builders have increased their operations sharply a year low levels reached last fall and some are setting programs for the the few months that will maintain activity at a higher level this the next last. In general, active builders are proceeding more cautiously with than programs than in carly 1937 and the current level of operations is will gauged to actual market demand.

## Weekly Report on Lumber Movement: Week Ended May 7, 1938

The lumber industry during the week ended May 7, 1938, stood at $52.5 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $55 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. Production was about $52 \%$ of the corresponding week of 1929 ; shipments, about $53 \%$ of that week's shipments. Reported production and new orders in the week ended May 7, 1938, showed little change as compared with the preceding week; shipments were considerably less. New business was $6 \%$ above output; shipments, $2 \%$ above. All items in the week ended May 7, 1938, were appreciably lower than during the corresponding week of 1937 . National production reported for the 1938 week by about the same number of mills was $2 \%$ above the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were $12 \%$ below shipments, and new orders were $0.7 \%$ below orders of the previous week, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. In the week ended May 7, 1938, production, shipments and orders as reported by 433 softwood mills were, respectively, $32 \%, 29 \%$ and $29 \%$ below similar items in corresponding week of 1937. The Association further reported:
During the week ended May 7, 1938, 532 mills produced $174,927,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped $178,782,000$ feet; booked orders of $186,026,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 531 ; production, $171,730,000$ feet; shipments, 202,387,000 feet ; orders, $187,249,000$ feet.
West Coast, Western Pine
West Coast, Western Pine, Northern Hemlock and Southern Hardwood regions reported orders above production in the week ended May 7, 1938. These same regions and California Redwood reported shipments above output. All regions reported orders and all reported shipments below similar items in the corresponding week of 1937. All softwood regions eported production below the 1937 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended May 7, 1938, by 446 softwood mills totaled $179,760,000$ feet, or $7 \%$ above the production of the ame mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $173,329,000$ eet, or $3 \%$ above production. Production was $168,264,000$ feet.
Reports from 104 hardwood mills give new business as $6,266,000$ feet, , 553,000 feet or $18 \%$ below production reported for the same week wer

## Idenvical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 433 identical softwood mills was $165,922,000$ eet, and a year ago it was $244,456,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $171,340,000$ feet and $242,714,000$ feet, and orders received, $177,998,000$ eet and $250,097,000$ feet.

Exports of Raw Sugar from Cuba from Jan. 1 to April 15 Declined 260,608 Tons as Compared with Same Period in 1937
Exports of raw sugar from Cuba during the period from Jan. 1 to April 15, 1938 totaled 770,093 Spanish long tons and recorded a decline of 260,608 tons when compared with the 1,030,701 Spanish long tons exported during the corresponding period of 1937, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the office of the American Commercial Attache at Habana. The Commerce Department's announcement made public May 12 went on to say:
Shipments of raw sugar to the United States during this period totaled 602,682 long tons, a decrease of 242,500 long tons compared with 845,282 Stocks of sugar on corresponding period a year ago, statistics show.
ns compared with 2133 in Cuba on April 15, 1938, totaled 2,591,643 long ons compared with $2,133,863$ long tons on the same date last year, according to the report.

1,680,090 Short Tons of Sugar Received by United States from Off-Shore Areas During First Four Months

The fourth monthly report on the status of the 1938 sugar quotas was issued on May 7 by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas for all offshore areas, including the full-duty countries, during the period January-April, amounted to 1,680,090 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year charges
against the offshore areas totaled $2,038,785$ short tons, raw value, the Sugar Section said, adding:

The report includes all sugars from Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Hawaii, recorded as entered or certified for entry rom in addition to the sur 1 . Statistics on full-duty countries quantities certified for entry, including such certified quantities in transit on May 1, 1938. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all importations are available.
There were 129,386 short tons of sugar, raw value, charged against the quota for the continental sugarcane areas and 221,644 short tons, raw value, against the quota for the continental sugar beet area during the first three months of this year. Data for April are not yet available.
The quantities charged against the off-shore areas during the first four months of the year are as Collows.
(Tons of 2,000 Pounds- 96 Degrees)


Direct Consumption
Direct consumption sugar is included in the above amounts charged gainst the various quotas, since the direct consumption sugar quota is ncluded in the total quota for each area. The following tabulation indiates the 1938 direct consumption sugar quotas and charges against such pug 998 iegrees pol an and sugar solarizing separately sugar polariz ig 99.8 degrees and abo p the year. The separation of sugars into polarization groups is based on eports of the outturn weight and polarization for each cargo of direct consumption sugar entered against the quotas.
(In Short Tons-96 Degree Equivalent)

| Area | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \text { Quota } \end{aligned}$ | Quanttty Ch'g'd Against Quota |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Chatges }]{\text { Total }}$ | Balance Remaining |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | sugar Polarizing 99.8 Degrees and $\boldsymbol{A}$ bote | Sugar polarizing Less Than 99.8 Degrees |  |  |
| Cuba..- | 375,000 | 131,221 | 9,178 | 140,399 | 234,601 |
| Puerto Rico.- | 126,033 | 89,485 | 4.293 | $\times 93,778$ | - 32,255 |
| Hawail.....-- | 29,616 | ${ }^{0} 0$ | 410 | $\times 410$ | 29,206 |
| Phillippines.... | 80,214 | 17,083 | 3,133 | $\times 20,216$ | 59,998 |
| Total | 610,863 | 237,789 | 17.014 | 254,803 | 356,060 |

x Does not include sugars certified for arrival after April 30, 1938.

## Quotas for Full Duty Countries

The 1,471 short tons, raw value, charged against the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba is the total of charges made during the first four months of the year against the quotas for the individual full-duty countries The following table shows, in pounds, the 1938 quotas for those countries the amounts charged against the quotas during the January-April period, and the amounts which may be admitted during the remainder of the year

a In acordance with Section 212 of the Surar act of 1937 the 10 , a In accordance with section 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937 the first 10 short tons
of sugar, raw value, imported from any foretgn country other than Cuba have not of sugar, raw value, imported from any foreign co
been charged against the quota for that country.
b Argentina, 15,840 pounds; Australia, 222 ; Brazil, 1,301; British Malaya, 28 ; Canada, 613,102; China and Hongkong, 313,084; Colombia, 290; Costa Rica many, 127; Honduras, 3,730,055; Italy, 1,903; Japan, 4.356: Nicarauga, 11,106,817;
meru, 12,077,314; Salvador, $8,919,943$; Venezuela, 315,135 . Peru, 12,077,314; Saivador, 8,919,943; Venezuela, 315,135 .

Petroleum and its Products-Mexico Severs Relations with England in Oil Fight-Empire Still Seeks Redress in Property Seizure-Independents Seek United States Proration Rule-Brown Hits Uneconomic Price Methods-Daily Average Crude Oil Output Slumps
Late in the evening of May 13, the Mexican Government served notice upon London that it was severing diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom immediately because of the "tone" of several of the diplomatic protests addressed by His Majesty's Government in the current difficulties resulting from the recent expropriation of some $\$ 400,000,000$ of American, English and Dutch oil properties by the Mexican Administration.
Not only did President Cardenas' message announce that he was cutting off all normal diplomatic relations with England in protest against the "arrogant" note of several of the messages emanating from Downing Street but it unmistakably referred to the fact that "even great nations cannot always keep up with their current obligations" which was generally accepted as a direct reference to the gigantic war debts which England still owes the United States, in common with many other European nations.

A United Press dispatch from London May 16 reported that "Great Britain had no intention of seeking a restoration
of diplomatic relations with Mexico unless it obtained satisfaction on several claims and may eventually ask the United States to attend to British interests there, it was understood tonight." The dispatch continued, "Richard A. Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, discussed the breach in diplomatic relations between Mexico City and London in the House of Commons today but sideCity and London in the House of Commons today but side-
stepped opposition questions as to whether the government would seek an early settlement.
"His Majesty's Government can only express surprise and regret at the decision of the Mexican Government," he said. "I cannot at present forecast any further action which may be taken, but His Majesty's Government naturally will continue to use its best endeavors to protest the substantial British commercial interests in Mexico."
Reports from Mexico City disclosed officials of American and British oil companies are cooperating with representatives, of the government in making an inventory of the companies' properties as of the date of expropriation. It was explained, however, that the inventory is being made "for our own protection" but that no evaluation is being made, since that would imply acceptance of the principle of indemnities, which the companies firmly maintain will not be accepted in lieu of the return of the properties.
Reports of internal dissension in Mexico continued to occupy the interest of American oil men who placed little credence in official denials from Mexico City. As the week closed, the United Press reported from Mexico City that fighting was in progress between forces headed by General Cedillo and government air forces. President Gardenas Cedillo and government air forces. President Gardenas again repeated that there was no danger of any revolt but
nevertheless government troops were reported on the march.
Tuesday's meeting of the Texas Railroad Commission was featured by a move made by the East Texas Independent Association, through its President, John C. Schroeder, advocate that the Federal Government assume control of oil proration regulations for at least one year, and probably three years, in order that the petroleum industry may pull through existing conditions without a general price collapse with the resulting chaos through the industry.
In support of its recent ruling establishing a SaturdaySunday shutdown, or five-day week, for producing Texas wells, the Commission introduced telegrams from scores of the State's leading oil men. The meeting was called to hear testimony and argument on whether or not to continue the five-day production schedule, which represents a $32 \%$ in the allowable production. The alternative would be to reduce the daily well allowables, which would mean running below marginal non-proratable amounts for wells in various fields.

Mr. Schroeder's suggestion found little favor with the majority of oil men attending the meeting, press dispatches reported. Four oil-producing groups within the State submitted a joint petition to the Commission for, a continuation of the "current sound curtailment program." The meeting also disclosed that the allowable crude oil production as of May 16 was $1,595,493$ barrels, a gain of about 42,000 barrels daily over that of the outset of the month. During the first half of May, 422 new wells were completed. June nominations for the purchase of Texas crude totaled $1,512,875$ tions for the
barrels daily.

Producers in the Long Beach section of the Wilmington Producers in the Long Beach section of the wilmington mum of 600 barrels daily for terminal zone wells and to reduce substantially the output of wells producing from the ranger zone. The new schedule became effective May 21, and probably will cut production there by about 20,000 barrels daily to a daily average of approximately 85,000 barrels.

A severe attack upon the "uneconomic practice" of basing the price structure on the finished product rather than on the costs from the raw material onward as the cause of many problems within the petroleum industry was made by Russell B. Brown, general counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, in an address before the MidContinent Royalty Owners' Association in Tulsa in midweek.

Instead of retail prices being determined upon the proper cost basis, beginning with the raw material, there long prevailed the custom of first establishing the retail price and then working back through the distributor, the refiner, the transporter, allotting to each of these a more or less arbitrary portion of the consumer's payment, and passing less a to the original producer what was left" "he declared over to the was of this valuable natural resource has "Much of the wastly due to the unjustifiable custom.
"Part of this price problem in the industry may be due to the fact that, except for the brief period under the Code, it has been difficult and also dangerous for representatives of the industry to discuss sound plans for stabilization or for an improvement in the distribution of the income of the industry," he continued. "Also difficult has it been for the industry, to maintain a practical method of avoiding overindustry,"
Daily average crude oil production in the United States for the second week of May slumped 20,050 barrels, totaling $3,362,300$ barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute report. This compared with the May market estimate of $3,318,100$ barrels recommended by the United States Bureau of Mines, and actual production for the corresponding 1937 period of $3,551,950$ barrels.

Kansas was the only one of the five major oil-producing States to show a gain over the previous week, Oklahoma, Texas, California and Louisiana all showing declines. Kansas was up 11,550 barrels to 174,450 barrels, against a State allowable of 173,000 barrels, retroactive to May, and the Federal recommendation of 168,700 barrels daily. A drop of 2,150 barrels pared Aklahoma production to 484,650 barrels, against the State allowable of 422,742 barrels and the Bureau's recommendation of 510,300 barrels.

Texas showed a decline of 9,250 barrels in its daily production to $1,345,450$ barrels, against the Commission's figure of $1,543,268$ barrels and the 1,322,500-barrel total suggested by the Federal agency. Louisiana was off 550 barrels to 261,700 barrels, compared with the State quota of 251,450 barrels and the United States estimate of 243,200 barrels. California showed a decline of 4,200 barrels to 685,400 barrels, compared with the 620,000 -barrel figure recommended by the Central Committee of California Oil Producers and 667,800 barrels suggested by the Bureau of Mines.

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States during the week of May 7 were off $1,339,000$ barrels to $305,478,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported. Stocks to $305,478,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported. Stocks
of domestic oil were $1,020,000$ barrels for the week, while of domestic oil were $1,020,000$ barrels for
foreign oil holdings were off 379,000 barrels.

First quarter exports of crude petroleum from the United States showed a gain of $64 \%$ over the like 1937 period, totaling $17,402,000$ barrels, a new high. During the same period, however, imports climbed $64 \%$ to $5,934,000$ barrels.
There were no price changes posted during the week.
Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells
(A gravities where A. P. I, degrees are not shown)
 REFINED PRODUCTS-MOTOR FUEL STOCES AGAIN DECLINE -REFINERY OPERATING RATE GAINS-FUEL OIL STOCKS at RECORD HIGH-PRICE STRUCTURE STABLE IN MOST areas
The improvement in the gasoline inventory situation continued during the May 14 week, stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline dropping 817,000 barrels to $88,647,000$ barrels, according to reports prepared by the American Petroleum Institute. The May 14 total was equal to approximately 59 days' requirements on the basis of current consumption, which is about six days larger than a year ago at this time.
Stocks of gasoline held at refineries were off $1,077,000$ barrels to $55,343,000$ barrels but stocks' at bulk terminals gained 522,000 barrels to $26,088,000$ barrels, the report indicated. Stocks of unfinished gasoline showed a decline of 262,000 barrels during the second week of May, dropping to $7,216,000$ barrels.
Refinery operations showed a sharp recovery after the decided slump in the initial week of May, gaining 2.4 points to run at $78.3 \%$ of capacity. Daily average runs of crude oil to stills were up 90,000 barrels to $3,170,000$ barrels. A gain of 10,000 barrels in daily average production of cracked gasoline lifted the total to 725,000 barrels.

A new high peak was set in inventories of gas and fuel oil stocks which have felt the effects of slackening industrial demand due to the recession added to the sharp slump in demand during the past mild winter season. A gain of 402,000 barrels during the May 14 period lifted the total into record high territory at $130,250,000$ barrels.

European demand for American gasoline during the first three months of 1938 was $30 \%$ ahead of the corresponding period for the previous year, shipments rising to $10,583,000$ period from 8,044,000 barrels during the March quarter last year.

Major oil companies have established top contract prices on residential fuel oil in the metropolitan New York area and throughout New Jersey at levels averaging 1 cent a gallon below the prices of a year ago. The new list for New York sets up a top of $71 / 2$ cents, while the new top for New Jersey is 7 cents. Current prices for fuel oils No. 2 to No. 4 are from $1 / 2$ and 1 cent below the top contract prices for this year.

The price structure in the major consuming areas held firm during the week just closed with changes confined to nominal readjustments in certain areas due to local marketing conditions.
U. S. Gasollne (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lote, F.O.B. Refinery New York- Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, P.O.B. Refinery


 Bunker C.
Diesel
N. Y, (Bayonne) Gas OII, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal 042/ Chicago$\left.5.053\right|^{\text {Tulsa.. }}$
Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included
2 New York.


Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended May 14, 1938, Placed at 3,362,300 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended May 14, 1938, was $3,362,300$ barrels. This was a decline of 20,050 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was above the $3,318,100$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during May. Daily average production for the four weeks ended May 14, 1938, is estimated at $3,395,200$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended May 15, 1937, totaled $3,551,950$ barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended May 14 totaled $1,087,000$ barrels, a daily average of 152,429 barrels, compared with a daily average of
110,143 barrels for the week ended May 7 and 131,214 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 14.
There were no receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended May 14, compared with a daily average of 10,857 ports for the week ended May 14, compared with a dare the way in the four weeks
barrels ended May 14.
Reports received from refining companies owning $89.0 \%$ of the $4,159,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,170,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all pipe lines as of storage at refineries, $80.647,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $130,250,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $94.8 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as a whole, on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an average of 725,000 barrels daily during the week.
daily average crude oil production

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { May } 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May 14, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { PTevious } \\ \text { Week } \end{array}\right\|$ | Four Weeks Wnded Mayll 14, 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Map } 15, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | 510,300 168,700 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{a} 422,742 \\ & \text { b160,000 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 484,650 \\ & 174.450 \end{aligned}$ | $\square_{+11,550}^{2,150}$ | 486,200 | 660,650 $198 ; 500$ |
| Panhandle Tex |  |  | 62,850 | -1,600 |  |  |
| North Texas- |  |  |  | -7,050 | ${ }^{76,550}$ |  |
| West Central Tex |  |  | 27,200 | ${ }^{-2,90}$ | 29,150 | 32,8 |
| East Central Tex |  |  | 103,600 | $-1,150$ | 103,100 | 121,450 |
| East Texas. |  |  |  | +200 | 433 <br> 2340 | 233000 |
| Southwest Texas |  |  | 235,350 208,150 | +950 +600 | 234,150 207,850 | 233,000 204,450 |
| Total Texas | 1,322,500 | c1543 268 | 1,345,450 | $-9,250$ | 1,348,100 | 1,418,300 |
| North Lou |  |  | 83,250 178.450 | +3,550 | 79,900 | 75,750 |
| Coastal L |  |  | 178,450 | -4,100 | 181,850 | 67,400 |
| Total Loulsi | 243,200 | 251,450 | 261,700 | -550 | 261,7 | 243,1 |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkansas }}$ | 44,500 139,800 |  | 42,550 140,600 | -10.350 | 49,850 146700 | 27.400 |
| Michiga | 52,600 |  | 55,300 | -1.000 | 53,700 | 44,400 |
|  | 47,400 |  | 51,850 | +2,500 | 49,400 | 55,500 |
| Mont |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |
| Colora |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New M | 103,900 |  | 103 |  | 104 | 111,800 |
| Total east of | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 2,650,300 \\ 667,800 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 00 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|r\|c\|c\|} 2,676,900 \\ 685,400 \end{array}\right\|$ | $-15,850$ $-4,200$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 2,692,000 \\ 703,200 \end{array}$ | 897,550 654,400 |
| Total United States. | 3,318.100 |  | 3.362,300 | -20,050 | 3.395.200 | 3,551,9 |
| a This is the daily allowable for May based upon 460.000 barrels daily for the first 10 days and 405.000 barrels daily for the remaining 21 days of the month b April allowable of 173,000 barrels reduced retroactive to May 1. ceffective May 1. Sunday shut-downs continued as previously with Saturday shut-downs ordered for May 14. 21 Callfornia Oil Producers <br> Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which might have been surreptitiously produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHEDGASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL WEEK ENDED MAY 14, 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| District | Daily Refining Capacity |  |  | Crude Runs |  | Stocks of Finished and Unjinished Gasoline |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Gas } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Fuel } \\ \text { Oil } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { oial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{array}$ | Reporting |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Datly } \\ \text { Aver- } \\ \text { Aoper } \\ \text { oper } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}$ |  | Finished |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | P. $_{\text {P. }}$. |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { At Re- } \\ \text { fineries } \end{array}\right\|$ | Terms.. |  |  |
| East Coast.- | 669 | 669 | 100.0 | 465 | 69.5 | 7.768 | ${ }_{1}^{13,822}$ | 1,233 | 10,612 |
| Appalachian. | 146 | 129 |  | 104 |  | 1,430 | ${ }_{1} 1,696$ | 24. | 1,355 |
|  | 52 9 | 489 |  | 441 | 90.2 | 10,183 | 3,504 | 853 | 7,873 |
| Mo. | 452 | 383 | 84.7 | 278 | 72.6 | 4,442 | 2,820 | 527 | 3,828 |
| ${ }_{\text {Texas }}$ Tland Guxas | ${ }_{833}^{335}$ | ${ }_{797}^{201}$ |  | ${ }_{747}^{125}$ |  | 2,000 | 198 326 | 1.683 | ${ }_{8}^{1,597}$ |
| La. Gult.... | 174 | 168 |  | 140 | ${ }_{83.3}$ | 1.268 | 648 | ${ }^{1} 46$ | ${ }^{8.220}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { No. La.-Ark }}$ Rocky Mt . | 91 89 80 | 58 68 |  | 48 51 | ${ }_{82.3}^{82.8}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{315}$ | 124 | 111 | 724 <br> 808 <br>  |
| Calitornia-:- | 821 | 62 746 | 69.7 90.8 | 498 | ${ }_{66.8}^{82.8}$ | 11,469 | $2, \overline{320}$ | 1,464 | 88,944 |
| Reported |  | 3,702 | 89.0 | ${ }^{2,897}{ }_{273}$ | 78.3 | 51,503 | 25,458 | 6,946 | ${ }^{27.610}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| xEst.tot.U.S. May 14.38 |  | 4,159 |  | 3.170 |  | 55.343 | 26,088 | 7.216 | 130,250 |
| May 7'38 | 4,159 | 4,15? |  | 3,080 |  | 56,420 | 25,566 | 7.478 | 129,848 |
| U.S.B. of M. |  |  |  | 73,240 |  | 50.044 | 22,913 | 7.320 | 95.743 |

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission, in its current weekly coal report, stated that the total production of soft
coal in the week ended May 7 is estimated at $4,920,000$ net tons, a decrease of 235,000 tons, or $4.6 \%$ from the output in the preceding week. Production in the corresponding week of 1937 amounted to $6,984,000$ net tons.
The United States Bureau of Mines, in its weekly report, showed that production of anthracite in Pennsylvania increased sharply in the week ended May 7, the total output of 823,000 tons showing an increase of 168,000 tons, or $26 \%$ in excess of tonnage reported for the week of April 30. Compared with the same week of 1937, there was a decrease of $12 \%$.
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH


a Includes for purposes of historical comparia production of ligitite and anthracite and seml-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania. b,000,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B t. . . per equivilent coal, assuming to revision.t.u. Sum or orrel foll weeks ended May 7, 1938 , and corresponding 18
weeks of 1937 and 1929. estimated production of pennsylvania anthracite and BEEHIVE COKE
(In Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May ${ }_{1938}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}^{\text {1938 }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }} 8$. | 1938 | 1937c |  | 1929c |
| Pa. Anthracite Tot.,incl.col.fuel a | 823,000 137,200 | 655,000 109,200 | 931,000155,200$16,330,00$153,300 |  | ${ }^{2} 20,045,00025$ |  | 25,578,000 |
| Comm 1 product ${ }^{\text {D }}$ b | ${ }^{1378,200}$ | 624,000 | 884,00076.4012.733 | 15,53,000 | $0{ }_{19,043}^{188}$ |  | 3,736,000 |
| United States total Daily average | 15,700 2,617 | $\begin{gathered} 17,300 \\ 2,883 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 409,400 \\ 3,756 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline \\ 0 & 1,303,800 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,208,100 \\ 20,258 \end{gathered}$ |
| a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. b Excludes colliery fuel. c Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years. <br> ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES <br> (In Thousands of Net Tons) <br> [The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State |  | Week Ended- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c}  & \begin{array}{c} \text { April } \\ \text { Avge. } \\ 1923 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
|  |  | (Apr. <br> 1938 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } 2 . \\ & 1938 \\ & \hline \mathbf{p} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1937 \mathrm{r}}^{\mathrm{May}}$ |  |  |  |
| Alaska <br> Arkansas and Oklahoma <br> Colorado. <br> Georg1a and North Carolina. <br> ilinols <br> Indiania <br> Kansas and Missouri <br> Kentucky-Eastern <br> Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{26}$ |  |  | ( ${ }^{8}{ }^{412} 70$ |
|  |  |  | 11548 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 352 \\ & 352 \\ & 58 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{s}^{184}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }_{59}{ }_{909}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | [-- $\begin{array}{r}513 \\ \hline 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{641}$ | 880 | ${ }_{1}$ |
|  |  | - | 196 47 87 | 204 <br> 23 <br> 23 <br> 65 | 51787 | 61 | 100 <br> 138 |
|  |  |  | 7 | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ 887 \\ 152 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 722 104 | 99 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico <br> North and South Dakota. |  | ${ }_{22}^{21}$ |  | - ${ }_{22}$ | 2 | ${ }^{50}$ |  |
| Ohio. <br> Pennsylvania bituminous |  | 1,245 | 1,312 |  |  |  | +816 |
|  |  | 2,737 |  |  |  | ${ }^{3.531}$ |  |
| ennsylvania bituminous Tennessee <br> Texas |  |  | 1,243 62 16 27 | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,894 ${ }^{15} 1$ |  | 1,852 78 12 12 |
|  |  |  | r $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 151 \\ 151\end{array}$ | 200 | 184 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 234 \\ \hline 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49 |
| Washington |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virsinia |  | +1098 ${ }^{16}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,064 \\ 372 \\ 373 \\ * \\ * \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 1,664 \\ 508 \\ 644 \\ -\quad 64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,520 \\ 470 \\ * 84 \\ \hline 84\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,256 \\ 778 \\ 116 \\ \text { 56 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Wyoming. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Western St |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}5,155 \\ \hline 655 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,186 <br> 666 | 6,915 <br> 1,464 |  | 9,285 | 10,8361,974 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total_-..............\| 5,810 |  |  | 5,852 | 8,379 | $88.400{ }^{11.101}{ }^{12.810}$ |  |  |
| a Includes operations on the N. \& W., C. \& O., Virginian, K. \& M., B. C. \& G., and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of State, Incl. Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite trom published record of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. p Prelininary. r Revised. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and and South Dakota included with "other Western States." *Less than 1,000 tons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Non-Ferrous Metals-Copper Sales in Light Volume -

Fair Trade in Lead and Zinc-Tin Declines
"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of May 19, stated that there was a modest uplift last week in the buying of zinc, but copper and lead sales continued at about the same rate as in recent weeks. Lead and zinc quotations were steady, with the position of copper uncertain because of the decline abroad. Tin was dull and lower. Actual consumption of major non-ferrous metals in this country continues at a higher level than the deliveries to consumers would indicate. The publication further reported:

## Copper

Traders in copper in the domestic market were concerned about the decline in prices in London. Consumers felt that the weakness abroad threatens the stability of the price structure here. Sales for the week again were low, totaling only 4,153 tons, against 4,526 tons in the week previous. Sales for the month to date total 11,487 tons. The quotation held at 10c., Valley.
feelings. The decline in production industry were viewed with mixed
accepted as a favorable factor, but there was general disappointment over the smaller deliveries $-31,684$ tons to domestic consumers. Stocks of Export "invoicings" totaled 11,187 tons for April.
The foreign statistics have been held up because of some difficulty in obtaining information from the German group. It is hoped that the difficulty can be overcome. The foreign statistics for April, it was difficulty can be overcome.
Buying abroad was in fair volume last week, the Cartel disposing of its quota. The demand abroad lacked snap, however, and the selling caused the price to decline to pretty close to the 9 c . refinery basis. Continued weakness abroad, it was pointed out in some directions, will probably result in further curtailment in production by the foreign group. The foreign producers in the marketing and production agreement are 80 situated that a smaller rate of output can be put into operation on short notice.

## Lead

Another fair volume of lead sales was reported by producers during the ast week, when 2,165 tons were sold, which compares with 2,690 tons n the previous week and 2,083 tons two weeks ago. Most of the tonnage booked was for prompt and near-by delivery, with business confined to the sheet-lead and pipe division and pigment makers. Producers anticipate nother increase in lead stocks for April. Shipments to consumers will
be between 27,000 and 29,000 tons. On a basis of 30,000 tons monthly consumption the trade believes requirements for May are about $60 \%$ covered and $20 \%$ for June.
Quotations continued at 4.50 c ., New York, the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.35c., St. Louis. The undertone was steady.

The recent reduction in the price of Prime Western zinc to the basis of 4c., St. Louis, brought out a fair inquiry for the metal for forward delivery. But producers were not interested in offering zinc for anything beyond July shipment, which kept the sales volume down appreciably, with a little more than 1,000 tons in the week previous. This volume of business was sufficient to hold the market on a steady basis.
Producers contend that the current quotation for Prime Western is considerably below cost. The ore market in Joplin was unchanged on the basis of $\$ 27$ per ton for coarse. Production of both ore and the metal is expected to be reduced because of the pressure of low prices.
World production of zinc during March totaled 148,700 short tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. This compares with 140,542 tons in February and 160,198 tons in March last year. Production in the first quarter of 1938 amounted to 446,761 tons, which compares with 428,363 tons in the same period last year.

## Tin

Business in tin was dull all week, the decline in prices being offset as a buying stimulant by a lower rate of activity in the tin-plate industry. Most consumers still view the business outlook as uncertain and are restricting purchases to immediate needs. Tin-plate mills are said to be perating at between definite ann men
Actual consumption of primary tin in the United States during 1937 was 78,152 long tons, according to revised figures issued by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. This compares with 74,012 tons in 1936 and 61,942 tons in 1935.

Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: May 12, 36.850 c .; May $13,36.700 \mathrm{c}$.; May $14,36.600 \mathrm{c}$. ; May 16, 35.725 c .; May 17, 24.950 c .; May $18,35,225 \mathrm{c}$.

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Straits Tin | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom., Refy, | Exp., Refy. | New Yotk | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| May 12 | 9.775 | 9.275 | 38.250 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.00 |
| May 13 - | 9.775 | 9.275 | 38.100 38.000 | 4.50 4.50 | 4.35 4.35 | 4.00 4.00 |
| May 14. | 9.775 | 9.250 | 38.000 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.00 |
| May 16 | 9.775 | 9.125 | 37.125 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.00 |
| May 17 | 9.775 | 9.075 | ${ }^{36.350}$ | 4.50 4.50 | ${ }_{4}^{4.35}$ | 4.00 |
| May 18 ---- | 9.775 | 9.050 | 36.625 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.00 |
| Average .. | 9.775 | 9.175 | 37.408 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.00 |

Average prices for calendar week ended May 14 are: Domestic copper f.o.b.
refinery, 9.775 c.; export copper, 9.283 c .; Straits tin, 38.000 c .; New York lead, 4.500 c .; St. Louis lead, 4.350 c .; St. Louis zinc, $4.025 \mathrm{c} . ;$ and silver, 42.750 c . markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zine quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future
deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. De
livered prices in New England average $0.225 c$. Der pound above the refinery basis, ivered prices in New England average 0.225 c . Der pound above the refinery basis. Export quotations ior copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic
seaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a ci.f. price-Hamseaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price- Ham
burg, Havre, and Liverpool. The c.I. basis commands a premium of 0.350 c per pound above our f.o.b. refinery quotation.

Daily London Prices


Prices for lead and zinc are the official buyers' prices for the first session of th London Metal Exchange; prices for copper and tin are the
prices. All are in pounds sterling per long ton ( 2.240 lb.$)$.

## Reclassification of Flat Rolled Products only Change

## Expected in Third Quarter Steel Prices

The "Iron Age," in its issue of May 19, reported that steel prices for the third quarter were expected to be announced this week by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. with no changes except in the flat rolled classification, in which a new system of base prices and extras has been introduced as a sten toward clarification of inconsistencies that have
been brought about by the rapid growth of the continuous rolling method for sheets, strip and black plate. The "Iron Age" further reported:
Although some consumers had apparently been expecting some formal reductions in view of recent price irregularities, the anticipated reaffirmation of present prices is a logical and obvious outcome, considering the act that any reductions would undoubtedly have affected wage rates.
Opposition to wage reductions exists not only among steel managements and labor, but in government circles; it has cropped out in Congress in discussion of the railroad situation and the demand of the carriers for $15 \%$ cut in pay rates.
The steel industry is firmly of the belief that price reductions at this time would not stimulate business, but, on the contrary, might, as has bappened in the past, add to hesitation and uncertainty.
Ingot production has slipped this week in nearly all districts. Pittsburgh is an important exception, the rate there having gained three points to $29 \%$. In the Chicago area there has been a drop of four points to $29 \%$. The Wheeling-Weirton district, where operations have been sharply fluctuating, is down five points this wek to $58 \%$; the Youngstown area has declined three points to $26 \%$. The Buffalo, Birmingham and St. Louis rates are off slightly, while production is unchanged in eastern Pennsylvania, Detroit and in southern Ohio. The rate for the entire industry is estimated at $30 \%$, down a half point from last week.
The South, which, except for the Wheeling-Weirton district, has had the highest operating rates in the industry during most of this year, is headed downward as the rail mill in that area approaches the end of its run on spring orders, The Tennessee Coal, Iron \& Railroad Co. has blown out two blash furnaces, making a loss of five active furnaces in the Birmingham area within three weeks. Coke production and iron mining operations are likewise affected. The only active merchant blast furnace in eastern Pennsylvania will go out of blast next week.
The improvement at Pittsburgh while the rest of the industry is moving in a contrary direction is merely the result of a temporary accumulation of orders, a development that has occurred a number of times this year without being indicative of a trend.
Structural steel lettings of only 4,500 tons this week, the lowest for any week in more than two years, reflect at least a temporary lull in construction awards, which, though below normal, have been recently one of the most active branches of steel consumption. New structural steel projects requiring plates total 7,100 tons, of which 4,570 tons is for tunnel is fairly active, lettings having agcregated 5,700 tons. The Chicago subway project, which shows procress, will take 35,000 tons of steel Although the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's railroad loan bill, still pending in Congress, has been modified in ways that will place less restriction on the manner in which the money is to be spent, there is official doubt that the railroads will borrow more than $\$ 100,000,000$ out of the billion and a half dollars that is to be made available. Congressional opposition to the plan of the railroads for wage reductions may delay action on the bill and increase railread opposition to dictatorial government aid. Meanwhile, some work on cars has been planned. The Milwaukee road will build 55 passenger cars and 464 flat cars in its own shops, and the Missouri Pacific is to repair 300 box cars and built 100 new flat cars.
With automobile output tapering off in May, normally one of the best months for the industry, the outlook for the summer months is not promising.
After a halting period, steel scrap has resumed its downward trend. At Chicago declines occurred in every item, the majority only 50c., but some as much as $\$ 1$. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price has dropped to $\$ 11,42$, lowest since July, 1935, and only $\$ 1.09$ below the 1935 minimum. THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel



May 17, 1938, $\$ 11.42$ a Gross Ton (Based on No. No. 1 heavy, melting steel
One week ago




The American Iron and Steel Institute on May 16 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $30.7 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning May 16, compared with $30.4 \%$ one week ago, $32.4 \%$ one month ago, and $90.0 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.3 point, or $1.0 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended May $9,1938$. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since April 5, 1937, follows:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on May 16 stated:
Steel buying shows no signs of improving. The situation is complicated by the general tendency to await announcement of prices for third quarter. A year ago steelmakers made their announcement for third quarter to lose and the possibility of gave if rices should be reduced. No definite intimation has been given as to the result. High wage rates enter into the picture, some steelmakers asserting reduced steel prices must be accompanied by lower wages.
Developments in the plate and structural markets give promise of better mill activity in the summer and fall as pending work accumulates and ship tonnage is placed, on which deliveries will keep pace with construction. Tankers, cargo ships and navy work aggregate a large tonnage which will spread over several months. New York is considering bids on 30 dump scows which will require 9,000 tons of plates and shapes, for fairly prompt delivery.
Prospective work involving structural steel includes a number of fairly large lots, some of which are near closing. Manhattan land section of the Queens-Midtown tunnel at New York will require 6,500 tons and repair and widening of George Washington Bridge 1,560 tons. The Delaware aqueduct will take 14,750 tons for shafts and tunnels. Tennessee Valley Authority is inquiring for 2,200 tons of transmission towers and 1,200 tons for a powerhouse. A manufacturing building at Toledo, Ohio, involves 1,500 tons and a mercantile warehouse at washington 1,400 tons. Main Avenue Bridge at Cleveland has been awarded, 8,175 tons of steel.
Railroads evince little interest in buying either rails or rolling stock, the order by the Southern Railway being the only one recently. An indication of the situation is found in the fact that only 15 freight cars were placed in April, the smallest monthly total since May, 1935, when only two were Placin
Placing of 10,967 tons of rails by the Erie constitutes the only rail busincess recently. Most rail buying has been for immediate delivery, and

Operations dropped 1 point to $30 \%$ last week, with indications for this week not clear. There was no change of rate at Pittsburgh at $25 \%$, eastern Pennsylvania 27.5, Buffalo 28, Birmingham 66, New England 30, and Detroit 18. At Chicago there was a loss of 1 point to $31.5 \%$, at Youngstown 3 points to 27 , Wheeling 3 points to 38 , Cleveland 5 points to 23, St. Louis 3 points to 33.3 , and Cincinnati 15 points to 25.
Automobile production declined 6,470 to 46,915 units, the lowest weekly output since the 1938 model season compared with 23,285 the week before Chrysler fell to 9.850 from 11,400; Ford assembled 12,385 compared with 11,885 ; and the independents produced 4.980 compared with 6,815 .
Shipments of finished steel by the United States Steel Corp. in April were 501,972 tons, $12.2 \%$ lesg than in March and $62.6 \%$ less than April last year. Four months' shipments this year total $2,067,216$ tons, $59 \%$ less than $5,041,685$ tons shipped in the corresponding months of 1937. Great Britain has reimposed an import duty of $331 / 3 \%$ on all pis iron from abroad, except charcoal and some special grades, and the government is considering accumulation of stocks for emergencies, in an effort to aid the declining demand for domestic use. Production of pig iron and steel both fell off in April.
For the first time since the abortive rise in mid-March the composite of steelmaking scrap prices failed to decline last week, holding at $\$ 11.59$. Resistance has been developing and an apparent bottom has been reached. The iron and steel and the finished steel composites were unchanged.
Steel ingot production for the week ended May 16 is placed at $301 / 2 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of May 19. This compares with $31 \%$ in the previous week and $321 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
wer stel is estimated at about $30 \%$, compared with $301 / 2 \%$ in the week before, and $31 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited
with a little over $301 / 2 \%$, against $31 \%$ in the preceding week and $331 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago.
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, torether with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry | U. S. steel | Independents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 | $301 / 2-1^{1 / 2}$ | $300-1 / 4$ | 301/2- $1 / 2$ |
| 1937 | ${ }_{69}^{92}+1$ | 881/2+1/2/2 |  |
| 1935 | ${ }_{49}{ }^{69}$ - 1 | ${ }_{40}^{62 / 2}$-1/2 | ${ }_{47}{ }^{47}$ 土 1 |
| ${ }_{1933}^{1934}$ | $3991 / 2$ | ${ }_{33}^{46}+\frac{1}{4 / 2}$ | ${ }_{45}^{69}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1931 | ${ }_{45}^{44}$ - 2 | ${ }_{80}^{43} \pm_{2}^{4 / 2}$ |  |
| 1929 | ${ }_{96}{ }^{75}$ | ${ }_{100}^{80}$ - $1 / 2$ | ${ }_{93}{ }^{70}{ }^{2}$ |
| 1928 | $82-21 / 3$ | $8{ }^{86} 3 / 2-21 / 2$ | ${ }_{74}^{78}$ |
| 1927 | $811 / 2+11 / 2$ | $89+2$ | 74 + |

1932 not available.

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended May 18 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 62,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves rose from a decrease of $\$ 78,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of $\$ 12,-$ 000,000 in gold stock and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $\$ 6,000,000$ in money in circulation, $\$ 11,000,000$ in Treasury cash and $\$ 12,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on May 18 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 2,560,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 80$,000,000 for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended May 18 will be found on pages 3292 and 3293.
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:


## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago-Brokers' Loans

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday. assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks in central reserve cities
un MIIIOns ot Dollame



|  | May 18 May 111 May 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{8} 018$ | s <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 887 |  |  | ${ }_{548}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otherwise seerue |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| herwise | 1,331 | 1,348 | 1,381 | 44 |  |  |
| Open market | 137 | 143 |  | ${ }_{27}$ |  |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers. 462 468 1,127  <br> Other loans lor purchasing or     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| carrying securities | 204 | 206 | 277 | 65 | 5 |  |
| Real estate loansLoans to |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to banks |  |  | 76 |  |  |  |
| Other loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securities - - - - | 200 | 197 | 862 | ${ }_{35}^{21}$ | ${ }_{35}^{21}$ | ${ }_{33}^{23}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Government | ${ }_{974}$ | 1.040 | 1,075 | 300 | ${ }^{164}$ |  |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. ba | 19 |  |  | 812 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Balanees with domestic banks----Other assets-net | 71 | 67 | 68 | ${ }^{0}$ | 5 | ${ }^{57}$ |
|  | 494 | 88 | 88 |  |  |  |

Labilitities-
Demand deposit

| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 5,975 | 6,037 | 6.392 | 1,418 | 1.404 | 1,505 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time deposits | 633 | 633 | 704 | 463 | 464 | 449 |
| United States Govt. deposits_ | 146 | 148 | 41 | 117 | 116 | 79 |
| Inter-bank deposits: <br> Domestic banks | 2,362 | 2,353 | 1,916 | 667 | 653 | 558 |
| Forelgn banks. | 273 | 277 | 489 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Borrowings |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |
| Other liabilitie | 319 | 321 | 389 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| Capital account | 1,488 | 1,488 | 1,475 | 244 | 244 | 236 |

## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.
In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business May 11:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended May 11: Decreases of $\$ 16,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans and $\$ 51,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities ; and increases of $\$ 16,000,000$ in holdings of United States Government direct obligations, $\$ 22,000,000$ in obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government, aná $\$ 148,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 16,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans
to brokers and dealers declined $\$ 47,000,000$ in New York City and
$\$ 51,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to banks increased $\$ 12,000,000$ in New York City
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased $\$ 16,000,000$ in New York City and at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 9,000,000$ in the Richmond district. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 19,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 22,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securities" declined $\$ 4,000,000$.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 90,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 34,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 15,000,000$ in the San Franciseo district, and $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Kansas City district, and declined $\$ 37$,000,000 in the New York district outside New York City, all reporting member banks showing a net increase of $\$ 148,000,000$ for the week. Time deposits declined $\$ 10,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 19,00,000$ at all reporting member banks. Government deposits declined $\$ 17,000$
in New York City and $\$ 22,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
in New York City and $\$ 22,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Deposits credited to domestic banks declined $\$ 42,000,000$, the decrease Deposits credited to domestic banks declined $\$ 42,000,000$, the decrease
being distributed among a number of districts. Deposits credited to being distributed among a number of districts. D
foreign banks declined $\$ 10,000,000$ in New York City.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the eporting member banks, together with changes for the week and year ended May 11, 1938, follows:

|  |  | Si | se (一) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 11, 1938 | May 4, 1938 | May 12, 1937 |
| Assets |  | \$ ${ }^{8}$ |  |
| Loans and invest | ,810,000,000 | $-32,000,000$ | 0 |
| Loans-total | 8,451,000,000 | -66,000,000 |  |
| Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans: |  |  |  |
| On securities | 559,000,000 | -2,000,000 | 73,000,000 |
| Otherwise secured | ,551,000,000 | $-14,000,000\}$ |  |
| Open market pap | $385,000,000$ | $-5,000,000$ |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securities | 595,000,000 | $-51,000,000$ | -739,000,000 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 589,000,000 | $\bigcirc 4,000,000$ | 151,000,000 |
| Real estate loans. | 1,152,000,000 | $+2,000,000$ |  |
| Loans to ban | 120,000,000 |  |  |
| Other loans: | 690 | -2,000,00 | +12,000,000 |
| Otherwise secured and unsec'd | $810,000,000$ | $-3,000,000$ |  |
| U. S. Govt. direct obligations.--- | 8,017,000,000 | +16,000,000 | -306,000,000 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by |  |  |  |
| United States Government.. | 1,344,000,000 | $+22,000,000$ $-4,000,000$ | 189,000,000 |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. | 6,001,000,000 | +58,000,000 | +642,000,000 |
| Cash in vault. | 391,000.000 | +30,000,000 | +42,000,000 |
| Balances with domestic b | 277,000,000 | +11,000,000 |  |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjuste | 4,598,000,000 | +148,000,000 | $+6,000,000$ |
| Time deposits - .i. |  |  | +339,000,000 |
| United States Government deposits Inter-bank deposits: | 546,000,000 |  |  |
| Domestic banks. | 5,678,000,000 | -42.000,000 | $+496,000,000$ +29400000 |
| Foreign banks | 316,000,000 | -12,000,000 |  |
| orrowings |  |  |  |

Loyalists Reper Spanish Insurgents in East Coast On-slaught-Vatican Recognizes Rebels, and Both Exchange Diplomatic Envoys
Loyalist forces in Spain this week offered unexpectedly stiff resistance to the insurgent advance on the east coast, and as a result operations on that front were virtually at a standstill. Recent military maneuvers in Spain were recorded in the "Chironicle" of May 7, page 2034. Perhaps the most important event of the week, in connection with the most important event of civil war, was the formal recognition, on the Spanish civil war, was 16, of the Spanish insurgents by the Vatican and the decision to exchange diplomatic representatives. This was reported in the following Associated Press advices of May 16 from Castel Gandolfo, Italy:
The bonds between the Holy See and the Spanish insurgents were strengthened further today by a decision to exchange full-fledged diplomatic representatives. This act, announced by a Vatican news service at the papal summer residence here, was equivalent to formal recognition by the Vatican of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.
Pope Piux XI named his former nuncio in Austria, Monsignor Gaetano Cicognani, as Apostolic Nuncio to insurgent Spain, and the insurgents appointed Don Jose Maria de Yanguas y Messia, Viscount of Santa Clara and Avedillo, to be Ambassador to the Hold See.

Late in 1936, while the Holy See technically still had diplomatic relations with the Madrid Government, it named Isidro Cardinal Goma y Tomas "provisional semi-official representative" to the insurgent government. The Vatican received a similarly designated emissary from Generalissimo Franco.

General Franco placed a charge d'affaires in the Spanish Embassy to the Holy See on June 7, 1937, and the Pope reciprocated by sending Monsignor Ildebran Antoniutti to Salamanca as Charge d'Affaires on Sept. 21, 1937. Several weeks ago the Pope used these channels to appeal
Franco to halt bombardment of civilians in his war operations.
Franco to halt bombardment of civilians in his war operations.
(Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Nicaragua and Guatemala are listed by the Spanish insurgents as having granted them formal recognition, and
State relations with Hungary have been considered tantamount to recog. State relations with Hungary have been considered tantamount to recog-
nition.)

Insurgent troops on May 18 smashed through government defense lines in Castellon and Teruel Provinces, but later in the week rain retarded the insurgent advance.
Under date of May 15, Associated Press accounts from Hendaye, France (at the Spanish frontier), stated that a bayonet charge which dislodged government militiamen from mile-high Mount San Cristobal gave Spanish insurgents a new foothold in their drive toward the main inland highway to Valencia and Castellon de la Plana. In part, these advices added:

A column driving south from Allepuz near the western, or Teruel, end of the scimitar-shaped front in eastern Spain won the commanding position in the Sierra de Gudar preparatory for an attack on Mora de Rubielos, nestled on the southern slopes of the Sierra.
Supporting the column aimed at Mora de Rubielos was the Fifth Navarrese Division thrusting southeastward from El Pobo, northeast of Teruel, forming a defensive right wing for the forces that took Moint San

Cristobal. Screened by advance guards, the El Pobo force proceeded cautiously down a winding mountain trail, taking village after village without encountering much resistance.
Another Navarrese force, under General Garcia Valino, deepened the insurgent line near the coastal end of the Teruel-to-the-sea line, moving toward Villafranca del Cid. He captured heights dominating the town, 30 miles inland, on a secondary hyaw
On May 13 the same advices (Associated Press) said that the Spanish insurgents occupied the entire length of the Teruel-Albocacer highway in their drive toward the government's coastal strongholds of Castellon de La Plana and Valencia. It was added:
Capture of Fortanete, half way between Teruel and the Mediterranean, completed domination by the insurgents of the vital overland artery on the south side of their corridor to the sea.
Navarrese forces holding Fortanete formed a junction with columns on line extending in a curve westward from Teruel some 85 miles to the coast.
General Jose Miaja, commander of the central government forces, took personal command of the defense against the insurgent drive, which has netted nearly 600 square miles of territory in three days.
From Hendaye, May 14, the Associated Press reported that a sudden stiffening of Spanish Government resistance along the front from Teruel eastward to the Mediterranean that night slowed the pace of the insurgents' offensive toward Valencia.
The government, apparently, was determined to check the insurgent advance close to Teruel, which has been used as a pivot to swing Generalissimo Francisco Franco's whole front stretching to the Mediterranean. Insurgent dispatches said the government has massed thousand had dumped tons of explosive bombs on the trenches preparatory to infantry attempts to storm them one by one.

## Developments in Sino-Japanese Conflict-Capture of

 Suchow by Japanese Reported-Germany and Manchukuo Sign Recognition TreatyJapanese military spokesmen this week visualized the speedy end of the Sino-Japanese war, as Japanese troops cut the vital Lunghai railway line and closed in on the important key city of Suchow. Last night (May 20) Associated Press advices from Shanghai said:
High commanders of the Japanese army made a triumphal entry into fallen Suchow today as their victorious army mopped up Chinese forces around the strategic city.
The vital rail junction was completely occupied, the Japanese announced, and they said that their army was closing in on 35,000 Chinese troops in the Suchow vicinity.

Earlier in the week Japanese artillery were reported battering Suchow, and its capture was assumed inevitable. Progress of the Japanese campaign in China was last reported in the "Chronicle" of May 7, page 2935. In summarizing the recent Japanese advance, a dispatch to the New York "Times" from F. Tillman Durdin, in Hankow, on May 15, said:
The warfare in Anhwei, Shantung and Kiangsu, where the Japanese have almost completed a wide encirclement of Suchow, is likely to develop into solated cosed without a well-defined front and with the opposing forces attacking each other from all directions.
Despite the Chinese counter envelopment the Japanese in the Suchow area continue to make headway. Fast tanks head a number of separate Japanese detachments which are pushing toward the Lunghai line from Yungcheng. The Chinese claimed they annihilated one of these a few miles from Tangshan on the Lunghai $\cdot$ Railway.
The Chinese were said to have suffered heavy casualties. They charged tanks with only hand grenades, but were said to have put 12 tanks out of commission. After a two-hour engagement all in the Japanese unit of 500 were said to have been surrounded and killed.
Though denying the Japanese had cut the Lunghai line west of Suchow, the Chinese admitted that Japanese from Tancheng had occupied Sinachen, midway between Suchow and Haichow on the railway.
Chinese reported the recapture of Chaohsien, barring the Japanese drive toward Hofei in Central Anhwei.
The semi-official Central News Agency reported a daylong airplane bombing of Suchow Saturday, in which 54 planes participated and 280 bombs were dropped. The heart of the city was gaid to have been attacked and 800 civilians were killed or injured and 3,000 buildings were destroyed. Many sections were said to be still aflame. A general civilian evacuation is in progress.

The German Foreign Office on May 12 announced that Germany had signed a treaty with Manchukuo, establishing diplomatic and consular relations. United Press Berlin advices of May 12, in reporting this announcement, added:
The treaty was signed today by Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, Under Secretary of State, and the Manchu trade representative, Hiyoshi Kato. It makes German recognition of Manchukuo, as announced by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in a recent address, fully effective.
The move was believed to be dictated largely by economic considerations, and not connected with the German-Japanese-Italian anti-communist alliance or any military understanding against Russia which may exist between Berlin and Tokio. Germany hopes eventually to develop considerable markets in Manchukuo to offset her large imports of soy beans-used for fertilizer, in manufacturing, and as food-from that country. The Reich's exports to Manchukuo last year were only $11,700,000$ marks $(\$ 4,705,000)$, while imports, chiefly soy beans, were $64,600,000$ marks ( $\$ 25,980,000$ ).
The German problen is to balance these two figures, since this country must have soy beans. It is expected the Foreign Office will attempt to work out a trade agreement which will make Germany the first Power, after Japan, in Manchu markets.
Experts said recognition had nothing to do with China, but was in line with Herr Hitler's "realistic" foreign policy. In China proper, they said, Herr Hiter wourd
the status of scores of German army officers employed by the Chinese Government as military advisers, they said.

Comment by World Bank on United States Spending In Annual Report B. I. S. Says United States Government Expenditures Planned as Stimulation of Consumption Failed to Provide Durable Basis for Activity
Discussing conditions in the United States, the Bank for International Settlements, in its annual report, states that the experiences of this country proved "the mere stimulaiton of consumption by government expenditures" does not provide a durable basis for an upswing in business activity. The Associated Press accounts from Basle, Switzerland, on May 9 indicated that the report also had the following to say:
Recovery in the United States in the past few years was not, in fact; marked by large developments in new investments and capital equipment. widespread incter use in of productive activity already existing, but no Declaring "never before had there been so far-reaching attempts to influence coonomic developments by government action" throughout the world, the report said, "although such action creates work in many cases, it creates on the other hand an uncertainty which is impairing to private business."
The present economic situation in the world, the report said, "may be said to be less dangerous" than the "world depression of 1929 to 1932." situation docs not entirely satisfactory," the report said, "the present characteristies not appear to combine those deterrents to recovery that were characteristic in the crisis of 1931 . It is to be hoped, th
time greater and more general recovery will be made,"
The report was submitted to the General Assembly at Basle on May 9 by J. W. Beyen of the Netherlands, who, as noted in these columns May 8, 1937, page 3094, was elected President a year ago. From advices to the New York "Times" from Basle, May 9, we quote in part as follows regarding the report:
In an analysis of the drama of 1937 the report finds that in some respects" "a parallel can be found only in the most acute depressions ever known," but in others the world is better off than in the last depression. It says that the 1929 situation was "exceptionally dangerous" because an industrial setback coincided with an agricultural depression, which is not the case now, and because it was followed by a prolonged financial deba
side.
The report emphasizes that the 1937 setback "originated in the United States,", "No other country," it cays, "experienced anything like this setback," but others felt its effects. It then comments: "The hope cherished in certain circles that a country could liberate itself from the influence of developments in other countries by following a national economic policy has proved vain. On the contrary, it may be that one consequence of the fact that cyclical movements in different countries
no longer coincide is that the turn of the cycle in one country may arrest no longer coincide is that the turn of the cycle in one country may arrest
the upward trend in others long before it comes to its normal maximum. ... the upward trend in others long before it comes to it
Effect of Interdependence
"The interdependence of modern countries is so great that though economic nationalism and freedom to change monetary parities may allow them to walk out of step Experience rethem fre a chief effect of this walking out of step is greater disorder in the general economic development of the world and a psychosis in which the feeling of living in depression never leaves the world because it always is justified in one country or another."
The report says that as "the United States alone accounts for nearly $40 \%$ of the world's consumption of primary goods the steep decline in business in the United States has a very pronounced effect on in material markets and thereby on economic development in the rest of the world." Again stressing the importance of the United States, it draws this lesson:
"In no country except those in which the government practically controls the whole of economic life has administrative action been so strong and widely spread. No country is so naturally independent of other countries and so well protected against international political troubles.
"Nowhere, however, has reaction been so violent. It has proved to b infinitely more difficult to direct the trend of economic life by government action even in a country with a very large home market and an organized banking system than the weight of well-studied experience and an attentive survey of economic developments encouraged many to believe." The report finds that the "natural forces of recovery were partly strengthened and partly hampered by the action of the government," and it frequently shows more sympathy for Washington than many American itics.
Speaking of government action everywhere the report expresses the hope that the "fact should not be overlooked that the main incentive to recovery of profit during a sufficiently long the expectation of a sufficient margin of profit during a sufficiently long period."

## Gold Production Recorded

The report includes the usual comprehensive survey of exchange rates, price movements, foreign trade and gold developments "from dehoarding o renewed hoarding," and capital movements.
Unlike the League's recent monetary review, it includes Russia in its total figure for world gold production, 34,831,000 fine ounces. This is $5 \%$ more than last year, and it is estimated that Russia contributed $5,000,000$ unces, slightly less than last year.
This is the first report to be signed by the Bank's new Netherland President, Mr. Beyen, and he gives much credit for it to the Bank's Swedish economic adviser, Per Jacobsson.
The general meeting adopted the Board's recommendation to declare the usual $6 \%$ dividend, the Bank's profits totaling $9,071,000$ Swiss francs.

## Business Recession in United States Attributed in Part <br> by League of Nations Monetary Review to Govern-

 ment's Efforts to Check InflationGovernment efforts to check inflation in 1937 were partly responsible for the business recession in the United States,
according to the League of Nations's annual monetary review made up at Geneva, May 3. It is also stated that the review indicated that another factor was the decline in retail sales toward the end of 1937, owing to the fact that war veterans spent most of their bonuses in 1936

United Press accounts from Geneva, May 3, reported further observations in the review as follows:
Explaining the purely monetary factors behind the present business decline, the review said
"During 1936 and the early months of 1937 the monetary policy (of the United States Government) was prompted largely by the desire to prevent inflation.
"The demand deposits with the Federal Reserve member banks in 1936 were nearly one-third higher than in 1929, while production and prices were still appreciably below the 1929 level.

The exceptionally large excess of reserves of banks, moreover, offered abundant scope for the creation of new credit. Measures were, therefore, taken to limit the possibilities of further expansion

## Government Measures

The review outlined these measures and their consequences as follows: 1. To prevent credit expansion for speculative purposes, as in 1929 , the Federal
Reserve Board ralsed margin requirements of brokers' loans to $55 \%$, compared with $30 \%$ in 1934 and $40 \%$ early in 1936 .
2. The Treasury adopted a gold sterilization policy designed to counteract the h. The Reserve Board tried to that the capital to the United States. transterring Treasury balances trom these Federease in excess reserves of banks by 4. As this talled to check the rise in excess reserves the Reserve Board twice increased by $50 \%$ the bank's legal reserve requirements.
wishing to preserveeng their excess reserves decline as a result of this move and securities. This caused a sharp break in Government security of their Government
"Prices of industrial shares having reached a peat level in mivar, took a downward course thereafter," reached a peak level in mid-harch, set in likewise in commodity prices, which had been rapidly driven up in the preceding semester by forward buying of a speculative nature.

1037 when change in monetary policy became apparent in the autumn The most gold from the 'inactive' (sterilized) account of the T $\$ 300,000,000$ in Septerre," the inactive (sterilize account
Other measures, the review said, were a decrease in the Federal Reserve Bank's discount rates in August and September, reduction of margin requirements on brokers' loans to $40 \%$ in November, and resumption of open market operations by the Federal Reserve banks in November.

## Member Trading on New York Stock and New York

 Curb Exchanges During Week Ended April 23Trading by all members of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange (except odd-lot dealers on the Stock Exchange) for their own account during the week ended April 23, was above the previous week, it was announced yesterday (May 20) by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Stock Exchange members traded for their own account (in round-lot transactions) in amount of $2,171,395$ shares, an amount which was $23.13 \%$ of total transactions of $4,694,570$ shares on the Exchange during the week ended April 23. During the preceding week ended April 16 trading by the Stock Exchange members amounted to $2,071,519$ shares, or $21.64 \%$ of total transactions of $4,786,840$ shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange, total round-lot transactions for account of all members during the week ended April 23 were 294,825 shares; as total transactions on the Curb Exchange during the week amounted to 703,260 shares, the member trading for their own account was $20.96 \%$ of total transactions, which compares with a percentage of $17.97 \%$ in the preceding week ended April 16, when member trading amounted to 231,490 shares and total transactions to 644,160 shares.

The data issued by the SEC is in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936, on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended April 16 were given in our issue of May 14, page 3102. In making available the date for the week ended April 23, the Commission said:
The figures given for total round-lot volume in the table for the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange represent the volume of all round-lot sales of stock effected on those exchanges as disvolume for the week ended reported by the ticker. The total round-lot $4,694,570$ shares, was $8.5 \%$ larger than the volume reported on Exchange, On the New York Curb Exchange total round-lot volume in on the ticker. 703,260 shares exceeded by $7.9 \%$ the ticker volume (exclusive of rights and warrants).
The data published are based upon reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

## Number of reports recelved.



| New York | New York |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stock |  |
| Exchange | Exchange |
| 1,078 | 848 |
| 208 | 102 |
| 275 | 49 |
| 268 | 84 |
| 499 | 629 |

${ }^{*}$ Note-On the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of speciallsts "In stocks in which registered" are not strictly comparable with data simillarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since speclallsts on the New York
Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer, as well as those of the speciallist.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

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NEW YORK sTOCK EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES) Week Ended April. 23, 1938

| Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total for } \\ & \text { Weefe } \\ & 4,694,570 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of <br> specialists and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered. <br> 1. Initiated on the floor-Bought. <br> Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 466,510 \\ & 413,240 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tot | 859,750 |
| 2. Initlated off the floor-Boug Sold. | $\begin{gathered} 178,475 \\ \hline 17,400 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 395 |
| Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered-Bought <br> sold. | 458,920 456,850 |
| Tota | 915 |
| Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered-Bought.Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,083,905 \\ & 1,087,490 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tota | $\underline{ }$ 2,171,395 |
| Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in whtch <br> registered: <br>  | 218.850 128.210 |
| Total | 346, |
| 2. In odd-lots (including odd-lot transactions of specialists): <br> Bought. <br> Eld. | $\begin{aligned} & 782,555 \\ & 84,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 1,626,655 |
| NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHAR Week Ended April 23, 1938 | $\ln _{\text {RES) }} \text { ALL }$ |
|  | Total for |
| Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchang | 703 |
| Round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered: <br> 1. Initiated on the floor-Bought. <br> Sold. | 23,700 <br> 21,050 |
| Total | 44,7 |
| 2. Intlated off the floor-Bough sold | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 21,695 \\ 25,525 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | 47, |
| Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered-Bought <br> Sold. | 100,140 102,715 |
|  | 202,855 |
| Total round-lot transactions for accounts of all members: Bought <br> Sold | $\begin{aligned} & 145,535 \\ & 149,290 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 294,8 |
| Odd-lot transactions of speciallsts in stocks in which registered Bought <br> Sold | $\begin{array}{r} 53,474 \\ \hline \quad 44,608 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |

tion obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members, was $1,384,113$ shares, it was announced by the Stock Exchange on May 20. This compares with $1,097,858$ shares on March 31 and with $1,012,186$ shares on April 30 , 1937.

In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the opening of the last business day of each month since April 30, 1936:


SEC Official Issues Two Opinions in Accounting Series -Deal with Dividends
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 10 issued two opinions in its Accounting Series dealing with "treatment of dividends on a corporation's own capital stock held in sinking fund" and "treatment of excess of proceeds from sale of treasury stock over the cost thereof." The opinions in both these cases were prepared by Carman G. Blough, Chief Accountant of the Commission. In regard to the first case, Mr. Blough said:
In my opinion dividends on a corporation's own stock held in its treasury or in sinking or other special funds should not be included in ncome. The treatment of such dividends as income resuls which dividends show in arplus either during are paid have already been included in
When a corporation's own stock is held in a sinking or other special und the requirements in respect of which are such that earnings accruing to the securities held therein must be added to the fund, dividends applicable to the corporation's own stock so held should, nevertheless, not be treated as income.
In the other opinion, dealing with the excess of proceeds from the sale of treasury stock, Mr. Blough stated:
Question has been raised with respect to the proper treatment of an item of $\$ 488,211.83$ representing "excess of proceeds from sale of 12,200 reac quired shares of the company's capital stock over the cost thereof.". These shares represent part of 41,400 shares of the capital stock of the registrant, a manufacturing company, reacquired by it prior to the year 1934 "foo the purpose of resale when market conditions improved.
Ender the laws of most States there are certain legal restraints upon the issuance of new shares that do not apply to the sale of treasury slares. However, from an accounting standpoint, there appears to be no significant difference in the final effect upon the company between (1) the reacquistion and resale of a companyb other with the subsequent the reacquisition and retirement of such stock together with issuance of stock of the same class.
It is recognized that when capital stock is reacquired and retired any surplus arising therefrom is capital and should be accounted for as such and that the full proceeds of any subsequent issue should also be treated as capital. Transactions of this nature do not result in corporate profits or in earned surplus. There would seem to be no logical reason why surplus arising from the reacquisition of the company's capital stock and its subsequent resale should not also be treated as capital.
In my opinion the $\$ 488,211.83$ excess of proceeds from the sale of 12,200 reacquird en capital surplus as the circum. thereof should be treated as capital stock or capital sarpius as the circumstances require.
New Schedule of Commissions Adopted by Board of Governors of New York Curb Exchange-To Become Effective June 1
The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange, at a special meeting on May 11, adopted an amendment to the Exchnage's constitution proposing a schedule of new commission rates, which will go into effect on June 1 unless disapproved by a majority vote of the membership within two weeks from May 11. Pointing out that unlike the New York Stock Exchange, which tabulated figures showing that its commission rate increase of Jan. 3 would cost the secur-ity-trading public an average of $10.8 \%$ more, the New York "Times" gserves that the Curb Exchange gives no hint "Times" observes that the Curb Exchange gives no as to the amount of its advance in rates, so that the addition to the cost of trading on the Curb can only be approximated.

The "Times" went on to say:
However, it costs $46 \%$ more to buy or sell a stock selling for $\$ 7.50$, $12 \%$ more for a stock selling at $\$ 15,20 \%$ more for a stock selling at $\$ 20$. These are all in the price range of greatest trading interest on the Curb Exchange.

Rise in Low-P'riced Issues
Rates to the public on stocks, rights and warrants selling between $\$ 1$ and $\$ 5$ used ao be $\$ 5$ a 100 shares. In the future they will be $\$ 5$ for stocks between $\$ 1$ and $\$ 2$ and rise $\$ 1$ for each additional dollar in market
 value, $\$ 13$ a 100 shares
on a stock selling at $\$ 9.50$ will thus be $\$ 13$ for 100 shares, against $\$ 7.50$ at present.
at present.
Stocks, rights and warrants selling between $\$ 10$ and $\$ 20$ will bear a commission rate of $\$ 14$. This will rise at the rate of $\$ 1$ a 100 shares for each $\$ 10$ added to markte value, with the rate $\$ 38$ on stocks selling at $\$ 250$ or over.
at $\$ 250$ or over.
There has been a change in the rates on exceedingly low-priced stocks. At present those selling under 50c. a share pay commission at the rate of $3 \%$ of the amount involved in the trade. In the future the public will pay 10 c . for each 100 shares of stocks selling at $1-256$ of $\$ 1$ a share, 15 c . on stocks selling at double that price, 50 c. on stock seliing up to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 1$ on those selling up to 25 c ., $\$ 1.50$ on those selling up to 50 c., and $\$ 3$ on those selling between 50 c . and $\$ 1$.

## Change in the Minimum

The old rule that the minimum commission could not be less than $\$ 1$ unless the amount involved in the trade is less than $\$ 15$ has been changed to provide that when the amount is less than $\$ 1$ the minimum commission hall be as mutually agreed. When it is between $\$ 1$ and $\$ 50$, it shall than $\$ 50$, the minimum shall be not less than $\$ 3$.
New increased rates have also been worked out for associate members
of the Curb Exchange.
New York Curb Exchange Names 11 Candidates for Nominating Committee for Coming Year-Five to Be Elected on June 14
Of the 20 nominees for candidates for election to the Nominating Committee of the New York Curb Exchange chosen by the membership on April 27, the following received the highest number of votes at the primary election on May 16, 11 being named instead of 10, because of a tie between E. R. McCormick and F. Kenly Webster
H. Leonard Rothischild, Robert. W. Torney, William H. Hassinger, Gcorge J. Bernhardt, John J. Murphy, James R. Dyer, Warner Cosgrove,
C. Edward Comnell, Roy G. Vilas, E. R. McCormick and F. Kenly Webster.

The total number of ballots cast was 452 out of a possible 550. A final election will be held June 14, at which five of the 11 nominees voted for this week will be elected members of the Nominating Committee for the ensuing year. The announcement of the Exchange on May 16 said

The naming of 11 instead of 10 candidates at today's election was due to the fact that the Constitution of the Exchange provides that "in the case of a tie occurring in a primary electior, all nominees involved in
such a tie shall be candidates at the final election

Net Earnings of National Banks During Last Half of 1937 Increased \$7,645,000 Above Previous Six Months Reports Acting Comptroller of Currency Diggs
Acting Comptroller of the Currency Marshall R. Diggs announced on May 16 that the 5,266 active national banks in the country on Dec. 31, 1937, reported gross earnings for the last half of the calendar year 1937 amounting to $\$ 435$,790,000 , and expenses of $\$ 295,531,000$, resulting in net earnings from current operations of $\$ 140,259,000$, in net earn$\$ 132,614,000$ in the previous six months, an increase of $\$ 7,645,000$. Adding to the net earnings profits on securities sold of $\$ 23,074,000$ and recoveries on loans and investments, \&c., previously charged off of $\$ 44,790,000$, less losses and
depreciation of $\$ 112,265,000$, the net additions to profits depreciation of $\$ 112,265,000$, the net additions to profits
before dividends in the period amounted to $\$ 95,858,000$, which was $6.06 \%$ of the par value of common and preferred capital stock, and $2.95 \%$ of capital funds. Dividends declared on common and preferred capital were $\$ 64,161,000$ and $\$ 4,665,000$, respectively, a total of $\$ 68,826,000$, representing $4.35 \%$ of the total par value of capital stock, Acting Comptroller Diggs said, adding:
In the calendar year 1937 the net profits of national banks before dividends were $\$ 228,021,000$, a decrease of $\$ 85,805,000$, or $27.34 \%$, over the amount The gross the previous year
The gross earnings from current operations aggregated $\$ 859,094,000$, and the expenses $\$ 586,221,000$, resulting in net earnings from current operations of $\$ 272,873,000$, an increase of $\$ 12,953,000$, or $4.98 \%$, in the cluding profits on securities sold of $\$ 68$ charged off of $\$ 171,479,000$, inor $52.40 \%$. Losses and depreciation $\$ 68,908,000$, decreased $\$ 188,744,000$, duction of $\$ 89,986,000$, or $29.38 \%$.
Dividends declared on common and preferred stock totaled $\$ 148,335,000$, in comparison with $\$ 136,035,000$ in 1936. The dividends were $9.37 \%$ of common and preferred capital and $4.57 \%$ of capital funds.

## Federal Reserve System Adopts New Regulations for Telegraphic Transfer of Funds-Will Be Made Only in Multiples of $\$ 1,000$

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on May 12 issued of circular covering revised rules for the telegraphic transfer of funds through the Federal Reserve System. The announcement pointed out that, effective immediately, the interFederal Reserve District telegraphic transfer of funds between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other Reserve banks, made at the request of, and for credit to, member banks in the Federal Reserve District over Federal Reserve leased wires, will be made only on transfers of bank balances of round amounts, or multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The text of the circular follows:
The circular contains revised rules, effective from and after May 12, 1938, with respect to inter-Federal Reserve district telegraph transfers of Reserve banks madederal Reserve Bank of New York and other Federal Reserve banks made at the request of, or for credit to, member banks and and supersedes Circular No. 1796 in the Second Federal Reserve District The revised rules set forth in this circular ard dated Nov. 16, 1937.
were set forth in Circular No. 1796 of this Bank the same as the rules which transfers over Federal Reserve leased this Bank except that with respect to Only transfers of bank balances in round a
$\$ 1,000$, will be made over the leased wires: Transfers for the benefit or use of an individual, firm, corporation, or
non-member bank will not be made over the leased wires; non-member bank will not be made over the leased wires;
Transfers of the proceeds of individual cash letters (as well as of individual
collection items) will not collection items) will not be made over the leased wires; and as individual
Each Federal rese Each Federal reserve bank reserves the right to decline to effect over the
leased wires any transfer which, in its opinion, is an abuse of the wire
transfer facilities.
Schedules showing the hours up to which we will receive requests to make
telegraphic transfers telegraphic transfers will be printed separately and issued as supplements
hereto from time to time. hereto from time to time.
banks and non-member clearing banks subject at the request of member
of this circular as set forth below and to the time limits in effect from time to time at this bank which will be set forth in supplements to this circular. Transfers Dver Leased Wires

1. Only transfers of bank balances in round amounts, that is multiples of $\$ 1,000$, will be made over the Federal Reserve leased wires. The term "bank balance" shall be construed to mean an accumulation of funds comprising an established account maintained by a member bank with its
Federal Reserve bank or with another member bank. Transfers for the Federal Reserve bank or with another member bank. Transfers for the benefit or use of an individual, firm, corporation, or non-member bank will not be made over the leased wires.
and paid to member banks only. Such transfers will be will be made for to member banks.
2. The descriptive data in telegrams transferring bank balances over the leased wires must be limited to the amount to be transferred, name of the member bank to receive credit, and when necessary, name of its correspondent member bank, and name of member bank with which request originated.
3. Transfers of the proceeds of individual collection items or individual cash letters will not be made over the leased wires
4. The Federal Reserve banks maintain, at large expense, a leased wire system over which it is necessary to transmit a heavy volume of important communications. Member banks are requested to cooperate with us in attempting to avoid overcrowding the leased wires by not making requests for telegraphic transfers of small amounts, or those which can be made as well through the mails. Each Federal Reserve bank reserves the right to decline to effect over the leased wires any transfer which, in its opinion,
is an abuse of the wire transfer facilities.

## Transfers Over Commercial Wires

1. Telegraphic transfers of funds for any purpose and in any amount and without limitation as to descriptive data will be made over the commercial telegraphic wires for member banks. While such transfers will be accepted from and paid to member banks only, they may be for the use of any bank, individual, firm or corporation.
2. Telegraphic transfers of bank balances in round amounts, that is multiples of $\$ 100$, will be made over the commercial telegraph wires for non-member clearing banks. Such transfers will be accepted from any member bank for the credit of any non-member clearing bank, and from any non-member clearing bank for the credit of any member bank or any other non-member clearing bank.
3. The cost of all telegrams between Federal Reserve banks transferring funds over the commercial telegraphic wires will be charged to the member and non-member clearing banks for which the transfers are made. Member and non-member clearing banks should prepay the cost of telegrams requesting such transfers, and telegrams to member and non-member clearing banks advising credit will be sent "collect."

## Time Limits

Requests to us to make telegraphic transfers to other Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof on the same business day such requests are re supplement to this circular. Requests may specifed by us in curen cretion on any business day after the hours specified in the sehedule our will be so received only on the understanding that the consummation of the ransfers on that day will be discretionary with us and with the receive Federal Reserve banks or branches.

## operation

1. Telegraphic transfers will be made by us only from collected funds on deposit with us to the credit of the bank making the request.
2. On a telegraphic transfer from us to another Federal Reserve bank, he to mann of requesting us to make the transfer win be charged with the amount of such transfer Federal ccount on our bas of the wher the for whose credit the transfor mand bank ending Federal Peserve bank, provided such telegra is received by within banking hours 3. In addition to
nember clearing to the usual mail advice to the member bank or nonimmediate advice by telegraph credit for a telegraphic transfer of funds Reserve bank receiving the transfer in cases where given by the Federa member bank or non-member clearing bank has stated that other than the usual mail advice is necessary, or where the nature of the transaction or the amount involved indicates that the additional expense is justified, as to which the receiving Federal Reserve bank will exercise its discretion. All such wire advices will be at the expense of the member bank or non-member clearing bank receiving credit and, therefore, will be sent collect.
3. When a request to transfer funds is sent to us by telegram, the American Bankers Association code should be used with our test word, and a letter of confirmation over an authorized signature should follow.

Liability of the Federal Reserve Bank
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York will use due diligence and care in the transfer of funds by telegraph to the receiving Federal Reserve bank for credit to the account of the payee bank, but will not be responsible for or delays caused by circumstances beyon its control

GEORGE L. HARRISON, President.

## Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System Adopts Two New Margin Regulations-Rulings Cover Transactions in Which Securities Held in Accounts

 Are Sold but not DeliveredThe Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on April 29 adopted two rulings in connection with margin requirements on transactions in which securities held in accounts are sold but not delivered against the sale and where sale orders are executed on the same day in the same security for the same account. The text of the two rulings is given below:

Sale of Securities Held in Account But Not Delivered Against Sale In a case recently considered by the Board, under Regulation $T$, the adjusted debit balance of a customer's general account exceeded the maximum loan value of the securities therein, and the account was "long" 100 shares of XYZ, a registered non-exempt security. On the day in question the customer sold 100 XYZ and instructed the broker not to deliver his "long", stock against the sale. This was the only transaction in the customer's account on that day. The question presented was whether any margin must be obtained because of the transaction.

The sale of XYZ stock with instructions not to deliver the stock held "long" in the account constitutes a short sale of the XYZ stock within the meaning of Section $3(\mathrm{~d})(3)$ of the regulation which provides that the adjusted debit balance of the account shall include:
"the current market value of any securitles (other than unlssued securities) sold short
in the account $p t u s$, tor each such securly (other than an exempted security), sueh In the aceount pus, for each such security (other than an exempted security), such
amount as the Board shall prescribe from time to time in the supplement to this amount as the Board shan prescribe from thime short sales. except that such amount so prescribed in the supplement need not be noluuded when there are held in the so presernbed
account securties exanangeebile or convertibe within a reasonable time, wit
restrictitin other than the payment of money, into such securities sold short."
In view of this provision, the current market value of the securities In view of this provision, the current market value of the securitie stock held in the account could be delivered at any time against the short stock held in the account could be denvere at any securities exchangeable or convertible . . . into such securities sold short." Therefore, it would not be necessary to add any "margin". . . for such short would
sales."

Section 3(d) (7) of the regulation provides that there shall be deducted from the adjusted debit balance:
the net proceeds of sale of any securities (other than unissued securties) sold for The deduction made pursuant to Section $3(\mathrm{~d})(7)$ would, on the day of the short sale, exactly equal and offset the addition made pursuant to Section 3(d) (3).
Accordingly, there would be no change in the adjusted debit balance of the account and, since there also would be no change in the maximum loan value of the securities in the account, the transaction would neither release margin nor require that margin be obtained.

Effect of Purchase and Sale of Same Securities on Given Day
The Board recently considered a case under Regulation $T$ in which ransactions effected on Monday in a general account resulted in a requirement of $\$ 100$ margin, and on the day following, Tuesday, a certain quantity of a particular stock was purchased and later in the day the same quantity of the same security was sold, resulting in a net profit of $\$ 150$. There were no other transactions in the account on Tuesday.
The question presented was whether this purchase and sale could be treated, to the extent of $\$ 100$, as a liquidation pursuant to Section 3(e) of the regulation in lieu of a deposit of that amount of margin, and as also permittirg a withdrawal of $\$ 50$ on Tuesday pursuant to the second paragraph of Section $3(\mathrm{~b})$.
Sections 3(b) and 3(e) of the regulation read, in part, as follows:
"(b) General Rule-A creditor shall not effect for or with any customer in a genera
account any transaction which, in combination with the other transactions account any transaction which, in combination with. ©he other tjansactions balance of the account over the maximum loan value of the securities in the account, or increases any such excess, unless in connection therewith the creditor obtains, as promptly as possible and in any event before the expiration of three fuit of casing
days following the date of such transaction, the deposit into the account of cash or securities in such amount that the cash deposited plus the maximum loan value
caused. "A transaction consisting of a withdrawal of cash or registered or exempted secucuritres need be deposited in the account in connectlon with a transaction on
or secuious day and that, in addition, the transactions (including such withdrawal) a previous day and that, in addition, the transactions (including such withdrawa)
on the day of such withdrawal would not create an excess of the adjusted debit on the day of such withdrawal would not create an excess of the adjusted debit
balance of the account over the maximum loan value of the securities in the account or increase any such excess.
"(e) Liquitation in Lieu of Deposit*-In any case in which the deposit required by Section 3(b), or any portion thereof, is not obtained by the creditor within the three-day period specified in that section, securities shall be sold or covering or
other liquidating transactions shall be effected in the account, prior to the expiration of such three-day period. in such amount that the resulting decrease in the adjusted debit balance of the account exceeds, by an amount at least as great as such required
deposit or the undeposited portlon thereof: any resulting decrease in the maximum dean value of the securities in the account
The Board expressed the view that the purchase and sale of the same securities on Tuesday could be so treated. This follows from the fact that such purchase and sale would reduce by $\$ 150$ any excess of the adjusted debit balance of the account over the maximum loan value of the securities in the account. It seems proper to treat such reduction as consisting of two portions in the manner suggested.
As indicated in the footnote to Section $3(\mathrm{e})$, that provision was not intended to countenance, on the part of customers the practice commonly known as "free-riding" or "three-day riding," to prevent which the principal national securities exchanges have adopted certain rules. If the transactions on Tuesday were treated as indicated above, the liquidation in lieu of a deposit of margin would, of course, have to be considered in connection with such exchange rules.

* This requirement relates to the action to be taken when a customer fails to make
the deposit required by Section 3 (b). and it is not intended to countenance on the the deposit required by section 3(b). and it is not intended to countenance on the part of customers the practice commonly known as "free-riding" or "three day riding," to prevent which the principal national securities exchanges have adopt
certain rules. See the rules of such exchanges and Section 7 (e) of this. regulation.

Tenders of $\$ 204,464,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 50,000$,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated May 18 $\$ 50,269,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.027 \%$
A total of $\$ 204,464,000$ was tendered to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills dated May 18 and maturing Aug. 17, 1938, it was announced on May 16 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Of this amount, Mr. Morgenthau said, $\$ 50,269,000$ was accepted.

The tenders to the offering of Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, May 16. References to the offering appeared in our issue of May 14, page 3105. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of May 16: Total applied for.......... $\$ 204,464,000$ Total accepted...........- $\$ 50,269 ; 000$ Range of accepted bids: (Excepting three bids totaling \$29.000)

( $51 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

New Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of 91-Day Treasury Bills-To Be Dated May 25, 1938
Announcement of a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills, dated May 25, 1938, and maturing Aug. 24, 1938, was made on May 19 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Tenders will be
received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, May 23, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will, on their maturity date, be payable at their face amount without interest. There is a maturity of two series of Treasury bills on May 25 in amounts of $\$ 50$,001,000 and $\$ 50,276,000$. The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of May 19:
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 the basis of 100 , with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125 Fraction 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 securties. Tenders from others must phed by a deposi ar by by in incorporated are accompanied by an
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on May 23, 1938, 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 ollowing 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 remust be made at theyment at the price offered for or other immediately available funds on May 25, 1938
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. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550 , ruling that Treasury bilis are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bils shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purpor it of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue

## $\$ 2,480250$ of Government Securities Purchased by <br> Treasury During April-Transactions Included in

 FiguresMarket transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in April, 1938, resulted in net purchases of $\$ 2,480,250$, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., announced on May 16. This compares with net purchases during March of $\$ 23,348,500$,
The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities, by months, since the beginning of 1937:


The Government agencies whose transactions are included in the calculation of the figures of net sales or net purchases are the following:

| Postal Savings System |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | $\begin{array}{l}\text { D, C. Workmen's Compensation Fund } \\ \text { Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers }\end{array}$ | Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

Individual Indian Trust Funds Individual Indian Trust Funds
Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance C poration
Clivil se
Fund
Fund Post Fund Disability General Post Fund, Veterans' Adminis-
tration
Foreign Service Retirement Foreign Service Retirement and DisLongghoremen's and Harbor Wo
Compensation Fund
German Special Deposit Account
Alien Property Custodian Fund
National Institute of Health Gift F National Retirement Account Old-Age Reserve Account Unemployment Trust Fund ability Fund
Canal Zone Retirement and Disability Fund
Finded Fund Sjusted Service Certificate Fund U. S. Government Life Insurance Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Pershing Hall Memorial Fund National Park Trust Fund Ainsworth Library Fund, walter Reed
General Alaska Railroad Retirement and DisLibrary of Congress Trust Fund ability Fund

Treasury Department Statement Showing Amount of Government Securities Held as Investments in Trust Funds
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has made available the figures showing the amount of government securities held in governmental trust accounts and by governmental agencies and corporations as of March 30, 1938. This is the second report of this kind issued by the Treasury Department and, accorling to a statement made by the Secretary when the first report was issued, this information will be released at the end of each month, showing the figures as of the last Wednesday of the preceding month. The initial statement was given in our issue of April 23, page 2615. The present statement-that for March 30-shows a total of $\$ 4,349,690,000$ of securities held as investments in trust funds and in accounts of governmental agencies, of which $\$ 4,035,677,000$ were government securities, $\$ 268$, 983,000 covernment-xuaranteed securities, and $\$ 45,030,000$ other securities. The statement in full is given below:

SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS IN TRUST FUNDS AND IN AGENCIES ON DATES INDICATED

| Fund or Agency | Government Securtites | Governemnt Guatanteed securities | Other Securtutes* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As of March 30, 1938- |  |  |  |
| Postal Savings system <br> Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. | $\begin{array}{r} 8937,422,000 \\ 359,094,000 \end{array}$ | \$166,834,000 |  |
| Individual Indian Trust Funds......... | 42,458,000 | 72,000 | \$20.000 |
| Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund. | 18,855,000 |  |  |
| Federal Savings \& Loan Insurance Corp- | 8,715,000 | 101,967,000 |  |
| Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund | 387,795,000 |  |  |
| U. S. Govt. Life Insurance Fund x | 734,842,000 |  | 42,067,000 |
| D. C. Teachers' Retirement Fund. $\mathbf{z}_{\text {...- }}$ | 5,105,000 | 95,000 | 2,161,000 |
| Alien Property Custodian Fund | $30,560,000$ |  |  |
| Panama Canal Zone Funds-x- | 1,850,000 | 5,000 | 290.000 |
| General Post Fund, Veterans' Administ'n | 1,107,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Library of Congress Trust Fund_z | 1,000 |  | 437,000 |
| D. C. Workmen's Compensation Fund-x | 10,000 |  | 11,000 |
| Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Fund $x$ | 101,000 | 10,000 | 43,000 |
| German Special Deposit Account | 3,957,000 |  |  |
| National Institute of Health Gift Fund -- | 83,000 |  |  |
| Comptroller of the Currency Employees' Retirement Fund | 705,000 |  |  |
| Pershing Hall Memorial Fund | 201,000 |  |  |
| National Park Trust Fundz | 12,000 |  |  |
| Ainsworth Library Fund, Walter Reed General Hospital | 10,000 |  |  |
| Unemployment Trust Fund | 751,665,000 |  |  |
| Railroad Retirement Acco | 80,000,000 |  |  |
| Old-Age Reserve Account. | 636,100,000 |  |  |
| Foreign Service Retirement \& Disability Fund. | 3,262,000 |  |  |
| Canal Zone Retirement and Disability |  |  |  |
| Fund.x | 3,588,000 |  |  |
| Adjusted Service Certificate Fund | 27,900,000 |  |  |
| Alaska Railroad Retirement \& Disability Fund | 279,000 |  |  |
| Totals. | \$4,035,677,000 | \$268,983,000 | \$45,030.000 |
| As of $\mathrm{Fer}, 28,1938-$ Federal Farm Mortgage |  |  |  |
| Federal Land Banks..... | \$50,173,000 | 8,000 | 2,315.000 |
| Federal Intermediate Credit Bank | 63,705,000 | 10,000,000 |  |
| Banks for Cooperatives | 54,268,000 | 31,095,000 | 6,725,000 |
| Production Credit Corporations | 4,822,000 | 13,885,000 | 26,320,000 |
| Production Credit Assoclations | 1,431,000 | 11,073,000 | 74,881,000 |
| Joint Stock Land Banks | 1,638,000 | 7,351,000 | 242,000 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank | 20,730,000 | 14,177,000 |  |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation.......- | 1,100.000 |  |  |
| Totals, | \$197,867,000 | \$87,587,000 | 3871,613,000 |

* Consist principally of Federal Farm Loan bonds and Federal Intermediate
Credit Bank debentures. Credit Bank debentures.
Note-All trust funds
securities, and certain unds may aested in Government and Government-kuarantted $x$ In Federal Farm Loan bonds. $z$ No limitations.

President Roosevelt in Letter to American Law Institute, Says Courts Are Reshaping Legal Philosophy to Keep Pace with Needs of People
President Roosevelt on May 12, in a letter extending greetings to the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Law Institute, in Washington, stated that "on one can read the legal record of the last year without appreciating that we in our day are again reshaping our legal philosophy to keep pace with the needs of our people and the spirit of our institutions." The President emphasized the importance and seriousness of the crime problem and the deficiencies in our administration of criminal law.

The text of the letter, which was read at the meeting by William D. Lewis, Director of the Institute, follows:

I am happy to greet the judges, lawyers and law teachers who are attending the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Law Institute.

I understand that you have now reached a point in your restatement of our common law where there remain only a few, though important, subjects which usefully can be restated at this time. Permit me to congratulate you on that which you have already accomplished. I hope that nothing will prevent your carrying on the restatement until it is complete. the hope that, having produced a model code of eress would find yourselves in the asition to und ortake, you field of criminal law and administration. I again wish to work the importance of such work. The seriousness of our crime to emphasize the country and the deficiencies in seriousness of our crime problem in this rightly cause laymen to look to such an organization as criminal law direction and leadership.

The painstaking, scho
done, and the distinction of manner in which the restatement has been caused the work to be recognized by most of the Appellate Courts of our State as prima facie authority as to what the law is. This achievement will go far to preserve our common law system by correcting uncertainties in the law which arise from the constantly increasing mass of case precedent.
The strength of the common law was its hospitality to improvement. No one can read the legal record of the last year without appreciating that we in our day are again reshaping our legal philosophy to keep pace with the needs of our people and the spirit of our institutions.
I extend cordial approval of your endeavor and best wishes for its - -

President Roosevelt Seeks to Reduce Duplication in Statistical Reports Which Federal Government Requires from Business-Asks Dr. Rice of Central Statistical Board for Recommendations to Bring About Consolidations or Changes
In a letter to Stuart A. Rice, Chairman of the Central Statistical Board at Washington, President Roosevelt says: "I am concerned over the large number of statistical reports which Federal agencies are requiring from business and industry." The President goes on to say:
In view of comments that come into this office, I desire to know the extent of such reports and how far there is duplication among them. Accordingly, I am requesting the Central Statistical Board, under the
authority of Section 1 of the Act creating the Board, to report to me on
the statistical work of the Federal agencies with recommendations looking toward consolidations and changes which are consistent with efficiency and economy, both to the government and to private industry.

The letter, made public at Washington, May 17, continued:
Specifically, I am interested in the approximate number of financial and other statistical reports and returns regularly required from busines and industry and from private individuals by agencies of the Federal Gov ernment under existing law, and the authority under which each is collected; specific indications of the extent and kinds of duplication existing among them, and the diversity of accounts and records which they necessitate.
I assume that exhibits of the questionnaires and report forms are already available in large part in the Board's files, and I am sure tha all of the Federal agencies will cooperate in providing any additiona information that is relevant
With a view to reducing the amount of duplication in statistical re ports, will you indicate the principal points at which the enactment of legislation ${ }^{\circ}$. consolidati
ing them?
I should like to have the complete report of the Board by Jan. 1, 1939.

President Roosevelt in Message to Congress Recommends Appointment of Committee to Study Phosphate Resources
In a message to Congress yesterday (May 20) President Roosevelt declared that it is "high time for the Nation to adopt a national policy for the production and conservation of phosphates for the benefit of this and coming generations." He added:
To the end that continuous and adequate supplies be insured, and that efficient forms of this key element, phosphorous, be available at the lowest cost throughout the country, I recommend that a joint committee of the Senate and of the House of Representatives be named to give study to the entire subject of phosphate resources, their use and

The President asserted that "the question of continuous and adequate supplies of phosphate rock directly concerns the national welfare." He likewise said:
The total known world supply of phosphate rock is estimated at 17.2 billion tons, of which 7.2 billion tons is iocated in the United States. Nearly all the remainder is controlled by Great Britain, France and Russia.
Kunder present conditions, by far the greater portion of our phosphate requirements will continue to be drawn from the Florida and Tennesse deposits so long as these deposits last. When it is realized that the consumption of phosphate fertilizer must be increased considerably if our soils are to be maintained reasonably near their present levels of fertility, which in many cases are far below the levels necessary for an efficient agriculture it becomes apparent that the deposits of Florida and Tennessee will las but a comparatively short period.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the desirability of conserving these deposits to the fullest extent for the benefit of agriculture in the East, the South and a considerable portion of the Middle West.

At the same time, serious attention should be given to the development of the whas economically the widest possible territory. It is evident hat our main our Western dest our Western deposits.
At a press conference just before he sent the message to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt (according to United Press Washington advices) stressed the necessity for developing a policy and called attention to the need of phosphates in the land. He said that it had been brought home to him in his study that no life could be successfully produced without sufficient phosphates and that he was speaking of all lifehuman, animal and plant.

President Roosevelt Asks Congress for $\$ \mathbf{1 0 7 , 1 2 9 , 0 0 0}$ Appropriation-Includes Funds for Commodity Appropriation
Credit Corp.
President Roosevelt yesterday (May 20) asked Congress for additional appropriations of $\$ 107,129,000$, which includes $\$ 94,285,404$ to restore, it is said, impaired capital of the Commodity Credit Corp. The corporation's capital was impaired, it was explained, by loans on commodities, which falling prices had reduced to a value far below the level at which loans were made. United Press accounts from Washington, May 20 , in advices to this effect, also said:
In connection with the Commodity Credit deficiency, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. wrote President Roosevelt that an appraisal of assets and liabilities of the corporation showed their net worth to be $\$ 5,714,595$ on the basis of market prices as of March 31 .
The total market value of its stocks of various commodities was $\$ 158$, 316,750 and the estimated loss was $\$ 60,802,884$.
An alue of that cotton was $\$ 114,028,316$
Losses on corn with a market value of $\$ 5,436,611$ amounted to only $\$ 2,571$ : on tobacco valued at $\$ 3,976,289$ were $\$ 1,724,116$; and on turpentine Sith a $\$ 442,812$ value, $\$ 1,078,385$.
gressional action to make Harity A. Wallace said that proposals for Conthe way for establishment this year of marketing quotas on wheat

President Roosevelt Signs $\$ 1,090,656,000$ Naval Expansion Bill-Authorizes Co

President Roosevelt on May 17 signed the $\$ 1,090,656,000$ Naval Expansion Bill providing for construction of naval vessels over the next 10 years. This measure calls forla general increase of $20 \%$ in the Navy's power above treaty limits. The bill signed by the_President was the compromise
measure which was adopted by both branches of Congress in a conference report last week, as was noted in our May 14 issue page 3107 . Regarding the signing of the bill, we take issue, page 3107. Regarding the signing of from Dashing from Associated Press advices from Washing the follow

The Administration measure carried no funds, but the Navy Department has recommended an immediate appropriation of about $\$ 12,000,000$ to start the program, which eventually will increase total naval tonnage by $20 \%$.
Supplementating construction provided in the regular appropriation of $\$ 546,000,000$ for the navy during the next fiscal year, the bill signed today authorizes the building of 46 new fighting ships, 26 auxiliaries and 950 airplanes.
Three more battleships, two aircraft carriers and a $\$ 3,000,000$ dirigible are included in the authorization.
Congress enacted the bill in response to President Roosevelt's advice that "our national defense is inadequate for national security."

Senate and House Pass Bills Creating Civil Aeronautics Authority-Measure Goes to Conference to Adjust Differences
Both the Senate and the House this week passed a bill to create a Civil Aeronautics Authority, to promote the development and safety, and to provide for the regulation of Civil aeronautics. The Senate passed on May 16 the bill, sponsored by Senator McCarran, while a similar bill, introduced by Representative Lea was passed by the House on on May 18. The Senate by a vote of 34 to 28 on May 13 adopted an amendment to the bill, eliminating all restrictions upon the President should he desire to remove any of the members of the proposed Civil Aeronautics Authority. Senator Truman sponsored the amendment, which was passed after Senator Barkley successfully moved to table a motion to reconsider
The House measure would provide only a three-man uthority, instead of the five-man board specified in the Senate bill. Final House approval followed rejection, by a vote of 214 to 94 , of a Republican motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report it again with the Federal functions of civil aviation regulation lodged in the InterState Commerce Commission.

In United Press advices May 18 it was stated:
The measure now goes to conference with the Senate which, by a margin of only four votes, yielded to the White House and gave the Chief Executive unbridled power over the prospective agency. A struggle between the two houses over this issue is inevitable even though it was not raised in the lower chamber today.
As approved by the House, the measure limits the President's authority to dismiss members of the authority to causes of inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. House leaders made no attempt to broaden this power and there was not a murmur of disapproval or the restictions
when the provision was read for amendments. when the provision was read for amendments.
The same restrictions were struck out of the Senate bill by the adoption of an amendment by Senator Harry S. Truman (Dem., Mo.), over the vigorous opposition of Senator Pal Maraited to Senator McCarran the measure, Senator Truman arterward aidered the amendment at the Administration's request.
The proposed administrative agency would absorb the various regulatory Tnce proped by the ICC and the Commerce and Post Office departments. These include the awarding of certificates for airlines' operation, fixing of routes, rates, and regulating combinations and mergers of airplane interests.
Impetus to the legislation was given by the President several weeks ago when he summoned Senator McCarran to the White House, told him he had changed his mind about centering control in the ICC and urged him to prepare other legislation.
Before passage by the House today a motion by Representative Carl E. Mapes (Rep., Mich.) to recommit the bill failed. Mr. Mapes wanted regulatory authority centered in the ICC.

Senate Passes Bill Amending Second Liberty Bond Act to Increase from $\$ 25,000,000,000$ to $\$ 30,000,000,000$ Long Term Securities Government May Have Out-standing-Maximum of Short Term Securities Fixed at $\$ 15,000,000,000$-House Bill Increased Limit of Government Obligations Outstanding from $\$ 25,000,000,000$ to $\$ 45,000,000,000$
On May 19 the Senate passed a bill amending the Second Liberty Bond Act increasing from $\$ 25,000,000,000$ to $\$ 30$, $000,000,000$ the total amount of long term bonds which the Federal Government may have outstanding at any one time. The Senate bill also lowers from $\$ 20,000,000,000$ to $\$ 15,-$ $000,000,000$ the amount of short term Government securities which may be outstanding at any one time, thus retaining, which Washington advices May 19, to the New York "Times", said Washington advices $\$ 45,000,000,000$ on the potential national debt the limit of $\$ 45,000,000,000$ on the potential national debt
which has been effective for about 20 years. The "Times" advices also said:
The old law limited bonds to $\$ 25,000,000,000$ and short-term issues to $\$ 20,000,000,000$. Under the Senate ifll the limits would be $\$ 30,000,000,000$ and $\$ 15,000,000,000$, respectively.

Change in House Proposal
The bill was passed in that form on the insiscence of Senator Brown of Michigan, who requested the limitation on bonds outstanding at any time in preference to an original proposal, already approved by the House [May 16] that would have given the Treasury full authority to shuffle its long-term and short-term indebtedness in any manner desired within the $\$ 45,000,000,000$ limitation.
Senator Brown's amendment was accepted by the bill's sponsor, Senator Senator Brown's amendment was ison, Chairman of the Finance Committee, on the understanding that the Treasury did not object to the limitation. For that reason it was expected that the amendment would be accepted by the House and that a law patterned after the Senate bill would be sent to the White House early next week.

In discussing the bill Senator Harrison said the Treasury had outstanding about $\$ 23,000,000,000$ in long-term bonds and a little more than $\$ 13,000$,000,000 in short-term issues, some of which it wished to convert into bonds in order to cut down the amount of constant refinancing which must be undertaken as the snort-term issues mature.
Senator Brown said, however, that he understood the Treasury Department wished to use only about $\$ 1,500,000,000$ of the new bond authorizafore in adition to that now avallable, to carry out its program, With this argument Senator Harrison agreed

The proposed change in the Second Liberty Bond Act was referred to in our issue of May 14, page 3111 .

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Concludes Executive Hearings on New "Lending-Spending" Recovery Bill-Secretaries Wallace and Ickes Heard by Committee-Philip H. Gadsden Also Heard Senate May Begin Debate on Measure May 23
A Senate appropriations subcommittee on May 18 completed executive hearings on the $\$ 3,054,425,000$ recovery bill, designed to provide employment for $4,135,000$ persons next year, and prepared to present the measure to the Senate for debate by May 23. Passage of the Administration bill by the House was reported in the "Chronicle" of May 14, pages 3108-09. The subcommittee on May 18 heard spokesmen for minor Federal agencies appeal for more funds, and then adjourned until yesterday (May 20) when it planned to list the changes it proposes in the House version. Action of the subcommittee was described as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 18 to the New York "Times:"
Five Senators already have offered or announced intention to offer amend ments to the bill, only one of which would decrease its total as it passed the House, and that only in a trifling amount.
Senator Pope, Democrat, of Idaho, introduced during the day a proposal for non-profit irrigation companies to sponsor Works Progress Administra tion projects, supplying a part of the required funds for material and using WPA labor
Senator Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, announced that he would seel to earmark funds for Ohio and Wabash River flood control projects, on which he said army engineers were now making estimates.
Senator Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, said he would propose that Public Works Administration be required to proceed with about $\$ 500,000$, 000 worth of approved projects which Secretary Ickes, as Administrator has said were ready to start within a few weeks or months if the loc.
Senator Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, offered an amendment authorizSenator Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, ofered an ayments to wheat ing appropriation colton bushel on wheat and 5 cents on corn.
The United States Chamber of Commerce in a statement said it was not and never had been opposed to grants of funds for relief, but assailed the pump-priming aspect of the relief bill as "exactly opposite" to the course which should be followed
The way to increase employment, it held was through "immediate relaxation by the government of its excessive regulation, handicaps and discouragements that have caused business recession."
Secretary of the Interior Ickes told the subcommittee on May 16 that peak employment under the pump-priming provisions will not be reached until next Spring. His testimony was outlined as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 16 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":
The secretary, who as head of PWA, will handle pump-priming funds, provided in the bill, explained that while $80 \%$ of the 2,700 projects on file are still "alive" it would take several months to get them started.
He said that when the program gets into full swing it would provide 325,886,400 man-hours of employment on the sites of projects and $814,716,000$ 684,000 for employment and $\$ 540,000,000$ for materials.

To Press for Passage
Mr. Ickes appeared before the subcommittee at initial hearings on the bill which the leadership plans to press for passage over the objections of Republicans and conserva the bill is expected to be ready for action of the will be full committee Wednesday or Thursday.
Secretary of Agriculture Wallace told the committee that the Farm Security Administration plans no further resettlement and subsistence homestead projects without direct orders from Congress, and that repayhoments of loans by the agency to needy farmers were "coming in pretty good." Speaking of the outlook for huge crops, he said that wheat and cotton farmers might need additional financial assistance this year if prices drop sharply.

Subcommittee Chairman Alva B. Adams (Dem., Colo.) said he would "not be surprised" to see his group "materially reduce" a $\$ 100,000,000$ fund in the House bill for Rural Electrification Administration activities.
As the Committee took its first step in considering the legislation, the Senate gave its assent to the Hayden-Cartwright bill authomizing continuation of the Federal aid highway program for 1940 and 1941. The total authorization was reduced by the Senate, however, from $\$ 238,000,000$ for each of the two years to $\$ 128,500,000$ for 1940 and $\$ 186,000,000$ for 1941. Indications are that PWA will have no difficulty in finding suitable projects on which to spend the $\$ 1,465,000,000$ of pump-priming funds. The Secretary told the Committee that the 2,700 projects already on file and approved will cost over $\$ 1,000,000,000$, and the the program was announced have been more than enougn remainder of the fund.

He presented the Committee with detailed figures on the effect of the program on various heavy goods industries. Of the $\$ 540,000,000$ to be expended for materiais, he said, $\$ 152,000,000$, $\$ 39,400,000$ for lumber and $\$ 72,000$ miscellaneous mill

A pledge of cooperation with the Administration in its recovery program if the Government modifies its policies and restricts competition with the private power industry was made to the subcommittee on May 17 by Philip H. Gadsden, Chairman of the Committee of Public Utility

Executives according to Ralph L. Cherry, who in his further advices May 17 to the "Journal of Commerce" said in part: Testifying in executive session on the huge lending-spending bill, Mr. Gadsden told the Committee that the private power industry can and ought to be a "mighty machine for creating jobs and spreading social benefits to all the Break those shackle, recy of duplication, and its great need for erpansion set boundaries on its policy of duplication, a
can be turned to the account of all society."

Calls Depression Serious
"This nation is confronted with a serious depression. The time has come to Porget bitterness, old wounds, to look ahead, constructively, in the American way. Private enterprise has led the nation out of every depresslon

I am ready to say that if investor fears of Federal utility policies can be allayed to the extent that once again they will purchase our stocks and
bonds, utility management will respond as a patriotic duty. I am ready to promise the full cooperation of the body of which I am Chairman to work to that end."

Mr. Gadsden appeared before the subcommittee to offer the cooperation of his organization as a series of other developments concerned with the relief and pump-priming if the program took place
In his testimony before the subcommittee, Mr. Gadsden complained particularly of two provisions in the bill: One, he said, which permits the Government to continue the destructive practice of duplicating facilities of private power companies, and the other allowing States to circumvent State constitutional restrictions and obtain funds to erect huge steam generating plants to tie in with the Government's own hydro-electric projects.

Reverting back to the provisions of the bill, he continued
"To an industry pressed for money with which to construct new facilities and create job-giving expansion in the midst of a depression, news of this resumption of duplication policy in a new and aggravated form was disconcerting and disheartening.
here in Washington to recovery is confidence; and the key to confidence is here in Washington. Stop duplication of facillties by Federal subsidy and much lost confidence will be restored. Money that costs the taxpayer nothing will be spent on private projects that will be added to the tax rolls
From the same advices we take the following:
Senator Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.), revealed that he wouid press for a vote in the Senate on the Republican proposal that the administration of relief be turned back to the States. This amendment was offered to the bill during its consideration on the floor of the House but rejected by a vote more than two to one.
Works Progress Administrator Hopkins appeared before the subcommittee with a warning that unemployment was on the upgrade and that approximately $4,000,000$ persons have lost their jobs since the recession set in ast October
Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer, of the Social Security Board, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, made public today, warned that unless Congress passes a deficiency appropriation for grants to States the States will be forced to reduce unemployment compensation payments uring the last half of May. A bill making available $\$ 4,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,500,000$ over House recommendations, has passed the Senate and is expected to go to conference tomorrow.

## Senator Wagner Returns to Senate Committee Admin-

 istration Bill Liberalizing RFC Loans to Railroads -Action Reported Due to Threatened Wage CutOn motion of Senator Wagner (Democrat) of New York the Administration bill liberalizing loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to railroads was taken off the Senate calendar on May 19 and returned to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Senator Wagner is reported to have said that several members of the Committee, of which he is Chairman, suggested amending the bill so as to prohibit loans to roads proposing wage cuts. Incidentally it was stated in a Washington dispatch May 19 to the New York "Times" that railway unions, according to the Railway Labor Executives Association, will resort to a Nation-wide strike if a $15 \%$ wage cut is made by the carriers. Com menting on Senator Wagner's action with regard to the RFC loan bill the "Times" Washington advices May 19 said:
Senator Wagner's action was taken with Committee approval as a result of the railroads' announced intention to cut basic wage rates $15 \%$. The move was decided upon after the Committee had given a favorable report
to the credit extension proposal. 0 the credit extension proposal
Wagner told the Senate, "it had not receive considered this bill," Senator Wagner told the Senate, "it had not received notice of certain objections Committee has had two recent hearings and at threatened wage cut. The bill is to be reported again the Committee will is very clear now that if the

Plan to Limit Credit Is Expected
It was indicated later that the bill probably would be reported out with new amendment limiting the liberalized credit opportunities to road Within the maintenance of existing basic wage rates.
Within the past few days it had been indicated that a group of Senators ncluding ar. Wagner, did not look favorably on the possibility that some inest payment on the support nterest payment on railroad obligations during a time when wage rate ere being scaled down
ossibility in a letter yesterd of the RFC, indicated opposition to such a possibility in a letter yesterday to Senator Wagner. To most of the mem bership in the upper house, however, Senator Wagner's action came as a

Advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of May 19 from its Washington bureau, said, in part:
Testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Chair man Jesse Jones of the RFC declared that Section 77 of the bankruptcy act is a "great hindrance to railroad reorganizations and I don't think there will be any railroad reorganizations until the law is changed. Under that law one-third of the security holders can prevent any reorganization.'
The RFC head appeared before the Committee in support of amendment to the RFC rail loan bill which gives the lending agency power to take the to collateral held against railroad loans.
on the RFC rail loan bill amendments. Chairman Wagner the Chairman,

The Committee plans to hear both railroad executives and railroad labor representatives on the proposed $15 \%$ wage cut before taking any action on the senate.

The RFC loan bill was referred to in these columns a week ago, page 3110 .

## Letter of Secretary Hull to Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Opposing Lifting Embargo on Arms Shipments to Spain-Says Policy Is Calculated "to

 Prevent Our Becoming Involved in War Situations"Indefinite postponement of any further action seeking to persuade Congress to lift its embargo on the shipment of arms to Spain appeared likely this week, following a message from Secretary of State Hull to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, opposing lifting the embargo at this time. Mr. Hull's statement was briefly referred to in the "Chronicle" of May 14, page 3111, and it was also noted in that issue that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had voted $17-1$ to postpone consideration of the subject indefinitely. A Washington dispatch of May 13 by Dewey L. Fleming to A Washington dispatch of May 13 by Dewey L. Fleming to
the Baltimore "Sun" discussed Mr. Hull's arguments in greater detail as follows:
The Senate Committee acted after Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had sent a letter in which he said the lifting of the embargo at this time would amount to "a reversal of our policy of strict non-interference which we have
thus far so scrupulously followed." He said a change of policy "would thus far so scrupulously followed." He
offer a real possibility of complications."

## Proposed By Nye

Removal of the embargo was proposed in a resolution sponsored by Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), and frankly conceded by him to have been degned to permit shipments of arms to the Loyalist Government of Spain. Senator Nye was absent from Washington today, and the unfavorable
action on his resolution was taken by the Senate Committee with the understanding that when he returned he might, if he desired, appear before it and make a plea for reconsideration. Senator Pittman (Dem., Nev.), Chairman, said he thought there was little likelihood that the Committee would change its mind.

Hull Explains Policy
Secretary Hull pointed out in his letter that the American policy of "strict non-interference" in the Spanish situation had been declared shortly after the outbreak of civil strife there in the summer of 1936, and that it was calculated "to prevent our becoming involved in war situations, Noting that the Nye resolution would give an advantage to the Loyalist orces, the Secretary wrote:
"Even if the legislation applied to both parties, its enactment would still subject us to unnecessary risks we have so far a voided."
Asserting that no one could foretell the future dangers in the Spanish situation, and that the "original danger" still existed, the Secretary said he did not feel justified in recommending affirmative action on the resolution. A hint that the Government might be considering revision of its entire eutrality code was contained in the final paragraph of the Secretary's etter, in which it was stated:
"Furthermore, if reconsideration is to be given to a revision of our neutrality legislation, it would be more useful to reconsider it in its broader aspects in the light of the practical experience gained during the past two situation. It is evident that there is not sufficient time to give study to -

United States Supreme Court Agrees to Hear Arguments in Suit of 18 Utilities Against TVA-Decision Not Expected Before Fall Term of Tribunal The constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act will be determined this year, it was virtually assured on May 16, when the United States Supreme Court "noted jurisdiction" in the challenge of 18 Southern private utility companies to their operations, and agreed to hear arguments in their case at the next term of court. The suit was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Jan. 29, page 683. Chief. Justice Hughes announced the court's decision on May 16 to consider the case following an appeal which May 16 to consider che case following an appeal which
contended that a special thre--judge eastern Tennessee Federal Court had been mistaken in upholding validity of the measure and all of the functions of the Tennessee Valley Authority.
In evaluating the court's decision, United Press Washington advices of May 16 said:
Oral argument on the suit, accepted by all parties as a general test of TVA's legality, will not be heard before the court convenes for its 1938-39 term next October. No more oral argument is to be heard during the current term, scheduled for conclusion May 31.
The companies charged in their petition that TVA seeks to acquire "the operation and control of the electric power business" in the area now served by the complaining companies and that in furtherance of this object TVA has promulgated and prescribed electric rates which are noncompensatory, confiscatory and discriminatory."

## United States Supreme Court Grants Request of Con solidated Edison Co. of New York for Review of Appeals Court Decision Sustaining NLRB Ruling

 Against CompanyOn May 16 the United States Supreme Court granted the request of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., for a review of the order of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York in sustaining on March 14 a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in a controversy between the company and the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, in which the company was directed to comply with the NLRB demand for reinstatement of six employees allegedly discharged for union activities. The March 14 decision was referred to in our March 19 issue, page 1810. The Supreme Court, which will
review the case at its next term, is asked by the company to determine whether the NLRB has jurisdiction over local, intrastate utilities. From special advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of May 17 from its Washington bureau we quote:
The Edison company contended the NLRB lacked jurisdiction because it was a local utility subject to the regulation of the State of
in its public service law and its State Labor Relations Act.
The utility also contended that it had been deprived of its constitutional rights by the procedure followed in the Board's hearings. The case was heard before a trial examiner and then transferred to the Board, which did not give the company an opportunity to be heard before it.
The Circuit Court's ruling concerned a "cease and desist" order of the NLRB. In United Press advices from Washington, May 16, it was stated that a major point involved in the case was whether the Board has authority to compel an employer to abrogate an existing contract with a labor union. These adyices also said:
The Board set aside a contract between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and the company. The electrical workers also petitioned the high court for review and this was granted today.
The Board ordered the company to cease "giving effect" to its contract with the brotherhood and to stop discriminating against members of the Unial Organization affiliate, which filed the complaint with the Labor Board which resulted in the cease and desist order.
The company charged that if NLRB's jurisdiction over its labor relations were upheld, "State jurisdiction will cease to exist" and the effect will be essentially to obliterate the dual system of government provided by the Constitution."

## NLRB Sustained by United States Supreme Court in

Case Involving Procedure-Ruling in Mackay Suit
Holds Employer May Not Discriminate Against
Workers Seeking Reemployment After Strike-
Bearing on Republic and Ford Cases
The National Labor Relations Board on May 16 asserted that it had gained a major victory in the United States Supreme Court as the result of its action upholding procedure of the Board. In an action having to do with the Mackay Radio \& Telegraph Co., the Supreme Court ruled unanimously against a decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco reversing a decree of the California court, the Supreme Court held that the NLRB is empowered to compel the reinstatement of union workers in the event they have been discriminated against by the company. The Supreme Court's ruling was written by Justice Owen D. Roberts; Justices Reed and Cardozo did not participate. In reporting from its Washington bureau, regarding the court's conclusions, the "Wall Street Journal" stated that the Supreme Court ruled that an employer who has complied with the Wagner Act has a right to protect his business by filling the jobs of striking workers. The "Wall Street Journal" further summarized the court's conclusions as follows:
Furthermore, it held, the employer is under no compulsion to rehire the strikers when they elect to return to work.
This was one of several clarifications of the Labor Act contained in a decision which nevertheless upheld an order by the NLRB against Mackay Radio \& Telegraph Co.
In the Mackay case the court upheld the Board's order that Mackay offer jobs to five strikers who were said to have been discriminated against for reemployment after a strike and declared the company had not been ene proce step issuing a trial examiner's report to which the employer could take exception.
Other points covered included
That strikers remain employees under the Act and are entitled to the rotection given by the Act against unfair labor practices by employers. That it is an unfair labor practice for employers, when rehiring strikers, discriminate against any group because of union activity in an unsuccessful strike.
That an employer "guilty of no act denounced by the statute" has not lost the right to protect and continue his business by supplying places left the places of the strikers, upon the election of the latter to resume their employment, in order to create places for them," Justice Roberts said for the court.

## Discrimination in Reemployment

The Mackay company was not found guilty of unfair labor practices when the strike was called, the court said. The violation of the law consisted in this case only of the discrimination in reemployment. The court also held that the company could have refused reinstatement on the union activity.
As to procedural questions, a matter which the Supreme Court has recently held to be vital to an administrative determination, the decision supported the Board's actions.
The issues were made clear, Justice Roberts pointed out, and oral rgument was had before the Board. The failure of the Board to require submission of a tentative report "by a trial examiner was not sufficiently important to cail for a reversal of the order, he declared.
As to the Supreme Court's findings, a dispatch, May 16, to the New York "Mimes" said, in part:
Some observers had believed the decision might be affected by the court's recent ruling in the Kansas City Stockyards issue, involving Secretary Wallace, as a result of which the Board [NLRB] sought to alter its procedure in the Ford and Republic Steel cases, now in lower courts. But the Supreme Court, through Justice Roberts, decided that a full nd fair hearing was not denied Ford suits the Bord had
Just as in the Republic and ferved on
trial examiner. The Supreme Court held, however, that other proceedings. sufficed to inform the Mackay corporation of the nature of the charges. This seemed to be the difference outlined between the Mackay case and the Kansas City ruling.
Shortly after Justice Roberts read his opinion Chief Justice Hughes, mmediately answering a request by Solicitor General Jackson, directed Judges Buffington, Davis and Thompson of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals to show cause next Monday why their order preventing the Labo
Board from proceeding further in the Republic case should not be abandoned.

Noting that the Supreme Court's opinion declared that the failure of the Board to issue a preliminary report after holding hearings and before promulgating its final order "is not one (on error) calling for a reversal of the order," United Press advices from Washington, May 16, said:
Justice Roberts's opinion held that the "issues and contentions of the parties were clearly defined" in the Mackay case, despite the lack of the preliminary report
The Ninth Circuit Court had set aside a Board order directing the Mackay Radio \& Telegraph Co. to reinstate, with back pay, five telegraphers. The men were found by the Board to have been refused reinstatement after a strike of telegraphers in the firm's San Francisco office in 1935, because of their union activity. The Supreme Court today reversed this verdict and ordered enforcement of the Board order.
The Circuit Court had held that the Board exceeded its authority in ordering the reinstatement of the five telegraphers.
The strike occurred in October, 1936, and was called off after two days. When it was concluded, the company offered reinstatement to all but 11 of the 60 telegraphers who struck. Of the 11 the Board found that six. were inefficient operators and that the other five were good operators excluded solely because of their union activity.
The Board ordered the company to cease all discrimination against the American Radio Telegraphists Assoclation, of which the five were members, and directed that the five be reinstated. The Board applied to the Circuit Court for a compliance decree but the application was rejected.
The Board's attorneys told the high court that reversal of the Circuit Court decision and affirmance of the power to compel reinstatement of strikers was a vital phase of the Board's powers to force employers to put an end to anti-union efforts.
Charles Fahy, general counsel of the NLRB, had the following to say on May 16 regarding the Supreme Court's decision:

I am glad that again, by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in an important case, it has been found that the Board correctly interpreted the Act of Congress and that the order of the Board was in all respects correct. In addition to the decision on the questions of statuary construction, constitutional law and facts in the Mackay decision today, it is gratifying, too, that the court held that a trial examiner's report, which is usually required under our procedure, was not essential. There was no trial examiner's report in the Mackay case. The court reviewed the proceedings and held that the company had not been denied a full and adequate hearing. Neither the Supreme Court nor any Circuit Court of Appeals has ever held in any case that the Board has ever failed in this regard.

## Secretary Wallace Protests Supreme Court Ruling in Kansas City Stockyards Case-Letter to Chief Justice Hughes Asserts He "Shifted Ground" Since 1936 Decision

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace revealed on May 12 that he had written to Chief Justice Hughes asserting that the latter had "shifted his ground" on the question whether reports of examiners for quasi-judicial Federal agencies should be made available to parties at issue before final determination. The Secretary's letter was based on the Supreme Court decision of April 25 in the Kansas City Supreme Court decision of April 20 in the Kansas City Stockyards case, referred to in the "Chronicle" of April 30,
page 2780. Mr. Wallace said that the decision, which Mr. page 2780 . Mr. Wallace said that the decision, which Mr.
Hughes wrote, ran counter to the views expressed by him when the same case was before the court in May, 1936. In describing the controversy, a Washington dispatch of May 12 to the New York "Times" added:
In remanding the case then, the Secretary stated, Mr. Hughes had held that submission of findings of fact to the stockyards commission men was not essential to the validity of the procedure.
In spite of the ruling, Secretary Wallace, added, his department, in September, 1936, adopted this type of procedure "to assure fair play to all parties."

In as much as the case originated in 1930, Secretary Wallace took the position that the reported "rebuke" in the April 25 decision was not to him, but to his predecessor. He further stated that this decision had been made a medium to "flash a warning" to the quasi-judicial agencies to the detriment of the farmers of the country.
In the letter to Mr. Hughes, copies of which were sent to newspapers here, Secretary Wallace said:
"You will be interested to know that the practice you now recommend, that
"Ye examiner conducting a hearing make a report which is a vailable to both parties tor exceptions and argument. was adopted by this Department about 20 months partles or excentions and argument, was adopted by this Department about 20 months ago. May, 1936, you discussed this question and at that time you wrote:
". Again, while it would have been good practice to have the examiner prepare
areport and submit it to the fecretary and the partles, and to permit exceptions a report and submitt it to the secretary and the parties, and to permit exceptions
and arguments addressed to the points thus presented-a practice found to be of and arguments addressed to the points thus presented-a practice found to be of great value in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission-we cannot
say that that particular type of procedure was essential to the validity of the hearing. The statute does not require it and what the statute does req.eres "Although you pointed out that such procedure was not required, we neverthelcss felt that its adoption would help to assure fair play to all parties and made it a part of our regular procedure in all cases arising under the Packers and Stock-
yards Act and similar legislation.
"I am glad to know that the Court now has approved the procedure which the
Department already had inaugurated,
"The particular case in question, of course. originated under the preceding "The particular case in question, of course, originated under the preccaing
Administration in 1930 and under a iaw adopted in 1921 . "Up until this present Administration no examiner's report in connection with
hearings under the Packers and Stockyards Act had been thought essential. "But, as you point out in your opinion of Aprit 25 , administrative agencies are more and more necessay
It was stated at the Department of Agriculture that Mr. Hughes had
merely acknowledged receipt of Secretary Wallace's letter.

Besides the commurication to Mr. Hughes, the Agriculture Departmen announced that Secretary Wallace had written a letter to the Senate covering much of the same ground in explaining his position in the case. In it he said:
"The effect of the Court's decision of April 25, 1938, was not in any sensc a rebuke to the present Secretary of Agriculture, because for the past 20 months thls
Department has been doing that which the Court itself said two years ago was not Decessary and now says is necessary.
"Actually. the effect is to give to Kansas City commission men and thei "Actually, the effect is to give to the Kansas City commission men and the
attorneys $\$ 700,000$ of lmpounded money which rightfully belongs to the farmers. ordered to lower their rates, and the Court finally has decided the case. saying ordere. We express no opinion on the merits
Mr. Wallace issued a statement May 18, in which be urged the Government's quasi-judicial agencies to resist what he termed an effort by the courts to invade the administrative field. Extracts from the statement follow:
I would be the last to deny that impartial courts have an indispensable place in our civilized society. If our judicial system should break down, the only substitute would be armed force. Therefore it is imperative that we cherish and protect the integrity of our courts.

But in their very nature, mode and tempo, courts are not equipped to perform the operating tasks which the people are insistently demanding of government. To burden the courts with such duties w
to unfit them to fill their intended role in our republic.

Four decades of utility rate-making by the courts have tied up State and Four decades of Federal commissions a and Clayton anti-trust laws. The Federal Trade Commission, which was established by Congress after enforcement of the anti-trust laws by the courts broke down, has had its powers whittled away.

Even the operation of the Packers and Stockyards Act, which for a time was of considerable value to farmers and consumers, is now impaired when five years of litigation result only in handing over to commission men and lawyers $\$ 700,000$ of money which rightfully belongs to farmers.
I am in entire agreement with what Chief Justice Hughes said in addressing the Federal Bar Association in 1931.
be bad by administrative and continuity of supervision, which coul only imperatively needed. But these new methods put us to new tests, and the serious question of the future is whether we have enough of the old spirit which gave us our institutions to save them from being overwhelmed."

But administrative agencies, as they strive to render efficient public service and to dispense administrative justice, must be careful not to take on the rigid and slow-moving processes of the courts. The government solution of which the survival of our social and economic system seems to depend.

RFC Offers $\$ 25,000,000$ of Federal National Mortgage Association 2\% Notes, Due May 16, 1943-Funds to Be Used in Purchasing FHA Mortgages-Subscriptions over $\$ 1,000,000,000$
Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced on May 13, on behalf of the Federal National Mortgage Association, that the RFC was inviting subscriptions to an offering of $\$ 25,000,000$, or thereabouts, of the Association's $2 \%$ notes, Series A. The subscription books, which were scheduled to close on May 18, as previously announced, were closed at the close of business on May 17, due to oversubscription, said Mr. Jones. Subscriptions were received at the loan agencies and the Washington office of the RFC. The notes are dated May 16, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $2 \%$ per annum, and will mature on May 16, 1943. They will not be callable during the first year, but thereafter will be callable in whole or in part at $101 \%$ during the second year, and after each succeeding year at $1003 \%, 1001 / 2 \%$, and $1001 / 4 \%$, respectively, plus accrued interest. The notes are exempt both as to principal and interest from all Federal, State, municipal and local taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes). Chairman Jones announced on May 18 that subscriptions total more than $\$ 1,000,000,000$. He stated that because of the large oversubscription it will take several days to make an equitable allotment.
The announcement of the offering stated
These notes are general obligations of the Association and contain a covenant that the Association will own Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages, cash and/or direct or guaranteed obligations of the United States equal to its outstanding indebtedness, Under the provisions of the National Housing Act, in the event of foreclosure of any FHA insured mortgage the Association will receive in exchange debentures fully guaranteed by the United States.
Subscriptions will be received by the RFC at its loan agencies and its offices in Washington until May 18, 1938.
customers, but only the RFC and its submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the RFC and its agents are authorized to accept them.
Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account
will be received without deposit. Cash subscriptions from all others must will be received without deposit. Cash subscriptions from all others must
be accompanied by payment of $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied for. accompanied by payment of $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied for.
The RFC reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscrip. tions at any time without notice. Subject to the reservation set forth in the official circular, all subscriptions will be received subject to allotment Payment at par and accrued interest on notes allotted must be made at completed on or before May 23, 1938, against interim receipt.
The FNMA, which has a paid-up capital of $\$ 10,000,000$ and surplus of $\$ 1,000,000$, was organized in February, 1938, pursuant to the National Housing Act. Its capital stock, consisting of 100,000 shares of par value of $\$ 100$ per share, was subscribed for and paid in full at the rate of $\$ 110$ per share by the RFC.
The purpose of this fimancing is to provide additional funds to be used primarily in purchasing. FHA insured mortgages, and in making loans secured by FHA insured mortgages.
The proposed offering was referred to in these columns of last week, page 3115
From the circular of the RFC describing the offering we take the following:

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
Series A, $2 \%$ Notes, due May 16, 1943-Dated and Bearing Interest from May 16, 1938
Exempt both as to principal and interest from all Federal, State municipal and local taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes).

## Reconstruction Finance Corporation,

Washington, May 11, 1938.
Offering of Notes

1. The RFC, on behalf of the FNMA, invites subscriptions, at par and 1. The RFC, on behalf of the FNMA, invites subscriptions, at par and
accrued interest, for FNMA $2 \%$ notes, Series A. The amount of the offering is $\$ 25,000,000$, or thereabouts.

Description of Notes

1. The notes will be dated May 16, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $2 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually on May 16 and Nov. 16 each year to maturity. They will mature May 16, 1943. Maturing principal, and interest coupons, will be payable upon presentation to the RFO or its fiscal agents.
2. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in demoninations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. The notes will not be issued in registered form.
3. The notes will be redeemable at the option of the Association in whole or in part on any interest payment date after May 15, 1939, and prior to maturity, upon not less than 30 days' published notice, at the following redemption prices: $101 \%$ of principal amount it redeemed on May 16 or Nov. 16, 1939; $1003 / 4 \%$ of principal amount if redeemed on May 16 or Nov. 16, 1940; $1001 / 2 \%$ of principal amount if redeemed on May 16 or Nov. 16, $1941 ; 1001 / 4 \%$ of principal amount if redeemed on May 16 or Nov. 16, 1942; in each case with accrued interest to the date of redemption.
4. If less than all the outstanding notes are called, the particular notes to be redeemed will be selected by lot notes in denominations over $\$ 1,000$ may be redeemed in part. Where notes are redeemable other than at the option of the Association they will be redeemable at the principal amount and accrued interest
5. These notes are issued under the authority of the National Housing Act, which provides that they shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, County, municipality, or local taxing authority. The Act also provides that any such association, including its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, mortgage loans, income, and stock, shall be exempt from taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, dependency, or poseession thereof, or by any State, County, municipality, or local taxing authority.

Limitations on Indebtedness

1. These Series A notes, in the amount of $\$ 25,000,000$, will at the time of issuance constitute the only funded indebtedness of the Association. However, the Association may issue additional notes or other obligations from time to time. The Association is authorized to have outstanding at any time notes, bonds, debentures, or other such obligations in an aggregate amount not to exceed:
to exceed to exceed
(2) The sum of
(a) The current unpaid principal of mortgages held by it and insured under the provisions of Title II of the Act, and
(b) The amount of its cash
(b) The amount of its cash on hand and on deposit, and

United States, or in bonds or other obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.
The Association, under the National Housing Act, is prohibited from borrowing money otherwise than through the issuance of its notes, bonds, debentures, or other obligations, except with the approval of the Administrator and under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

Exemption of Bonds and Property of the Association from Taxation

1. The Act provides that any notes, bonds, debentures or other obligations issued by any national mortgage association shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheri tance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereor, or any state, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The Act also provides that any such association, including its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, mortgage loans, income, and stock, shall be exempt from taxation
now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory now or hereafter imposed by the Lited States, by any Territory, depen-
dency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The Act provides that it shall not be construed to exempt the real property of such associations from taxation by any State, exempty, municipality, or local taxing authority to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed.

## Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received by the RFC at its loan agencies and at the office of the RFC in Washington until the close of business May 18, 1938. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers but only the RFC and its agents are authorized to accept them. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of
$10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied for $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied for. The RFC reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice. in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, to make allotments in full ments in full upon applications for smaller amounts, and to make reduced any or all upon, or reject, applications for larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of allotment as it may deen Allctment andices will be sent out promptly upon allotment and final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and

Payment

1. Payment at par and accrued interest for notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before May 23, 1938, or on later allotment against interim receipt. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the RFC in its discretion, be forfeited.

General

1. The loan agencies of the RFO will receive subscriptions, make allot ments on the basis and up to amounts specified by the RFC to the loan agency managers of the respective districts, and issue allatment notices.
2. The RFO may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offerin
The formation of the FNMA was noted in our Feb. 12 issue, page 1010.

## Eastern_Railroads Renew 2 $1 / 2$-Cent Fare Plea

Eastern railroads on May 13 filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for reargument and reconsideration of the Commission's six-to-five decision on April 4 against an increase of a half-cent a mile in basic coach fares in the Eastern territory.

Asserting that the Commission acted beyond its powers and invaded the field of management when it refused a request that passenger fares on coaches be increased to 1/c a mile the Eastern railroads are contending that the 2 c . coach rate now in effect has not improved the passenger revenue results, but, on the contrary, has reduced the net revenue that otherwise would have been realized. The roads further argued:
Substantial numbers were able and willing to pay the higher fare for the higher service on the Pullmans, but when confronted by the wide disparity in cost "they are unwilling to pay the difference that now exists."
"Present spread between coach and Pullman rates," the carriers said, "has disrupted the normal patronage of these facilities, has depleted what otherwise would be substantial Pullman revenues, and
competition between these two classes of services."
competition between these two classes of services."
Expenses and taxes of the railroads, the petition declared, are higher than Expenses and taxes of the railroads, the petition declared, are higher than ever before, even than wh
in 1936 for the coaches.
In the present case, the avowed purpose of the Commission was to benefit the carriers themselves by increasing their revenues, the petition said, and the Commission was exercising its powers not to prevent the carriers from making too much money at the expense of the public but to
prevent them from making too little. prevent them from making too little.
Concerning the contention that the Commission unlawfully engaged in management, the petition said:
"The carriers believe that there is no warrant in the Act, in the decisions of the courts or in prior decisions of the Commission itself to justify the assumption of power here asserted by the Commission. Private ownership necessarily implies that, while the carriers are subject to reasonable
regulation in the public interest, the essential right to manage their own regulation in the public interest, the essential managers who are responsible for the successful operation of the roads.
managers who are responsible for the successsul operation of the roads.
"If the Commission may control the general economic policy of the railroads as to rate making and compel them, in the hope of increasing railroads as to rate making and compel them, in the hope of increasing
their business, to resort to methods which they consider themselves unsound, private management is destroyed and there would be vested in the Comprivate management is destroyed and there would be vested in the Com;
mission the prerogatives of ownership without any of its responsibilities."

## Fairman R. Dick Holds Railroad Crisis Due to Failure <br> to Adjust Rate Base to Price Level-Address Before <br> New Jersey Bankers Association

The present crisis in railroad affairs is not due to overcapitalization, nor to lack of modernization, nor to the decline in gross earnings, but rather to the fact that the rate base has not been kept in adjustment with the price level, Fairman R. Dick, of the New York investment banking firm of Dick \& Merle-Smith, declared on May 13 before the annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers Association at the Hotel Ambassador, in Atlantic City. He emphasized that today the difference between collapse and prosperity is the fractional sum of two mills per ton mile in rates. In support of this view, Mr. Dick quoted from a 1914 decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which Commissioner Winthrop M. Daniels said in connection with a rate question at that time:
This rise in the price level must eventually be reckoned with in railroading. For a time its effects may be masked by adventitious increases in the volume of traffic, but this temporary relief in its very nature is uncertain, and sooner or later the difficulty is sure to reappear. For a
time it may be cireumvented by extraordinary economies, but in its nature time it may be circumvented by extraordinary economies, but in is it inexorable. It must be faced, not trifled with. It is hardly an it iquate remedy to award to carriers relief only when their returns have reached the well-nigh desperate level now shown in central freight association territory. Even before this inadequate return is evidenced, higher rates are warranted.
"In other words," Mr. Dick stated, "the essential requisite for adequate earnings is adequate rates-that is, rates that are adjusted to the price level at the time they are in effect, because if rates are not adjusted to the price level at the time they are in effect, but are below this level, then earnings will be inadequate regardless of the efficiencs of operation, and regardless of the volume of traffic."

Assertions that the current plight of the roads is due to orercapitalization, Mr. Dick declared to be fallacious. He said:
I should like to point out that for the railrcads as a whole, even including all debt, both senior and junicr, the burden of debt and fixed charges have been declining and not rising. Measured arainst property,
the debt ratio has declined from $59 \%$ to $49 \%$ since 1911, and fixed the debt ratio has declined from $59 \%$ to $49 \%$ since 1911 , and fixed
charges, measured in relation to gross revenues, are $40 \%$ less in this charges, measured in relation to gross revenues, are
depression than in the depression of the ninetics. During that period, depression than in the depression of the very highest type of corporate
when railroad bonds were considered the ver when railroad bonds were considered the very himhest type of corpo:ate
investment, approximately 24 c. of the dollar paid by the shipper was investment, approximately 24 c . of the dollar pala was required, and the
required for fixed charges. In 1937 only 15c. was average during the entire present dapresion capital structures have become answer to the riddle cannot be that rainroad capital structures strengecom
weaker because, as a matter of fact, they have been growing stronger
Contentions that the railroads had failed to modernize their operations was equally groundless, Mr. Dick stated, pointing out that in 1931 it cost the carriers $\$ 10.78$ for ever, 1.000 revenue ton miles moved, but by 1936 it had declined
to $\$ 6.40$. The fact the gross revenues had declined sharply was not the basic cause for the condition of the railroads, according to Mr. Dick, who stated:
according to Mr. Dick, who stated:
Let us look at the record and see if this answer is correct: namely, that with upwards of three billions of dollars of gross revenues the railoads cannot obviously service their fixed charges. It takes me but a moment to discard this answer, for I go back to the year 1901 and find at with gross revenues of one and one-hal bifon and actuall dollars be too little?
I wish to make it perfectly clear that I do not deny that with rates and expense items as they are today, the railroads will earn more money with four billion dollars gross than with three billion dollars gross, and so on up to the saturation point. Of course, any railroad will earn more money if its gross increases, other things remaining the same, but this money if its gross increases, other things remaining the same, but this
does not prove that Class I railroads cannot protect their credit structure with gross earnings running above three billion dollars a year. Reason or this is that the rate structure does not keep pace with the price level which sets the level of railroad expenses, an explanation which is not new, because it is the same as that cited by ICO Commissioner Daniels in 1914.
The answer lies in slighly higher rates, declared Mr . Dick, who pointed out that currently the average revenue per ton mile was about 1c., while in his opinion an adequate level would be about 1.2c. a mile. "In other words, the difference between collapse and railroad prosperity is two mills per ton-mile," Mr. Dick stated. He added:

My formula, therefore, for the solution of the railroad problem is to adjust rates to the level which at least did not prevent the country from climbing out of the 1922 depression, and to do so by a method which will not only avoid any diversion of traffic but will also prevent any talk about such diversion. In other words, my opinion is that we should act today to meet the crisis of today instead of continuing to trifle with the problem by repeated optimistic forecasts

## Chief Justice Hughes Warns Quasi-Judicial Govern-

 ment Agencies Against Abusing Power-Says ment Agencies Against Abusing Power-SaysVigilant Bar Should Exert Powerful Influence on Choosing of Judges
Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, in his first public address since the defeat of the Administration's bill to reorganize the United States Supreme Court, warned on May 12 that a vigilant bar should exercise "a potent influence" against the appointment or election of incompetent judges, and asserted that quasi-judicial agencies of the government should wield their powers cautiously. Addressing the American Law Institute, in Washington, Mr. Hughes said: "I question if there is any greater need at this time than continued respect for the judicial tradition of independence and impartiality." He went on to say:
It is in the judicial process that we find the most developed and systematic effort of a democratic community to maintain the interests of justice by opposing reason to passion, accepted principles to unbridled justice by opposing reason
discretion, and the requirements of fair play to the favoritism or tyranny of power. The defects in judicial administration, which have made the public critical and restive, and which sometimes have obscured in public estimation the service of the courts,
and in part to lawyers and judges.
and in part to lawyers and judges. The law has lacked clarity, has maintained an unnecessarily complex procedure, and has permitted obstacles to be interposed to the prompt procedure, and controversies. Too many lawyers have made the practice of their art a display of skill in avoiding or delaying the determination of cases on their merit by resort to technical obstructions. And, here and there, we find a judge who by pettiness, petulance, arbitrary conduct or procrastination in rendering decisions, has brought his office into disrepute. Despite all the just complaints addressed to these shortcomings, the judicial tradition still stands forth in testimony to the endeavor of the people to be just and to maintain their rights against the varied opportunities for partiality and oppression in administration.

Recently the Supreme Court submitted to the Congress, under the Act af 1934, a body of rules of civil procedure so as to provide one form of civil action and procedure for both cases in equity and actions at law. To make this possible, the Supreme Court enlisted the services of a
distinguished body of practicing lawyers and professors of law who had distinguished body of practicing lawyers and professors of law who had specialized in the study of procedure. Their proposals were submitted to the consideration of the bench and bar of the country and have been widely discussed and approved. The Supreme Court examined these proposals and, with certain changes, adopted them. Under the statute they are to go into effect after the close of the present session unless Congress
shall provide otherwise. Thus in the recent years we have witnessed a shall provide otherwise. Thus in the recent years we the low so far as series of outstanding efforts to remedy the defects in the law, so far as these are responsible for unnecessary obstacles to
justice as is consistent with a fair and full hearing.
Still the prime necessity in making the judicial machinery work to the best the pre is the able and instrious judge, qualified by training, best advantage is the able and industrious judge, qualified by training,
experience and temperament for his office. He can accomplish much with a poor precedural system, and the improvement in rules of procedure vastly a poor procedural system, and the improvement in rules of procedure vastly judres that we have throughout the country and only the ill-informed or jull-disposed would overlook that fact.
I notice that there is a tendency, in the desire to emphasize the importance of obtaining flexibility and expertness in particular classes of cases, to deprecate the work of the courts and by comparison to exalt
administrative boards and commissions. Such efforts are short-sighted and are not in the interest of the suitable development of administrative agencies. It must be remembered that to the courts the community still looks for the standards of judicial conduct. The controversies within the range of administrative action may be different and extremely important, and they may call for a particular type of experience and special methods of inquiry, but the spirit which should animate that action, if the administrative authority is to be properly excrised, must be the spirit of the just judge. Whatever the shortcomings of courts, and whatever the need of administrative bodies, it is still the courts which stand out as the exemplars of the tradition of independence and impartiality.

Judicial work also has the advantage that those who are responsible for its results are identified. The judge who decides stands before the public its results are identified.

The community cannot afford to depreciate these accepted standards or to ignore the processes by which they are maintained. Administrative agencies, which we earnestly desire to succeed in discharging their important tasks according to the basic requirements of their authority, will achieve that end to the extent that they perform their work with the recognized esponsibility which attaches to judges and with the impartiality and independence which is associated with the judicial office. Deliberation, fairness, conscientious applaisal of evidence, determination according to he facts, and the impar applat in the administrative tribupals, the ere the saforuards of society. For the law is naught but words, gave as the law is administered.
W. O. Douglas Urges Utilities to Comply with Holding Company Act Promptly-SEC Chairman Reiterates Assurances of Government Cooperation in Magazine Article
The utility industry was urged to act promptly in carry ing out the provisions of the Utility Holding Company Act in an article written in the current issue of "The Electrical World," by William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Douglas said that holding company legislation is sound and constructive, and that it promises long life for the utility business. The sooner the industry complies with the measure, the better off it will be, Mr. Douglas said. He said that Section 11, which requires holding companies to simplify corporate structures and integrate their operating systems, provides the key "which, wisely used, will open a peaceful and fruitful future for the industry. From this peace and productiveness the Nation as a whole will benefit."
In the article Mr. Douglas said, in part:
To the extent that the holding company can justify its dominion in terms of service to the operating companies, the statute is not a "death sentence." On the contrary, it holds the promise of a long life and a happy one. It substitutes order for chaos. The system will then be soundly built and deeply rooted to withstand adversity and attack. Once a public utility system has complied with the requirements of the Act, there will be no difficulty in finding investors ready and willing to purchase its securities. Within the administration of Section 11 there will in some cases be
instances where it will be necessary to rectify capital structures in such a way as to bring to light losses which have been suffered (though perhaps way as to bring to light losses which have been suffered (though perhaps
not yet realized) by investors. That may make some hesitant to comply with Section 11, since compliance will bring home for the first time to some investors actual facts which might otherwise be continued to be concealed for an indefinite period - to the injury of other existing investors and future investors. Eut until the industry makes substantial progress toward putting its house in order, by exchanging and selling properties,
simplifying corporate structures, interconnecting its facilities, and relinquishing control of dispersed companies, public confidence will not be won. quishing contro of dispersed companies, public confidence will not be won.
We are and shall continue to do everything in our power to help toward this end. We have urged Congress substantially to modify the income tax laws in regard to exchanges of property for integration purposes. We are ready and willing at all times to advise and help the
industry in working out its problems, and to conduct ourselves reasonably and practically. If the industry conducts itself cooperatively and earn-estly-if it will substitute for the idol of bigness the objective of efficiency and soundness, the future of the private utility industry will be assured. Our task is to proceed along the lines indicated by Congress towards the development of corporate simplification and geographic integration.
We believe it is the logical and inevitable cours. Furthermore we We believe it is the logical and inevitable course. Furthermore, we
believe in the fundamental principles of Section 11. We propose to believe in the fundamental principles of Section 11 . We propose to
expend our energies in fulfililing those objectives and not in considering expend our energies in fulfilling those objectives and not in considering
ways and means of altering that course. The job to be done can and ways and means of altering that course. The job to be done can and
should be started at this time. The machinery for undertaking it is ready should be started at this time. The machinery for undertaking it is ready
and working. The healthy reconstruction of an industry as important to and working. The healthy reconstruction of an industry as important to
our national welfare can be done under the new spirit in the industry our national welfare can
which is fast emerging.

William O. Douglas, Chairman of SEC, Suggests Forma-
tion of Institution to Take Over Certain Functions of Members of Stock Exchange to Relieve Brokers of Worry Over "Mechanical Operations"-Address Before Association of Stock Exchange Firms
Speaking at the dinner last night (May 20) of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, told the gathering "how simple, from the brokers point of view, it would be if brokers were relieved of worry over the mechanical operations of handling securities or funds; over performing these banking functions; or over the difficulties and responsibilities of custodianship." He followed this up by saying, "I should like to offer a suggestion, and it is no more than that, for reaching at least a partial solution to these problems." Continuing, he said:
I may say that this suggestion is not an original one with us. It emanates from the brokerage business itself. It was suggested at least as long ago as 1932 by some of your own members. It comes down to this-the establishment of an institution in the nature of a trust company to be formed for the purpose of taking over the functions of banking. clearing of securities and the custodial duties of all members of the exchange. As I recall, this ing events indicate that today it has acquired additional merit by reason of the real assurance and protection which it would appear to afford cus of the re
The suggestion contemplates the formation of a trust institution under State law whose functions would be confined solely to acting in a fiduciary elationship as agent for both brokers and customers. It would not operate or its own account, nor would it engage in a commercial banking business. The usual functions with respect to purchases and sales of securities would be carried on by brokers just as is the case today. But brokers who had the benefit of the services' of this institution would be relieved of many of their present functions. For instance, the trust company would act as cashier for brokers; receive from and make payments to customers for securities bought or sold; transfer, receive and deliver customers' securities upon instruction of the brokers; and as respects margin transactions, act
for brokers not only in relation to their customers but in relation to the banks as well. Clearances could be readily and conveniently handled.
An institution along these lines would, of course, reduce the number of operations involved in the securities business, and should effect substantial economies for the brokers. But more important should be its services to at present involved in the performance by brokers of the quasi-banking and custodial functions which I and custodial functions which I have mentioned before-

## From another viewpoint such a measure should also ans

administrative problems of the Commission as well as of the Exchang of the would simplify the task of making inspections of the margin accounts of our far-flung brokerage community and also from many of the other details. which are the necessary incidents either of enforcement or self-regulation. Certainly, when considered in this connection, this suggestion has great appeal for us.
The suggestion is, of course, only tentative and the details of the functioning of such an institution have not been thoroughly explored. We hope to explore them with you to see if practicable ways cannot be found for effecting such a measure within the near future. If, as a result, you and we agree that the idea has merit, we will be happy to cooperate in the establishment of such an institution in a form which can best serve the interests of all.
The dinner at which Mr. Douglas spoke was held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.
N. Y. Stock Exchange Will Cooperate with Government, W. McC. Martin Tells President RooseveltNew Chairman of Exchange Calis at White House with SEC Chairman W. O. Douglas
The New York Stock Exchange is "wholeheartedly desirous cooperation with the Government," William McC. Martin, Chairman of the Exchange's Board of Governors, said on May 13 after visiting President Roosevelt in Washington, accompanied by William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Martin said that the program of the new management of the Exchange is to the program of the new management of the Exchange is to
make it "the national public institution it ought to be." He make it "the national public institution it ought to be." He
predicted a new era of cooperation between the Exchange predicted a new era of cooperation between the Exchange
and the SEC, and said that "cooperation between Government and business is now generally recognized to be in the interests of the public. Other remarks after his White House visit were reported as follows in a Washington dispatch of May 13 to the Chicago "Journal of Commerce":
When Messrs. Douglas and Martin left the President's executive offices, they were met by a horde of reporters. Mr. Martin answered questions readily
Mr. Martin's policy envisages the end of five years of struggle between the New Deal
investigations
Today Mr. Martin said: "the New York Stock Exchange is wholeheartedly desirous of cooperating with the Government to make the market of such a character that it would not attract investment funds but will also serve as a means of protection for those funds."

Should Assume Important Niche
He was expressing the general philosophy of Mr . Douglas in this respect, who has repeated the conviction that the stock exchange should rightly assume the important niche it deserves in America's economic and financial ystem.
Mr. Martin said that "reorganization of the stock exchange is the biggest problem which the new management has to tackle." The new group and arious committee elected yesterday and are scheduled to take office He the the
SEC to settle various problems whicht is anxious to cooperate with the the trading recommendations which the stock exchange adopted more than two years ago at the suggestion of the SEC. The time in which they have been in operation has given the exchange and the SEC an interim in which to observe their workability
Today, Mr. Martin said "I think that Mr. Douglas and myself working together can deliver the goods." No meeting will be scheduled between irst in exchange history, is selected.
When Mr. Martin was asked whether a choice had been made, he replied hat there were more than 200 candidates on the roster.

NLRB Policies Defended by Chairman J. Warren Madden-In Radio Address He Pledges Continued Vigorous Enforcement of Wagner Labor ActReported that Board Plans to Revise Procedure in Inland Steel, Heinz and Douglas Aircraft Cases
Employers who have opposed the Wagner Labor Act while retending to obey it are guilty of poor sportsmanship and lack of fair play, J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, charged in a radio address on May 18. Mr. Madden declared that the Board would not modify its policy of vigorous enforcement of the law. He pointed to the Board's record of 11 cases reviewed and He pointed to the Board's record of 11 cases reviewed and
sustained by the Supreme Court, and said that in seven the sustained by the Supreme Court, and said that in seven the
tribunal had reversed decisions of the Circuit Court of Appeals.
Extracts from the speech follow, as given in United Press Washington advices of May 18:
He [Mr. Madden] pledged that the Board and its staff "will continue to try to do a careful and workmanlike job in the interpretation and administration of our law" and warned that "we shall not modify our policy of vigorous enforcement."
His speech was said to be one of a series intended to counteract mounting criticism of the Board. At the same time it was learned that the Board still plans to revise its procedure in at least three important cases, despite the Supreme Court decision Monday in which Associate Justice Owen J Roberts ruled that trial examiners' reports are non-essential
Cases to be revised are the precedent-making descsions ordering Inland Steel Co. and H. J. Heinz Co. to sign contracts with unions if agreement
is reached in collective bargaining, and that of Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.,
of Santa Monica, Calif. Douglas was ordered to reinstate sit-down strikers with back pay.
Board attaches now are preparing proposed findings of fact in those cases as the first step toward drafting new decisions to replace rulings vacated by the Board itself.
The NLRB also will fight to uphold its untested right to withdraw decisions in a Supreme Court case next Monday, it was announced. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia has been ordered to show cause why it should not permit the Board to withdraw the decision against Republic Steel Corp.
Mr. Madden complimented "many thousands of employers" for accepting the Wagner Act after its validity was upheld, saying "they dispensed with their industrial spies, recognized the dignity of their employees and their chosen representatives, and instruct
E. T. Weir of National Steel Corp., Says Administration is Responsible for Depression-Holds Main Hope of Recovery Lies in Pressure from Congress and American People.
If the present Administration would change its policies to aid and encourage private enterprise, recovery from the current depression would begin in "from four to six months," rent depression would begin in from four to six months,
Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the Board of the National Steel Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the Board of the National steel
Corp., said on May 19 in an address before the annual meeting of the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce. The Administration, $\mathbf{M r}$. Weir said, is responsible for the depression, and he added that the main hope for constructive action is in pressure from Congress and the people as a whole. An abstract of Mr. Weir's speech said, in part:
Stressing the major steps that must be taken to bring recovery, Mr. Weir said:
"There is little need to dwell on the specific things that must be done and undone. Woll theng to and individuals. In general, these suggestions to government are:
"Restore confidence by an unqualified pledge to retain unaltered the principles and structure of the American systems of business and of government.
"Declare a permanent policy with regard to basic economic controls
Amend tax laws to eliminate punitive and crippling provisions.
Amend the labor laws so that they shall be fair and apply with equa force to the employer, all employees and all labor organizations. utilities

Cease attacks on business. Provide a leadership under which all the people can unite.

Make this program clear and then stick to it.
"The forces of business are neither dead nor asleep," Mr. Wier declared. "They are held under an unnatural and unwilling restraint. They are eager to take up again their normal job of creating wealth and providing work and wages. If they are released, we will again be on the road to sound and substantial progress. If the proper steps were taken now, I firmly believe, as I said before, that the start of recovery would be apparent in from four months.
In the past; the progress of the United States was achieved under a system which permitted individual freedom and free enterprise, the steel leader said, and have now come to the place where the people can appraise the genuine value of Administration policies and methods. The people, he pointed out, "must decide whether economic progress or economic collaps controls of the country to be manipulated by one set of hands.'

## Bohn Aluminum Strike Ended

United Automobile Workers Union on May 1 ratified a settlement reached on April 30 by company officials and union representatives, which ended a two-week strike. The terms of the settlement were not revealed. The strike at all eight plants of the Bohn company was called by the union after disputes, which first closed the two factories on Clay Ave. in Hamtramck due to the company's policy of replacing U. A. W. members with foremen on producing jobs. The company, however, claimed that it believed that the real reason for the strike was the campaign for collection of dues conducted by the union. The company nominally provided work for 3,200 men but at the time of the strike only about 1,000 men were employed.

CIO and Postmaster General Farley Suffer Reverses in Pennsylvania Primaries-State's Democrats Defeat Pennsylvania Primaries-State s Democrats Defeat
Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Postmaster General Farley, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, were rebuffed by Pennsylvania Democrats who voted in the State primary elections on May 17. Charles A. Jones, Pittsburgh lawyer, was selected as the Democratic nominee for Governor over Thomas Kennedy, prominent in CIO affairs, who had been publicly endorsed by Mr. Farley. The result was regarded as a setback for the CIO in its efforts to gain political power. Republicans also claimed that it was a reverse for the New Deal, both because Mr. Farley's selection failed of nomination, and because more voters cast ballots in the State's Republican primary than in the Democratic.
Listing the principal results of the primary voting, Associated Press Philadelphia advices of May 18 said:

While some reports said leaders of the successful Democratic faction were ready to ask the mediation services of President Roosevelt, Republican chieftains were claiming a united front for the fall campaign. Organization leaders maintain Former
ormer Governor Pinchot reiterated he would support the Republican gubernatorial nominee, Judge James Owlett, defeated for the Senatorial
nomination by Senator Davis, pledged "wholehearted support" of the entire Republican ticket.
Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, and John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, both jumped into the post-primary picture-Farley with telegrams to all victorious Democrats and Hamilton with an assertion the primary results pr
victory" for Republicans in the November general election.
victory for Republicans in the November general election.
Some political observers saw in Farley's move an appeal to the CIO to abide py Lo abis mit still bik conce Lewis might still seek concessions fro
leadership. Lewis was non-committal.

A question mark in the new State Democratic political lineup was Senator Guffey. Chosen in 1934 as the first Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania in more than a half-century, Guffey attained national political stature as an outspoken Roosevelt adherent. He was regarded as the voice of Pennsylvania's block of 72 votes in the National Convention and had been mentioned as a Vice-Presidential possibility for 1940.
Guffey split with his State committee over its indorsement of Jones for Governor and cast his lot with Lewis behind the candidacy of Kennedy and his ticket mates.
The heaviest turnout of voters for a primary election in Pennsylvania history was recorded.

Analyzing the effect of the Pennsylvania primaries on national politics, a Washington dispatch of May 18 from Turner Catledge to the New York "Times" said in part:

The outcome of yesterday's primary election in Pennsylvania was widely interpreted in Washington today as the most important political development since the beginning of the Democratic ground swell in 1930

Specifically, it was credited with depreciating the national political importance of John L. Lewis and his CIO, ending for the time being, tion of Pennsylvania, and with diluting both the significance and effects of the Florida primary of two weeks ago.
The most immediate setback to the New Deal was seen in the failure of the elventh-hour efforts of Postmaster General Farley to swing a "harmony" ticket composed of Thomas Kennedy, C1O candidate for Governor, and Governor Earle, anti-CIO candidate, for United States Senator.
Although Governor Earle was nominated over Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, the CIO choice, as was indicated all along, Mr. Kennedy was defeated by Charles Alvin Jones, Mr. Earle's running-mate, in the crucial test over the Governorship nomination.

## Bank Tax Equality Sought by Merchants' Association

 of New York at Constitutional Convention in AlbanyThe Merchants' Association of New York announced on May 15 that, as a result of a study of bank taxation by its Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, of which Laurence Arnold Tanzer is Chairman, it would submit to the Constitutional Convention now meeting in Albany a proposed amendment which would guarantee against the imposition on State banking institutions of any greater burden of taxation than may be legally imposed in New York State upon National banks.

The specific amendment proposed by the Merchants' Association to the New York State Constitution would read substantially as follows:

No greater burden of taxation shall be imposed upon State banking institutions exercising functions substantially similar to those of National banking associations than may be imposed upon such associations.

In explaining the reasons for this amendment the report, signed by Mr. Tanzer and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association, said:
Of late there have been various proposals advanced in this city for the taxation of banks. There seems to be no room for doubt that such proposals would be ineffective as applied to National banks because the State has already exercised its power of election for the taxation of such banks under authority of the Federal statute on that subject. The imposition of any neavier taxation upon State banks and trust companies than that permitted on National banks would tend to disrupt the State system and involve a serious threat to the money market now centering in this city, because that market is extremely sensitive to bank taxation methods.

## M. R. Diggs Says Present-Day Bankers Are Eager to Meet Standards Prescribed-Acting Comptroller of Currency Addresses Texas Bankers Assn

Out of banking experience of the past few years "has come a definite obligation to supervisory agencies not only to make certain that there shall never again be overbanking, but also to make certain that those institutions which are in operation shall conform to reasonable safeguards for the protection of depositors," Marshall R. Diggs, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, told the Texas Bankers Association, meeting at Fort Worth, Tex., on May 17. Mr. Diggs dismeeting at Fort Worth, Tex., on May 17. Mr. Diggs discussed "Responsibilities of Present-Day Banking," and de-
clared that bankers today are almost unanimous in their clared that bankers today are almost unanimous in their
efforts to meet the standards set for them." He added, in part:
Our immediate need is that of teamwork, and I confidently believe that if every one of us will set ourselves to the task of doing all possible to better our local situations, the collective benefits will afford the momentum for economic recovery and prosperity. Even as a member of a team we have individual responsibiities. We should recognize them, and forget for the time, at least, our world problems and the fear of what might happento try to solve the problem at home-for after all that is the immediate objective.
The work of the Comptroller of the Currency is with results rather than with causes. That may lead to the feeling at times that our examiners are inclined to be too critical rather than constructive, but I can truly say that we desire with you to have the analysis sheet as free of criticism as possible. It has been noted that in those banks where the boards of directors are active in the discharge of their duties, namely-maintain supervision of policies and are thoroughly familiar with the loans and investments, we as capital, as a matter of fact it is more important, and the responsibility
of maintaining capable, efficient management rests with the directors and not with the supervisory authorities. In employing an officer or clerk, the bank (the directors) simply makes an investment-meaning that the officer or the clerk should render profitable service.

IBA Public Service Securities Committee Urges More Cooperation Between Government and Private Utilities-Report Says Such Action Would Aid Return of Investment Confidence and Accelerate Recovery
The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America, at its meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 14-18, adopted a report submitted by George D. Woods, Chairman of the Association's Public Service Securities Committee, urging cooperation between Government officials and the managements of power and light companies. The return of confidence of such investors as those in the utility industry, said the report, "and the reopening of the flow of capital into the industry, could not fail to help materially in solving the broad problems faced by Government officials in their present effort to stem the tide of business depression," Other recommendations follow, in part:
Recently it has become publicly known that the managements of the larger public utility holding systems have formed a committee for the purpose of considering the problems raised by Section Eleven of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. This is an affirmative step in the right direction. If the meetings of this committee are successful in bringing about exchanges and integration of operating properties so as to accomplish the objective of Section Eleven of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. such meeting will go far to reawaken investor confidence and to remove the fear that the purposes of Section Eleven will be accomplished by Govern-
mental orders-with resultant lengthy litigation and uncertainty mental orders- with resultant lengthy litigation and uncertainty. Meet-
ings between representatives of this committee of holding company ings between representatives of this committee of holding company managebroader understanding of the problems of a program of integration, and it is to be hoped such meetings may result in a recommendation to the next session of the Congress for moderation, or at least clarification, of many parts of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.
Efforts by Government officials to bring about passage of the Lea. Barkeley and Chandler Bills should be relaxed until the operation of the Public Utility Holding Company Act is more fully understood and its administration more fully coordinated with the administration of other regulatory laws.
With a clarification of the Government's position with respect to competition and regulation and passage of a reasonable period of time for general realization by investors of the importance of such clarification, funds now light furties, Such funds light equities. Such funds would accept the risks of the effect on power and light company net carnings of inflation and the risks of mounting taxes. A policy which contemplates loans by the the past.
A poicy which contemplates loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other Federal agencies does not face the problem. Eventually the requirement of equity money will be encountered by the RFC. foreclose on its loans, wipe out investors in or a future one-will either property or will authorize Government investment in equities.
Mr. Woods, Chairman of the IBA Public Service Securities Committee is Vice-President of the First Boston Corp., New York. The action of the managements of a number of utility holding companies in naming a committee to cooperate with the SEC was noted in these columns a week ago, page 3114.

Opposition by Bankers to "Federal Extravagances" Urged by George Letterhouse, Newly Elected President of New Jersey Bankers' AssociationM. S. Eccles of Federal Reserve System Says Road to Balanced Budget is Through Restoration of National Income-Remarks of Leo T. CrowleyResolutions
Speaking before the annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, George Letterhouse, newly elected President of the Association declared that the country can not "borrow and spend its way to permanent recovery." He asserted that economy, thrift and self-sacrifice are "as necessary today as they were in the horse-and-buggy days," and urged the bankers to work for "a return of sanity in government, equitable enforcement of law and strict economy in administration."
Mr. Letterhouse, who is Trust Officer of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey in Jersey City, spoke at the closing session on May 14 of the Convention, which was held at Atlantic City, N. J. In a dispatch to the New York "Times" he was quoted as follows:
"I feel it necessary to call your attention to the reckless spending of the government," said Mr. Letterhouse. "Since 1930 a balanced budget has been unknown. Deficits have been growing bigger and better. Government borrowings have been staggering; a heavy mortgage has been placed of this State to become articulate in their oposition to gances.
"The Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association, New Jersey individually and as an astatement which I believe the bankers of port. This statement, clearly and concisely points out that pump-priming -about to be resumed on a gigantic scale-cannot restore prosperity or bring about lasting business recovery.
TOn the 10th of last November, just six months ago, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau addressed the Academy of Political Science. He said, in part: 'The basic need today is to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital. We want to see capital go into the productive channels or private industry. We want to see private business expend. We capital funds are increasingly employed in productive enterprise. We be-
ieve that one of the most important ways of achieving these ends at this time is to continue progress toward a balance of the Federal budget."

## All-Time High in Deficit Seen

"Thus Mr. Morgenthau. What was the response of the Government? I refer you to the President's message of April 14 urging a new spending program, a return of the type of needling business that has endured for five years. If the President's demands are granted by the Congress, we will, excluding the war years, establish an all-time high in deficits during the oming fiscal year.'"
Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve System in addressing the Convention on May 13, described President Roosevelt's spending program of $\$ 4,500$,000,000 as "too modest when measured by the need and gravity of the economic situation."
Governor Eccles, according to the Philadelphia "Inquirer' maintained that "the only road to a balanced budget is through restoration of national income." For the Government to reduce its expenditures radically at the very time that business is doing the same thing could only accentuate deflation, he said, according to the paper indicated, which further quoted him:
"I have favored all along and still favor compensatory action by the Government and offsetting deficit-spending to counteract deflationary forces and to create a condition for revival of private activity," he con-
tinued. "I see no other practical way to deal with economic forces which let alone, disrupt and threaten to destroy our system.
"Reverting to a letalone philosophy under conditions prevailing in the modern world is out of the question, and the sooner this is clearly recognized, the sooner banking and business leadership can contribute to finding practical solutions."
Mr. Eccles also said:
"Banks can assist in restoring prosperity by affording every possible constructive aid to the revival of sound private financing, and in adapting the lending functions of the banking system to present-day conditions. Federal governing investment policy, need to be brought into confornity with changed conditions and modern requirements of business and industry changed conditions and modern requirements of business and industry. banking policies as confuse soundness with liquidity or true worth with current depressed market value.
"I favor modernization of these practices and regulations, to encourage the bankers to meet changed conditions and needs within their own communities, and thus to discourage the alternative which is multiplication of governmental agencies set up to provide credit accommodation that the banking community could and should in normal times be adapted to extend to the public."
Discussing the new spending program, the New York "Times" reported Mr. Eccles as follows:
"Every effort must be made to overcome the obstacles to a quick inauguration of public works and public housing. In addition, great reliance must be placed on the degree of stimulation that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can quickly create.
"I hope that the opportunity for bringing about increased expenditures in modernizing railroad and utility equipment will not be overlooked. If sufficiently favorable terms and conditions are offered for a limited period by the RFC, I see no reason why hundreds of millions of dollars worth of for without delay. This would put a large number of men back to work and relieve the pressure on relief agencies. It would reach into heavy in-
and dustries, where the situation is the most depressed.
"It would also help to bring about a constructive adjustment if the added wage costs imposed on the railroads in 1937 were to be suspended until such time as railroad traffic will justify them.

## Federal Competition Opposed

"The stimulus to utility construction would be more effective if the relations of government to the industry could be definitely determined. Personally, I believe that public funds should not be used in any way to subsidize public competition with private industry, if this can possibly be avoided without detriment to the general public interest.
In housing, while the recent amendments to the Federal Housing Act are definitely helpful, further progress to reduce building costs is urgently
needed. We are still in the position where many of the building trade unions have high hourly rates, on paper but no jobs, and manufacturers of materials have high prices, but no orders. Action is still called for to readjust the out-of-line costs down to a point where people can afford to build houses.
ield, artain other prices and costs, particularly in the durable heavy goods creased sales and their 1937 peak levels and are standing in the way of insale prices of durable goods have fallen only $3 \%$ since last March, while farm prices have dropped $36 \%$
"In other industrial fields, where competition is severe, and in agriculture, efforts must be made to prevent the continuation of a further deflationary spiral. For this reason I favor putting a bottom under certain wages and prices by the establishment of minimum wages. In agriculture, to prevent a cumulative deflationary process, I favor the policy of benefit payments and of putting a bottom under those farm prices, through commodity credit
oans, where world markets determine the price.
Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, who was also a speaker at the Convention, and whose remarks were referred to briefly on page 3116 of our issue of a week ago, chided the Jersey bankers for still carrying what he termed sufficient "deadwood" in the capital account to have the effect of retarding earnings growth. He admitted, however, that to a great extent the bankers were blameless since many of the objectionable assets were acquired in routine fashion through foreclosure. Hf said:
"The predominantly industrial, suburban, and resort nature of your Twenties led to unwise extensions of of values and prospects during the securities. The occasional acquisition of non-bank assets originally held as collateral is to be expected. Retention of such assets for any length of time, however, must be condemned as a violation of basic banking principles.
I.realize that the condition of markets generally must be considered in timing the disposition of unsatisfactory assets. The banks should, however, recognize that such assets have no place in a bank. They should
be held only for the purpose of orderly liquidation. Bankers should be held only for the purpose of orderiy iquidation. Ban en and anding
follow an aggressive policy with regard to liquidation of these non-banking follow an aggressive policy with regard to liquidarion of these non-banke at assets and should take advantage.

Banking is a vastly different and more comprehensive thing today from what it was in the prewar period when the New Jersey Bankers Association was organized. Ferd I. Collins, retiring President of the association told the opening session of the convention. He counseled the Association to develop its services to fit the changing situation in banking.

Resolutions adopted were reported as follows in Atlantic City advices May 14, to the New York "Herald Tribune.'

The Association voted today to name a committee to study the problem of broadening the tax base. It referred to the Executive Committee, for a questionnaire referendum, a proposed resolution opposing President Roosevelt's proposal to remove tax exemptal employees' salaries.
This resolution, as prepared, charged that such tax extension would
 in mind " It argued also that a tax war would result between Federal and State governments, the Government taxing State bonds and State employees and the States retaliating by extending their own income taxes to Federal bonds and employees.
Another resolution referred to the Executive Committee would have put the New Jersey bankers on record indorsing the suggestion to extend the powers of the State banking advisory boards. This extension was proposed by a special American Bankers Association committee- "that the power of determining supervisory policy should rest with a banking board and posed of representatives of the institutions supervised, the public and th (State) Superintendent of Banking.
It was pointed out that present experience both in New Jersey and New York shows these boards have limited usefulness because they cannot act except on request of the Banking Commissioner, and their determinations are not binding upon him.
The Committee on Federal Legislation, headed by Alred T. Gibbs of Montclair, reiterated condemnation of the Patman bill "to provide for Government ownership of the twelve Federal Reserve banks. feel," Mr. Gibbs reported, "that it fits in with the great aggancentration of power of the Federal Government inch. It opens the way for political manipulation of the dollar and political dictation of the kinds and classes of borrowers to be given bank credit.
Without committing itself either way, this committee urged "much tudy" of the Glass-McAdoo bank holding company bill, "which would regulate bank holding companies through restrictions imposed on all banks by the FDIC.

## Way to Recovery Not Through More Spending and "Pump Priming," but Through Emancipating Business, Says President Adams of A. B. A.-Reformation of Tax Process Urged-Secretary Woodring Regards Removal of Trade Barriers as Basis for Peace

Delegates to the convention of the Kansas Bankers Association, at Hutchinson, Kan., on May 13, were told by Orval W. Adams, President of the American Bankers Association, that they should "begin now to save what is left of the country's credit and resources, to tax and economize and to balance the Federal Government budget. The way to recovery," he said, "is not through more spending and pumppriming, but through emancipating business and giving it the opportunity to go forward without continued governthe opportunity to go rorward wis interference." Mr. Adams is Executive Vice-President of the Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah. of the Utah State
Mr. Adams added:

Let there be a clear and ringing declaration that the road ahead for business is clear and that governmental obstruction, fault-finding and denunciation are definitely at an end, and this country will surge forward. Such a declaration will do infinitely more for recovery than any amount of further pump-priming. Pump-priming cannot help while government is still hammering away and obstructing business-the very pump it is trying to prime.
Mr. Adams urged a reformation of the tax process to reduce the proportion of hidden, indirect taxes and to increase the proportion of income taxes. He pointed out that while everybody pars the indirect taxes, only three million out of a population of 40 million employed pay direct taxes on their personal incomes, and asked how long the public would "permit further extravagances in government, further waste of money, if they realized that they were footing the bill."

Mr. Adams stated that he does not believe the country is ready to abandon what it has slowly and painfully achieved. He went on to say

I am encouraged in this belief by what is happening in Congress, by the honest and decided stand of a group of law-makers who have their
feet on the ground, and who are earnestly striving to bring an end to feet on the ground, and wher of absurdities which have prevented any sustained recovery the series of absurdities which have prevented any sustained recovery
in this country, while other nations, much harder hit than we, have shown great improvement-men who realize that the time for pump-priming shown great improvement-men what there must be no further encroachment of the Federal is past; that there must be no fur directly or indirectly; that taxes novernment be levied for the purpose of raising revenue, with regard to the meust be levied of the country to pay, and not for the sake of remolding the country to meet the ideas of some small group within the country; that we must strive toward a balanced budget, and that to do so we must reduce public expenditures; that government and industry cannot occupy the same field, and that if industry is to be permitted to develop government must not compete with it; that the value of investment depends upon reasonable profit, and this, in turn, in part upon a knowledge of costs, including taxes and regulation; that there can be no such thing as confidence in a government which tacitly countenances such lawbreaking such invasion of private rights as is represented in sit-down strikes.

Indicating steps through which confidence in government must be restored, Mr. Adams stated that "faroritism by government must end. The National Labor Relations Act
must be so amended," he said, "as to work both ways, to put the employer and the minority employee on an equal footing with the majority employee; to make it possible for the employer to appear before the Board administering this Act without fear and trembling." He continued, in part: Act without fear and trembling." He continued, in part:
Such fiascoes as the establishment of prices under the Guffey Act, without regard to law or the rights of interested parties, must not recur. The Social Security Act must be amended to do away with the deception The Social security Act must be amended to do away with the dece and the prohibitive cost to employer and employee.
apon employee and the prohibitive cost to employer and employee.
There must be an end to the attempts to bring about abundance through the restriction of production.
Though for the present the undistributed profits tax has done most of the harm of which it is capable, it must be repealed and prevented from again doing such harm. The capital gains tax, if it is to be retained again doing such harm. The capital gains tax, if it is to be retained a revenue measure, and not a mere brake upon business.

Secretary of War Woodring, speaking before the convention on May 13, referred to the Administration trade agreements as a potent factor in national defense. In pointing out that national defense does not rest entirely on military establishments, he said:

Economic, financial and social problems play a very imporatnt role in maintenance of our peace and our security.
He expressed himself as convinced that "the removal of unreasonable trade barriers and the restoration of normal, friendly processes of international commerce offer the most satisfactory basis for a return to a stable structure of business, of peace, and of democratic government."

## High and Unscientifically Laid Taxes Among Important Reasons for Widespread Unemployment-Mark Graves Tells Nassau County Bankers Association

 Mark Graves, New York State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance told the Nassau County Bankers Association, at Garden City, L. I. on May 19 that too little appreciated is the fact that high and unscientifically laid taxes are among the important reasons for such widespread unemployment. The Commission went on to say:The thought that heavy taxes are paid only by corporations and the wealthy and "well-to-do" is a fallacy. Persons on relief or receiving unemployment insurance would be astonished if they but knew of the total amount of taxes concealed in the price of everything they purchase, and moreover, they would be surprised if they realized the part which taxes play in their efforts to secure jobs.
"With taxes claiming 20 cents or more of each dollar of national income, it inevitably follows that the cost of living and the costs of carrying on business are higher. While, in the first instance, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the jobber and retailer pay the taxes direct to government, the levies are added to the prices of the goods sold and passed on to the consumer. Because one never sees a tax collector, or makes out a return, or pays a direct tax, he should not think that he is not, in fact, a taxpayer. The wors the commodities he buys will be cheaper and the dollar he has will low taxes purchase more.
simple, but too little recognized truth is the fact that to the extent that taxes increase prices, consumption is reduced and employment decreased.

Mr. Graves illustrated his argument by citing as specific examples: taxes paid by leading corporations and the direct effect of such taxes upon unemployment and consumption, and in part further said:
"Again, high taxes discourage the investment of capital in new and expanded business enterprises and thereby curtail employment. I will illustrate that by a single example:
"Let us take the case of a man living in New York who has a net income of $\$ 100,000$. The Federal Government will take nearly one-third of his income and New York about eight\%, leaving him approximately \$59,000. Should he have an opportunity to risk a million dollars of capital in a new or expanding business with a prospect of a $10 \%$ return, and should the business be successful, thereby increasing his income to $\$ 200,000$, his return, after paying federal and state corporate and personal taxes, would be $2.8 \%$. In other words, of his addiconal $\$ 100,000$ of earnings, government would take $\$ 72,000$ and leave him $\$ 28,000$. And if he saved the $\$ 28,000$, adding it to his estate, say, of about $\$ 3,000,000$,
half of that from his estate when he died.
"What do you think a prudent business man would do, faced witn those facts? What would you do" Would you risk a million dollars of capital with a chance of earning yearly $\$ 72,000$ for government and $\$ 28,000$ for yourself, knowing that if you saved the $\$ 28,000$ and added it to your estate, governmet would take nearly half of that at the time of your death? The question answers itself.
"There is one and only one direct result of this policy of excessive taxation of capital-increased unemployment.

Commenting upon the relations between capital and labor, Commissioner Graves, long recognized as an advocate of fair wage scales, declared that labor and capital alike must prosper if the other is to prosper and urged an improved mutual understanding between the two. From his remarks we also quote:

One of the greatest incentives for progress and prosperity which has contributed so greatly to the growth of our nation is that of a living wage for labor and the white coilar worker. The laborer is indeed worthy and if industry is to prosper labor must also prosper and progress.
"We recognize no class distinctions here. The majority of our industrial leaders are men who have climbed to the top through their individual effort and ability-they were not born to great wealth, many were reared the door
poverty. Our schools and institutions of higher learning open wide the of opportunity for all.
Labor and capital are not living in widely separated worlds. The prosperity of one depends upon the prosperity of the other. However, capital and labor need a better understanding of the problems of the other. Neither is as bad as many of the opposite side believe. Capital should not frown upon the demands of labor witnout first considering labor's problems. Neither shoud labor condemn capital without considering its problems. Better and improved relations, due to an understanding on the part of one
of the problems of the other, including that of taxation and its effect upon
employment, between capital and labor is certain to have a favorable re action in increased employment and more efficient work by men happy in their occupations.
It sometimes happens that a tax discourages business out of all proportion o the revenue derived. While the new revenue bill does not decrease taxes be very encouraging to business generally

Death of Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of United States During President Wilson's Administration -Directed Liberty Loan Drive in New York
Martin Vogel, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States, died on May 19 at his home in New York City after an illness of about six months. He was 60 years old. A native of New York City, Mr. Vogel was graduated from Columbia College in 1898. He was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States in charge of the New York Sub-Treasury in October, 1913, by President Wilson, being at the time the youngest man ever to hold the post. When Mr. Vogel resigned from the Sub-Treasury in 1920, he went to London where he lived until four years ago, then returning London where he lived until four years ago, then returning to New York. During the W orld W ar he headed the Central
Liberty Loan Committee and was in charge of the Liberty Liberty Loan Committee and was in charge of the Liberty first selling of Liberty Loan bonds to the public on the streets Mr. Vogel was a former Director of the Harriman National Bank and was a Director and Member of the Executive Committee of "The New York Evening Post."

## Death of Edward Townsend Stotesbury, Head of the Philadelphia Banking Firm of Drexel \& Co. and

 Philadelphia Banking Firm of Drexel \& CoPartner of J. P. Morgan \& Co. of New York
Edward Townsend Stotesbury, long outstanding among the Nation's financiers, died suddenly at his home in Chest nut Hill, Pa., on May 16. Mr. Stotesbury, who headed the Philadelphia banking firm of Drexel \& Co. and was a partner of J. P. Morgan \& Co. of New York, was in his ninetieth year. According to a statement given out late Monday night (May 16) by Mrs. Stotesbur'y, "Mr. Stotesbury had not enjoyed his customary good health during the past not enjoyed his customary good health during the past
season in Palm Beach. He had several heart attacks and was confined to his bed most of the winter. He recovered sufficiently, however, to make the trip home to Philadelphia in the middle of April on his yacht Nedeva. Since that time he steadily improved and, following his usual custom of 72 years, he went to business at Drexel \& Co. practically every day." Mr. Stotesbury was stricken as he was being driven to Chestnut Hill from his office and died a few hours driven to Chestnut H
after arriving home.
The deceased banker was born in Philadelphia on Feb. 26, 1849, of Quaker parentage. He received his early education in the public schools of the city and then entered Friends' Central High School, following his graduation from which he spent one year in a business college. After starting his business career as a clerk in the wholesale grocery firm of Rutter \& Pattison, and later serving for a short time as a clerk in the sugar refining firm of Harris \& Stotesbury, of which his father was junior partner, Mr. Stotesbury in 1866, at the age of 17 , entered the banking house of which A. J. Drexel was the founder and directing head as a clerk at a salary of $\$ 16.60$ a month. Sixteen years later (1882) he was made a partner of the firm. In briefly outlining $\mathbf{M r}$. Stotesbury's numerous activities from the time he had risen to partnership in Drexel \& Co. on through the years, Philadelphia advices (Associated Press) said, in part:
During the 1880 's and 1890's Drexel \& Co. supplied much of the capital which the steel and coal companies needed to meet the growing needs of industry. As new corporations were formed and mergers consummated, Drexel \& Co. provided the financial sinews, and through its affiliate in New York, J. P. Morgan \& Co., participated in railroad bond issues and other major financing throughout the Nation.
At the turn of the century Mr. Stotesbury had become the guiding genius of Drexel \& Co. and the leading financier in Philadelphia; confidential associate of J. Pierpont Morgan and member of his firm.
At the height of his career he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reading Co., holding corporation of the Philadelphia \& Reading RR.; President of the Beaver Coal Corp and the Beaver Coal Co. ; director of
the Lehigh \& Hudson River RR. Co., the Philadelphia Newtown \& New the Lehigh \& Hudson River RR. Co., the Philadelphia Newtown \& New
York RR. Co., the Philadelphia \& Reading Terminal Railway Co., the New York RR. Co., the Philadelphia \& Reading Terminal Railway Co., the New
York \& Long Branch Railway Co., the New York \& Middle Coal Field RR. York \& Long Branch Railway Co., the New York \& Middle Coal Field RR.
\& Coal Co., the Transportation Mutual Insurance Co., the Wyoming Valley Water Supply Co., the Second \& Third Street Passenger Railway Co., and the National Storage Co.
During the years when he exercised a guiding influence on American financial affairs, Mr. Stotesbury rarely issued statements, predicted the course of the stock market, or talked for publication.
Mr. Stotesbury was a generous patron of music and grand opera. He financed the Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Co. for two seasons, and gave substantial backing to the late Oscar Hammerstein in his effort to In his frequent trips to Europe Mr. Stotesbury
In his frequent trips to Europe Mr. Stotesbury acquired many valuable paintings, tapestries and porcelains, and his collection, lent in 1932 to the Pennsylvania Museum of Art for an indefinite period, was said to be one
of the most valuable and complete in of the most valuable and complete in America.
his life, was his stable of horses. his life, was his stable of horses.
Mr. Stotesbury, a Republican,
middle life. He contributed $\$ 25,000$ an active interest in politics during Taft in 1912, and contributed $\$ 25,000$ toward the nomination of President Campaign Fund Committee.
His philanthropies were many and varied. Among his larger benefactions were a gift of $\$ 100,000$ to the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. in to the united fund for hospitals and charities in French soldiers; $\$ 250,000$ $\$ 100,000$ the same year for the relief fund.

Charles R. Gay, Retiring President of the New York Stock Exchange, Honored at Dinner Given by Financial Newspapermen of New York
Charles R. Gay, who retired on May 16 as President of the New York Stock Exchange after three years service, was tendered a dinner on May 18 at the Hotel New Yorker by the financial newspapermen of New York City. The dinner was attended by more than 50 financial writers. Kenneth C. Hogate, publisher of The Wall Street Journal, delivered the Hogate, publisher of The W all Street Journal, delivered the "in appreciation of his wholehearted cooperation with those reporting Wall Street news"

The scroll was inscribed: "To Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange from 1935 to 1938 , in appreciation of his wholehearted cooperation with those reporting Wall Street news, of his courage and resource in guiding the institution through a trying period and his frank policies which ended the years of secrecy enshrouding the Exchange and ushered in the present progressive era."

Mr. Gay spoke briefly expressing his appreciation of the tribute. William McC. Martin, Jr., new Chairman and President pro tem of the Exchange, and Maurice L. Farrell, former Chairman of the Exchange's Committee on Public Relations, also attended the dinner and congratulatory messages were sent by William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and Fred C. Moffatt, President of the New York Curb Exchange.

The address of Mr. Hogate follows, in part
Your friends of the press are gathered here tonight, Mr. Gay, to pay tribute to you for those personal qualities we came to know and to esteem so highly during the three years you were President of the New York Stock
Exchange. It is a spontaneous dinner growing from the admiration that Exchange. It is a spontaneous dinner growing from the admiration that
working newspaper men developed for you as a consequence of their many working newspaper men developed for
But you would be the first to declare that such a gathering has a broader significance. It is an indication of the public interest in the Stock Exchange. The men who cover the Exchange for their newspapers seek to honor you But their recognition is not only to you as Charles R. Gay. It is to the man who, as President of the Stock Exchange, took a higher cognizance of cooperation and of frankness with the press. Better than any one, excepting perhaps only your closest associates and your family, do these newspape men appreciate the sacrifices that you have made during your years of service.

The plan for reorganization of the Stock Excnange for which you fought so successfully is now in effect. Your official work is done and you have returned to your family and to your own affairs which you were forced so to neglect during your years of public service. You have builded well and the opportunity for a still further improved Exchange, one operated even more actively in the public interest, was never more promising. To this development you have made an invaluable contribution.
The fact that Wall Street has continued to function and to render a public
service in the face of almost constant attack is, in itself, the best demonservice in the face of almost constant attack is, in itself, the best demon-
sut times change and today of the fundamental integrity of its service.
Bortunity to contribute to the public But times change and today its opportunity to contribute to the public
welfare is greater than ever.

William McC. Martin, New Chairman of New York Stock Exchange, Declares Return of Prosperity is Dependent on Maintaining Free Flow of Funds to Industry
In addressing the first meeting of the new Board of Governors of the reorganized New York Stock Exchange, William McC. Martin, Chairman of the Board and President pro tem, stated that "the most pressing need today is to start the flow of capital.." Mr. Martin went on to say that "the return of prosperity is dependent not alone on breaking the existing capital dam, but also on the maintenance of a free flow of funds to all industry thereafter," adding that "this cannot be accomplished without an efficient market." His remarks follows:

This, the first meeting of the new Board of Governors of the reorganized New York Stock Exchange, marks the most important forward step yet market. The spirit and purpose of the reorganization has been to provide a simpler, more efficient and more democratic structure, adapted to changing times and conditions. The Exchange begins today to operate under this times and cond
The whole country is vitally concerned in the steps which have been taken to provide the most serviceable market possible for securities. The most pressing need today is to start the flow of capital which turns the wheels of industry. The New York Stock Exchange plays a vital part in this process. capital return of prosperity is dependent not alone on breaking the existing dustry dam, but also on the maintenance of a free flow of funds to allindustry thereafter. This cannot be accomplished without an efficient market Our duty for the attraction of investment funds and for their protection. safe and as efficient a market for do everything in our power to providised. That must be our a markution to the wholehearted cooperative effort by government, finance and business to restore prosperous conditions in
America. I' am sure, gentlemen, we all pledge ourselves to the accomplishAmerica. I am sure, gentlemen, we all pledge ourselves to the accomplish-
ment of this purpose. ment of this purpose.
SEC Appoints F. T. Greene an Assistant Director of Trading and Exchange Division-W. C. Louchheim Also Promoted
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on May 18 the appointment of Francis T. Greene, of Warrenton, Va., as an Assistant Director of the Trading and Exehang Division. He will be in charge of the Division's activities in connection with exchange regulation and supervision. The Commission also announced the appointment of Walter C. Louchheim Jr., of New York, as Assistant to the Director of the Trading and Exchange Division. He will continue to serve as technical advisor to the Division on exchange practices. Regarding the new appointments, the SEC said:

Mr . Greene has been with the Commission since its establishment as a
member of the staff of the General Counsel. Previously, he had been member of the staff of the General Counsel. Previously, he had been
associated with the New York law firm of Haight, Griffin, Deming and
Gardiner. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law school. Class of 1933 . Gardiner. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law school, Class of 1933. Division since October, 1934 as an expert on exchange practices and has had supervision of exchange rules and regulations. Graduated from Harvard College in $1921, \mathrm{Mr}$. Louchheim was a member of the New Ylrk Stock
Exchange from 1922 to 1926 and was a partner in a member firm until 1931.

Member Banks in Group 2 of New York Federal Reserve
District Nominate Three for Class A DirectorBalloting to Continue to May 31
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on May 14 issued a circular to member banks in the Second Federal Reserve District with regard to the election of a director for the term ending Dec. 31, 1938, to succeed Edward K. Mills, deceased, formerly Class A Director. The candidates nominated are: George M. Adrian, President of the Bank of Yorktown, New York City; Peter Igoe, President of the First National Bank of Belleville, N. J., and Otis A. Thompson, President of the Natoinal Bank \& Trust Co. of Norwich, N. Y. Mr. Adrian and Mr. Igoe were nominated by their own banks, while Mr. Thompson was named by 92 member banks in Group 2. The 239 member banks in Group 2, consisting of banks with capital and surplus of $\$ 301,000$ to $\$ 1,999,000$, are allowed to vote in this election. Balloting began on May 16 and will continue until 12 o'clock Balloting began on May 16 and will continue until 12 oclock
noon on May 31 . The banks in Groups 1 and 3 will not vote in this election. Reference to the circular issued April 11 calling for nominations for a Class A Director was made in our April 16 issue, page 2476 .

President Roosevelt Renames George C. Mathews as Member of Securities and Exchange Commission
President Roosevelt on May 17 sent to the Senate the nomination of George C. Mathews, of Wisconsin, to remain a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1943. The following day (May 18) the Senate Banking and Currency Committee approved the nomination.

Annual Congress of National Association of Credit
Men to Be Held in San Francisco, June 5-10
With initial arrangements completed and advance plans actively under way, official announcement was made on May 2 by Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, that the 43rd Annual Credit Congress of the Association will be held at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, June 5-10, inclusive. Wholesale manufacturing and banking executives representing ale, manutiong 20,000 membership are expected to gather the Association's 20,000 membership are expected to gather from every State in the country to a total reaching 2,000 delegates. Coincident with the Annual Credit Congress, which closes the Association's 42 nd year of activity since its founding in Toledo in 1896, Mr. Heimann announced, there will be special industry group meetings, a successful feature for the past seven years. In these credit executives of each individual industry meet in special industry groups for the mutual consideration of particular credit problems in their individual industries. The Credit Congress will be headed by Daniel Bosschart, President of the Eng Skell Co. in Sy Daniel Bosschart, President of the Eng skell Co. in San Francisco, who has accepted the General Chairman-
ship of the Credit Congress. Cooperating with him will be ship of the Credit Congress. Cooperating with him will be
Owen Dibbern, Western Division Manager of the National Owen Dibbern, Western Division Manager of the National
Association of Credit Men, O. H. Walker, Secretary-Manager of the Credit Managers Association of Northern \& Central California, which is the local affiliate of the National Association and J. H. Early, Truscon Steel Co., San Francisco, who is President of the Credit Managers Association of Northern \& Central California.

Fourth Annual Research Conference on Economics rth Annual Research Conference on Economics
and Statistics to Be Held by Cowles Commission at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 5-29
The Fourth Annual Research Conference on Economics and Statistics will be held by the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., from July 5 to July 29 . The purpose of the Conference is to provide research workers an opportunity to present their problems and results before a group qualified to contribute constructive discussion.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
The membership in the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange, Inc., owned by Robert R. Guthrie, was sold May 18 to John C, Gardner, for another, at $\$ 3,000$, off $\$ 700$ from the last previous sale.

Arrangements were completed May 13 for the sale of a Arrangements were completed $\$ 100$ from the last previous sale.
E. C. Gersten, President of the Public National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, announced on May 19 that the directors had appointed Maurice E. O'Donnell, of the Credit Department, Main Office, an Assistant Cashier.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Trust Co., held May 18, Medley G. B. Whelpley was elected a Trustee.

De Coursey Fales, a partner in Cadwalader, Wickersham \& Taft, was this week elected a director of Fulton Trust Co. of New York at a regular meeting of the Board.
Edmund C. Lynch, a partner of Merrill, Lynch \& Co., New York, investment bankers, died on May 12 in London. He was 52 years old. A native of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Lynch was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1907. He first became associated with the Liquid Carbonic Corp. in 1907, and remained with that firm until 1911, when he joined George H. Burr \& Co., New York investment bankers. Mr. Lynch, with Charles E. Merrill, formed Merrill, Lynch \& Co., in 1915, and the firm was among the first to engage in underwriting chain-store securities.

The New York State Banking Department on May 12 approved plans to increase the capital stock of the Freeport Bank, Freeport, N. Y., from $\$ 100,000$, consisting of 2,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 50$ each, to $\$ 210,000$, to be made up of 22,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $\$ 5$ a share and 10,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $\$ 10$ each.

Thomas H. Powers Farr, founder and President of the First National Bank of West Orange, N. J., died at his home in that place on May 15 after a week's illness following a heart attack. Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Farr, who would have been 77 years old on May 19 , was educated in private schools in this country and Switzerland. In recounting his business career, the Newark "News" of May 16 sild: Mr :
Mr. Farr began his business career with Fiske \& Hatch, New York banking house. He assumed a partnership later in the firm of Farr, and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Ecuador. He was President of the construction company which did the work and Vice-President of the road itself. He served on the railroad's Board of Directors until the government took control about 10 years ago. Mr. Farr announced in 1907 he was retiring from all business. He severed his New York connections but was persuaded almost immediately to join in founding the West Orange bank. He guided it as President until his death.

The new Union Bank of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, which represents a reorganization of the old Union Trust Co., opened for business rery auspiciously on May 16 in the former quarters of the trust company at Euclid Avenue and East Ninth Street. On the same day checks totaling $\$ 33,000,000$ to some 90,000 depositors of the former Union Trust Co. were delivered in the mail. We quote further, in part, from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" of May 17:
This represented a $35 \%$ payoff and brought to $80 \%$ the amount paid to those with claims of $\$ 50$ or more. Full payment was made to those with claims of less than $\$ 50$. Those with $20 \%$ still coming were given fiveyear creditors' notes of Union Properties, Inc., the organization which is
turning the slower of the late Union Trust Co.'s assets into cash.
Plans for the opening of the new institution were referred to in our May 14 issue, page 3122.

From the "Michigan Investor" of May 7 it is learned that Alvan Macauley Jr., State Banking Commissioner of Michigan, has given permission to the Equitable Trust Co. of Detroit to release a $20 \%$ final principal dividend approximating $\$ 115,923$ to holders of certificates of beneficial interest issued by Liquidating Trust No. 1. We quote the paper : Upon completion of this release, creditors will have received a total return of $100 \%$ of the original principal of their impounded balances. The Equitable Trust Co. was not licensed to reopen after the banking holiday and was reorganized on Oct. 16, 1933, under Act 32 of the Public Acts of 1933. It is the first reorganized trust company to return to creditors the full amount of their claims impounded at the time of the banking holiday.

The United States National Bank of Portland, Ore, on May 14 moved its trust department from the floor below the main banking room of the United States Bank Building to enlarged and modernized quarters on the second floor, and where all modern facilities for handling a complete trust business are provided. The quarters vacated by the trust department will, after rearrangement and renovation, be occupied by the instalment loan department of the institution.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Dull trading and mixed price movements have been the dominating features of the dealings on the New York Curb Exchange during most of the present week. There have been occasional upward spurts but the gains were not maintained as the trend continued to turn downward. The volume of trading has been extremely light, many market leaders not trading on the tope public utilities have been moderappearing on the tape. Public utilities have been moderately active at times and industriai specialties rest stocks modest advances. Oil shares and mining and metal stocks generally in minor fractions.

Mixed price changes and dull trading featured the transactions on the curb market during the short session on Saturday. Oil shares attracted the most attention but elsewhere in the list the changes were generally in minor fractions on the side of the decline. Public utilities were slightly higher during the first hour but canceled some of the advances as during the session prestialties were quiet and mining the session progressed. Specialties were que and metal stocks moved up and down with very lite net
change. The volume of transfers was very light, the total transactions being approximately 42,000 shares with only 155 issues traded in. There was a moderate amount of profit taking but this had little or no effect on the trend of prices.
Public utilities were the weak spots as the curb market resumed its sessions on Monday, and while the recessions were comparatively light, they extended to practically all parts of the group. Oil shares were inclined to move downward though there were occasional movements against the trend Mining and metal stocks showed moderate gains in the early trading but lost most of them during the final hour in the brisk selling wave that broke over the market. Industrial specialties were generally off on the day. The transfers were approximately 85,000 shares against 110,000 on Friday the last full session. Among the changes on the side of the decline were American Gas \& Electric, 1 point to 28; Babcock $\&$ Wilcox, $15 / 8$ points to 23 ; Cities Service pref., 2 points to $381 / 4$; Humble Oil, $11 / 2$ points to $661 / 2$; Safety Car Heating \& Lighting, 2 points to 75, and Nehi Corp., $11 / 4$ points to $381 / 4$.
Renewed buying in the public utility group featured the curb market dealings on Tuesday. The turnover was again light but there was a stronger tone to the trading that carried a number of the leaders in this group to higher levels. Ina number of the leaders in this group to higher levels. In-
dustrial specialties also registered a modest list of small addustrial specialties also registered a modest list of small ad-
vances and a few of the more active stocks in the oil group vances and a few of the more active stocks in the oil group
showed light gains. Carrier Corp. was quite active and moved up $13 / 4$ points to $271 / 4$ and United Shoe Machinery also went ahead $11 / 4$ points to $673 / 4$ on a small turnover. Among the declines were Consolidated Mining \& Smelting, 1 point to 55 ; Sherwin-Williams, $17 / 8$ points to $877 / 8$; United Gas pref., 1 point to $85 \frac{1}{4}$; Georgia Power pref., $11 / 8$ points to 75; Long Island Lighting pref., $11 / 4$ points to 32 , and Southern Colorado Power pref., 1 point to 41
Industrial specialties led a modest upturn during the closing hour on Wednesday. Transactions were in light volume, the transfers totaling 84,815 shares against 92,775 on Tuesday. Mining and metal stocks also attracted some buying but the gains were narrow and without special significance. Public utilities were quiet and the oil shares were somewhat mixed due to profit taking which appeared in this group. United Shoe Machinery was in fair demand and climbed up $21 / 4$ points to 70 . Mead Johnson followed with a gain of 2 points to 102; United Gas pref. moved ahead $13 / 4$ points to 87 , and Singer Manufacturing Co., 1 point to 235
Lower prices and a generally easier tone prevailed on the curb market during the greater part of the trading on Thursday. There was some selective buying for a brief period around the noon hour, but in many instances the advances were canceled before the close. Except for Newmont Mining which dipped 3 points to 56 , mining and metal stocks were quiet or slightly lower. American Gas \& Electric was down 1 point to 27 , and Humble Oil was off $11 / 4$ points at 64 . The transfers were slightly higher, the total sales moving up to 90,655 shares against 84,815 on the preceding day. There were 242 issues traded, of which 53 closed on the side of the advance; 107 on the downside and 82 were unchanged.

Price movements were somewhat erratic during the early dealings on Friday, but the market settled down toward the end of the session, and while there was a moderate strengthening of prices for a brief period, the closing quotations were lower. Scattered through the list were stocks that worked against the trend but these were usually among the slow movers. Mining and metal shares were off and public utilities and oil issues showed fractional changes on the side of the declines. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were again lower, American Cyanamid B closing last night at $175 / 8$ against $181 / 4$ on Friday a week ago; American Gas \& Electric at $271 / 2$ against 29; Consolidated Gas of Baltimore at 66 against 67; Electric Bond \& Share at $77 / 8$ against $81 / 2$; Gulf Oil Corp. at 35 against $35 \frac{5}{8}$; Humble Oil (new) at $633 / 8$ 671/4; Niagara Hudson Power at $71 / 4$ against $73 / 4$, and Sherwin Williams Co. at $851 / 2$ against 88.
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange


## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:

The extensive facilities of our Foreign Department are available to manufacturers and merchants engaged in foreign trade.

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

55 OFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
European Representative Office: 1, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3
Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE
BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
MAY 14, 1938, TO MAY 20, 1938, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New Yotk Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 14 | May 16 | May 17 | May 18 | May 19 | May 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium, belga | . 168372 | 168246 | . 168319 | . 168253 | . 168266 | 168308 |
| Bulgaria, lev. | .012450* | .012525* | .012500* | .012500* | . $012525 *$ | . $012525 *$ |
| Czechoslov'ia, koru | . 034812 | . 034818 | . 034812 | . 034812 | . 034812 | . 034812 |
| Denmark, krone-- | . 221788472 | - 2221809 | ${ }_{4.965416}^{221678}$ | ${ }_{4} .221853$ | . 221646 | . 221737 |
| Engl'd, pound ster | . 968472 | 4.964444 | 4.965416 | 4.970208 | 4.964930 | 4.967430 |
| Finland, markk | . 021966 | . 021925 | . 021930 | . 021931 | . 021920 | . 021912 |
| France, franc | . 027963 | . 027944 | . 027943 | . 027973 | . 027952 | . 027970 |
| Germany, reichsm | . 401722 | . 401511 | . 401518 | . 401681 | . 401575 | . 401612 |
| Greece, drachm | .009108* | .009096* | .009098* | . $009105 *$ | .009103* | . $009105^{*}$ |
| Hungary. Dent | .197500* | 197775* | 197750* | 197750* | .197775* | .197775* |
| Itely, lira | . 052600 | 052603 | . 052607 | . 052603 | . 052607 | . 052603 |
| Netherlands, guld | . 553211 | . 553072 | . 553233 | . 553611 | . 552988 | . 553438 |
| Norway, krone | . 249643 | . 249432 | . 249475 | . 294690 | . 249421 | . 249584 |
| Poland, zloty | . 188450 | . 188433 | . 188466 | . 188300 | . 188433 | . 188333 |
| Portugal, escu | . 045075 | . 044862 | . 044820 | . 044904 | . 045170 | . 044887 |
| Rumania, leu | .007375* | .007342* | .c07342* | .007328* | .007342* | .007342* |
| Spain, peset | .059000* | .052000* | .059000* | .059000* | .059000* | .059000* |
| Sweden, kron | . 256084 | . 2558875 | . $2555^{\prime} 50$ | . 256190 | . 255959 | . 256068 |
| Switzerland, fra | . 228000 | . 227963 | . 227 994 | . 228444 | . 228400 | . 228561 |
| Yugoslavia, dina Asia- | .023183* | .0* 250* | .023250* | .023250* | . 023250 | . 023275 * |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo (yuan) d | 239186* | 225*16* | .223333* | .222916* | .227916* | .227916* |
| Hankow (yuan) | . 2391 | 225416* | .223333* | .222916* | .227916* | .227916* |
| Shanghai (yuan) dol | 23? | 224062* | .222812* | .222812* | .227812* | .227812* |
| Tlentsin (yuan) dol | $23 \quad 3 *$ | 223437* | .221875* | .222187* | .227187* | .227187* |
| Hongkong, dollar | .30.3.34 | . 307625 | . 307312 | . 307981 | . 308062 | . 308093 |
| British India, | .3707'88 | . 370592 | . 370942 | . 371040 | . 370216 | . 370325 |
| Japan, yen | . $28094 \times 2$ | . 289310 | . 289358 | . 289410 | . 289229 | . 289329 |
| Stralts Settlem'ts, dol Australasia- | 575250 | 57443 | . | . 57 | . 574687 | . 574687 |
| Australia, pound...- 3 | . 959250 | 3.955625 | 3.956125 | 3.960125 | 3.955375 | 3.960125 |
| New Zealand, | 3.990250 | 985833 | 3.98775 | 3.99162 | 3.986 | .989375 |
| South Africa, pound. North America- | 50 | 916562 | 1760 | 4.921770 | 4.916375 | 4.918437 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada, dollar......- | . 992128 | . 991875 | . 991584 | . 991250 | . 990292 | . 991835 |
|  | . 999000 | . 9993333 | . 999333 | . 999333 | . 999333 | . 999333 |
| Mexico, peso | .225625* | .224480* | .226083* | .225416* | .225500* | .226041* |
| Newfoundl'd, dollarSouth America- | . 989765 | . 989531 | . 989062 | . 988828 | . 988046 | . 989414 |
| Argentina, peso...-- | .331400* | .331120* | .331040* | .331445* | .331020* | .331150* |
| Brazil, millreis <br> Chile, meso-offictal | .058340* | .358540* | .358540* | .058540* | .058540* | .058600* |
| Chile, peso-official- | .051680* | 051680* | .051680* | .051680* | 051680 | .051680* |
|  | .040000* | 040000* | .040000* | .040000* | . 040000 | :040000* |
| Colombla, peso...-- | .554000* | .554775* | . 5534800 | . 5 533 | .5533 | . 52 |
| Uruguay. Deso. | .653810* | .653310* | . 653370 | . 65401 | 65316 | . 6 |

* Nominal rate.


## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will again show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, May 21) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $17.1 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 4,877,417,004$, against $\$ 5,882,96,357$ for the same week in 1937 . At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $19.6 \%$. Our comparati e summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-+Returns by Telegraph Ween Endino May 21 | 1938 | 1937 | Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Y | \$2,165,196,921 | \$2,693,254,815 | -19.6 |
| Philadelphia | 23,675,876 <br>  <br> $269.000,000$ | $266,788,961$ 303000000 |  |
| Boston | 155,194,632 | 203,869,000 | -23.8 |
| Kansas C | 75,356,188 | $90,575,963$ | -16.8 |
| ${ }_{\text {St }}^{\text {St. Louis }}$ | $70,200,000$ | $88,800.000$ | -20.9 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pittsburg }}$ | $117,510,000$ $81,982,069$ | $125,025,000$ $119,734,128$ | - |
| Detroit. | 63,124,738 | 98,419,974 | 35.9 |
| Clevela | 93,315,025 |  |  |
| Baltimore. | 51,845,076 | 58,401,815 | 1.2 |
| Eleven cities, iv Other cities, five | $\$ 3,375,400,525$ $689.113,645$ | \$4,132,726,379 | $\begin{aligned} & -18.3 \\ & \mathbf{- 1}_{13.5} \end{aligned}$ |
| Totalall cities All cities, one day | \$4,064,514,170 | $\$ 4,929,003,994$ <br> $953,958,363$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{-1}_{14.8}^{17.5} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total all citles for week | \$4,877,417,004 | \$5,882,962,357 | -17 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.
In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended May 14. For that week there was a decrease of $11.1 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,419,729,173$, against $\$ 6,097,809,035$ in the same week in

1937．Outside of this city there was a decrease of $17.6 \%$ ， the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $6.4 \%$ ．We group the cities according to the Federal Re－ serve districts in which they are located，and from this ing appears that in the New York Reserve District（incluaing this city）the totals record a falling off of $6.4 \%$ ，in the
Boston Reserve District of $15.4 \%$ ，and in the Philadelphia Boston Reserve District of $15.4 \%$ ，and in the Philadelphia
Reserve District of $8.5 \%$ ．In the Cleveland Reserve Dis－ trict the totals register a drop of $27.8 \%$ ，in the Richmond Reserve District of $14.5 \%$ ，and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $15.5 \%$ ．In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are smaller by $21.9 \%$ ，in the St．Louils Reserve Dis－ trict by $21.3 \%$ ，and in the Minneapolis Reserve District trict 12 ．The Kansas City Reserve District shows a loss of $17.1 \%$ ，the Dallas Reserve District of $13.5 \%$ ，and the San Francisco Reserve District of $14.5 \%$ ．

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts：

| Week End．May 14， 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists． | 234，030，577 | 276，500，013 | ${ }_{-15.4}$ | 251，227，027 | 242，034，962 |
| ${ }_{2 \text { 2nd }}$ 1st New York－13 | 3，272，028，350 | 3，497，130，962 | －6．4 | 3，623，163，916 | 3，335，628，310 |
| 3 rd Philadelphial0 | －369，336，143 | 403，532，112 | 8.5 | 356，752，501 | $363,654,830$ <br>  <br> 238 <br> 158585 |
| 4 th Cleveland．－ 5 | 247，958，244 | 343，203，916 | $-27.8$ | ${ }_{12}^{276,189,861}$ | $238,358,654$ $116,148,431$ |
| 5 th Richmond－6 | 120，543，440 | $141,007,282$ <br> 16358 | $-14.5$ | $120,735,916$ $138,201,899$ | 122，468，048 |
| 6th Atlanta ${ }^{\text {7th }}$ Chicago 10 | 138，270，522 | $163,584,447$ $540,621,952$ | ${ }_{-21.9}$ | 460，279，759 | 421，172，613 |
| 8th St．Louis．－－ 4 | 118，781，186 | 150，881，207 | －21．3 | 138，653，659 | 123，401，354 |
| 9th Minneapolis 7 | 92，332，386 | 105，100，411 | －12．1 | 95，641，229 | 91，949，452 |
| 10th KansasClity 10 | 115，296，781 | 139，096，165 | －17．1 | 128，730，539 | $135,600,589$ 47146,980 |
| 11th Dallas．．．－． 6 | 59，934，673 | $68,705,698$ $268,444,870$ | -13.5 -14.5 | 58，160，848 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12th San Fran_. } 11 \\ & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Outside N Y. City citles } \end{aligned}$ | 429 | 268，444，870 | －14．5 | 231，839，744 |  |
|  |  | 6，097，809，035 | －11．1 | 5，879，576，898 | 5，453，744，693 |
|  | 2，287，446，854 | ＋2，730，837，536 | －17．0 | 2，360，817，586 | 2，234，039，406 |
| Canada．．．．．．．．． 32 citles | 333，722，754 | 336，286，447 | －0，8 | 348，134，879 | 328，591，322 |
| We now add our detailed＂stik $\%$ ement showing las figures for each city separately or the four years： |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| eartngs at－ | Week End M May 14 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1937 |  | 1936 |  |
|  | 1938 | $8$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 585,402 \\ { }_{2} 5156,356 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{1935}{8}$ |
| First Federal | Reserve Dist\|r | $\begin{array}{r} 726,833 \\ 237,400,260 \\ 20,258 \end{array}$ |  |  | \＄ |
| Portand |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -32.7 \\ & -20.2 \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 577,584 \\ 1,771,276 \end{array}$ |
| Mass．－Boston |  |  | －15．2 | $\begin{array}{r} 585,402 \\ 2,156,356 \\ 215,598,839 \end{array}$ |  |
| Fall River． | $\begin{aligned} & 628,959 \\ & 418,412 \\ & 500,050 \end{aligned}$ | ＋439，432 <br>  <br> 684 <br> 8.859 | $\begin{gathered} -8.8 \\ -5.6 \\ \hline 1.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215,598,839 \\ & 567,053 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Lowell－－1－1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| w Bedford | $\begin{aligned} & 599,059 \\ & 0907 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -5.6 \\ -12.5 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Springtield Worcester | 1，803，883 |  | $\square_{-23.6}^{12.9}$ |  |  |
| onn．- Hart | （$10,438,650$ <br> $3,821,253$ |  | -8.2 <br> -95.5 <br> -2.2 | ｜$11,953,802$ <br> $3,890,949$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,515,833 \\ 3,414,990 \\ 10,450,500 \\ 564,158 \end{array}$ |
| Haven |  |  |  |  |  |
| R．I．－Providence N．H．－Manches＇r | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} 9,076 \\ 406,020 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $12,162,000$ 495,708 | $\square_{18.1}^{25.2}$ | ＋10，035，100 |  |
| （Total 12 cities） | 234，030，577 | 276，500，013 | －15．4 | 251，227，027 | 242，034，982 |
| Second | al Reserve D ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | York－ | 7，061，539 |  |
| B．－Alba | 19，843，03 | 1，113，353 | ＋0．5 | 1，135，080 |  |
| Butralo | $\begin{array}{r}1,118,973 \\ 33,10000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 31，300，000 |  |
|  | r $\begin{array}{r}549,054 \\ 3,155 \\ \hline 5852730 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{-17.6}^{17}$ | $\begin{array}{r}837,144 \\ 589,217 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73,956554,607 |
| Jamestown．－－－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roche | ${ }_{7,221,096}^{3,152,582,39}{ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 3,366,97,499 \\ 8,490,460 \end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow[-15.0]{6.4}$ | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{r} 3,518,759,312 \\ 7,300,804 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $3,221,705,287$ |
|  | ｜ | 4.202 .778 <br> 3,309 <br> 3 | -4.5+3.3 |  | 4，047，893 |
| Westch |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，694，590 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline 0 & 4,501,711 \\ 11 & 106,330 \\ 10,730,867 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.9 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.3 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | $3,709,257$ 400000 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 , 8 1 6 , 0 1 3} \\ \mathbf{1 7 . 6 0 2 , 4 0 4} \\ 38.559,250 \end{array}$ |
| J．－M | 19，664，141 |  |  | 19，272，799 |  |
| Northern | ${ }_{25,640,824}^{19}$ |  | －22．4 | 25，92 |  |
| tal 13 | ．028，350 | 3，497，130，962 | －6．4 |  | 35，628，310 |
| Third Federal |  | Philad | elphia |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\square^{-20.0}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lancast | － $\begin{array}{r}1,140,825 \\ 357 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,303,913$389,000000 | －12．5 |  | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 986，994 } \\ 341,000,000\end{array}$ |
| Hadelp |  |  |  |  |  |
| ading |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,49,784 \\ & 2,519,747 \\ & 1,323,718 \end{aligned}$ | －${ }_{-61.8}^{\text {－}}$ | $1,422,767$ $2,274 \times 17$ | －${ }_{2,472,212}^{1,430,74}$ |
| W |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,010.384 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,565,858 \\ 2,64,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 957.5475 \\ & { }_{4}^{1,485,2535} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | （ 8 834，309 | $2,323,718$ $1,101,143$ 2 <br> 4，199000 | －37．0 |  |  |
|  |  | 403，532，112 | －8．5 |  | 353，654，830 |
| Total（10 ci |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fourth | $\begin{array}{r} \text { a1 Reserve D } \\ \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{5 3 , 4 9 8 , 7 8 4} \\ 79,839,424 \\ 10,02,700 \\ 1,386,068 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ 103,204,268 \end{array}$ |  |  | $x$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{x}}$ |
| Cincina |  |  | ${ }_{-19.2}$ |  |  |
| Cleveland |  |  | － | 85.31 | 71，073，954 |
| umbu |  |  | －${ }^{28}$ | 11，35 | $10,584,100$ $1,255,541$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1, | ${ }_{1}^{1,255,541}$ |
| Youngsto |  |  |  | 122， | 101，058，077 |
| Total（5 cit | 247，958，244 | 343，203，916 | －27．8 | 276，184，861 | 238，358，654 |
|  | Reserve Dist <br> 306，497 <br> and | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} \text { rict-Richm } \\ \hline 221,379 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{248}^{18}$ | 176.895 |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ond }}{-27.3}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,171,000 \\ 32,728,960 \\ 1,042,198 \end{array}$ |  | －13．6 | － |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,825,000 \\ 37895,297 \\ 1316,67 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}31,676,043 \\ 1,139,335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| S．C．- Charie | $1,242,198$ <br> $62,191+41$ <br> $22,103,373$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -13.2 \\ & -17.9 \end{aligned}$ | － $\begin{aligned} & 60,399,676 \\ & 24,128,040\end{aligned}$ |  |
| C．－－－Wastimore ${ }^{\text {a }}$－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $71,626,936$ $26,921,993$ |  |  |  |
| al（6 | 120，543 | 141，007，282 | －14．5 | ， | 16，148，431 |
| Sixth | Reserve 1 | rict－Atlant ${ }_{3,890,697}{ }^{\text {a－}}{ }_{-2.9}$ |  | $3,332,464$$16,459,788$ | 2，941，464 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17，674 | $\begin{gathered} 19,131,119 \\ 58,100,000 \\ 1,362,168 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{-16.5}$ |  |  |
| Augusta |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{932,569}$ |
| Macon | $\begin{array}{r} 935,776 \\ 1589,389 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,121,062 \\ 16,393 \\ \hline 2000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －22．5 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,177,734 \\ 835,006 \end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Jack }}$ | 15，315，000 |  |  | －${ }_{\text {17，601．609 }}$ |  |
| －Birm | 近 $\begin{array}{r}17,447,42 \\ 1,47,556 \\ 1\end{array}$ | （ ${ }^{23} \begin{array}{r}23,023,624 \\ 2,063 \\ 1 \\ 1\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}17,601.609 \\ 1,458723 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| 硣 |  |  | －28．4 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 143,693 \\ 32,129,155 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 127. |  |
| La．－NewOrleans |  |  | －16 | ，751，1 | 25，408，529 |
| Total（10 cities） |  | 163，584，447 | －15．5 | 138，201，8 | 122，468 |


| Cleartngs at－ | Week Ended May 14 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 |
|  |  | rict -Ch | cago－ | \＄ <br> 297，487 | \＄ |
|  |  | 364，429 |  |  | $471,756$ |
| Mich．－Ann Arbor Detroit | $\begin{array}{r} 387,145 \\ 76,447,529 \end{array}$ |  | $+6.2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 297,487 \\ 104,378,485 \end{array}$ |  |
| Lansing．．．．．．． | 2，409，601 | $\left.\begin{array}{rr} 3,276,535 \\ 1,421,777 \end{array} \right\rvert\,-$ | $\square_{26.3}^{26.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,80,040 \\ & 1,302,220 \end{aligned}$ | 1，294，842 |
|  | 1，048，502 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,421,777 \\ & 1,289,398 \end{aligned}$ | －26．1 |  | $1,125,277$ |
| Indlanapolis．－ | 19，518，000 |  | －1．6 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,807,000 \\ 1,614,089 \end{array}$ | 15，640，000 <br> 1，311，354 <br> 4，776，234 |
| South Bend | 4，611，070 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,633,150 \\ 22,024,365 \end{array}$ | －19． |  |  |
| Wis．－Mlilwaukee |  |  | －13．0 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,402,009 \\ 18,518,502 \\ 955,588 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,572,057 \\ 945,951 \\ 7,356,697 \end{array}$ |
| Ia．－Ced．Rapids |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,132,684 \\ & 8,351,366 \\ & 3,218,371 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-6.6}^{+0.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 955,588 \\ 8,497,782 \end{array}$ |  |
| Sioux City－．．－ |  |  | ＋ 6.9 | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3，349，762 } \\ \text { 543，35 }\end{array}$ |  |
| III．－Chloomington | 276，150，876 |  |  |  | ${ }_{261,892,535}^{585,284}$ |
| Decatur－ | 27，1905，734 | ${ }^{4,421,557}{ }^{1,575}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,631,748}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,336,032 \\ 9,38,665 \\ 933,681 \end{array}$ |
| Peoria－ |  |  | － 16.8 |  |  |
| Rocktord | $\begin{aligned} & 1,159,765 \\ & 1,307,429 \end{aligned}$ |  | －41．3 | 1， $1,327,485$ |  |
| Total（18 cities） | 422，207，743 | 540，621，952 | －21．9 | 460，279，759 | 421，172，613 |
| Eighth Federa 1 | 1 Reserve Dis | trict－St．Lo ul | uis－ | ${ }^{90,400,000}$ | $81,700,000$$27,206,664$ |
| Mo．－St．Louis－． |  | ${ }^{93,600,000}$ |  |  |  |
| Ky．－－${ }_{\text {Toussilie－}}$ | 29，703，906 | 38，436，061 | $\begin{aligned} & -22.7 \\ & -15.7 \end{aligned}$ | 17，059，332 | 14，064，690 |
| III．－Jacksonville | $\stackrel{\mathrm{x}}{526,000}$ | $\begin{gathered} x \\ 632,000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{-16.8}^{\text {x }}$ | ${ }_{541,000}$ | 430，000 |
| Total（4 cities）． | 118，781，186 | 150，881，207 | $-21.3$ | 138，653，659 | 123，401，354 |
| inth Federal | Reserve Dis | trict－Minn | eapolis $-24.3$ | ${ }^{2,487,408}$ | $2,228,082$$61,357,370$ |
| Minn，－Duluth | ${ }^{2,332,729}$ | $69,017,781$$25,32,241$ | － 11.0 |  |  |
| St．Paul | －61：43，396，490 <br> 2 |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{63,682,841}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,868,538 \\ 1,812 \end{array}$ |
| D．－Farg | 2， 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,058,808 \\ 716,586 \\ 687,453 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{-9.8}^{-48.1}$ | ${ }^{2,045,7235}$ |  |
| －Aberdeen－ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 633,990 \\ 509.869 \end{array}$ |
| Mont．－Billings | －738，762 | 2，227，263 | +20.2 <br> +2 | 2，458，105 |  |
| Total（7 cities）． | 92，332，386 | $105,100,411$ | －12 | 95，641，229 | 91，949，452 |
| Tenth Federal | erve $\mathbf{D}$ | trict - Kans | as City | 105，317 | ${ }_{97}^{90,027}$ |
| Neb．－Fremont． |  | 近 $\begin{array}{r}136,883 \\ 2.822,815 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －－ <br> -5 <br> 5 |  |  |
| Lincoln． |  |  |  | 2，967，767 | 2， 2.274 .5889 |
| Omaha | $28,100,961$ <br> 2,214560 <br> 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 31,879,087 \\ 1,872.902 \end{array}$ | －11．9 | 33，237，616 | $32,411,638$ 2,147938 |
| an．－Topeka |  |  | － 0.2-2.5 | $2,486,363$ <br> $83,154,776$ | － |
| Mo．－Kan． |  |  |  |  |  |
| st．Joseph | 2，380，198 | $2,878,741$ <br> 7451,281 <br> 721.427 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} -17.3 \\ -9.1 \\ -19.9 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,820,527 \\ 740,098 \\ 732,465 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad, \quad 57,670 \\ & 529,803 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Colo-Col. Sprgs } \\ \text { Pueblo....... } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 685,954 \\ & 577,710 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total（10 cities） | 115，296，781 | 139，096，165 | $-171$ | 128，730，539 | 135，600，589 |
| venth | al Reserve | District－Da | ${ }_{-2}$ las－ | 1，296，659 | ${ }^{933,480}$ |
| exas－Austin． |  | $\begin{array}{r} 49,973,448 \\ 4,483,382 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Dt．Was }}$ Warth |  |  | -10.4 -19.7 | ＋ 6 | $5,283,21$$2,432,000$ |
| Galveston |  | ［ $\begin{array}{r}8,479 \\ \hline 940,683 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －31．5 | 3，${ }^{3} \mathbf{7 1 5 1 , 0 0 0}$ |  |
| Wichita Fa |  |  |  |  | 2，072，580 |
| －－shrevepo | 3，082，893 | 4，280，699 | －28．0 | 3，159，778 |  |
| Total（6 cities）． | 59，434，073 | 05，6 | －13．5 | ，160，84 | 7，146，980 |
| elft |  |  | Franc id | ${ }_{33,58}$ |  |
| ash．－Seattie－－ | ｜$31,626,771$ <br> 7762,000 | $41,651,024$ $8,777,000$ | － 11.4 | 9，026，000 | ，194，000 |
| Spokane | ${ }^{7} 173686787$ | －1，110，662 | －15．7 | 844,920 | ${ }_{5102}^{592}$ |
| Ore－－Portiand－ | 27，262，520 | 34，109，082 | -20.1 <br> -2.8 | $24,435,130$ 14.508 .747 | ${ }^{27,41044,291}$ |
| Utah－S．S．L．City | ${ }^{y} \begin{array}{r}12,35,863 \\ 4.458,110\end{array}$ | 16，595，024 |  | 4，061，214 | 3，595，266 |
| Pasadena | －${ }^{4,904,971}$ | 4，385，998 | －11．0 | 3，714，218 | ${ }^{2,793,176}$ |
| San Francisco | 135，230，000 | 150，749，000 | －13．3 | 136，026，000 | $135,171,045$ $1,886,459$ |
| San Jose－－ |  |  |  | 2， | 1，225，828 |
| Santa Barbara－ | ｜ | 2，180，416 | －7．6 | 2，090，589 | 1，587，105 |
| Total（11 cities） | 9，50 | 268，444，870 | －14．5 | 231，839，74 | 28，1 |
| Grand total（112 | 2 | 6，097，809，035 | －11．1 | 5，879，576，89 | 5，455，744，6 |
| Outside New York | k | 2，730，837，536 | ， | 2，360，817，586 | 2，234，039，4 |
|  |  | Week | Ended $n$ |  |  |
|  | 38 | 1937 | Inc.or | 193 | 1935 |
| Canada | $\xrightarrow[90,700,028]{ }$ | 8 104，586，624 | －13．3 | 117，066，883 | $\xrightarrow{130,837,813}$ |
| Montre | 91，132，751 | $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ 90，355，203 | ${ }^{+}+0.9$ | 83，290，313 | － $88,887.972$ |
| Winnip | － $\begin{array}{r}30,298,156 \\ 14 \\ 14\end{array}$ |  | 4 ${ }^{4}-15.6$ | －16，135，948 | － $14,856,083$ |
| ancouv | ${ }_{6}^{14,127,55,221}$ | 1 47，995，499 | ＋29．5 | 27，021，784 | 20，440，075 |
| Ottawa | －${ }_{5}^{62,139,822}$ | 5，242，265 | $5-2.0$ | 4，150，251 | 3，849，797 |
| ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ Quebec | 2，380，837 | $7 \quad 2,032,403$ | ＋17．1 | 2，078，134 | ， 2 2，35，422 |
| Hamilton | $4,550,495$ | $5 \quad 4,685,949$ | 9 ${ }^{-2.9}$ | 4，103．294 | $3,884,615$ 4859429 |
| Calgary | 4，762，816 |  | 3 $\begin{array}{r}\text {－} \\ +11.8 \\ +1.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ｜i，680，614 | － |
|  | $1,806,360$ 1,60 | （ ${ }^{1,822,253}$ | $3{ }^{\text {＋}}$＋8．4 | $1,565,034$ | 1，480，739 |
| London | ${ }_{2}^{2,246,525}$ |  | ${ }^{8}{ }_{+145}^{+0.3}$ | ｜ | $2,657,751$ $3,582,471$ |
| Edmonto | ${ }_{4}^{3}, 9081,398$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,412,127 \\ 3,681,506 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 ${ }^{+14.5}$ | 4，449，342 | 3，286，569 |
| Regina－ | ${ }^{4}, 2104,766$ | 6 ${ }^{207,407}$ | $7+46.9$ | 263，416 | ${ }^{271,566}$ |
| Brandon |  | 293，638 | $8+30.1$ | ${ }_{449} 4736$ | 382，664 |
| Saskatoon | 1，413，765 | 5 1，242，189 | ＋13．8 | 1，327，740 | ${ }^{1}, 4969538$ |
| Moose Ja | 631，504 | 531，368 | ＋18．8 | 887 | 797，107 |
| Brantior | 1，028，076 | $7 \quad 97478$ | $7{ }_{+26.1}^{+5.5}$ | 873，208 | 629，180 |
| Fort William | ${ }_{660} 729,357$ | $4{ }^{605}, 370$ | ＋+9.0 | 585．775 | 544，879 |
| New westminster | －199，661 | 1 181，356 | ＋10．1 | 228,917 | 204，197 |
| Peterboroug | ${ }_{5}^{553,178}$ | $18 \quad 52{ }^{52,376}$ | ${ }_{9}^{6}+{ }^{+5.9}$ | － 5925,951 | 648,677 629,126 |
| erbr | 731，811 | 714，919 | 9 ${ }^{+2.4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{6088} 81311$ | 1，269，441 |
| Kitchen | 1，298，185 | － 1,1248 | ＋15． | 2，657，803 | 465，682 |
| Windso | 2，876，143 | －$\quad 2,494840$ | ${ }^{+11}$ |  | 350，332 |
| Prince Al | ${ }^{3291199}$ | 9 <br> 710,485 | ＋${ }^{+0.2}$ | 712，373 | 614，176 |
| Moncton | 711892 | 436，4 | ＋24．8 | 507，764 | ${ }^{484,296}$ |
| ingston | －544，762 | 494，145 | ＋6 | 429，318 | 457，311 |
| artham | － 497,855 | 5 －406，123 | ＋22．6 | 475，57 | 440 |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { dia } \\ \text { dur } \end{aligned}$ | 1，261，967 | $7 \quad 877,783$ | ＋43．8 | 952，482 | 812，801 |
| Total（32 citles） | s）$333,722,754$ | 4 336，286，447 | －0．8 | 348，134，879 | 328，591，322 |

[^0]
## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following foom the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of May 4, 1938 :

## GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 326$, 407,160 on April 27 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
In the open market gold continued to be in good demand from the Conthent and at the dally fixing during the week about $£ 2,260,000$ changed at prices which included a small premium over dollar exchange parity Quotations:


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from mid-day on April 25 to mid-day on the $2 d$ inst British West Africarts British West Africa_....--
British East Africa.....-
British India_-......... Australia--1.-.-.-. Soviet Union of America. Netherlands France Switzerland Venezuela-

| 1292,724 |
| ---: |
| 15,321 |
| 161,637 |
| 84,841 |
| 87,500 |
| $1,135,364$ |
| 125,480 |
| $3,028,536$ |
| 10,285 |

The SS. Stratheden which sailed from Bombay on April 30 | $189,023,839$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |


$£ 22,300$
27,900
83,474
147,980
506,236
949 to the value of about $£ 125,600$.

## SILVER

It was announced in Washington on April 28 that President Roosevelt had revoked his proclamation of 1934 requiring silver not in the form of coin or needed for industrial or artistic uses to be handed over to the Treasury. It was stated by United States Treasury officials that the regulations Toen revoked to simplify the handing of newly mined silver
Following the news operators became rather bearish, although, as far as the announcement itself is concerned, there appears little to warrant this altude, unless it silver purchase policy.
Support was poor and in the face of speculative offerings prices had declined to $189-16 \mathrm{~d}$. for cash and $183 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. for two months by April 30. The Indian Bazaars showed more interest at the lower rates and prices outlook at the moment appears rather uncertain hesitant and the market
utlook at the moment appears rather uncertain.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver,

$x$ Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom
Quotations during the week:
IN LONDON

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period rom April 28 to May 4 was $\$ 5.00$ and the lowest $\$ 4.98 \frac{1}{2}$.
Statistics for the month of April, 1938:


## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week: $\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \text { Sat. } & \text { Mon., } & \text { Tues., } & \text { Wed., } & \text { Thurs., } & \text { Fri., } \\ \text { May } 14 & \text { May } 16 & \text { May i7 } & \text { May i8 } & \text { May } 19 & \text { Mav } 20\end{array}$
 British $31 / 2 \%$ - Holiday $274 / 2$
 The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Bar N.Y.(for'n) } & \text { Closed } & 42 \frac{3}{4} & 423 / 4 & 423 / 4 & 423 / 4 & 423 / 4 \\ \text { U. S. Treasury } & \text { (newly mined) } & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 \\ \text { (nyyyyy}\end{array}$

## CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES

The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat (all of which are secured by legal tender deposits) at the beginning of April and May, and the amount of the decrease in notes afloat during the month of April, for the current year and last year:

##  <br> Amount of bank notes afloat May 1............ *\$226,494,440 *\$284,239,865

* Includes proceeds for called bonds redeemed by Secretary of the Treasury. secured by lawful money, against $\$ 2.279,182$ on May 1, 1937.


## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat. } 14 \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon., } \\ & \text { May } 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tues., } \\ & \text { May } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wed., } \\ \text { May. } 18 \end{gathered}$ | Thurs., May 19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fri.. } \\ \text { May } 20 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs. | 39/6 | 39/6 | 39/3 | 40/- | $39 / 3$ |
| Rrition Amer 'Tobacco | 104/- | 101/6 | 101/6 | 102/- | 103/- |
| Cable \& W ordinary... | ¢56 | £55 | £551/2 | £541/2 | £541/4 |
| Canadian Marconi...- | 4/- | 4/- | 4/- | 4/- | 4/- |
| Central Min \& Invest. |  | ¢201/8 | £203/4 |  |  |
| Cons Goldflelds of S A. | $68 / 9$ | 68/9 | 68/9 | 69/41/2 | 69/41/2 |
| Courtaulds S \& Co. | $38 / 6$ | 38/- | 38/- | 37/9 | 37/6 |
| De Reers | $\pm 81 / 8$ | ¢8 | £7\% | ¢73/4 | ¢73/4 |
| Distillers Co | $93 / 6$ | $93 / 6$ | $94 / 6$ | $96 /-$ | 95/6 |
| Flectric \& Musical Ind. | 11/- | $10 / 9$ | 10/6 | 10/9 | 10/6 |
| Ford Ltd | 186 | 18/- | 18/- | 18/- | 18/- |
| Gaumont Plctures ord Hollday | 4/6 | 4/- | 4/- | 4/- | 4/- |
| A....... | $1 / 6$ | 1/6 | 1/6 | $1 / 6$ | $1 / 6$ |
| Hudsons Bay Co...- | 19/6 | 19/6 | 19/6 | 19/9 | 19/6 |
| Imp Tob of $\mathrm{C}_{\text {R \& }}$ | $135-$ | 132/- | 133/- | 133/- | 134/6 |
| London Midland Ry .. | 18181/2 | £18 | £181/8 | £181/2 | ¢181/4 |
| Metal Box... | 68/- | 68/6 | 68/6 | $68 / 6$ | $68 / 6$ |
| Rand Mines | £81/2 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 8^{16}$ | £81/2 | £81/2 | £81/2 |
| Rlo Tinto. | ¢141/8 | £131/2 | £13 | £131/2 | ¢13 |
| Roan Antelope Cop M. | 16/- | 15/9 | 15/6 | 15/9 | 15/6 |
| Rolls Royce. | $91 / 101 / 2$ | 90/- | $91 / 3$ | $91 / 3$ | $91 / 101 / 2$ |
| Royal Dutch Co. | $\pm 36$ | £36 | £36 | £361/4 | £351/2/2 |
| Shell Transpor | £41/8 | ¢41/8 | £41/8 | £44 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \% |  |
| Unilever Ltd. | 37 - | $37 /-$ | 37- | 37/6 | $37 / 6$ |
| United Molass | $23 /-$ | $22 / 9$ | 22/6 | 23/- |  |
| Vickers | 21/11/2 | 21/3 | 21/11/2 | $21 / 6$ | $21 / 41 / 2$ |
| Areas ............... | £81/8 | ${ }^{1} 8$ | £81/8 | £81/8 | £81/8 |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-"The most delectable assortment of sense and nonsense ever assembled to tempt the jaded palates of the red-ink brigade" is promised by the detailed program sent to members of the Bond Club of New York today regarding the club's eighteenth annual Field Day, to be held Friday, June
10th, at Sleepy Hollow Country Club 10th, at Sleepy Hollow Country Club
Featuring the day's events will be a swimming show consisting of "a few of the better mermaids, whose aquatic prowess will hold you spellbound"; tion doubles match to be played by Vincent Richards, Gilbert Hall, exhibiMangin and Arthur MacPherson. A special attraction of the Fi
( "providing all the Field Day this year will be a World's Fair Share-Cropper," The program extols the inhibitions of the Wall Street with the assurance that the steaks will contain "not a banjo-string in a carload." Other details listed are in line with the club's traditions, including the Bawl Street Journal, prize coupons, gold prizes and "methods of attrition which will wring from you your last pfennig, franc or zloty.
-John D. Baker Jr. has become associated with A. M. Kidder \& Co. as

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED
May 10-Madison-Southern National Bank \& Trust Co. of Reduction
Richmond, Richmond, Ky. From $\$ 225,000$ to $\$ 125,000$. $\$ 100,000$

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle": Company and Issue-
Ammerican Institute of Laundering, Inc., 1st $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1939$ _
Appalachian Power Co., 1st $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1941$.
*Beauharnois Light, Heat \& Power Co. ist $\overline{5} 1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1973$.



\%
\%

 Framerican Indust. Development Corp. $20-\mathrm{yr}, 71 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1942 . J$.
Frick-Reid Supply Corp., 15-year $6 \%$ debentures
 *Hayward Lumber \& Investment Go. debentures------June

Metropolitan Playhouses. Inc., $5 \%$ debs, 1945
Minneapolis Brewing Oo. gen. mige. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1939$

Peoples Natural Gas Co., $5 \%$ preferred stock
Pittsburgh Youngstown $\&$ Ashtabula Ry. 1 .-...-.
bonds





[^1]The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday f the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston: Shares. Stocks
15 Frrst Nitan Bank, Boston, par $\$ 121 / 2$
2 Beneficial Industrial Loan Co. preterred. 25 Weestern Massachusetts Cos...
11 Traper Corp
5 Plymoun
$\qquad$
Plymouth Cor

By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
Shares stocks
 1 Coumbian National ALte Incurance C
Holyoke Water Power Co.. par s100
Holyoke Water Power Co., par $8100 \ldots$
By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
20 Bannockburn Heights Impt. Co. capital. no par ..... $\$$ per Share 10 National Bank oot Germantown \&. Crupt Cal. Co , par par $\qquad$ -.... ${ }^{45}$ Bonds-
$\$ 2,000$ Nos. $246-48$ North Delaware Ave. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due Jan. 15, 1933. Certilicate Cent
Per

Per Cent


## DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid. Further details and record of past dividend payments in many cases are given under the company name in our "General Corporation and Investment pany name in our "General Corporation and
News Department" in the week when declared.

The dividends announced this week are:

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When <br> Payabl | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbott Dairies, In | 25 c | June | May |
| Abbott Laboratories (qua | 40 c | June 30 | June 15 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$11/8 | July 15 | Juny ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ |
| Addressograph Muitigraph (quar.) | 371/2c | July 1 | June 17 |
| Alabama Great Southern RR. Co., | 6\% | June 28 | May 31 |
| Preferred | $3 \%$ | June 28 | May 31 |
| Alabama Water Service \$6 pref. (quar.) | \$11/2 | June | May 20 |
| Altoona \& Logan Valley Elec. Ry. Co | \$1 | June 1 | May 16 |
| American Chain \& Preferred (quar.) | \$154 | June 15 June 15 | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| American Cigarette \& Cig |  | June 15 | June 3 |
| 1-40th a sh. of Amer. Tobacco com. B for each sh. Am. C. \& C. held. | \$11/2 | June 30 | June 15 |
| Amer. Radiator \& Standard Sanitary (no action) |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$134 | Jun | May 27 |
| American Sugar Ref |  | July | June 6 |
| American Surety | \$114 | July | June 11* |
| American Telep. \& Teleg | \$214 | July 15 | June 15 |
| Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co. cla | 15 c | June 1 | May 16 |
| Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp. | \$11/2 |  | May 31 |
| Associates Investment Co. | 50c | June 30 | June 15 |
| $5 \%$ cum. preferred (quar.) | \$11/4 | June 30 | June 15 |
| Astor Finance Corp. preferred | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June 21 | June 6 |
| Beech Creek RR. (quar.) | 50 c |  | June 15 |
| Beech-Nut Packing Co. co | \$1 | July | June 10 |
| Extra | 25 c |  | June 10 |
| Bellows \& Co. class A ( $q$ | 2 ac | June 17 | June 1 |
| Class A (quar.) | 25 c | Sept. 16 | Sept. 1 |
| Class A (quar.) | 25 c | Dec. 16 | Dec. |
| Berghoff Brewing | 25 c | June 15 | June |
| Bliss (E. W.) Co. $5 \%$ and $6 \%$ pref. (no action) Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co. (quar. | $2 . \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Bon Ami Co. class A (quar.) | \$1 | July 30 | July 15 |
| Class B (quar | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July 30 | July 15 |
| Boston Wharf Co. (s.-a |  | June 30 | June 1 |
| Bullard Co. (no artion) - |  |  |  |
|  | \$114 | June 20 | May 31 |
| Canadian Canners, 1st pr | 25 c | July 2 | June 15 |
| 2nd preferred (quar. | 15 c | July | June 15 |
| Catelli Food Product | 25 c | May 31 | May 15 |
| 5\% preferred | 38 c | June 21 | May 23 |
| Central Illinois Light Co. $41 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.) | \$11/8 | July | June 20 |
| Chase (A. W.) Co., Ltd., $6 \%$ non-cum. pf. (qu.) |  | May 10 | Ap. 30 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. Co. (qua | \$1 | June 27 | June 3 |
| Extra | 50 c | June 27 | June 3 |
| Chestnut Hill RR. (qu | 750 | June | May 20 |
| Chicago Rivet \& Mach | 10c | June 15 | May 28 |
| Christiana Securities | \$814 | June 15 | May 23 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$134 | July | June 20 |
| Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texa | 85 | June 24 | June 3 |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| City Ice \& Fuel Co., $61 / 2 \%$ | \$188 | June 1 | May 23 |
| Common ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |  |  |  |
| Coast Counties Gas \& Electric 6\% pref. (quar.)Colt's Patent Fire Arms (quar.) | \$152 | June 30 | June 15 |
| Commercial Acceptance Co. (Pittsburgh) --...- | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | May 16 | May 10 |
| Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (omitted) |  |  |  |
| Connecticut Light \& Power | 75 c |  | June 15 |
| Consolidated Biscuit Co | 10 c | June 23 | June 1 |
| Consolidated Car Heating (extra) | \$21/2 | May 25 | May 20 |
| Consolidated Investment Trust ( $q$ | 30 c | June 15 | May 17 |
| Special. | 15 c | June 15 | May 17 |
| Continental Oil |  |  |  |
| Continental Steel Corp., pref. (quar.) | \$13/4 | July | June 15. |
| Crown Cork International Corp., el. A (quar.) -- |  | July | June 10* |
| Delaware \& Boundbrook RR. Co. (quar.) ------ | \$2 | May 20 | May 17 |
| Detroit Steel Corp. (div. deferred) |  |  |  |
| Dominion Textile, Ltd. (quar.) | 814 |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 818 | July | June 30 |
| du Pont de Nemours (E. I.) | \$10c |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$11/8 | July 25 | July 8 |
| Debenture (quar.) | \$11/2 | July 25 |  |
| Duquesne Light Co., 5\% cum. 1st pref. (qu.) | \$114 |  |  |
| Edison Bros. Stores (quar | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | May 31 |
| El Paso Natural Gas $7 \%$ | \$134 | June 1 | May 16 |
| Empire Power Corp. participating stock | 50 c | June 10 | June 1 |
| \$6 cum. preferred | \$11/2 | June 15 | June 1 |
| Emporium Capwell Corp | 25 c | July | June 15 |
| Feltman \& Curme Shoe Stores, pref. (quar.) | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July | June |
| Fifth Ave. Coach Co.-- |  | June 30 | June 15 |
| Gatineau Power Co | \$11/4 |  | June |
| General Cigar Co.. In | 50 c | June 15 | May 27 |


| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { When Holders } \\ \text { Payable of Record } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G | 30c |  |
| Georgia Power Con | 1 |  |
| Globe-Wernicke $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$144 | July |
| Great Western Electro-Chemical $6 \%$ pref. (quu.) |  | July |
| Green Mountain Poo | + $\$ 118$ | June |
| G | \$100 |  |
| Harmony dills $7 \%$ preferred (iiqui |  |  |
| Harshaw Chemical Co. 7 | \$1 | Ju |
| Hartman Tobacco Co., p |  | Ju |
| erty Furni |  |  |
| wailan-sumatra Pl | 150 | Junee 20 |
| Heyden Chemical Corp. (interim |  | M |
| Hewitt Rubber Corp |  |  |
| Indianapolis Water Co., $5 \%$ cumul. pref. ${ }^{\text {a (qu.) }}$ | \$1/4 | July 1 June 11* |
| ernational Harvester...................- |  | July 15 |
| rnational Sal |  | July |
| ing (John ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 30 c | June 15 June 1. |
| Jarvis (W, B.) Co. (om |  |  |
| Johns-Manville Corp | \$13/4 |  |
| ble Bros. $6 \%$ prefe |  | May 15 |
| KKuafmanm Dept. Stores, | \$1 | June 30 June 10 |
| ne |  |  |
| Kerlyn Oil Co, cl | 8 | July 1 |
| Kimberly-Clark Corp.) | \$11 | July 1 Jun |
| Kresge Dept. Stores, pre |  |  |
| Lake Shore Mines, |  |  |
| h \& Co., preferred | c |  |
| ngto 1 Util | \$188 |  |
| bit, McNeill \& Libb |  |  |
| Lily-Tulip Cup Corp | 37 | June 10 June |
| Lone Star Ceme |  |  |
| d \& Taylor (quar) | \$21/2 | ${ }^{\text {July }} 15$ June 1 ${ }^{\text {d* }}$ |
| uisiana Land * Expl |  |  |
| Magmin (I, \& $\&$ Co. | 25 c |  |
| May Hosiery Mills |  |  |
| Preferred (qu |  | June 11 May 26 |
| , |  |  |
| Mid-West Rubber Re | 1 | June 1 May 21 |
| Mock Judson |  | June 10 |
| Preferred | \$1 | July |
| onarch Mac |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  | June 15 M |
| Morris Finance Co., cla | \$2/2 | June 30 Ju |
| Class B (qua |  | June |
| Prerrison Cafeterias C | \$1 |  |
| Motor Wheel Corp. (omit |  |  |
| Muskegon Motor Specialti |  |  |
| National Credit Co. (Seat |  | July ${ }^{1}$ June 1 |
| Preferred A \& B | . 113 |  |
| National Grocers, Ltd. | + ${ }^{1} 18$ |  |
| 促 |  |  |
| 隹 |  |  |
| New Bedford Cord |  | June 1 M |
| Common B |  | June |
| 7\% preferred (qu | \$114 | June 30 Jane |
| New England Tel |  | June 15 May |
| New York \& Harlem | \$21/3 | July 1 June |
| Preferred (s. |  |  |
| ew York Power \& | \$13/2 | July |
| Niagara Share Corp |  |  |
| Northwestern Publi | \$\$1 | June 1 Mav 20 |
| Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd (mo |  | June 15 Ju |
| Omnibus Corp., pre |  | July 1 Ju |
| Oneida Ltd. | 123 | June 15 May |
| $7 \%$ partic |  |  |
| 6 m preferred (qua | \$11/2 |  |
| cerage Machinery | 50 c | 1 May 20 |
| Preferred (quar.). |  |  |
| Parkersburg Rig \& Reel |  |  |
|  | \$184 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Penick }}$ \& Ford, ${ }^{\text {atd }}$ | \$1 | June 15 May 31 |
| Philadelphia Co., 86 cu | 81 | July 1 Jun |
| \$5 cumulative prefere | \$113 |  |
| Philadelphia Germantown | +50c | June 11 May |
| Pittsburgh Plat | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | July 10 |
| nouth oil ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ | 35 c |  |
| Pollock's. Inc.. $6 \%$ preferred (qu | 371/2c | June 15 June |
| remier Gold Mining O |  | July ${ }^{\text {July }} 10$ |
| ure Oil Co. $6 \%$ preferre |  | July 1 June |
| ${ }_{5}^{5} \%$ preerered ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | July 1 June 10 |
| ublic Ser ${ }^{\text {dice Electric \& }}$ |  | June 30 Jun |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar | 1194. | June 30 Jun |
| ublic Ser vice of New Je | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | July 15 Jun |
| Pullman, Inc | $371 / \mathrm{c}$ | June 15 Ma |
| aybestos-Man | 121/2c | June 15 May 31 |
| eeves (Daniel) | 12 |  |
| Preferred (quar | \$1 | June 15 M |
| Reliance Insurance |  | June 15 May |
| Remington Arms Co. | $16 \frac{13}{2} \%$ | June 30 May |
| Amer. dep . rec, ord. reg | 161/\% | uly 9 May |
| eynolds Metals Co., $41 / 2 \%$ |  |  |
| Joaquin Light |  |  |
| $7 \%$ prior preferred B | 13 | June 15 May |
| $6 \%$ preferred B (quar. |  | June 15 Ma |
| $6 \%$ prior n | 11 | June 15 May |
| hiff Co., co | \$144 | June 15 May |
| 51/2\% | 8113/3 | June 15 May 31 |
| eman Bros | ${ }_{37}^{62}$ | May 16\|May 9 |
| oux City stock | 37 | May 16 May |
| ntag Chain Stores |  | $1{ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| $\%$ preferre | \$134 | June ${ }^{1}$ Junay |
| ${ }^{\text {aley }}$ (A | 31/3\% |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (s.a.) | 25 c | June 15 M |
| Storkline Furniture Corp. (omit |  |  |
| Sutherland Paper Co., common |  |  |
| acony-Palmyra Briage class A |  | June 30 June |
| Prefe |  |  |
| alcott (James) |  | - |
| Preferred |  | June 15 June |




| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PWe } \\ & \text { Patat } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Century Ribbon Mills pref. (quar.) ............. | - | June | May 18 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Corp. preferred (reduced) | 50 c | June | May 15 |
| Chicago Distric |  |  |  |
| Chicago Flexible sha |  |  |  |
| Chicago Yellow Cab | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{C}}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | 1 Ma |
| Chile Copper | 50c | May |  |
|  | 50c |  |  |
| Cincinnati New Orleans | \$11/4 | June | May 16 |
| Cincinnati Union Terminal $5 \%$ pref. | 813 | July | June 20 |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar |  | Oct |  |
| City of New Castle Water, $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | June |  |
| Clark Equipment preferred (quar.) |  | June | May |
| Cleveland \& Pittsb. RR. Co., reg. guar. (quar.) | 87 | June | Ma |
| Special guaranteed (quarterly) |  | June | May |
| Regular guaranteed (quarte | ${ }^{87} 50 \mathrm{c}$ c | Sept. | Aug. |
| Regular guaranteed (quarterly | 8715 c | Dec. | Nov. |
| Special (guaranteed |  | Dec. |  |
| Coca-Cola ${ }^{\text {Co - }}$ - |  | July | June |
| Coca-Cola International | \$3.88 | Jul | June |
| ass A |  | Jul | June |
| gate-Palmoin | \$1/25 | Juny | June |
| $5 \%$ conv, pref. (quar | \$11/4 | June | May |
| nial Ice Co. comm |  | July | June |
| Cumum. preferred (quar. | \$1 | ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ | June 20 |
| olumbia Broadcasting |  |  |  |
| Class A (quar.) (re | 25 c | June | M |
| ass B (quar.) (reduced |  |  |  |
| Commonwealth Utill Corp. $61 / 2 \%$ pref. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ (qu.). | \$1 ${ }^{\text {²/ }}$ | Jun | May |
| mpania Swif |  |  |  |
| Confederation Life Assoc | $1{ }^{81}$ |  | June 25 |
| Quarterly | 1 |  |  |
| Connecticut Light \& Power pref. (qu | \$13/6 | June |  |
| Connecticut River Power Co., $6 \%$ pref. |  | Ju |  |
| Consolidated Cigar Corp., preferred (q, | 31 | June | May |
| Consolidated Oill Corp. 85 pref. (quar | \$11/4 | June | May |
| Continental Can 84.50 prefe | \$1.121/2 | July | June |
| continental Casualt |  |  |  |
| Cook faint d arn | 15 |  | May 20 |
| Copperweld Steel Co | 30 c | June 10 | June |
| Corrugated Paper Box, Ltd. $7 \%$ pre | +813/4 |  | May 16 |
| Crane Co. preferred | \$114 |  | June |
| Creameries of America, |  | Jun | M |
| Creotra- | 25 c |  | May |
| Crown Cork \& Seal Co. \$2.2 |  | June | May 31 |
| \$2.25 pr | 564 c | June | May |
| Crown Zellerbach | ${ }^{3} 10.4$ | June | May |
| Preferred (qua |  |  |  |
| (Quarte |  |  |  |
| Cuban 1 |  |  |  |
| Cuntis Pubsishing Co. pr | 25c | June | May |
| Cushman's Sons $7 \%$ pref |  | June |  |
| Dayton Power \& Light | \$11/8 |  |  |
| ere \& Co . |  |  |  |
| Dentist's sup | 75 c | ne |  |
|  | 75 c | t. |  |
| Quarterly-- | \%18 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$114 |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$13 | Dec. |  |
| Denver Union Stockyards Co. $53 / 5 \%$ pref. (qu.). | \$1818 | June |  |
| Derby Oil \& Refining prefer | 81 | June | May |
| Detroit Hilisidale \& So |  | July |  |
| Semi-annually | \$2 | Jan | Dec. |
| Detroit Motorbu | 10 c |  |  |
| Devonian | 25 c |  |  |
| Diamond ${ }^{\text {anarterly }}$ |  |  |  |
| Quarterly- | 25 c |  |  |
| Qtock div of i-10th a sh op American |  | Dec. |  |
| Match Corp. for each sh. Diamond Match |  |  |  |
| Pa |  |  |  |
| Partic. pref |  |  |  |
| Partic. preferre | ${ }_{75}$ | Seept. | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}^{\text {A } 10-39}$ |
| Dictaphone Corp | 25 c |  | May |
| Preferred (qua | ${ }^{52}$ | June |  |
| Class A (quar.) | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July |  |
| Pepper |  | June |  |
| Quarterly | 25 c | Sep | Aug. |
| Dome Mines, İtd., old | 81 | July | une |
| New stock- - | 50 c |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | June | May |
| ${ }_{\text {Eastern }} 6$ preferred (quar. | \$1/2 |  | May |
| \$61/2 preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| \$6 preferred (quar | \$11/3 |  | May 10 |
| Eastman Kodak (quar.) | \$1/2 | July |  |
| Electric Shareholdings, pre |  |  |  |
| 44-1000ths of a share of |  | Ju |  |
| Electrigraphic Corp. | 25 C |  |  |
| Electrolux Corp. (irresular) | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | June | May 16 |
| Eilizabeth \& Trenton RR. Co | \$1/1 | Oct. |  |
| E1 Dorado Oil Works (quar.) | 40 c |  | M |
| E1 Paso Electric Co. (Texas) $\$ 6$ pref. | \$1/35 | Juny 1 |  |
| Etst preferred (s.a.).--- | \$31/3 |  | uly 2 |
| ${ }^{2}$ p preferr |  |  |  |
| Empire \& Bay state Teleg. Co |  |  | May 21 |
| Empire Capital Corp., class A |  |  | May 16 |
| Empire Casualty (Dallas) (quar. | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | Aug. |  |
|  | 561/c | Nov. |  |
| $43 \% \%$ preferred A (quar.) | 56 | Oct. |  |
| ${ }^{4} 45 \%$ preferred A A (quar.) | 56 |  |  |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equipment. | 75 c |  |  |
| Faber, Coe \& Gregr. Inc. (quar |  |  | M |
| Fairbanks-Morse dx Co.. $6 \%$ conv. pref. (quar.) | \$1/2 |  |  |
| Fajardo Sugar co. of Porto rico - Additional div. of 50c. per sh. representing a |  |  |  |
| distribution our of proportionate interest in |  |  |  |
| div. of the Fajardo Sugar Growers' Assoc. |  |  |  |
| Fansteel Metallurgical Corp., \$5 pref. (quar.)-- |  |  |  |
| Far ours \& | $\$_{2} 2_{2}^{3}$ |  | Sepi. 10 |



| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } & \text { Ho } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 17 |
|  |  |  |
| Lincoln stores, Inc., common (quar.) <br> Preferred (quar.) |  | Nov. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar. $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Special guaranteed (quarterly)Special quaranteed (quarterly) |  | 10 Aug. 25 |
|  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Lock-Joint Pipe Co. 8\% pref. (quar.) <br> $8 \%$ preferred (quarteriy) <br> $8 \%$ preferred (quarteriy) $8 \%$ preferred (quarterly) |  | $1{ }^{\text {Ju }}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Loblaw Groceterias class A and B |  |  |
| Longhorn Portland Cement Co. <br> $5 \%$ refunding participating pref. (quar.) --. |  |  |
|  | \$1/4 |  |
| $5 \%$ refun |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 5\% refunding |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Louisville Gas \& Electric class A \& B B (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Lunkenheimer Co., 61/2\% preferred (quarterly). <br> $63 \%$ preferred (quarterly). <br> h3, preferred (quarterly) | \$1 | Jul |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| McClatchy Newspapers, $7 \%$ prer. (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly). |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. (quar.) |  |  |
| McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd. (quar.) --...- McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines Ltd. (quar.) |  |  |
| McKesson \& Robbins, $\$ 3$ pref. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Mabbett (G.) \& Sons 7\% lst \& 2 d dref. (quar.) |  |  |
| Magnin (I.) \& Co., $6 \%$ pref. (quar.)--------- <br> Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Masonite Corp. |  |  |
|  | \$1 |  |
| Massachusetts Plate Glass, Inc. (s.-a.) May Dept. Stores (quar.) |  | June ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |
|  |  | Nay |
| Mead Corp., 86 preferred $A$ (quar.) <br> $\$ 5.50$ pref. B (quar.) |  |  |
|  | 81 | June 1/M |
| Metal Textile Corp., partic. pref. (quar.) |  |  |
| Midand Grocery Co. $6 \%$ pp. (semi-ann.) |  | ${ }^{\text {July }} 1{ }^{1}$ Jun |
| Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. $4 \%$ preferred B |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Monroe Chemical Co. $\$ 3.50$ pref. (quar.) |  | M |
| Moore (W. R.) Dry Goods (quar.) <br> Quarterly |  | July 1 Ju |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Morris Plan }}$ Quarterly |  |  |
|  |  | Sep |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | June 1 May 15 |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {June }} 15$ M |
|  |  |  |
| Murphy (G. C.) Co. (quar.) <br> Muskogee Co. $6 \%$ cum. pref. (quar.) |  |  |
| Mutual Chemical Co. of Amer. $6 \%$ pref. (qu.).- <br> $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> $6 \%$ preferred (quar. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | June |
| National Baking Co.. com. (irregular) |  |  |
|  |  | Juny |
| National Batery, pre |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | \$1 | June |
| National Lead Co., preferred A (auar.).-...--:- | c | June |
|  |  |  |
| National Paper \& Type, $5 \%$ pref. (semi-ann.) --- |  | Aug. |
|  |  | June |
| Nebraska Power $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| Neiman-Marcus Co. | \$1 | June 1 M |
|  |  |  |
| New Jersey Zinc Co. (quar.) <br> New York \& Queens Elec. Light \& Power (quar.) <br> Preferred (quar) |  | June 10 May 20 |
|  | \$1/4 |  |
| New York Stoc |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Acrohol \& Did |  | May 25 May 10 |
|  |  | May 25. May 10 |
| Aviation. |  | May 25. May 10 |
| Avar stoc |  | May 25 May 10 |
| Business |  | Ma |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ M |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Machiner |  | Ma |
|  |  |  |
|  | 20 | May 25 M |
| ${ }^{\text {Railr }}$ | 13 c | Ma |
| RailrSteolToba |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1900 Corp., Class A (quar.) <br> Class A (quar.) |  | Aug |
| Norrolk \& Western Reis. common (quar.)--..: |  | June |
|  | \$1 | June 10 May |
| North Pennsylvania RR. | 25 c | June 10 |
|  | 81 | June 1 Ma |
| North River Insurer \& Eliectric pree. (quar.)---- |  | Man ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| Northern Pipe Line Co .-न--न- |  |  |
|  |  | Sept. |
|  |  | Dec. |
|  |  | Jun |
|  | \$1 | Ju |
|  |  |  |
|  | \$1/2 |  |
|  |  |  |



| Name of Company | Phar | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Oil of Oh | c |  | $\text { May } 31$ |
| Ptandard Wholesale (quosphate Acid Works- | \$11/4 |  | June 30 |
| Special | c | May |  |
|  | \$11/2 | Ju | May 14 |
| Stromberg Carlson Telep. Mfg. preferred (quar.) | \$1588 |  | May |
| Stuart (D. A.) Oil | ${ }_{2}^{2120}$ |  |  |
| un Oil Co. (qu |  | June | May |
|  | \$11/2 |  | y 10 |
| Suray Oincorp- | 371/c |  |  |
| wift International Co., |  | June | $1{ }^{\text {May }} 14$ |
| Sylvanite Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar | 15 c |  | May 21 |
| Tennessee Electric Power Co. $5 \%$ ist pref. (qu.) | \$114 | July | June-15- |
|  | \$1/3 | July | June |
| $7 \%$ lst preferred (quar.) | \$1.80 | July | June 15 |
| $6 \%$ 1st preferred (monthi |  | June | May 16 |
| 6\% 1st preferred (monthly | 50 c | July | June 15 |
| $7.2 \%$ 1st preferred (monthly) | 60 c 60 c | June | May 15 |
| Terre Haute Water Works Corp. $7 \%$ pref. (qu.) | \$13/ | June | May 20 |
| Texamerica Oil (monthl | 71/2c | June | May |
| Texas Paciric Coal \& | \$10c | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 1$ |  |
| Tide Water Assoc. |  | June | May |
| Tilo Roofing Co. (quar.) |  | June | Ma |
| Timken-Detroit Axle, |  |  |  |
| Timken Roller Bearing |  |  |  |
| Tobacco Securities Trust Co | 5 |  | Apr. 28 |
| Less British income tax. |  |  |  |
| Toburn Gold Mines, Lt | ${ }_{1}^{2 \mathrm{c}}$ | May 21 | May |
| ledo Edison Co. | 581-3c | June | May |
| $6 \%$ preferred (mon | ${ }^{512} 50 \mathrm{c}$ | June | May 16 |
| Trane Co. $6 \%$ 1st pref. (qu | \$11/2 | June | May 24 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Troy \& Greenbush RR. Assoc | \$13 |  | June 1 |
| Semi-annually | \$194. | Dec. 15 |  |
| erwood E |  |  |  |
| ion gas of can | +20 |  |  |
| Union Tank Car co. | 50 c | June | May 16 |
| United Amusement | 30 c | Ma | May 14 |
| Class B (reduced) |  |  |  |
| United Biscu |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$1204 | Aug. | July 15 |
| United Dyewood C | \$1344 | July il | June 10 |
| Preferred (quar | $813 / 4$ |  | Sept. 9 |
| United Elastic | 110 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {June }} 24$ |  |
| United Gas Corp., $\$ 7$ non-vot. 1st pref. (quar.) | \$13/4 | June | May 12 |
| United Gas Improvement | 25 c | June 30 | May 31 |
| nited Light \& Railways, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ prior preferred (monthl | 581-3c | July | June 15 |
| $6.36 \%$ prior preferred (monthl | 53 c | June |  |
| $6.36 \%$ prior preferred (monthly | 53 c | July |  |
| $6 \%$ prior preferred (month | 50 c |  |  |
| United New Jersey RR. \& Canai (qu | \$21/2 |  | June 20 |
| United States Casualty Co. cum. conv. preferred | $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Ju | May 17 |
| United States Gypsum, commo |  | July |  |
| United States Pipe \& Foundry Colo., com. (quar.) | \$154 | July 20 | June |
| Common (quarterly) | 50 c | Sep | Aug |
| Common (quarterly | 50 c |  |  |
| United States Playing ${ }_{\text {Exta }}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25 c}$ | July | June |
| United States Sugar Corp.. pref. | 3114 | July 15 | June 15 |
| United Wall Paper Factories, Inc |  |  |  |
| Prior preference | \$1/22 |  | May 20 |
| Universal Commod | 5 | June 27 |  |
| Universal Insurance Co. (quar | 25 c | June 1 | May |
| Van Reaite Co.. Inc. |  | June | May 19 |
| Ventures, Ltd. (inter |  | July |  |
| Vapor Car Heating Co., I | \$13 | June 10 | June 1 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (guar.) | \$183 |  | Sept. |
| Vermont \& Boston Tel | \$12 | July 10 |  |
| Vick Chemical Co. (q | 50 c | June | May |
| Extra- | 10 c | Jun |  |
| Virginia Coal \& Iron Co | 25c | May 21 | May 5 |
| $\checkmark$ Preferred (quarteril) | \$114 |  | July 11 |
| Walgreen Co. $43 / 2 \%$ pref. w w (qu | \$11/2 | June 15 | May 25 |
| Walker (H.)-Gooderham | + | June 15 | June 4 |
| Waltham Watch Co.. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ \% pr | \$114 | July | June 25 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quarter | 815 | Oct. | Sept. 24 |
| ${ }^{\text {Prior }}$ preferred (quar | \$13 | July |  |
| Washington Ry. \& Elect | 89 | May 31 |  |
| $5 \%$ pref. (quar.) | \$1/4 | June |  |
| ${ }^{5} \%$ \% preferred | \$21/4 | June | May 16 |
| Weisbaum Bros.-Brower Co. | 10 c | June |  |
| O |  |  |  |
| \$4 Convertible pre |  |  |  |
| West Jersey \& Seasho | $81 / 1$ | July | Junt |
| Western Auto Sup | $\$ 11 / 2$ 85 c | June | May 14 |
| Western Public ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | +1835c | June | May ${ }^{\text {M }}$ - |
| Westinghouse Air Br | 25 c | July 30 | ne 30 |
| Quarterly | 25 c | Oct |  |
| Westinghouse Electr | 50c | May 27 | May 10 |
| Westvaco Chlorine Products (qua | 5 c | June 1 | May 10 |
| Wheeling Electric Co, ${ }^{6 \%}$ \% preferr | \$132 | June |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred ( | \$136 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June 18 |
| Whitman (Wm.) \& Co., Inc., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) -- | \$134 | July | June 18 |
| Williamsport Water Co. \$6 preferred (quar.) | \$112 | June | May 20 |
| Winsted Hosier Co (quarte | S1/2 | Aus | July |
| Quart | \$13/2 | Nov. | Oct. |
|  |  | No |  |
| Woolworth (F. W.) Co., Luar.) |  | June | Apr |
| Amer. dep. rcts. for $6 \%$ pr |  | Jun |  |
| Wright, Hargreaves Mines, Ltd. | 10 c | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |  |
|  |  | June |  |
| Mont | 25 c | July |  |
|  |  | Aug. | 0 |
| Monthly | 25 c | Oct | Sept. 2 |

* Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
$\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends.
$\ddagger$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada,
deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made.


## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

Thr weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:

| STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE |
| :--- |
| ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1938 |

 * As per offlicial reports: National, March 7, 1938 State, March 31, 1938; trus ${ }^{\text {t }}$ companies, March 1 In. 1938 .

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended May 13:
INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF
BUSINESS FOR THE WEFK ENDED FRIDAY, MAY 13,
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Loans, } \\ \text { Disc. and } \\ \text { Investments } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other Cash, } \\ & \text { Mncludinno } \\ & \text { Bank Notes } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Res. Dep. Eisewhere | Dep. Other Banks and Tust cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { aposits } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Man }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{6,932,300}^{8}$ | $\stackrel{8}{820,600}$ |  |
| Sterling National:- | 20,538,000 | 453,000 | 6,956,000 | 2,97,000 | 27,443,000 |
| Trade Bank of N. Y. | 4,302,892 | 249,272 | 2,240,952 | 278,185 | 5,924,033 |
| Latayette National.- | 59,700 | 305.500 | 1,357,800 | - 3944.900 | ${ }_{\substack{7 \\ 5,8213,000}}^{\substack{\text {, }}}$ |
| People's National | 4.965,000 | 91,000 | 608,000 | 544,000 | 5,621,000 |


|  | Loans. Disc. and Investment | Cash | Res. Dep. Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross } \\ & \text { Deposits } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhatan-- | ${ }_{50,885,800}^{8}$ | ${ }_{* 5,510,700}^{\text {s }}$ | 12,206,100 | 3,583,800 | ${ }_{62,745,800}$ |
| Federation. | 9,400,600 | 209,628 | 1,362,532 | 1,777,971 | 10,722,915 |
| Fiduclary | 16,609,300 |  | $1,063,355$ 119,100 1 | 21,076 256,800 |  |
| Lawyers | 28,577,100 | *10,4066.800 | +1,105,100 |  | $37,731,400$ 76.679217 |
| United States. | 64,856,522 | 25,824,790 | 15,279,973 |  | 76,679,217 |
| Brookly Kıngs County | $\begin{aligned} & 81,202,000 \\ & 33,207,723 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3,219,000 \\ & 2,234,682 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $32,258,000$ $10,271,976$ | 59.000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 109,312,000 \\ 40.191,978 \end{gathered}\right.$ |

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of

 New YorkThe following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business May 18, 1938 , in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | May 18, 1938 | May 11, 1938 | May 19, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sets | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury $x^{-}$. | 4,565,333,000 | 4,526,529,000 | 3,347,482,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R, notes | 1,717,000 | 927.000 | 1,336,000 |
| Other cash t... | 92,278,000 | 98,499,000 | 83,760,000 |
| Total reserv | 4,659,328,000 | 4,625,955,000 | 3,423,578,000 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgations, direct or fully guaranteed. Other bills dilscounted. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,702,000 \\ 434,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,335,000 \\ 403,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 , 7 1 1 , 0 0 0} \\ & 1,537,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bills discounte | 2,136,000 | 2,738,000 | 7,248,000 |
| Bills bought in open marke | 199,000 | 215,000 | 2,014,000 |
| Industrial advancee | 4,435,000 | 4,446,000 | 5,915,000 |
| United States Government securitles: |  |  |  |
| Treasury | 346,716,000 | 346,716,0c0 | 330,691,000 |
| Treasury bills | 207,948,000 | 207,948,000 | 184,105,000 |
| Total U S. Government securities.- | 745,855,000 | 745,855,000 | 725,029,000 |
| Total bills and securltes.--.---.---- | 752,625,000 | 753,254,000 | 740,206,000 |
| Due from forelgn ba | 81,000 | 65,000 | 85,000 |
| Federal Reserve note | 3,660,000 | 4,025.000 | 4,681,000 |
| Uncollected items | 149,616,000 | 133,382,000 | 175,818,000 |
| Bank premises. | 9,907,000 | 9,907,000 | 10,071,000 |
| All other asset | 13,629,000 | 13,602,000 | 13,145,000 |
|  | 5,588,846,000 | 5,540,190,000 | 4,376,584,000 |
| Labduties- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual crroulation | 889,521,000 | 888,495,000 | 894,201,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acce | 3,552,533,000 | 3,483,916,000 | 3,000,915,000 |
|  | 628,284,000 | 677.597.000 | 76,085,000 |
|  | 50,016,000 | 48,194,000 | 45,993,000 |
| Other deposit | 199,960,000 | 189,105,000 | 64,582,000 |
| Total depo | 4,430,793,000 | 4,398,812,000 | 3,187,575,000 |
| Deferred avallabulity items..--.......-- | 146,538,000 | 130,890,000 | 173,479,000 |
|  | 50,961,000 | 50,961,000 | 51,271,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 51,943,000 | $51,943,000$ | 51,474,000 |
|  | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 |
|  | $8,210,000$ | $8,210,000$ | 9,091,000 |
|  | 3,136,000 | 3,135,000 | 1,749,000 |
| Total Hablities .-......---..........- | 5,588,846,000 | 5,540,190,000 | 4,376,584,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note llabilities comblined. | 87.6\% | 87.5\% | 84.1\% |
| Contingent llabillty on bills purchased for torelgn correspondents | 488,000 | 488,000 | 553,000 |
| Commitments to make Industrial advances. $\qquad$ | 3,879,000 | 0 3,886,000 | 6,004,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. <br> $x$ These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provistons of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal Items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions", mmediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later. Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were
The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, indurstial and agiricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealiers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying ecurities The revised form also elimimates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities iocated in New York City and those located eutside New York City. Provision has been made aso to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "t
cial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "'open market paper., instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.

Subsequent to the above announcement it was made known that the new items "commercial. industrial, and agricultural loans" and "other loans' would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured.

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle." page 3590
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON MAY 11, 1938. (In MIIIIOAB of Dollart)

| Pederal Reserre Districtr- | Total | Boston | New York | Phsla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicaso | St. Lous | Minneap. | Kan. Cuy | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and tiv | $\stackrel{8}{20.810}$ | 1.181 |  | 8 | 1.730 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2,124}^{8}$ |
| Loans-total --.........- | 8.451 | ${ }^{1,1612}$ | 420 | 437 | ${ }_{693}$ | ${ }^{169}$ | 2 | 880 |  | 53 | 43 |  |  |
| Commercial, Indus, and agricul. loans: On securities $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 39 |  |  |  | 10 | 43 |
| Ontherwise se | 3.551 | 245 | 1.448 | 158 | $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 140 | 474 | 130 | ${ }_{63}$ | 132 | 137 | 295 |
| Open market paper- | ${ }^{385}$ | ${ }^{75}$ |  | ${ }^{24}$ |  | 10 |  |  |  | - ${ }_{1}^{5}$ | 3 |  | ${ }_{11}^{31}$ |
| Other loans for purcha | 5 | 21 | 476 | 15 | 21 | 3 |  | ${ }^{11}$ | 5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 32 | 278 | 4 | 37 | 16 | 6 | 76 | 2 |  | 12 | 14 |  |
| Real estate loa | 1,15 | 83 | 224 | 58 | 172 | 1 | 28 | 89 |  | -6 | 21 |  | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Loans to ban | 12 | 3 | 92 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securitles. | 690 | 55 | 248 | 48 | 122 | 28 | 26 | 44 | 11 | 11 | 12 |  | 75 |
| Otherwlse secured and | 810 | 61 | 258 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onited States Government obilige | 8.017 | ${ }_{95}$ | 3,317 | 313 | 703 | 285 | 154 <br> 39 | 1,368 |  | - | 42 |  | 134 |
| Other securitiees........... | 2,998 | 130 | 1,203 | 267 | 250 | 59 | 77 |  | 94 |  |  | 3 | 292 |
| Reserre with Federal Reserve Bank.- | 6.001 |  | 3,072 | 271 | 346 | 138 | ${ }_{9}^{98}$ |  | 135 11 | ${ }_{6}^{67}$ |  |  | 319 20 |
| Cash in vault-- | ${ }_{2} 391$ | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{67}$ | 18 | ${ }^{39}$ |  | 12 132 | 61 <br> 404 |  | ${ }_{98}^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| Balances with dome | ${ }_{1,293}^{2,277}$ |  | 152 579 | ${ }^{149}$ | ${ }_{101}^{24}$ | 135 | ${ }_{37}$ | 85 | 23 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 213 |
| Other assets ${ }_{\text {LIA }}^{\text {net }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | $\begin{array}{r}14,598 \\ 5,207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,023 ${ }_{263}$ | 6.576 1.030 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 393 130 | 1.061 |
| United States Government deposi | 546 | 12 | 155 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 23 | 144 | ${ }^{23}$ | 5 | 18 | 25 |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |  |  | 209 |  | 859 | 246 | 24 | 342 | 80 |  |
| Forelign banks | 316 |  | 279 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |
| Borrowil | --- | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 2 \overline{3}$ |
| Capltal account | ${ }_{3.642}$ | ${ }_{241}$ | 1.617 | 227 | ${ }_{352}$ | ${ }_{93}^{23}$ | 90 | 371 | 90 | 56 | 94 | 82 | 329 |

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, May 19, showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the resulte for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight 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 comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

| Three ciphers (000) omuthed | $\text { May } 18,$ $1938 .$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 11, } \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ | $\text { May } 4 \text {, }$ $1938 \text {. }$ | $A_{1938 .}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { A pril } 20, \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 13, \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 30, \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r .23, \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MayI19, } \\ 1937 . ; \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \\ 10,639,916 \\ 8,948 \\ 414,244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10,640,912 \\ 87886 \\ 427,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,641,412 \\ 88,386 \\ 434,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 80,641,911 \\ 9.360 \\ 451,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,642,413 \\ 108860 \\ 452,812 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,245,002 \\ 9,1+10 \\ 452,036 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,02 \\ 9,22,140 \\ 944,855 \\ \hline 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,22^{8}, 708 \\ 473,874 \\ 47,508 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,187,203 \\ 9,874 \\ 47,843 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8},{ }^{\mathbf{s} 8,91,913} \\ 289,153 \\ 289,155 \end{array}$ |
| Tota | 11,063,108 | 11,076,868 | 11,084,674 | 11,102,853 | 11,104,085 | 9,708,178 | 9,675,998 | 9,696,088 | 9,884,920 | 9,139,651 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. B. Goverament obligations, <br> direct or fully guaranteed. Other bills discounted. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,932 \\ & 2,903 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 5,321 \\ & 2,844 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,379 \\ & 2,813 \end{aligned}$ | $5,892$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,472 \\ & 3,068 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,730 \\ & 3,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,741 \\ 3,599 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,174 \\ & 3,866 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,415 \\ & 3,108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} {[11,624} \\ 13,658 \end{array}$ |
| Total bllis discounted | 7,835 | 8,165 | 8,192 | 8,471 | 9,540 | 12,924 | , 34 | 12,040 | 9,523 | 5,282 |
| Bllls bought in open market Industrial advances. | $\begin{aligned} & 534 \\ & 899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 550 \\ & 16,421 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 16,798 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 650 \\ 18,973 \end{gathered}$ | 17,056 | 16580 1587 | 550 16,952 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 17,177 } \end{aligned}$ | +17,314 | 4,475 22,523 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ 714,857 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ 714,857 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ \hline 74,857 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,199,905 \\ \hline 714,857 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 677,831 \\ 1,179,171 \\ 707,013 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 785.588 \\ 1.1 .6698 \\ 617,736 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779.539 \\ 1,165,691 \\ 618,785 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 733,320 \\ 1,165,669 \\ 665,004 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732,320 \\ 1,1,656 ., 691 \\ 666,004 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}732,608 \\ 1,152,213 \\ 641,469 \\ \hline 2,52,220 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total U. s. G | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,526,290 |
| Other seeuritiles_-......... Forelga loans on gold |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bllis and securit | 2,589,283 | 2,589,151 | 2,589,555 | 2,590,009 | 2,591,161 | 2,594,376 | ,592,857 | 2,503,782 | 2,591,394 | 2,568,570 |
| Gold held abroad. Due from forelgn banks Federal Reserve notes of other | 21,109 | 170 19,973 | -170 | $\begin{array}{r}170 \\ 20.672 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}17170 \\ 20.138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Uncollected items. | 597,351 | 527,996 | 550,492 | 523,357 | 578.264 | ${ }^{663,496}$ | ${ }^{520,270}$ | 502,834 | 531,219 | $\begin{array}{r}701,718 \\ 408788 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Bank premisee All other asseti | 44,746 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,730 \\ & 46,396 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{45,214}^{4,74}$ | 45,339 | 44,400 4 | ${ }_{47,978}^{4,88}$ | 45,831 | 42,940 | ${ }_{42,130}$ | 46,464 |
| Total assets | 14,362,513 | 14,305,284 | 14,337,827 | 14,327,165 | 14,382,836 | 13,073,636 | 12,899,603 | 12,900,789 | 12,914,581 | 12,523,821 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. | 4,123,513 | 4,132,337 | 4,147,997 | 4,120,373 | 4,120,798 | 4,136,806 | 4,158,154 | 4,121,705 | 4,119,858 | 4,184,425 |
| Deposits-Member banks' reserve account.-.-- | 7,622,253 | 7,560,482 | 7,503,630 <br> $1,428,693$ <br> 1258 | $7,661.269$ <br> $1,321,19$ <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,547,076 \\ & 1,427.718 \end{aligned}$ | 7,472,143 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,296,340 \\ 244,166 \\ 240 \end{array}$ | 7.311.529 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6}, 918,227 \\ \substack{16,777} \end{array}$ |
| Forelign banks | 137,609 245,233 | - ${ }_{236,245}^{13,908}$ | ${ }_{227,746}^{125,674}$ | - ${ }_{211,655}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135,486 \\ & 213,212 \end{aligned}$ | 118800 198,604 | -122,005 | 117,28 198,121 | 113,661 $198 ; 646$ | ${ }_{123,933}^{126,110}$ |
| Total deposits. | 9,288,491 | 9,291,768 | 9,285,743 | 326,045 | 9,323,492 | 7,929,63 | 7,874,5 | 7,919,115 | 914, | ,285,047 |
| erred ava | 597,742 | $1{ }^{933}$ | 551,583 | $\begin{gathered} 527.113 \\ 133.478 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 586,366 \mid \\ 123489 \end{gathered}$ | 655,841 <br> 133,495 | $\begin{gathered} 517,044 \\ 1232020 \\ \hline 10 \mid \end{gathered}$ | 310,023 | 530,381 133,306 | 7055,826 132,199 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 147,739 | 147,739 | 147,739 | 147,739 | 147,739 | 147,739 | 1477739 | 147.739 | 1477389 | 145,854 |
| Surplus (Seetion 13-31 | 27,683 |  |  | 27,68 | 27,68, | - 27.683 | - ${ }^{272,950}$ |  | - ${ }^{32} 2,950$ |  |
| Reserve tor contingenci | 32,880 10,800 | - ${ }_{11}^{32,986}$ | 32,985 10,685 | [ ${ }^{32,915}$ | 32.915 10.364 | 32,950 9,491 | 8.186 | ${ }_{8,272}$ | 7,721 | 7,041 |
| Total lablilitles. | 14,362,513 | 14,305,284 | 14,337,827 | 14,327,165 | 14,382,836 | 13,073,636 | 12,899,603 | 12,900,789 | 12,014,58 | 12,523,821 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note llabilities combined | 82.5\% | 82.5\% | 82.5\% | 82.6\% | .6\% | 80.4\% | 0.4\% | .5\% | 80.5\% | 79.7\% |
| (orelgn correspondents.-------.-- | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,357 | 1,103 | 1,103 | 523 | 330 | 82 | 222 | 1,532 |
| Commitments to make industrial adva | 13,144 | 12,700 | 12,678 | 12,735 | 12,825 | )2,982 | 12,920 | 13,110 | 12,90 | 17,311 |
| Maiurte Distribution of Bults and Short-term Securtites- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1-150} 5$ days bilis discounted | 6,198 ${ }_{410}$ | ${ }^{6,572}$ 31 | 6,5275 |  |  | 11, ${ }_{412}{ }^{27}$ |  | 10,2899 |  |  |
| 31-60 days bills discounted |  | 702 | 70 | 508 |  | 430 |  | 445 | 45 |  |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days bills dilsounted | ${ }_{372}^{242}$ | 268 |  | 573 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days buls discounted | 378 | 293 | 309 | 266 | 294 | 342 | 336 | 82 | 447 | 412 |
| Total bllls disoo | 7,835 | 8,165 | 8,192 | 8,471 | 9,540 | 12,924 | 11,340 | 2,04 | 9,523 | 5,28 |
| 1-15 days blils boug |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| days bills |  |  | 87 |  |  | 224 |  | 20 |  |  |
| $31-60$ days bills bousht in open | 104 |  |  | 75 |  | 170 | 53 | 75 | ${ }_{93}$ | 3.073 |
| Over 90 days bulls bought in open mark |  | 297 | 297 | 157 |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |
| Total blils bought in open marke | 534 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 542 | ,47 |
| 1-15 days Industrial advances | 1,526 | 1,419 | 1,581 | 1,665 | 1,669 | 1,510 | 1.563 | 77 | 1.898 | 17 |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days industrial advances |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  | 52 |
| $61-90$ days industrial advances | ${ }_{937}^{406}$ | $\begin{array}{r}522 \\ 960 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{974}^{568}$ | 541 | 59 | 545 | 55 | ( 640 | ${ }^{10}$ | 1,024 |
| Over 98 days industral advanoes | 13,755 | 13,286 | . 472 | 201 | 14,168 | 14,096 | 14,143 | 14,353 | 14,388 | 19,942 |
| 1 | 16,8 | 16,421 | 16,798 | 16,973 | 17.056 | 16,887 | 16,95 | 17,17 | 17,31 | 22,523 |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ days 0 . S. Government securritlee |  | 115,35 |  | ${ }^{93} 15$ | 76,2 | ${ }_{8}^{72}$ | ${ }^{63,623}$ | 56,482 | 56,383 <br> 63.623 | 26,107 28,520 |
| ${ }_{81-60}^{10-30}$ days U U. S. S. Government sent securitles | ${ }_{237,7}^{217,51}$ | 357,781 |  | ${ }_{3} 128,218$ | 321,701 | 175,878 | 192,32 | 183,568 | 173,474 | 8 |
| ${ }_{\text {61-90 }} 1$ days U . S. Goverument seourltes | 193,23 | 191,294 | 186,586 | 217,672 | 225,169 | 282,846 | 287,451 |  | 287,477 | 2, |
| Over 00 days U. 8 . Government securities | 1,811,097 | 1,813,712 | 1,802,990 | 1,799,037 | 1,827,326 | 1,950,653 | 1,947,681 | 1,958,805 | 1,983,058 | 2,326,676 |
| Total J. S. Government securitlee | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,526,290 |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ days other securt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total other securites... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes- <br> Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent <br> Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,411,710 \\ 288,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,425,484 \\ 293,147 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,425,523 \\ 277,526 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,434,356 \\ 313,983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,435,562 \\ 314,764 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,443,518 \\ 306,712 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,453,791 \\ 295,637 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,436,672 \\ 314,967 \end{array}$ | $4,441,195$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,498,606 \\ \mathbf{3 1 4 , 1 8 1} \end{array}$ |
| al circulati | 4,123,513 | 4,132,337 | 4,147,997 | 4,120,373 | 4.120.79 | 4,136.80 | 4,158,154 | 4,121,705 | 4,119,85 | 184,42 |
| Collateral Held oy A gent as Securty for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctfs. on hand and due from ס. S. Treas.- <br> By ellgible paper. <br> Tnited States Government securitles. | 4,535,632 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,539,632 \\ 7,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,519,672 \\ 7,271 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,541,632 \\ 7,463 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,487.832 \\ \\ 11.780 \\ 25.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,489,632 \\ 10,223 \\ 25,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,501,632 \\ 10,741 \\ 15,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,509,632 \\ 8,349 \\ 15,000 \\ 1,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,535,632 \\ \begin{array}{r} 15,981 \\ 35,900 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Total collateral.. | 4,542,497 | 4,546,840 | 4,526,903 | 4,549,095 | 4,536.104 | 4.524.412 | 4.524,855 | 4,527,373 | 4,532,981 | 4,586,523 |

" "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Hevised tigure.
These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 sents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the differenoe, the difference tself having been adpropriated as proft by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EAGH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 18, 1938

| Thres Caphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New Yort | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicajo | St. Lousts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from Unlted States Treasury | 10,639,916 | 584,762 | 4,565,333 | 537,699 | 719,278 | 297,176 | 228,688 | 2,037,655 | 291,080 | 193,183 | 279,112 | 187,742 | 718,208 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res, notes-- | 8,948 | - 258 | 1,717 | 579 | 761 | 437 | 1,002 | 717 | 547 |  | ${ }^{3} 327$ | ${ }^{4} 404$ | 1,314 |
| Other cash *......................--- | 414,244 | 39,452 | 92,278 | 26,077 | 39,749 | 30,699 | 19,997 | 57,872 | 19,368 | 9,369 | 29,257 | 15,479 | 34,647 |
| Total | 11,063,108 | 624,473 | 4,659,328 | 564,355 | 759,788 | 328,312 | 249,687 | 2,096,244 | 310,995 | 203,436 | 308,696 | 203,625 | 754,169 |
| Blils discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,005 | 438 | 174 | 248 | 225 |  | 40 | 13 | 178 | 363 |
| direct and (or) fully guaranteed.Other bills discounted | 4,903 | 177 | 1,734 | ${ }_{5}^{1,055}$ | 193 | 351 | 445 |  | 40 | 62 | 202 | 136 | 288 |
| Total bills discou | 7,835 | 723 | 2,136 | 1,580 | 31 | 525 | 693 | 225 | 40 | 102 | 15 | 314 | 651 |
| Bills bought in open m |  | 41 | 199 |  | 51 |  | 19 | 68 | ${ }^{3} 8$ |  | 16 | 16 | 39 |
| Industrial advances....---.....-.--- | 16,899 | 2,380 | 4,435 191.191 | 3,078 53,966 | 9312 63 | 1,448 35,882 |  | 677 <br> 71,067 |  | 22,654 |  |  | 1,322 56,049 |
| U. S. Government sec Treasury notes | 657,253 $1,191,905$ | 47,412 <br> 85,982 | 191,191 | 53,966 97,866 | 63,027 114,299 | 35,882 <br> 65070 | 28,560 <br> 51,793 | 71,067 128,877 | 30,561 <br> 55,420 | +22,654 | 31,947 <br> 57 | - 24,937 | 56,049 101,644 |
| Treasury bllls. | 1,714,857 | 51,568 | 207,948 | 58,696 | 68,551 | 39,027 | 31,063 | 77,295 | 33,239 | 24,640 | 34,746 | 27,123 | 60,961 |
| Total U. S. Govt. | 2,564,015 | 184,962 | 745,85 | 210,528 | 245,877 | 139,979 | 111,416 | 277,239 | 119,220 | 88,375 | 124,627 | 97,283 | 218,654 |
| Total bllls and secur | 589,283 | 188,106 | 752,625 | 215,242 | 247,471 | 141,976 | 112,199 | 278,209 | 19,421 | 89,541 | 125,327 | 8,500 | 20,666 |
| Due from forelgn banks |  |  | 3,660 |  | 1,135 | 1,242 | 1,875 |  | 2,608 | 1,200 |  |  |  |
| Uncollected items | 597,351 | 58,391 | 149,616 | 47,534 | 59,505 | 46,886 | 22,453 | 79,886 | 27,888 | 15,251 | 32,113 | 25,522 | 32,306 |
| Bank premlses. | 44,730 | 2,982 | 9,907 | 4,783 | 6,164 | 2,674 | 2,105 | 4,548 | 2,325 | 1,518 | 3,130 | 1,282 | 3,312 |
| All other assets | 46,746 | 2,874 | 13,629 | 4,335 | 5,051 | 3,047 | 2,115 | 4,342 | 1,922 | 1,677 | 2,049 | 1,682 | 4,023 |
| l | 14,362,513 | 877,318 | 5,588,84 | 7,2 | 079,130 | 524,144 | 390,440 | 2,466,618 | 465,161 | 312,625 | 473,047 | 330,915 | ,017,062 |
| F. R, notes in actual circulation | 4,123,513 | 343,382 | 889,521 | 302,753 | 408,655 | 188.712 | 145,301 | 962,955 | 175,797 | 136,465 | 165,042 | 77,998 | 326,932 |
| Deposits: <br> Member bank reserve accoun | 7,622,253 | 386,773 |  | 393,547 | 499,416 | 211,271 | 160,252 | 1,214,257 | 192,849 | 109,901 | 218,344 | 161,685 | 521,425 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General acc | 1,283,396 | 49,158 | ${ }_{628,284}$ | 48,252 | 58,669 | 51,092 | 42,465 | 143,842 | 46,777 | 36,821 | 42,057 | 44,784 | 91,195 |
| Foreign bank | -137,609 | 9,839 | 50,016 | 13,392 | 12,572 | 5,876 | 4,783 | 16,261 | 4,099 | 3,143 | 3,963 | 3,963 | 9,702 |
| Other deposits | 245,233 | 4,417 | 199,960 | 1,204 | 7,913 | 5,858 | 2,628 | 1,688 | 5,500 | 2,259 | 268 | 2,093 | 11,445 |
| Total deposi | 9,288,491 | 450,187 | 4,430,793 | 456,395 | 578,570 | 274,097 | 210,128 | 1,376,048 | 249,225 | 152,12 | 64,63 | 212,52 | 633,767 |
| Deferred availabi | 597,742 | 59,305 | 146,53 | 45,036 | 58,993 | 46,159 | 21,940 | 82,209 | 29,411 | 14,502 | 33,035 | 29,150 | 31,464 |
| Capital pald In. | 133,575 | 9,405 | 50,961 | 12,258 | 13,367 | 4,950 | 4,445 | 13.141 | 3,903 | 2,903 | 4,147 | 3,946 | 10,149 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 147,739 | 9,900 | 51,943 | 13,466 | 14,323 | 4,964 | 5,626 | 22,387 | 4,667 | 3,153 | 3,613 | 3,892 | 9,805 |
| Surplus (Section 13-B) | 27,683 | 2,874 | 7,744 | 4,411 | 1,007 |  | 730 | 1,429 | 545 | 1,001 | $\begin{array}{r}1,142 \\ \hline 934\end{array}$ | 1,270 1,776 | 2,121 2,000 |
| Reserve for contingen | 32,880 | 1,448 | 8,210 | 2,000 | 3,177 | 1,401 | 1,603 | 7,201 | 1,215 398 | 1,915 | 934 502 | 1,776 358 | 2,000 824 |
| All other liabilitles. | 10,890 | 817 | 3,136 | 888 | 1,038 | 452 | 667 | 1,248 | 398 | 562 | 502 |  | 824 |
| Total liabilities | 14,362,513 | 877,318 | 5,588,846 | 837,207 | 1,079,130 | 24,14 | 0,44 | 466,618 | 465,161 | 312,625 | 473,047 | 330,915 | 1,017,062 |
| Contingent liabllity on bills purchased for forelgn correspondents. |  |  |  | 133 |  |  |  | -161 | 41 | 31 | 39 | 39 |  |
| Commitments to make indus, advs.. | 13,144 | 1,361 | 3,879 | 123 | 1,553 | 1,700 | 178 |  | 508 | 277 | . 368 | 244 | 2,95 3 |

" "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes
FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

| Three Ciphers (000) Omstted Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Clevelana | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louss | Msineap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: | $4.411,710$ | 370.772 | 980.579 |  | ${ }_{432}{ }^{\text {8 }} 725$ |  |  |  | 189,948 | $140,924$ | $173,788$ | \$5,362 | 371,001 |
| Is8ued to F.R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank...- | 4,411,710 <br> 288,197 | 370,772 27,390 | 980,579 91,058 | 320,112 17,359 | 432,725 24,070 | 198,438 9,726 | 160,515 <br> 15,214 | 987,546 <br> $\mathbf{2 4 , 5 9 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}189,948 \\ 14,151 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140,924 \\ 4,459 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 173,788 \\ 8,746 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}85,362 \\ 7,364 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37,001 \\ 44,069 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| In actual cire | 4,123,513 | 343,382 | 889,521 | 302,753 | 408,655 | 188,712 | 145,301 | 962,955 | 175,797 | 136,465 | 165,042 | 77,998 | 326,932 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certiftcates on hand and due from United States Treasury.... | 4,535,632 | 390,000 | 1,000,000 | 337,000 | 436,000 | 203,000 | 164,000 485 | 1,000,000 | 192,632 | 143,500 102 | 177,000 205 | 88,500 313 | 404,000 647 |
| Ellgible Daper | 6,865 | 693 | 2,024 | 1,243 | 478 | 450 | 485 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total collater | 4,542,497 | 390,693 | 1,002,024 | 338,243 | 436,478 | 203,450 | 164,485 | 1,000,225 | 192,632 | 143,602 | 177,205 | 88,813 | 404,647 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, May 20 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bta | Asked |  | BLa | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 251938. | 0.05\% |  | July 61938. | 0.08\% |  |
| June $11938 . . .$. | 0.05\% | ----- | July 131938 | 0.08\% |  |
|  | 0.05\% |  | July 201938. | 0.08\% |  |
| June 17 \& $181938 .$. | 0.05\% |  | Aug. 31938. | 0.08\% |  |
| June 221938. | 0.08\% |  | Aug. 101938. | 0.08\% |  |
| June 291938 | 0.08\% |  | Aug. 171938 | 0.08\% |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-
Friday, May 20
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.

| Maturuy |  | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | Asked | Maturay | cate | ${ }^{\text {bld }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dee. 151938 |  | 101.10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deo. 1519 |  | 102.6 |  | Mar. 15 <br> Mar. 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Dec. 1519 |  | 102 | 102.2 | Dee. 1519 | \% | 103.2 |  |
|  |  | 101 | 101.21 | ${ }^{\text {June }} 15143$ |  | 102.17 |  |
| M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M_{16} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{19}{ }_{19}$ | May 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aligemeine Elektrizituets-G |  | 123 | 124 | ${ }^{123}$ | 122 | 122 |
| Berliner Handels-Gesellischaft ( $612 \%$ |  | 128 | 127 | 127 | 127 |  |
| Berliner Kratt u. Lich |  | 116 | ${ }_{116}^{162}$ | 182 |  | ${ }^{162}$ |
| 硅suer Gas (5\%) |  | 124 | 123 | 123 | 123 | ${ }_{23}$ |
| Deutsche Bank |  | 120 | 120 | 20 | 120 | 120 |
| Deutrche Erdoel (6\% |  | 142 | 141 |  | 40 |  |
| utrene R |  |  | 127 |  |  |  |
| Farbenindustrie I. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 7 (7\% |  | 158 | 159 | 160 | 1180 | , |
| Gestue |  | 145 |  | 146 | 146 |  |
| Hamburger Elek |  | 150 | 150 | 51 | 51 | 150 |
| Hapa |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| anesmann Roehr |  | 15 | 114 | 114 | 14 | 14 |
| Nordeutsher ${ }^{\text {Relchsbank }}$ (8\%) |  | 197 | $9 \overline{9}$ |  | 5 |  |
| Rheinische Braunko |  |  |  | 233 |  |  |
| Salemetrurth (b\%)- |  | 12 | 210 |  |  |  |

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange-See following page.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 3309.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 3309.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:


|  | Ftancs | rancs | rancs | rancs | rancs | ancs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of France----.-....-- |  | 7.600 | 7,200 | ${ }^{7}, 300$ | 7.200 | 7,200 |
| Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas |  | 1,350 | ${ }_{1}^{1,280}$ | ${ }^{1,290}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,265}$ |  |
| Banque do l'Union Parisienme-- |  | 498 | 04 |  | 201 |  |
|  |  | 24,400 | 23,500 | 23,800 | 23.800 |  |
| distr d'Eleet |  | 716 |  | 687 |  |  |
| Cle Generale d Electric |  |  |  |  | 1,350 |  |
| e Generale Transatiantique.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 515 | ${ }_{502}$ | 494 | 505 |  |
| mptoir Nationale descompte |  | 通 |  | 190 | 50 | -0 |
| Coty 8 A |  | 255 | 242 | 242 | ${ }_{237}$ |  |
| Credit Commercial de Frai |  | 539 | 510 | 514 | 514 |  |
| Credit Lyonnalse |  | 1,670 | 1,590 | ${ }^{1,610}$ |  | 10 |
| Eaux dea Lyonnaise cad |  | 1,450 |  |  |  |  |
| nergie Electirique du Litorai:- |  | ${ }_{567}$ | 565 | 555 | 546 |  |
| Kunlmann................-- |  | 696 | 675 | 87 | 676 |  |
| K. |  | 1.280 | 1.220 | 1,240 | 1,220 | 40 |
| on (P L |  | 817 | ${ }_{790}$ | 805 | 701 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Nord }}$ Orieans Ry |  | 391 | 391 | 381 | 372 | 373 |
| the Capita |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pechiney ........ |  | 1,956 | 1.910 | 1.910 |  |  |
| entes. Perpetual |  | 75 |  |  | 74. 70 |  |
| ntes $4 \%$ |  | 74.50 | ${ }_{73.10}$ | ${ }_{72.70}$ | ${ }_{72.20}$ | ${ }_{72.10}$ |
| ntees 43\%\%, 1932, |  | 81.10 | 79.80 | 79.50 | 79.30 |  |
| Rentes 43\%\%. 1932 B |  | 79.30 | 10 | ${ }_{99}^{77}$ | ${ }_{9.50}^{77.50}$ | 50 |
| Kentes 5\%, 1920. |  | ${ }^{101.60}$ |  |  |  | \% 390 |
| nit |  | ${ }_{2,135}$ | ${ }_{2,055}$ | ${ }_{2,050}$ | ${ }_{2,012}$ |  |
| Go |  | 1,150 | 1,095 | 1,110 |  |  |
| Itte Francalse |  | ${ }_{95}^{68}$ | ${ }_{91}^{69}$ | ${ }_{95}$ | ${ }_{93}^{65}$ |  |
| ete |  | 1,450 | 1,370 | 1.410 |  |  |
| , |  | ${ }^{594}$ |  |  |  |  |
| bize Artircial Sllk |  | 135 | ${ }_{405}$ | ${ }_{411}^{131}$ | 130 |  |
| Hion d' Eleetric |  | 94 | $\begin{array}{r} 405 \\ 90 \end{array}$ |  | 87 |  |

## Stock and Bond Sales - New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

 Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page OneNOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transaction of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

## United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.


New York Stock Record

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{LOW and high sale prices-per share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Whe } \\
& \text { Wek }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Range Stince Jan. } 1 \\
& \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Share Lots }
\end{aligned}\right.
$$}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ranoe for Preptous
Year 1937}} <br>
\hline Saturday \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Monday } \\
& \text { May } 16
\end{aligned}
$$ \& May 17 \& Wednesday \& \& Friday \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \$ per share \& \$ per share \& \$ per share \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Lowest \& <br>
\hline  \& $* 42$
$* 3212$
43
43 \&  \& *32. 34 \&  \&  \& \& Abbort Laboratories.-..No Par ${ }_{\text {Par }}$ \& ${ }^{364}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ \& \$ per share \& ${ }^{36}$ Nov \& ${ }^{\text {per }}$ Stacre <br>
\hline - 312.34 \& \&  \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 32 & 34 \\ * 33 & 36\end{array}$ \& \& \& Abraham \& Straus.-...No dar \& 3014 Mar 23 \&  \&  \& <br>
\hline  \& +18 ${ }^{9} \quad 17$ \&  \& ${ }^{3}$ \&  \&  \& 1,500 \&  \& \& ${ }_{1038}^{52}$ \&  \& <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{cc}* 16 & 17 \\ 20\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{17}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 1618} 178$ \&  \& cter ${ }^{1618}$ \& \& Adams-MM118-
Adaresemulit \& ${ }_{1412}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}_{31}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 20 \& ${ }^{+1918}$ \& 退 ${ }^{193_{4}}$ \& ${ }^{1938}$ \& ( \& \& Adaress-Multigr \&  \& ${ }_{23}^{23}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& 45146 \& 4618
47 \& 46 \&  \& 3.100 \& Atr Reauction Ino \&  \& ${ }^{23814 .}$ \& 4412 \& <br>
\hline 978 \& ${ }_{984}$ \& 934 \& $10^{78}$ \& $10^{3_{4}} 10{ }^{3}$ \& 10 \& 200 \& Atr Way El Apdil \& cris \& \& Oct \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& A'bany \& Susq RR.....-100 \& 95 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 812 \& ${ }_{7}{ }^{3}$ \& \& ${ }_{73}{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }_{818}^{1}{ }_{81}^{18}$ \& 8 8 \& \& ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Allegheny Cord \& M \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{{ }^{*} 7_{7}^{18}}$ \& ${ }_{* 71}^{712}$ \& \& *74 \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}7_{18} & 818 \\ 7 & 78\end{array}$ \& 200 \& 53 \& ${ }_{5}^{6}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{58}^{598}$ <br>
\hline 15 \& ${ }^{* 9} 10$ \& ${ }^{1}$ \& (184 \& ${ }_{* 81}^{*}{ }^{*}$ \& 9 \& 200
400 \& \$2.50 pri \& \& 17 \& ${ }_{101}^{10} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& $\underbrace{5812}_{\text {cke }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 15} 15$ \& ${ }^{1514}$ \&  \& ${ }_{412}{ }^{4} 1^{2} 151_{2}$ \& ${ }_{* 143_{4}}^{*}{ }_{*}^{1515}$ \& ${ }_{1712} 15$ \& 400 \& Alegheny st \& ${ }_{1158} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }^{2184}$ \& ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }_{45}^{528}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{* 618} 8{ }^{612}$ \& 100 \& Alleghany \& W. Ry $6 \% \mathrm{gtd}$ \& ${ }_{28}{ }^{2} \mathrm{May}$ \& ${ }_{28}^{28}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ \&  \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{7}^{149}{ }_{47}{ }^{15}{ }^{150}$ \&  \& ${ }_{14712}{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 150$ \& \& ${ }_{147}^{148}{ }_{*}^{6} 149{ }^{6}$ \& ${ }_{147}^{148} 1488$ \& , \& Alled Chemicas \& DJe-Nöopar \& 124 \& 17618 ${ }^{\text {man }}$ \& ${ }_{145}{ }^{612} \mathrm{O}$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{1012}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 300 \& \& \&  \& \& ${ }^{1778}{ }^{17818} \mathrm{Aug}$ <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }^{6}$ \& A \& ${ }^{614} 4814$ \& 614 614 \& \%00 \& Allied Stores Corp \& ${ }^{812}$ \& ${ }^{143_{8} 3_{8} \mathrm{Jan}}$ \& ${ }^{10}{ }_{618} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& <br>
\hline  \&  \&  \& ${ }_{4312}^{* 44}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}45 & 45 \\ 421_{2} & 44 \\ 44\end{array}$ \&  \& \& Alli \& ${ }_{38}^{38} \mathrm{Ma}$ \&  \& ${ }_{34}^{49^{\circ}} \mathrm{De}$ \& ${ }^{85}$ Mar <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{*}^{* 131}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{1312 \\ 1314}}^{4.4}$ \&  \&  \& ${ }^{13,800}$ \&  \& ${ }^{3414} 14 \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{\text {che }}{ }^{5144}$ \& \& <br>
\hline *1482 \&  \& ${ }_{* 14}^{* 178}{ }^{*}{ }^{1 / 2}$ \& ${ }_{* 14}^{*}{ }_{1}{ }_{4}$ \&  \&  \& \& com Leather Cois inc \& 110 \& ${ }_{24}^{318}$ \& Oet \& ${ }^{878}{ }^{878} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline  \& *6312 65 \& \& ${ }_{6}^{63}$ \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\substack{63 \\ * 5}}$ \&  \& 0000 \& Amera \& ${ }_{57}^{10} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{7212}^{24}$ \& ${ }_{5112}^{19} \mathrm{OHt}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{cc}* 55 \\ 1512 & 160 \\ 163_{4}\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{154}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Am }}^{\text {Am }}$ \& 49 Mar 260
10 \& 68
1712 Jan
18 \& ${ }_{12}{ }_{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& *5012 ${ }^{*} 511_{2}$ \& 50 \& 5012 \& ${ }_{5158} 52$ \& *52 \& ${ }_{710}$ \& A\% preterred.-----.--.- 50 \& ${ }_{4614}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Mapr } 27}$ \& ${ }_{55}^{1712 \mathrm{May}}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& 50

Det \& ${ }_{7518}^{41_{8}{ }^{\text {d }} \text { Feb }}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




| Low and high sale prices-per share, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | NEW YTOCKS STOCE EXCHANGE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Range Since Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basis of } 100 \text {-Share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Range for PrevtousYear 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 14 | May 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuessaday } \\ & \text { May } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thursday } \\ & \text { May } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frtalay } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Hiohes | Lowest | Htohest |
| Sper shate | 8 per shate | \& per |  |  |  | Shares |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {W478 }}$ | $* 5$  <br> 20  <br>   |  | $17{ }^{1}$ |  |  | 3,600 | Conde Nast Pub Inc_...No | 15 Mar 29 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{87}^{1912}$ |  |  | $17^{3} 4$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 6 \mathrm{Mar} 29$ | ${ }^{242}$ Jan 5 | 0 Dec | ar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Conn Ry \& | ${ }^{43}{ }^{3}$ Mar 420 Mar 29 | ${ }_{1014}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Feb} 23$ | Oot |  |
| * 7 | 16 | (154 |  | (1) ${ }^{5}$ |  | 6,800 | Consol A | 11 Mar 29 414 Mar 29 | $\begin{gathered} 1912 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \mathrm{Jan}_{\mathrm{Jan}} 17 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | Oot | ${ }^{26}{ }^{26}$ July |
|  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{698}$ | ${ }^{59} 9$ | $*_{59}{ }^{6} 84$ | *59 64 | 10 |  | 55 | ${ }^{68} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Oct | 87 Mar |
| *7 |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 7514}$ |  | 600 | Consol Fil | $\begin{array}{cc}71 & \text { Jan } \\ 1 & \text { Mar } 26\end{array}$ | ${ }_{173}{ }^{8} \mathrm{Ja}$ | $1{ }^{63}$ |  |
|  |  | $14_{4}{ }^{1 / 4}$ |  |  |  | 600 |  | ${ }_{412}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{678}^{18}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $2{ }^{2488} 8$ | $23{ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{2358} 804$ | 39,300 |  | $17 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{26878}$ | Deo | an |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,100 | ${ }_{\text {consol }}^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{28}^{87}{ }^{8} \mathrm{~A}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ { }_{31}{ }^{214} & \text { Noct } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,500 | Consol |  |  |  | ${ }^{177}{ }^{178} 8$ |
| ${ }_{* 99}{ }_{* 3}{ }^{4} 103$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\$ 5$ preterred | 1 | ${ }_{1012}^{12}{ }_{712} \mathrm{Fe}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 418 \\ & i_{4}^{18} \\ & 7_{4} \end{aligned}$ | $33_{8}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Consol RR of Cuba } 6 \% \text { pt } 100 \\ & \text { tConsoldatated Textile } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71_{2} \mathrm{~J} J \\ & 1 \mathrm{I}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \mathrm{INB}_{\mathrm{J}} \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{* 21}{ }_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} { }^{22_{2}^{4}} & 3^{4} \\ \hdashline)^{1} \end{array}$ | $3^{14}$ |  |  |  |  | Consol Coal Co (Del) vt | $\begin{gathered} 2{ }^{244} \mathrm{M} \\ 10^{4} \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5^{55_{8}^{2}} \operatorname{Jan}_{8} 12 \\ 22 \\ \operatorname{Jan} 12 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1314 \mathrm{Apr} \\ & { }^{1224} \mathrm{Apr} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | *10 |  | *10 |  | $* 84$ 13 <br> 8618  | 00 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 10 \mathrm{Mar} \\ 78 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{861_{2}^{2}}^{22}{ }_{\mathrm{Jar}}^{\mathrm{Jar}}$ | creat | ${ }_{9218}^{5234} \mathrm{Aprg}$ |
|  | ${ }^{1138} 113^{138}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Contalner | ${ }^{97} \mathrm{~g}_{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 1888 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}15 & 15 l^{\prime} \\ 2 & 2_{8}\end{array}$ |  | 178 | $1 / 8$ |  |  | 2,3 | Conlass B | ${ }^{14} 4$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $2{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
| *85 87 | 2 |  | 18 | 84.86 |  | 2, |  | 6512 Ma | 872May 12 | ${ }^{\text {Oot }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 394 110 110 |  | Continental Can Inc.-.-No- par | ${ }_{107}^{361}$ | ( ${ }^{4554}$ |  |  |
|  | 110 | ${ }_{* 634}{ }^{1085}$ |  |  |  |  | Continental |  |  |  | Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}2712 \\ 1_{12} & 27^{12}\end{array}$ | 2,700 1,600 | Continental Continental | ${ }_{2}^{214}$ | ${ }^{32}$32 Jan 12 <br> 184  | $\begin{array}{lll} \\ \\ { }_{78}{ }_{78} \mathrm{Oct} \\ & \text { Ott }\end{array}$ |  |
| 1 | ${ }_{253}^{18}$ | ${ }_{25}{ }^{3} 8$ | 2514 | ${ }^{2433_{4}} 25{ }^{2518}$ | 2414 | 11,100 | Continental |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ |  |
|  |  | *1114 |  | *114 |  |  | Continental | ${ }_{40}^{10} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{56}{ }^{1612}$ J ${ }^{\text {Ja }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}{ }_{4614}{ }^{144} 47$ |  | ${ }_{4612}^{4612}$ | 4514 46 <br> 64 64 <br> 84  | ${ }^{633}{ }^{3} 4644_{4}$ |  | 200 | ${ }_{\text {Corn }}$ | ${ }^{453}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{162}{ }_{24}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Amar}$ | Ja |  |  |
| (1) ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{35_{8}}$ | 31 | ${ }_{25}{ }^{312}$ | 2612 |  |  |  | Coty Inc. $\qquad$ |  | , |  |  |
|  | *97 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85 | 25 |  |  |
| 24 | ${ }_{*}^{2378}$ |  |  |  | 24 |  | Cream of | 21588 Apr $5{ }_{14} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{1012}^{25}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{29}{ }^{83}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{28}$ |  |  |  |  | , 00 | Crown | ${ }^{2214} 4$ | 12 |  | eb |
| ${ }_{* 31}{ }^{3} 18$ | *31 | *3112 35 | ${ }^{* 3112}{ }^{3} \quad 35$ | *3112 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {¢7e }}{ }^{\text {P2, }}$ | ${ }^{29} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | ${ }_{93}^{29}{ }^{29}{ }_{9}{ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{912}^{* 2812}{ }_{9}{ }_{9}^{31}$ |  | 3,500 | Crown | ${ }_{712}^{2512}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2514}^{45}$ |
| *65 75 | ${ }^{* 65}$ | *65 |  |  |  |  |  | 58 Ma | 7212 Jan | $\begin{aligned} & 57_{8}^{5} \text { Dect } \\ & { }_{21} \\ & \text { Oct } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 85 | ${ }_{*}^{25}$ | ${ }_{* 7012}^{253}$ | ${ }_{* 72}^{2434}{ }^{246}$ |  | ,100 | Crucl | 1914 Ma | ${ }^{4488}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 71$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{7} 72 \quad 85$ | 22 |  | Cuba |  | $1{ }^{12}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ,000 | ${ }^{\text {Cuban }}$ | ${ }_{60} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 87 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{600} 2$ |  | 00 | Cuda |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | *5 | 200 | Curtis |  | ${ }^{714}$ |  |  |
| *3 | *3914 414 | $3{ }^{3914} 4$ | ${ }^{* 38} 8{ }_{47}{ }^{39}$ | ${ }^{3812} 4$ | ${ }^{3814} 4$ | 00 | Curths | ${ }_{314}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{514}$ | $2{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
| $20^{1}$ | 19 | 1938 | 2018 | 20 |  | 15,700 | ass | 125 |  |  |  |
|  | a |  |  |  |  |  | Cushman's | ${ }^{4818}$ |  | ${ }^{5418}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{88} \mathrm{p}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | ${ }_{45}^{1812}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{45}^{1812}$ | 181 |  | 1,300 | Cuter-Hamme |  |  |  | an |
| ${ }_{14}^{14}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{17}{ }^{3} 7_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Cavi }}^{\text {Com }}$ | 1314 Mg | 1518 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*}$ | 105 | 1054 | ${ }_{10418}{ }^{18} 8$ |  |  |  | 102 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 800 |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{2514}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $* 203_{4}$ | ${ }^{2023}{ }^{3}$ |  |  | 00 |  | ${ }_{9}^{1984}{ }^{\text {a }}$ M | ${ }_{1512}^{25}$ |  |  |
|  | * ${ }_{*}^{101}$ | ${ }_{101}^{1012}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1,800}$ | Dea | $7{ }_{72} \mathrm{Mar} 29$ | ${ }_{178}{ }^{7}$ | 13 Oct | ${ }_{5888} \mathbf{4}$ Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |  | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{Marar} 31$ | 2 F | ct |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 11_{2}} \quad 2{ }^{218}$ |  |  |  |  |  | tDen |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{87} 8.87$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}$ |  | ${ }_{338} \mathrm{Mar} 21$ | ${ }_{478}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 58 Oct | $22{ }^{\text {May }}$ |
|  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{518}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar} 25$ | ${ }^{48}$ |  |  |
| 3112 311 | *31 | 3014 |  |  |  | 280 | Dev | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ M |  |  |  |
|  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 355_{4}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{4614}^{3614}$ |  |  |  |  | 400 | ${ }^{6 \%}$ Darticipa | ${ }^{1} 12$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1314}$ | ${ }_{1312}^{648}$ | $13^{78}$ | 13 | $*_{* 13}{ }^{2} 1318$ | 1,900 |  | 11 M |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} 65.69$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 66}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 67$ |  | *6512 ${ }^{*} 70$ | 00 | ${ }^{5 \%}$ | ${ }_{1314}^{66}$ | ${ }_{17}^{75} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{6012}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 26 } & \\ 25 & \text { Mar } \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{13}$ | ${ }_{30}^{* 1314}$ | ${ }_{* 30}^{* 13}{ }^{13}$ | *13 |  |  | Dix |  | 34 Jan |  |  |
|  |  | *148 | 14 |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 133_{4}} 15{ }^{4}$ |  | Doehl | 12 M | ${ }^{2212}$ |  |  |
|  | 543445 | $55^{5} 8$ | ${ }_{4}^{5612}$ | 56 |  | 9,000 | Dome |  | ${ }_{814}^{6038}$ | ${ }_{5} 5$ |  |
|  | $4_{45}^{514}$ |  |  |  |  | 27,400 | Dom | 31 Mar | 4918 Ma | 2612 | ${ }^{7714}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| 1 |  | 103103 |  |  |  |  | Dow Chemiteal C | ${ }^{877}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 12 Mar |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{200}^{100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 9} 80$ | $\begin{array}{cc}* 9 & 10 \\ \cdots\end{array}$ | $* 9$ $*$ $\cdots$ -1012 | ${ }^{34} 10$ | 912. 10 |  | Class B...-...-----No par | ${ }_{18}^{62}$ | ${ }_{88}{ }^{\text {J }}$ | ${ }_{14}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1{ }^{17}$ | $1{ }^{1} 4$ | ${ }^{1} \overline{1}_{5}$ | ${ }^{-13_{4}} \begin{array}{ll}-13_{4}\end{array}$ |  | 300 | Dunhill Internationsl------1 | ${ }^{134} 4$ May 6 | ${ }^{312}{ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 10}^{* 9} 1101^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Duplan }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81_{2} \mathrm{Mar} \\ 102_{\mathrm{Apr}} \end{array}$ | ${ }_{115}^{10} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{106}^{10}$ N | ${ }_{122}^{1712}$ Jan |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{100} 110$ |  | 2 |  |  | 9,900 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}  \\ \hline 1020 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{123} 123^{3} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }^{98}$ No | ${ }^{18018}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | *13 | 135 |  | D | ${ }_{1}^{13034}$ | 137 Mar 16 |  |  |
| 114 114 | 114 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 114.115$ | 114 |  |  | 240 | Ducue | ${ }_{1}^{10912}$ |  | 1072 |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 4}^{113}$ | 113 |  |  |  |  | Duquesne LII | ${ }^{1} 14.4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{78}{ }^{2} 18$ | ${ }_{212}{ }^{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{154} 154$ | 2,2 | Eastma |  | ${ }_{171}^{167}$ Japr | $\begin{array}{lll}144 & \mathrm{Nov} \\ 150 \\ \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | 198 Aug |
|  | ${ }_{\text {H1314 }}^{15512} 169$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{156}$ |  | Esto | 1012 Ma | ${ }_{2158}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 1514 | ${ }^{371_{2}}$ Feb |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{1314}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{314}^{214} 4{ }_{31}^{1248}$ | ${ }^{1,000}$ | Eitin | $2{ }^{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{434}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | ${ }^{234}{ }^{3} \mathrm{D}$ | 16. Mar |
| 16.817 | 1612 | 16 | 16.16 | 1512 | 1514. $15{ }^{15}$ | 1,500 | Elect | ${ }^{131}{ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 2112 ${ }_{10} 11$ | 1478 |  |
| - 812 | 8 | ${ }_{8} 3^{3}$ | - |  | 81 | 7,900 | ${ }_{\text {Ele }}^{\text {Ele }}$ | ${ }_{212}^{61}{ }_{2}^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{10585}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| ${ }_{1034}$ |  | ${ }_{934}$ | $10{ }_{4}^{8}$ | 10 | ${ }^{4}$ | 45,700 | El | ${ }_{618} 1_{2} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{13} 5^{5} 8$ | ${ }^{618} \mathrm{O}$ |  |
| 38 | 371240 | 362 | $39.40{ }^{39}$ | ${ }^{3758}$ | ${ }^{363} 488$ | 11,400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3438} 838$ |  | ${ }_{2512}^{3388}$ | ${ }_{2512}^{3512}$ | 34 | ${ }_{2}^{3314}$ | 500 | ${ }_{\text {cose }} 86$ preterred | ${ }_{2184}{ }^{\text {M Mar }}$ | 312 Ma |  | ${ }^{87}{ }^{4412} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{* 1}{ }_{*}^{25}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{1}{ }^{251}$ | ${ }_{* 1}{ }_{*}^{25}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ |  |  |  | Eik Ho | M |  |  |  |
| 241 | $23^{33_{4}} 244^{3}$ |  |  | 23 2314 <br> $* 371$  <br> 89  |  |  | El Paso Natural G |  |  | ${ }_{33}^{142}$ Nov |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}* 37 & 39 \\ 104 & 105\end{array}$ | 39 104 | *103344 105 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 1200 \end{aligned}$ | Endicott-Johnson | ${ }_{9412}{ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 031_{2} 105 \\ 57_{8}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} 103 \\ 5_{1} \end{aligned}$ | $55_{8}$ | ${ }_{58}^{04}{ }_{5}^{105}$ | $55_{8}{ }^{104}$ | $\left\|{ }^{*}{ }^{1033_{12}}{ }^{105}{ }_{5{ }^{2} 4}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 13,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 0 & 5 \% \text { preferred- } \\ 0 & \text { Engineers Public service-..... } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $1{ }^{\text {l }} 3 \mathrm{ot}$ | ${ }_{1784}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \| 85 conv preterred-... | ${ }_{40}^{3812} \mathrm{Ma}$ | $551_{8}$ May 16 57 May 14 | ${ }_{45}^{41}$ Oot | ${ }_{81}^{7814} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| 57 57 57 |  | 56.56 | $* 55$  <br> ${ }_{*}^{50}$ 5612 <br> 63  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{46}^{40}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \mathrm{Max} \\ & 62_{8} \mathrm{Max} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{8612} 81$ |
|  | ${ }_{* 58}{ }_{13}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{* 13_{4}}^{62}{ }^{62} 7_{8}$ |  |  |  |  | Equt | ${ }^{11} 2 \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{27_{8} 7_{8}}$ | ${ }_{11}^{15_{8}} \mathrm{D}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}21_{2} & 212\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1,200 | Erie | ${ }_{23}^{23} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{814}^{414}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{37}{ }^{37}$ | ${ }_{*}^{378}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 312}$ | ${ }^{312}$ | ${ }^{8} 1,600$ | \% | ${ }_{218}^{2}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{612}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| ${ }_{22}{ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }^{2} 2_{8}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 3}+3{ }^{*}$ |  | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 388}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{218} 8{ }_{8}$ | $1{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Jem }}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{D}$ |  |
| 123 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{1212} 13$ | ${ }^{1214}$ |  | cc\| |  | 400 20.500 |  | ${ }^{51}{ }^{514}$ | 1012 Jan 10 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 121}^{121} 13$ |  | ${ }^{1338}$ |  |  | 20,500 | ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ | 118 | ${ }_{2}^{18}$ | $\mathrm{ii4}_{4}$ | Sor |
| 1 | 18 | ${ }^{*} 118$ | ${ }^{*} 118$ | ${ }^{1} 11_{8}$ | ${ }^{* 11_{8}} \quad 1{ }^{138}$ |  |  |  | 2. |  |  |
| ${ }^{6.7}$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | $\%_{41}{ }^{-1}{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{3312}^{114}$ J | - | ${ }_{7178}^{28}{ }^{28}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| ${ }^{* 2314} 24{ }^{2478}$ |  | ${ }^{1} 4{ }^{23}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | ${ }_{33} 3_{8}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
|  | *27 |  | ${ }^{27}$ | ${ }^{2} 27 \quad 278$ |  | 00 |  | ${ }^{67}{ }^{7} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{1112}{ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{712}$ Oct | n |
| 791 | *7 |  |  | *74 7912 | . |  |  | ${ }^{67}$ Apr | ${ }_{75} 77 \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{80}^{723}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} 6$ | ${ }^{*} 66$ | *66 | *66 75 | 析 75 |  | Fede | ${ }_{9612}^{5212} \mathrm{Fe}$ | ${ }_{9912}{ }^{\text {M }}$ Ma |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 99}{ }_{231} 102$ | ${ }^{* 99}{ }_{27} 102$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{218} 8$ |  |  | b |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 2}{ }^{2} 7_{8}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{178} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  | b |
|  |  | ${ }_{*} 1^{158} \times 1{ }^{13_{4}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {b }}$ |
| 1612 | 16 | ${ }_{1588} 1612$ | 2 | ${ }_{1512}$ | ${ }^{1511_{2}} \quad 1611^{2}$ | 1 | Federated Dept Stores.No par |  | crights. | Called for re | demption. |



为

| Low and high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots |  | Range for Previous Year 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> May 14 | Monday May 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { May } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 18 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday May 19 | Friday May 20 |  |  | Lowest | Hithest | Lovest | Highest |
| S per shate | \$ per share |  |  | \$ per share | \$ pcr share | Shares |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *378 ${ }^{26}$ |  | *38 |  |  | . 400 |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{281}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{1} 4$ | ${ }_{* 13}^{* 37}$ |  | *38 |  |  | 700 | Pacitic Mlils----....-No part |  | ${ }_{1812}$ | ${ }_{1018} \mathrm{Oot}$ | ${ }^{\text {n }}$ |
|  | 100 | 10 |  | 10 | 20 |  | Pactic |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}110 & \text { Nov } \\ 133 & \text { Adr }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pa |  | ${ }_{20}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 133 Adr |  |
| ${ }_{* 24}{ }^{13}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{243}$ | ${ }^{2434}{ }^{243} 4{ }^{243_{4}}$ | 00 | ( PactificTin | 8 | ${ }^{578}$ |  |  |
| $*^{103_{8}} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Packard }}$ Motor Car | ${ }_{\text {Mar }} \mathbf{M 0}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }_{5}{ }_{1}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 334 | $3{ }^{3} 4$ | $3^{33_{4}} \quad 3{ }^{378}$ | 12,5 |  | Mar | ${ }_{914}{ }^{512}$ |  | Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 | $\pm$ Panhandle $P$ | ${ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Marar}^{25}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1212}^{412} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| $*_{31}{ }^{* 8} 84$ | 31 | 301231 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 301233$ | ${ }_{* 3012}^{312}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 30 & 33 \\ * 31\end{array}$ | 110 | $8 \%$ conv p | 29 Ma |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 90 \end{array}$ |
|  | *3412 |  | $* 341{ }^{2} 36^{3}$ | $* 32$  <br> ${ }_{* 8612}$ 3884 <br> 88  | ${ }_{* 8612}^{* 31}$ |  |  | ${ }_{9018}{ }^{29} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | ${ }_{495}{ }^{321}$ N Nopt | ${ }^{\text {10978 }} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| $88^{8}$ | ${ }_{8}$ |  | $7{ }^{7} 4$ | ${ }^{-712}$ | ${ }^{712}$ | 7,100 | Paramount Pic | ${ }^{53}$ | ${ }_{9712}^{127^{3} \mathrm{Jan}}$ | crer | ${ }^{2033_{4}} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| *7612 78 |  | ${ }^{* 7612}{ }_{9} 79$ | 7612 $761^{2}$ <br> ${ }_{9}$ $91_{8}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 76}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}* 76 & 77 \\ { }^{85} 8 & 87 \\ 8{ }^{5}\end{array}$ | 1,800 1 |  | ${ }_{655}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar 31 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 20644 Jan |
| $19{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{* 17}{ }^{19} 19{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{1612}^{9} 17$ | *16 20 | ${ }^{1512} 20$ |  | 2, 2000 | Park \& Tilford |  | ${ }^{24}{ }_{31}{ }^{4}$ Jan Jan | ${ }^{1812}$ Oot |  |
| ${ }_{* 35}^{218}$ |  |  | ${ }^{218}$ | ${ }_{35}^{218}$ | ${ }^{\text {4212 }}$ | 1,300 | ${ }_{\text {Parke }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{443_{4}} \mathbf{8 0 b}$ |
| ${ }_{* 15}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }_{16}{ }^{3516}$ | ${ }_{16}{ }^{3} 16$ | ${ }_{15}{ }^{35} 818$ | ${ }_{1514}{ }^{351} 4$ | 1518 1518 | ,900 | Parker Rust Proot Co... 2.50 | 13 Mar 31 | ${ }^{203}{ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{Fe}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 11_{2}} \quad 1{ }^{134} 4$ | ${ }^{11} 1_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Par |  | 212 Jan 10 | tt |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,100 | Patino | ${ }_{884}{ }_{8}{ }_{8} \mathbf{M a r}_{31}$ | 12 | Oet |  |
| ${ }^{* 914}$ | ${ }_{6}^{914}$ |  |  | ${ }_{534}$ |  | 5,100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) | *5 ${ }^{6}$ | 50, | $\begin{array}{cc} \\ 5112 \\ 512 & 512\end{array}$ | 50988 51 |  |  | d | 41 Mar 30 |  | 37 Nov |  |
| ${ }_{64}{ }^{2} .641_{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 6312 | 2,300 | Penney (J) | 55 Mar 31 | ${ }^{731}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{134}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Penn Coal }}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{22_{2}} \mathbf{j a n}$ Jan 110 |  |  |
|  | 33 |  |  |  | 16 |  | Penn-Dixie Cement_-. No $\$ 7$ conv par ser A | ${ }_{2012}{ }^{2} 12 \mathrm{Marar} 30$ | ${ }_{2412}{ }^{2}$ Jan 10 |  | ${ }_{761_{2}}^{12}{ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 16 \\ 12 \\ 12\end{array}$ |  | Per | 10 Ma | 1512 Jan | ${ }^{1312}$ Dec | eb |
| *1 |  | ${ }^{*} 111_{4}{ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{1111_{4}}^{16}{ }_{18}^{12}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 1112}{ }^{15}$ | ${ }_{1512}^{12} 12{ }^{15}$ | , 400 |  | , | ${ }_{212}^{2412} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  | ar |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 11$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 2612}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 2612}{ }^{+1128}$ |  |  | Peoples Drug $6 \%$ oum premer | ${ }_{10}^{194}{ }^{19} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{11212}^{31}$ | ${ }_{1014}^{27}$ Dee | ${ }_{1163_{4}}^{63} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 | People's G L \& C (Chic) .. 100 | ${ }_{2218}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Mar} 26$ | ${ }_{3412} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 22 Oct |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 21_{8}}^{29} 4{ }^{293_{4}}$ | ${ }_{* 218}^{234_{4}}$ | ${ }_{* 218}^{29,3_{8}}$ | 18 | ${ }^{* 218}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Peorra }}$ \& Easte | ${ }^{13} 4$ | ${ }_{15}^{412} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  | ${ }^{* 73_{4}{ }_{4}} 111_{8}$ | ${ }^{*} 7$ \% 11 | *8 | ${ }^{* 818} 81118$ |  | 100 |  | - ${ }_{\text {1788 }}$ | ${ }_{3714}^{15}$ |  |  |
|  | +20 22 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 191222$ | 2018 | 20 |  | 80 | \% pret | 15 Ma |  |  |  |
|  | *2018 22 | ${ }_{*}^{* 2018} 214$ | 21 |  | *1218 ${ }^{2} 14$ |  | Pet Mill |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | ${ }_{*}^{* 1214} 10$ | ${ }^{* 995_{8}} 10$ | 10 10 | ${ }^{12} 8$ | ${ }_{\substack{958 \\ * 668}}$ | 400 | ${ }^{\text {Petroleum Corr }}$ | ${ }_{73}{ }^{4}$ | $1318 \text { Jan } 11$ | ${ }_{3}^{988}$ | ${ }_{\text {ar }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{* 634} 7$ | 7 <br> 7 |  |  |  | 7,000 | - ${ }^{\text {Prelifer Brew }}$ Phelp-Dodg |  | 814 |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{22}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2318}$ | ${ }^{2212}$ | ${ }_{3614}{ }^{2614}{ }^{2614}$ | 200 | ${ }_{\text {Philladelphia }}$ | 30 Mar 28 |  |  | Jan |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 6212} 891{ }^{\text {a }}$ | * 62 | ${ }^{6212} 70$ | 65 | 100 | 86 | 60 Apr 12 | ${ }^{6512}$ |  | ${ }_{10014}{ }_{7}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{7 \%}{ }^{\text {Phill }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{74_{2}{ }_{2} \mathrm{Jan}^{\mathrm{Jeb}}}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{38}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 258}$ | 8 | Phila ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | M | ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 7$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 89 |  |  | M | ${ }^{951} 1_{2} \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *38 50 | *38 50 | *38 50 |  | *38 50 | ${ }^{38} \quad 50$ |  | 7\% preterred | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \mathrm{Mg} \\ & 271_{4} \mathbf{M} \end{aligned}$ | $501_{2}$ Mar 421 Jan |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { July } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll} \\ 323 \\ 323 \\ 41_{4} & 33\end{array}$ |  | 297 | ${ }_{* 2}^{32} \begin{array}{ll}323_{4} \\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}31 & 3112 \\ { }_{32} & 312\end{array}$ | 9,200 | Phillips Petrole | $\begin{gathered} 271_{4} \mathrm{Ma} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }^{178}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 212}{ }^{2} 7^{312}$ | ${ }_{* 36}^{* 1^{1 / 8}}{ }_{72}{ }^{312}$ |  | ${ }_{* 30}{ }^{1 / 8} 8$ | ${ }_{* 30}^{*} \quad 7{ }^{31}$ | *30 $\quad 72$ |  |  | 3014 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | *514 | ${ }^{* 538} 86$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | - $22_{8} 23$ | ${ }_{* 221}{ }_{2} 23$ |  | 23 | ${ }_{* 2258}{ }^{3} 8312$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *4 |  | *48 | *48 ${ }^{511}$ | ${ }_{*}^{48} 8{ }^{512}$ | ${ }_{* * 48}^{* * 312}$ |  | 0 or C |  |  |  |  |
| * |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 312}-4{ }^{478}$ |  | ${ }^{* 312}{ }_{20}{ }^{4} 20$ |  |  | 20.4 | ${ }_{35}{ }^{2}$ | 25 Oct |  |
| ${ }^{*} 18$ \% 2012 | 5 |  |  |  |  | 200 | Pitts Coke \& Iron Corp No par | ${ }^{378} 8$ |  | $4 . \mathrm{D}$ | ug |
| ${ }^{5} 5312$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{5314}{ }^{4} 5$ | $*_{53}{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 6$ | $*_{511_{4}^{1 / 2}}$ | *5134. 60 |  | par | 183 | ${ }^{61}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{165}{ }^{58} \mathrm{ADOt}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 6}{ }_{*}^{* 9}$ |  |  | $300$ | Pittsb Screw \& Bolt_..- No pat Pittsburgh Steel Co.....No par | ${ }_{712}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |  | 8 Oct |  |
| ${ }^{10} 10$ |  | $25^{12}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} { }^{* 878} & 10{ }_{4}^{4} \\ 26 & 26 \end{array}$ |  | 10 | $7 \%$ pref class B $\qquad$ | $\mathrm{T}_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $46$ | 32 Dec |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{15}$ |  | 15 <br> 15 | 15 | 260 |  |  | ${ }_{45}^{2612}$ Jan |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 2412} 27$ | ${ }_{* 2512}$ | ${ }_{* 255^{12}} 27$ | $25 \quad 25$ | 25 | 10 | $53 / 1$ its ser conv prior prefl100 | $25 . \mathrm{Apr}$ | 45 Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{*} 12$ |  |  |  | 12 Jan | ${ }^{3}{ }_{4}^{34} \mathrm{Nov}$ | ${ }_{28}^{48}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| *614 ${ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pittsburgh United.-.......- 25 |  | ${ }_{214}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | *5 | ${ }^{511}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{4} 51 i_{8}-573_{4}$ |  | Conv pret unstamped..-100 | 48 Ma |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 81}$ | (8878 |  |  |  | ${ }_{812}^{812}$ |  | Pltaburgh \& Weas | ${ }_{3}^{6}{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{1865_{4}}{ }_{4}^{\text {Jan }}$ | ctor |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1758 |  | 00 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Pitctst }}$ | $15{ }^{\text {M M }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4818}^{1818}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Pond |  | $11 \mathrm{Jan}{ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 7} 7^{9} 4{ }_{4} 8^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{7}{ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{73}$ |  |  | , 100 | ${ }_{\text {Poor }}$ \& Co | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che }}}^{518 \mathrm{Ma}}$ | ${ }^{12}{ }^{\text {3\%g Jan }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7{ }^{7} \mathrm{Oct} \\ 11_{2} & \mathrm{Oct} \\ \text { Ot }\end{array}$ |  |
| $*_{* 3}{ }^{2} \quad 2{ }^{21}$ | *2 |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{5}$ | 700 | Port |  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }_{4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 212}^{* 2 r_{8}}$ |  | $\ddagger$ Postal $T$ | 158 | $48_{8}$ | 212 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}2^{212} & 3 \\ 65_{8} & 678\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{612}{ }^{2}$ $63_{4}$ <br> 6  | 2,100 | Pressed Steel Car | ${ }_{4}^{43} 4$ | 101 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{518}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{69}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 68}{ }^{*}{ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{18}$ | 300 |  | $\underset{133_{4} \mathrm{M}}{\substack{\text { M }}}$ |  | 20 |  |
| ${ }_{* 48}^{* 20}$ | ${ }^{* 18}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3912} \mathrm{M} 8$ |  |  | ${ }^{6512}$ Jan |
|  | $*_{120}$ | ${ }^{121}$ | ${ }_{12214}^{4} 1221_{4}$ | 122122 | ${ }_{121}{ }^{121}$ |  | , 5\% Dt (ser of Feb $1^{\prime 2} 29$ ) | 117 Jan |  | 303 |  |
|  | ${ }_{3012} \quad 311_{2}$ | $303_{8}{ }^{307}$ | ${ }^{293}{ }^{4} 3$ | 2938 29 | ${ }^{29388}$ | 3,800 | Pub Serv Corp | ${ }_{8614}^{25} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{8818}{ }_{18}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ |  | ${ }_{1124}{ }^{1}{ }^{4}$ Feb |
|  | ${ }^{*} 91$ |  | 10514 |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{6 \%}^{85}$ | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 108 | ${ }_{10312}$ |  |
|  | *105 $106{ }^{1012}$ |  | ${ }_{* 118}^{* 10514} 10$ | ${ }_{* 118}^{106}$ | , |  | $7 \%$ pre | Mar | ${ }_{13}^{12312}$ JJan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 | El |  | 1414 May | ll |  |
| 11312 116 | *11312 116 | 114 | 13116 | 11311 |  |  | El |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 277_{4}\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2612} 27$ | ${ }^{2618} 8{ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{9}^{26}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {25 }}^{4}$ |  |  |  | 367a Jan 18 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,300 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pure Oil (The } \\ & 6 \% \text { preferr } \end{aligned}$ | $81_{2}^{81_{2}} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{981}^{183}$ Jan | ${ }_{85}^{85} \mathrm{OOt}$ | 107 Feb |
|  | 83 ${ }^{83}$ |  |  | *2 |  | 3,300 | Purity Baker | 7 Mar |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 111_{8}} 123_{8}$ | ${ }^{* 111_{88}} 1{ }^{1212}$ | ${ }_{1118} 121_{2}$ | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }^{1111_{8}}$ | ${ }^{1111_{8}^{4}} 8.121_{2}$ | , | Quaker state | ${\substack{112 \mathrm{May} \\ 43_{4} \mathrm{Mar}}}^{\text {den }}$ | ${ }_{714}^{1614.4 . ~ J a n ~} 1$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ,600 | Radio Cor | $60{ }_{4}^{4}$ Jan | ${ }^{771}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 86 | 115 Nov |
| $\begin{array}{cc}* 75 \\ 51 & 80 \\ 51\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{* 7934} 4$ | ${ }_{* 50} \quad 51$ | -50 |  | 1,000 | 83.50 |  | ${ }^{63}{ }^{50}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}{ }^{218}$ | [181818 |  | ${ }_{* 18}^{218} 80214$ | 14,800 | ${ }_{\text {tradio }}^{\text {trabie }}$ | ${ }_{1718}^{2}{ }_{18} \mathrm{M}$ | bs $8_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br> $233_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{192}^{214} \mathrm{D}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| $\begin{array}{cc}{ }^{* 17}{ }^{2} & 20{ }^{201} \\ 9_{4} & 10\end{array}$ | ${ }^{* 16}{ }_{97}$ | ${ }_{* 16}{ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{*} 168$ | *16 |  |  | Ra | ${ }_{912}{ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{2412}$ | ${ }_{28}^{20}$ D | ${ }^{26}{ }^{26}$, Dee ${ }^{\text {Deo }}$ |
| 1 | ${ }_{* 18} 8^{18} 88$ |  | , | 18 | 18.18 |  | ${ }^{82}$ pre | 18, Mar 30 | ${ }_{22}^{2918} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{1818}^{26}$ | Mar |
| 15 | $15 \quad 15$ | ${ }^{15}$ | 15 | ${ }_{*}^{* 15} 515$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 15 \\ { }^{2} & 15\end{array}$ | 600 | Reading | ${ }_{18}^{128}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 22$ | ${ }_{3018}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{30}^{188}$ | 49 Jan |
| *24 26 | *24 25 | -24 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 22 & 29 \\ * 17 & 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 22 & 26 \\ { }^{*} 17 & 21 \\ 21\end{array}$ | 00 | ${ }_{4}^{4 \%}$ \% 2 dst pret | 15 Apr | 2712 | 23 | ${ }^{433_{4}}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}{ }^{* 17}{ }_{35} & 21 \\ 35\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 19 \\ 37_{8} & 4\end{array}$ | $* 17$ 19 <br> 4 4 <br> $*$  | $\begin{array}{rr}* 17 & 19 \\ 4 & 4\end{array}$ | $* 17$ 4 4 4 | $* 17$ 4 | 800 | Real suk Hos | ${ }^{23_{4}} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{412}$ | ${ }_{318}^{318}$ | ${ }_{83}^{133^{35} \mathrm{Jan}} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| *38 ${ }^{378}$ | *38 ${ }^{38}$ | *38 ${ }^{4}$ | *38 ${ }^{4}$ | *38 50 |  |  | Proterred | ${ }_{34}{ }_{1}^{14} 1_{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $93_{8}$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ |  | Rels (Robt) \& Co.....-No par |  | ${ }_{11}^{11}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*}{ }_{* 6}{ }^{6} 3_{4} 8_{4} 9^{11_{2}}$ | ${ }^{3}{ }_{4}{ }_{7}^{97_{8}}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 63_{4}}{ }^{*}{ }_{8}^{93_{8}}$ |  |  | 100 | Rellabie stores Corp....No po par | ${ }_{5}^{512}$ | ${ }^{98_{4}}$ |  |  |
| 10 | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{6} 812$ | ${ }_{* 88}^{* 88_{4} 8_{4}} 1$ |  | ${ }^{* 812}$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  | Relliance |  | 1112 | - ${ }_{8}^{93}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}11^{1 / 8} & 111 \\ * 52\end{array}$ | (1118 $111_{8}$ | 1,500 | emington-Rand ........-1 |  | ${ }_{6714}{ }^{16818}$ | ${ }^{81} 12{ }^{818}$ | ${ }_{944}^{298} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| $56{ }^{4}$ | 5412 | 5312 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{46}$ |  | ${ }^{* 40} 40{ }^{13_{4}}$ |  |  |  | 30 3.700 | Renselater \& Sar | ${ }_{112}{ }_{12}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{11_{4}}$ |  |
| 14 |  | $1{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{133_{4}{ }_{4}} 14$ | ${ }^{131_{2}}$ |  | 9,900 | Republic steel Corp.-.No pat | ${ }_{3912}^{112}$ | ${ }_{75120}^{2031}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | ${ }_{65}^{1244}$ Oet ${ }^{\text {Dee }}$ | ${ }_{124}^{4744^{\text {Mar }}}$ |
|  | $* 47$  <br> $* 48$ 52 <br> 8  | 52 | $\begin{array}{ll}* 47 \\ * & 50 \\ * 50\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 47}^{* 45}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}4612 & 4612\end{array}$ |  | 6\% conv preterrea- ${ }^{6}$-100 | ${ }_{57}{ }^{36}$ | $73^{73}{ }^{\text {J Ja }}$ | ${ }^{60}$ Dec | ${ }^{1104_{4} \mathrm{Mar}}$ |
|  |  | * 1112 |  | ${ }^{113_{4}} 111{ }^{13_{4}}$ | ${ }_{*}^{978}$ | 00 |  | 778 M 1714 M | ${ }_{87}^{1712} \mathrm{Ja}$ | ${ }^{9}{ }^{9}$ Oct ${ }^{\text {Oct }}$ | ${ }_{98}^{4988} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| ${ }^{*}{ }^{2111_{4}} 428$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 2014}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 2014} 428$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{* 67}{ }^{14} 428$ | $* 20$ 28 <br> 67 67 <br>   |  |  |  | 65 | ${ }^{65}$ Ja | ${ }^{788_{4}}{ }^{\text {Dee }}$ |  |
| 67 | *67 | *67 ${ }^{*} 78$ |  | 67 <br> 59 |  |  | 7\% |  | ${ }^{6424}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 12} 13$ | ${ }_{1112} 12$ | 1158 | ${ }^{*} 11 \overline{5}_{5}{ }^{12}$ |  | ${ }^{111} 1_{2} 111_{2}$ | 700 | Reyn | ${ }_{843}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }^{177^{418}}$ | 1234 80 80 Now Now | ${ }^{302}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| $5{ }_{4} 95$ | ${ }_{* 855^{4} 4_{4}}^{100}$ |  | ${ }_{* 5578}^{* 8514} 1100$ |  | 8514 |  | Reyn | ${ }_{4}^{4} 48 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | ${ }^{5788}$ |  |
| 12. $36{ }^{5}$ |  |  | 3612 36 | 3634 37 | ${ }^{363_{4}}$ | 3,600 | Reynolds (R J) Tob ciass B 10 |  | ${ }^{461812}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 53} 5$ | ${ }_{*} 53.58$ |  |  |  |  | Common. |  | ${ }_{81}$ | 5 | $14 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {* }}^{\substack{* \\ 512 \\ 512}}$ | ${ }^{* 6} 6{ }^{6} 888$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | (tar |  | 2 |  | ${ }^{\text {Ricticher }}$ Dent | ${ }^{712} 12 \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{20}^{1124}$ | - ${ }^{834}{ }^{84}$ |  |
| 17 | 5 ${ }^{5}$ | * ${ }^{15}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 1588} \times 16{ }^{168}$ | ${ }^{78}$ | ${ }^{43} 41478$ | ( 300 | Roan Antelope Come | ${ }_{13}{ }^{18} \mathbf{M a r} 31$ |  | 1714 |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 11}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1818 \\ 811}}$ | ${ }_{114}^{14}$ | $11_{4}^{4}$ |  | - 900 | Rubernld | 1 |  |  |  |
| $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | (1) |  |  | crem |  |  | ist Louls-San Francisco... 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 3_{4}^{3} \operatorname{Mar} 23 \\ 11_{8} \operatorname{Mar} 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11_{4} \\ & 8 \operatorname{Jan} 12 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 1 & \text { Oct } \\ 11, & \text { Oct } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{1 / 8}^{41_{4}} \mathbf{M a r}$ |
| $\frac{2^{8}}{}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} { }^{15_{8}^{4}} & 17_{8}^{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11_{2}^{4} & 17_{8}^{\circ} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} * 11_{2} & 17_{8}^{0} \\ \hline \text { day } & \ddagger 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} * 11_{2} & 178 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  | x-dit E | ghts. 10 | , | - |




## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

 occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year

| N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended May 20 |  | Bid de Ask |  |  | N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended May 20 | Friday  <br> Last  <br> E.  <br> E. Sale <br> Srice  |  |  | su | Range Since Jan. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Government |  | Lovo Htoh |  | oro | Foreign Gove. \& Mun. (Cont.) |  |  |  |  | Low Hioh |
| Treasury 43/8_...Oct 15 1947-1952 | A 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 3483...-Oct. 15 1943-1945 | A | 109.14109 | 16 | 107.2 109.20 |  | M N | $951 / 2$ | 95 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 21 / 21 / 211 / 2 \\ 23 / 2 \end{array}$ |
| Treasury 48-....-De0. 15 1944-1954 | J D | $114.4 \quad 114.10 \mid$ | 32 | 111.22114 .10 | -Corcoba (Clty) 78........... 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 3\%8.-.-Mar. 15 1946-1956 | M ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}112.22 & 112.23 \\ 110.2 & 110.6\end{array}$ | 14 | 110.8112 .23 | ${ }^{\circ} 788$ stamped ${ }^{\text {coser }}$ | F |  | 52 |  |  |
| Treasury 3\%8...-June 15 1943-1947 | M 5 S 106.7 | $\begin{array}{lll}110.2 & 110.6 \\ 105.30 & 106.8\end{array}$ | 14 | 107.18110 .6 | Cordoba (Prov) Argentina 78_1942 | J S 81 |  |  | 5 |  |
| Treasury 38.....JJune 15 1946-1948 | J D 107.18 | 107.10107 .20 | 44 | 105.2107 .20 | -Costa Rica (Rep of) 78._-.- 1951 | M | 181/2 |  |  |  |
| Treasury 3\%68.-June 15 1940-1943 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{D} 106.18$ | 106.17106 .20 | 41 | 105.21106 .20 | Cuba (Republic) 58 of 1904.-.-1944 |  | $1013 /$ | $1033 / 4$ | 2 | 10113104 |
| Treasury 3\%8.-.-Mar. 15 1941-1943 | M ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}107.22 & 107.23\end{array}$ | 43 | 106.29108 | External bs of 1914 ser A.-. 1949 |  |  |  |  | 1031/4 1103/6 |
| Treasury 33\%8...June 15 1946-1949 | J D 108.9 | $\begin{array}{ll}108.4 & 108.9\end{array}$ | 54 | 105.27108 .9 | External loan $41 / 88$ ser C- ${ }^{\text {c }}$-1949 |  | 2 | $981 / 2$ |  | 9615102 |
|  | F A 108.3 | 108.3 108.3 | 1 | 105.19108 .3 | 8inking fund 5 5/8--Jan. 151953 |  |  |  |  | 108 |
| Treasury 34/8...-Apr. 15 1944-1946 | A O 109.19 | 109.13109 .19 | 39 | 107109.19 | Crechoolovak (Rep of) 88....1951 | 73 | 72 | 741 | 35 | 104 |
| Treasury 27/6.....Mar. 15 1955-1980 | M E 104 | 103.28104 .8 | 175 | 101.24104 .8 | Sinking fund 88 ser B....... 1942 | A O | $721 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Treasury 248....sept. 15 1045-1947 | M S 106.5 | 106.2106 .6 | 131 | 103.25106 .7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 24,8..-sept. 15 1948-1951 | M S 104.9 | 104.1 104.11 | 35 | 101.27104 .11 | Denmark 20 -year extl 68.-.-- 1942 | $1 / 2$ |  | 1037/8 | 49 | 1013/2 108\% |
| Treasury 2\%8s.-.June 15 1951-1954 | J D 103.11 | 103.1103 .11 | 53 | 100.26103 .11 |  | 100 | 991/2 |  | 6 | 98104 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{M} & \mathbf{S} & 103 \\ \mathbf{J} & \mathbf{0} & 101\end{array}$ | 102.28103 .4 | 41 | 100.14103 .4 | External g 413 B -...-Apr 1515062 | A O 96 | $2953 / 4$ | 963/8 | 75 | 95\% 102 |
| easury 23/8,........-Dec. 151945 | J D | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 105.13 & 105.16 \end{array}\right\|$ | 119 | ${ }^{99.18101 .25}$ | Deutsche BK AL |  |  |  |  |  |
| easury 21/8. |  | 103.13103 .18 | 21 | $101 \quad 103.21$ | Dominican Red Cust Ad $51 / 88$.. 1942 | M $\mathbf{M}_{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 561 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |  | $831 / 467$ |
| 31 |  |  |  |  | 18t ser $51 / 38$ of 1926 .......- 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M N |  | 61 54 | 103.28106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-............JJan. 15 1942-1947 | J J 106.1 | $\begin{array}{ll}105.23 & 106.1\end{array}$ | 54 | 103.22106 .1 | Customs Admins $51 / 6 \mathrm{~s}$ 2d ser -18181 |  | 58 | $\begin{aligned} & 581 / 6 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 2\%/8....-.--Mar. 1 1942-1947 |  | *104.12 105 |  | 102.9104 .19 | $3 / 882 \mathrm{~d}$ serles |  |  |  |  | $581 / 22$ 51 |
| Home Owners Loan Corp |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ Dresden (Clty) external 78.--1945 |  |  | 21 |  |  |
| $29 / 8$ serles B-Aug. 1 1939-1949 | F A 103 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 105.24 & 106.1 \\ 102.28 & 103 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}103.9 & 106.1 \\ 101.9 & 103.13\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21/48 serles G.-------1942-1944 | J J 1 10.16 | $\begin{array}{ll}103.6 & 103.16\end{array}$ | 38 | 101.5103 .16 | Estonla (Republic of) 78...... 1967 |  | 95 | 95 |  | $95.1003 /$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Finland (Repubilc) ext 68....- 1945 |  | 1061 | $1061 /$ |  | 041/ 108\% |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ Frankfort (City of) |  | $2{ }^{3}$ |  |  | 1914 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  | French Repubilic 7\%8 stamped 1941 |  | 102 | $1031 / 4$ | 2 | ${ }_{93}^{99}$ 1083/6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $71 / 88$ unstamped -- $-\cdots-{ }^{1941}$ |  |  | 95 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 931 / 2 & 101 \\ 041 / 208108 \end{array}$ |
| *Gtd stink fund 63..........-1947 | F A | 221/8 221/8 | 1 | $161 / 8231 / 2$ | 78 unstamped .........--1949 |  |  |  |  | $99 \% 100 \%$ |
| - Gtd slink fund 68 --...-... 1948 |  | 225\% $225 / 8$ |  |  | German Govt Internatio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antloquia (Dept) coll 78 A..-1945 | 73/4 | 778 | 6 | $6^{6}$ 83/2 | $\checkmark 5 \% / 58$ of 1930 stamped ....... 1965 | J D 27 | 1/8 | 27114 |  | 1/2 $283 / 2$ |
| - External $18{ }^{\text {f }} 79$ geri | 71/8 | $77 / 6$ | 2 | $6 \quad 81 /$ | ${ }^{651 / 68}$ unstamped. |  | , |  |  | 22\% $24 \%$ |
| - External 8 I 78 serles C...-- 1945 |  | *77/8 |  |  | $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}^{\text {atamp (Canad'r }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| -External 8178 series D....- 1945 | A | $77 / 8$ | 9 | $6.87 / 8$ | -German Red extl 7 s stamped. 1949 | A $0 \quad 31$ | 31 | $311 / 8$ | 29 | $30 \% 34 \%$ |
|  | A | *61/2 |  | $41 / 673$ | ${ }^{-78}$ unstamped $\qquad$ 1949 | 25 | 25 | 261 |  | 241/3 273/6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | German Prov \& Communal Bks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antwerp (Clty) external $58 \ldots \ldots 1958$ |  | a92 $1 / 8 \quad a 92 \%$ | 4 |  | -Greek | 271/2 | $271 / 2$ | 27\% |  |  |
| Argentine (National Government) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 1 external 4 $1 / 38$---- |  | $921 / 2.831 / 4$ | 53 | $873 / 261 /$ | -sink fund secured 68. | F | 25 | 27 |  | 22\% 29 |
| Sf extl conv loan 4s Feb-.-1972 |  | $831 / 81841 /$ | 97 | 783/48814 | *68 part pald .-..........-1968 |  |  |  | 21 | 1916 27 |
| Sf extl conv loan 4 s Apr...-1972 |  | 83.8414 | 57 | 783/4 881/4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ustralla 30-year 58-7....-- 1955 | 10 | 1043/8 1051/2 | 40 | 99 106\% | Haiti (Repubite) sf fs ser A.... 1952 | A 0 |  |  |  |  |
| External | 105 | $1048 / 4.105 \%$ | 18 | $981 / 1061 / 2$ | -Hamburg (State) 68. |  | 203/8 |  |  |  |
| External g 41/2\% of 1928....-1956 | M N $100 \%$ | 100\% 1018 | 51 | $983 / 102$ | - Heldelberg (German) |  | *17 | , |  | 161/2 17\% |
| Austrian (Govt'8) 8 \& 78.....-1957 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 33 | 33.331 | 18 | 28 105\%/4 |  | A 0 | 104 | 07 |  | 104 105\% |
| S |  | 22.22 | 2 | 195/6 23 | Hungarian Cons Municlpal Loan- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belglum 25-yr extl 8 3/38_......-1949 | 104174 | $104 \quad 1051 / 2$ | 27 | 100108 | -78 secured f f g |  | 13 |  |  |  |
|  | J J $1031 / 2$ | $1031 / 21031 / 2$ | 4 | 100 1071/2 | $\bullet$ Hungarlan Land M Inst $71 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$-1961 |  | *13 | 143 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 18 \\ 13\end{array}$ |
| External 30-year a $178 .-\ldots-1055$ | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{D}$ | 1117/8 112 $1 / 2$ | 14 | 1073/2 115\% | *SInking fund 73/8 ser B .-. 1961 | M N 13 | 13 | 13 |  | 111/4 13 |
| $\bullet$ Berlin (Germany) if $61 / 8 . . .1950$ | ${ }^{M} \mathrm{~A}$ ¢ $\mathrm{O}^{\text {¢ }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1003 / 4 & 1007 / 8 \\ 21 & 21 / 8\end{array}$ | 2 | $100.1021 / 2$ | $\bullet$ Hungary (Kingdom of) 71/2s.. 1944 |  | *39 | 27 |  | ${ }^{37} \quad 5416$ |
|  | A O 21 |  |  | 191/ $2331 / 2$ | Extended at $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ to .........-1979 |  | 37 | 37 |  | 321/6 $37 \%$ |
| $\bullet$-Brazil ( U S of) external 8s.... 1941 |  | 1518 |  | 121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\bullet$ Externals $161 / 8 \mathrm{of} 1926 \ldots 1957$ | A 0 | $121 / 4$ | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{72}{ }^{143 / 4} 178$ |
| $\bullet$ External if $61 / 58$ of 1927--1957 | A 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}12 \% / 8 & 133 / 4\end{array}$ | 20 | 103\% 19\% | Italian Cre |  | 761/2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 121/2 1414 |  |  | Itallan Public Utility extl 78...1952 | J J 62 3 | 623/8 |  | 13 | $56.651 / 2$ |
|  | M 8 | $99 \%$ 9934 |  | $961 / 4102$ | Jadanese Govt 30-yr $861 / 19 .-1954$ | 72 |  |  |  | 681/2 81 |
| Sinking fund gold 58, |  | 991/4 | 7 |  | xt1 | 59 | 5 | 591 |  |  |
|  |  | 101 1017/ | 9 | 98 1023/6 | - Jugoslavia (State Mtge Bk) 781957 |  |  |  | 11 |  |
| -Budape |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { Lelpzig (Germany) }}{ }$ f 78.---1947 |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  | 201/2 $221 / 4$ |
| $\bullet$ Buenos Alres (Prov) extio 0 ---1961 |  | ${ }_{* 65}^{* 13} 106$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $661 / 2 \quad 661 / 2$ | 2 | 66\% 789 | - Medelli |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | *65 |  | $64.791 /$ | - Mexican Irrig assenting 4138-1943 | M | ${ }^{1} 1 / 4$ | 兂 |  |  |
|  | M S  <br> F $\mathbf{A}$ 56 | 543 | 37 | $51.70 \%$ | - Mextco (US) extl 58 of 1899 £.1945 | Q | ${ }^{1}$ | 4 |  |  |
| External readj 49/8-49\%3-71978 |  | *57\%\% ${ }^{56 \%}$ | 24 |  | -Assenting 58 of 1899........ 1945 <br> -Assenting 5 large |  | ${ }_{* 114}^{* 14}$ |  |  |  |
| External \% 4 41/85-43/8 | A | 5914 ${ }^{50}$ | 20 | $531 / 2723 / 5$ | - Assenting 5 s 12 <br> - Assenting 5 s sis |  |  | $21 / 4$ |  |  |
| 8\% external \% \% \$ bonds ...- 1984 |  | *37 |  | 36\% 53 | -48 of 1904.........-.....-1954 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulgaria (KIngdom |  |  |  |  | - Assenting 4 s of 1904 |  | $11 / 2$ | 11/2 | 24 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - Assenting 4s of 1910 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -stabization orr 748...---1988 |  | 323/4 323 | 4 | 32368 35\% | - Assentin |  |  |  |  |  |
| anad |  |  | 25 |  | ${ }_{*}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Smal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-year $23 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$.-.-.-.-Aug is 1945 | F A $1017 / 8$ | $101 \%$ 101\% | 35 | $198102 \%$ | Mlana Geraes (State)- |  |  |  | 23 |  |
| 25-year $3488 . \ldots \ldots . .$. | 102\% | 1021/8 1023 | 39 | $98310204 / 4$ | -Secextl if $6138 . .$. | M 8 8 | 3/2 |  |  |  |
| 30 -year 88 | ${ }_{98}^{101 / 4}$ |  | 110 | 974/1013/2 |  | M S $81 / 8$ <br> J D  |  |  | 13 | 781 381 |
| - Carlsbad (City) P 888-7...... 1954 |  | 90  <br> 20 98 | 12 | $\begin{array}{lll}924 / 68 \\ 20 & 823 / 1\end{array}$ | - Montevideo (City) 7s....... 1952 |  | ${ }_{37}{ }^{37}$ | 37 |  | $381 / 61$  <br> 37 81 <br> 87  |
| - Cent Agric Bank (Ger) 78...-1950 | M 5 351/8 | $\begin{array}{lll}351 / 8 & 35\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { F A A } & \\ 1027\end{array}$ | 1025/8 | 103 | 21 |  |
|  | J | ${ }_{30} 3$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}29 & 32 \\ 28\end{array}$ |  | A O | 1023/8 | 1025/8 |  | 98\% 1035 |
| Frarm Loan if 68.-.-Oct 151980 | ${ }^{\text {A }} \mathrm{O}$ | 30 | 2 | 28.32 | Norway 20-year exti bs_-...... 1943 | F A 105\% | 105\% | 1061/4 |  | 103\% 107 |
|  |  | 301/2 $30{ }^{181 / 2}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12}$ | 2913 3285 | Externa | 105\%/4 | $1053 /$ | 106 | 11 | 104 1074 |
| - External sinking fund Bs...-1980 | A 0 | 181/4 $191 / 4$ | 45 | 14\% $191 / 8$ | External ${ }^{\text {en }}$ |  | 1023 | 104 |  | \% 1083 |
| -Extl sinking fund 6s_...Feb 1981 |  | 1814 19188 | 17 | 15. |  | F A A $1011 / 2$ | $1003 /$ | 101 |  | 99\% $98104 \%$ |
|  | ${ }^{\mathbf{J}} \mathbf{5}$ | 18381819 | 30 | $15 \quad 1931$ | Muplelpal Bank extl a 158.01970 | J D $1031 /{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1031/4 | 103 | 1 | $1023103 \%$ |
|  | M $\mathbf{S}$ 19 <br> $\mathbf{M}$ $\mathbf{S}$  <br> 19   | $191 / 8$ | 8 | 15 191/2 | - Nuremburg ( Clty ) extl $68 . .-11952$ |  | *201/2 | 21 |  | $20.213 / 2$ |
| - External sinking fund 68... 1963 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}183 / 2 & 191 \\ 184 & 191\end{array}$ | 17 31 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 191 \\ 144 & 191\end{array}$ | Oriental Devel guar 6s......- 1953 | $\begin{array}{ccc}M & \mathbf{8} & a 553 / 4 \\ \mathbf{M} & \\ 51\end{array}$ | 55 | $38^{3}$ | 13 | ${ }_{471}^{51}$ |
| Chlle Mtge Bank $61 / 98$. | ) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1664 $18 \%$ | 31 <br> 31 |  |  |  | ${ }^{51} 1021 / 2$ | ${ }^{5103}$ |  | $471 / 57 / 5$ $961 / 1034 / 2$ |
| - Sink fund 618 of 1926......1981 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}161 / 2 & 171 / 8\end{array}$ | 17 | $12 \% 171 / 3$ | Panama (Rep) ext1 $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | ${ }^{\text {A P }} \mathrm{D}$-103 | $1031 / 2$ | $1033 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |
| -Guar sink fund 68......... 1881 |  | $161 \% 171 /$ | 11 | 121/473 | -Ext1 \% ¢ 58 ser A............ 1963 | - | ${ }^{* 32}$ | $431 / 4$ |  | 421/3 465/3 |
| -Chllean Cons Munde 7 - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - | M | $\begin{array}{ll}163 \\ 15 & 173\end{array}$ | 15 | $13.171 / 4$ | -Stamped.-................. 196 | M N 35 | 35 | 37 | 12 | 32.41 |
| -Cblnese (Hukuang Ry) 5...... 1951 |  | ${ }_{* 20} 15 \quad 151 / 4$ | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Cologne (City) Germany 53<8. 1950 |  | $21 \quad 21$ | 2 | 1926 $217 / 6$ | - Pernambuco (8tate of) 78..- 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombly (Republic of)- |  | 21 |  | 191/4 21/3 |  |  |  |  |  | 7\% 110 |
| $\bullet 6 \mathrm{of} 1928$ |  |  | 36 |  | - Nat Loan extl if os 2d ser-198 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ O | 8814 |  |  |  |
| $\bullet 68$ extl 8 f gold.........J. Jan 1961 |  | 15\% 15 | 16 | 10 | $\bullet$ Poland (Rep of) goid 8 s ...... 194 | ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }^{\text {A }}$ | 48 | 4 |  | 74 |
| Colombla Mtge Bank 61/8...1947 |  | $223 / 80$ | 1 | $174{ }^{23 \%}$ |  |  | 71 | 71 | 1 |  |
|  |  | $225 / 8 \quad 225 / 8$ | 11 1 1 | 1716 | - External tink fund $\mathrm{m} 88 . .-1950$ | 47 | 47 | 52 | 6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL
COMPANIES


 Ala Git Sou 1 st cons A
1st cons 4 s serles B． 18t cons 4 s series B
Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s
6B with warr assented Alb \＆Susq 1st guar 3 3／－．．．－－－1948 A Alleghany Corp coll trust $58-1946$ Coll \＆conv $58 . . .$. $\bullet 5 \mathrm{~s}$ stamped．
Allegh \＆West 1st gu
Allegn Val gen guar 48
 Allis－Chalmers Mfg conv 48

Alplne－Montan Steel 78． $\qquad$

 Amer Telep \＆Teleg－
20－year sinking fund $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s}, \ldots 1943$ M
 Am Type Founders conv deb－1950 J J
Amer Wat Wks \＆Elec 6s ser A． 1975 M N
 －Anaconda Cop Min A deb
 Ark \＆Mem Bridke \＆Term $58-1964$ M Armour \＆Co（Del） 48 series
1 It M B 4 ser C （Del）
Atchison Top \＆Santa Fe－ General 48－．．．．．－－ －Stamped 48
Convg gold 48 of 1909.
Conv 48 of 1905




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 Baldwin Looo Works 5 s stmpd＿1940 M N





 Rel \＆gen M 5s serles $\mathbf{F}$
Bangor \＆Aroostook 1st 5 $1951{ }^{\mathbf{J}}$ Battle Creek \＆Stur 18t gu 38－． 1989 J
 Bell Telep of Pa br serlea B．．．．． 1948 ，


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\] $1061 / 8$

## $\begin{array}{r}51 / 8 \\ 1037 / 8 \\ \hdashline\end{array}$

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10

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 Belvidere Delaware cons 3 3／3s＿． 1943


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[^3]Bennett Bros. © Johnson

## RAILROAD BONDS

New Tork, N. $\boldsymbol{X}$. One Wall Street DIgby 4.5200 Private Wire Chicago, Ill. Connections 135 So. La Sali St - Bell System Teletype of Cgo. 543

 $78^{\circ}$ Chicago Rallways 1 st 58 stpd



## Chicago Unlon Station-

 Chic \& \& West Indiana con $4 \mathrm{~B}_{2} \ldots 1951 \mathrm{M}$ Childs Co deb 5s. ${ }^{\text {t C Choc Okla \& }}$ Guif cons 58 1st mtge 31/2s CIn Un Term 18t gu 5s ser C..-. 1957 M

Cleve Cin Chic \& St L L gen 4s_-- 1993 J D
 General 58 series B
 W W Val Div 18 stg 4 s
Cleve-Clifs Iron 1st mtge 48/88_1950 M
 Cleve \& Pgh gen gu 41/28 ser B. 1942 A
Series B $33 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ guar_......-1942
Series A

 Cleve Unlon Term gu 53/68....1972|A
 Colo Fuel \& Ir Mn C $\qquad$ Colo \& South $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ serles A-...-1980 1980 M
Columbla G \& E deb 5s__ May 1952 M

 Columbus Ry Pow \& Lt 48,..-1965 Commerclal Credit deb 34/8... 1951
$2 \% / 4$ debentures.........-1942
J Commercial Invest Tr deb 3 洛 1951 J
Commonwealth Edison 0 1st mtge g 5 s serises A...
1st mtge 5 s series 1st mtge 5 s series B .-.
1st mtge $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ serles

 Conn \& Passum Riv 1st Conn Ry \& L 1st \& ret 4
Stamped guar 4ys -
Conn Riv Pow \& 13 . Conn Riv Pow s f 33/8A.
Consol Edison (N Y) deb $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
 - Consolldated Hydro-Elec Works of Upper Wuertemberg 78...1956
Consol Oll conv deb 3 , toConsol Ry non-conv deb 4s.

- Debenture 48 - Debenture 48
$\bullet$
$\bullet$ --.-. 1955
 Consumers Power $3 \% / 4$ s.May 1
 Crane Co 8 f deb $35 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Crown Cork \& Seal if 4 4s Cuba Nor Ry 1st $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$
Cuba RR 1st 5 sg g. $71 / 28$ series A extended to 19
68 series B extend Dayton Pow \& Lt lst \& ref $31 / 2$ Del \& Hudson 1st \& ref 4s.
Del Power \& Light 1st 4 46 s 1st \& ref 41/8.
Den Gas \& El 1st \& ref si 5s-..-1951 196
Stamped as to Penna tax-... 1951
$\ddagger 5^{\circ}$ Den \& R G 1st cong g 48...-1936
$8^{\circ}$ Consol gold $41 / 28$........-1936 J




$\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE } \\ \text { Week Ended May } 20\end{array}\right|$


 East Ry Minn Nor Div 1st 4s_1948 A 0
East T Va \& Ga Div 1st 5s_-. 1956 M Ed EI III Bklyn 18t cons 4s....1939 J
Ed EI III (N Y) 1st cons g 5 s .1995 J Electric Auto Lite conv 48...1952
Elgin Joliet \& East 1 It g $58 . .1941$
EI Pas
M

 - Ist consol gen lien g 4 s .
- Conv 4 s series A
-Series B
- 
- Gen conv 4



Ernesto Breda 7s .-.................1954 $F$


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Fort St U Difates of deposit...
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Gas
Gen


20-year s 8 deb 6s......-1 1948
Gen Motors Accept Corp deb 3s_46
Gen Pubur 31/8 deb deb $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots . .$.
${ }_{\ddagger+G a}$ \& Ala Ry 1 st cons 5 s Oct $1{ }^{\circ} 45 \mathrm{~J}$
\$8*Ga Caro \& Nor 1st ext 6s.-1934
Good Hope Steel \& r sec 7s.-1945
Goodrich (B F) cony deb 6s.-1945
J



Great Northern $41 / \mathrm{s}$ series A. 1961 J
General $51 / \mathrm{s}$ series B .-
General 5 s series C
General 5 s serles C.
General $43 / 1 / 8$ serles D ..
General $41 / \mathrm{s}$ serles E .


Gulf Mob \& Nor 1st 5 $5 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ B… 1950 A
1st mtge 5s serjes C.
Gulf \& I I 1st ref \& ter 5 F Feb 1952 1950 J
Stamped

10 -year dit 4 s series


Hudson Coal 1 st sf 5 s ser A...1962
Hudson

Ihinois Bell Telep 31/3s ser B_-1970 A
11 inois Central 1st gold 4s.-
1st gold 3 3/hs
Extended 1st
Extended 1st gold 3 3/6s
1st gold 3s sterling...
Collateral trust
Refunding 48-- gold
Collateral trust gold 48
Refunding 5 s
40 -year 48 s
Cairo Bridge gold 48-Aug
Litchtield Div 1st gold 3 3
Litchtield Div 1st gold 3s.
Loulsv Div \& Term $\mathrm{g} 31 / \mathrm{s}$
Omaha Dlv 18t gold
St Louls DIV


\section*{| Bonds |
| :--- |
| Sold |}

Range
Since
Jan.



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New York Bond Record - Concluded-Page 6
3309 I


## 3310

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 (May 14, 1938) and ending the present Friday (May 21, 1938). 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:


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## 3314 <br> New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 5

May 21, 1938

| (Concluded) | $\|$Prdday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | Week's Range <br> Low PTAces | SalesforWhekShares | Ranpe Stince Jan. 1, 1938 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { BONDS } \\ \text { (Continued) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Weer's Rengan } \\ \text { ofo Prices } \\ \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ | SalesforWefekShares | Ranpe Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hioh |  |  |  |  | Low | Hid |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{18}{ }^{\text {Bt }}$ pref with | 47 | 467/6. 48 | 0 | Mai | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \mathrm{Feb} \\ & { }_{10}^{11 / 8} \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \mathrm{APr} \\ & 473 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 913 / \mathrm{Feb} \\ & 69 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ |
| U |  |  | 50 |  | 24, Ador |  |  |  | ${ }^{62.000}$ | ${ }_{4}^{473 / 5 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }_{66 \%}^{69}$ May |
| US Radistor |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{15}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4} / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | 583/2 | 573/401/ | ${ }^{44,000}$ | $432 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| U S Stores Cor |  |  | 10 | $1 / 4.4$ | 3 | CItees Service Gas $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ \% 42 | 991/6 |  |  | ${ }_{863}{ }^{43} \mathrm{Mapr}$ Aar | ${ }_{100}^{63 / 2} \mathrm{May}$ |
| 18 |  |  |  | Feb | 5 J Jan | Cities Service Gas Pipe | 9, |  |  |  |  |
| Unite SVores |  |  |  |  | 16 Mar | Line 68.- ${ }^{\text {coser }}$ | $1013 /$ | $101341017 / 6$ | 8.000 | $911 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | Feb |
| United Wall Paper | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ | 500 | $13 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{2} 16 \%$ Jan | Cities serv P\&L $53 / 38.1195$ | 57 |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{40}$ Mar | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {May }}$ |
| Universal Cons |  |  |  | 7. | 11. | -Commerz\& Privat 53/8837 | 100 | $100 \quad 100$ |  | 70 Jan | 100 May |
| Univers31 Con |  | $2 \quad 21 / 4$ | 500 | ${ }_{8}^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $33 / \mathrm{Jan}$ | Com'wealt |  | $1031031 / 4$ | 44.0 | $\begin{array}{ll}100 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 52 & \end{array}$ | 104 Jan |
| Universal Insuranc |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{8} \quad \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | Co | 14 | 713/44 ${ }^{78}$ | 30 |  | 741/2 May |
| Unversal Prod |  | $121 / 2121 / 2$ | 100 | $10 \quad \mathrm{Mar}$ | $16^{1 / 2}$ Feb | Conn Lt \& Pr 78 A - 1951 |  | 1271/2 |  | 125 | 128 May |
| Utah-İaho Sugar-- |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{200}$ | ${ }_{31}^{1} \quad \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{1 / 1 \%}$ Jan | Consol Gas El Lt \& Power |  |  | 8.000 |  |  |
| Utah Rado Prod |  |  |  | 1 Mar | 1/3 Apr | Consol Gas (Balt City) - |  | 107 107 | , 0 | 103\% Jan | 107/2/ May |
| Utillty Equiltes |  |  | 400 | ${ }^{13} / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | $21 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 39 | $1061 / 8$ | $106 \quad 1061 / 8$ | 17,000 | 1047/8 Apr | 106\%/3 Jan |
| Utillty \& Ind CorD |  |  |  | ${ }^{66}$ \%/3 ${ }^{\text {reb }}$ |  |  |  | 123 | 00 | 1203/ Feb | 124 May |
| nv pret |  |  |  |  | $21 / 1 /{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1/8 |  | 00 | Mar | ${ }^{6} 16$ Jan | Cont' ${ }^{\text {Gas }}$ \& El $58 \ldots 1958$ | 781/2 | $781 / 80^{80}$ | 73,000 | 6334 Mar | 82\% May |
| ${ }_{7 \%}^{\text {class }}$ preterred |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }^{2} 71 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Cructble Steel $58-101040$ |  | 1001/402 ${ }_{91}$ |  |  |  |
| Valspar Corp | 1/4 |  | 1,500 | 11/4 Mar | $23 / 8$ Jan | Cuban Tobaceo 5 |  | ${ }^{451} \quad 61{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Van }}$ |  |  | 300 | ${ }_{11}^{22}$ May | ${ }_{10}^{23} \mathrm{App}$ | Cudahy Paekling 3\%8.1955 | 95\% | 951/2953/4 | 24,000 | \% Mar | ${ }^{963} /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| zuela |  |  |  | ${ }_{21 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 161/2 May |  |  | 100 $101 / 2$ |  |  | 103/2 Jan |
| Venezuelan Petrol |  |  | 3,000 | \%/4 Mar | $13 / 1 / \mathrm{Jan}$ | Det City Gas 8 s ser A. 1947 |  | 102 102 年 | 25,000 | ${ }_{93}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{1 / 2}$ May |
| Va Pub Sery $7 \%$ pref |  |  |  | ${ }_{59}^{59}$ Apr | ${ }_{\text {773/ }} 78.15$ | ${ }^{58} 18$ 1st series B B--1-1950 |  | 993/400 | 9,000 |  | 103 Feb |
| Arerst |  |  | 100 | $1 \% \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\prime \prime} / 8$ Jan |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Wagner ${ }_{7}$ |  |  | 200 | $55 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $113 / 6$ Jan | ${ }^{\text {CCeriticates }}$ | 4/4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \% / \mathrm{May} \\ & 3 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5}^{51 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Wahl (The) ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{83} 11 / \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar | ${ }^{83} 1 / \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waltt \& Bond cla |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{1 / / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | Eastern Gas \& Fuel 4s. 1956 | 91/4 |  | 2,000 61 61,000 |  |  |
| Class B |  |  |  | 1/8 Apr | Jan | Edison El |  | $109{ }^{\text {10,4 }} 1097$ |  |  |  |
| Waiker Min |  |  | 800 |  |  | Ele |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wayne Knitting |  |  | 100 |  |  | Elmira Wa |  | 101 1011/2 |  | Apr | 1043/4 J8n |
| Wellington |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{4} 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | E1 Paso Elec 58 A....1950 | 1021/4 | 1021/103 |  |  | 103 May |
| Wentworth |  | $2^{3 / 8} 83$ | 200 | $10 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | $2 \%$ Jan | Emplre Oil $\&$ Re $553 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$-1942 | /s | 86 | 113,000 | ${ }_{71}{ }^{812}$ Apr | ${ }_{9013}^{95 / 3}$ May |
| Weestern Air Express.----1 | 21/2 |  |  | $21 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | $43 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Ercole Marelli |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Grocery $\mathrm{Co}_{0} \mathrm{Cl}$ |  |  |  | $83 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |  | 451/2/25346 |  |  |  |
| Western Maryland |  |  |  |  |  | Eederal Wat Serv 5 joss 1954 |  | +10.5 10.5 | 13,000 | $\begin{array}{cc}102 / 8 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 58 & \mathrm{Apr}\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 301/ Mar |  | Fin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vot tr ett |  |  |  | 161/2 May | 22\% Mar | Frrestone Cot Mill |  |  |  | 101/ May |  |
| estmoreland Coas |  |  |  |  | 93/4 Mar | Fres | 1031/4 | 1031/4 104/2/4 | 13,000 | $1023 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| West Texas Utill ${ }^{\text {Pe }}$ | 73 |  | ${ }^{50} 100$ | $67 \%$ Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weyenberg shoe M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $78 \quad$ Apr |  |
| Whillams (R |  |  |  | ${ }_{4} 48 \mathrm{Appr}$ | $5{ }^{7} 14.4 \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Feb }}$ | Gary Electrit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Willams O |  |  |  | 23, Apr | $43 / 1$ Jan | ${ }_{58}{ }^{\text {ex-war }}$ | 1/2 | 873/4 $901 / 2$ | 29,000 |  | 1/2 May |
| \% Wil-ow Cateterias |  |  |  |  | $1 / 4$. | Gatineau Power 1st 58-1956 |  | $104.104 \times 1 / 2$ | 21,000 |  | 104/4 Feb |
| Wlison-Jon |  |  | 200 | 7\%4.4 Apr |  | Debgold 6s-June 151941 | $100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Wrison Pr |  |  | 400 |  | 93/3 Jan | General Bronze 6 s | 10 | ${ }^{165}$ | 7,000 | ${ }_{63} \quad$ Apr | 73 Jan |
| Wisconsin P \& L |  |  |  | 58\% A A r | $663 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | General Pub Serv 5s--1953 |  | 799/8811/2 | 5,000 | 751/8 | ${ }^{\text {n }}$ |
| Woiverine Por |  |  |  | Mar | $34 / 8$ Jan | Gen Pub Util $61 / 8$ |  | $731 / 45$ | 16,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -General Ray |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolworth (F W) L |  |  |  |  |  | Gen Wat Wks \& El 58.1943 | 80 | 78 <br> 803 <br> 8012 | 14.0 |  | 803/2 May |
| Amer dep rets |  | $x 151 / 2 \quad 153 / 4$ | 200 | 141/ Mar | $163 /$ Jan | Georgal Pow \& Lt $58 .-1$ | ${ }_{54}$ |   <br> 54  <br> 18  | 7.000 |  |  |
| Wright Hargreave | 74 |  | 1,000 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {G Gee }}$ |  |  |  |  | Feb |
| Yu |  | 11/2 $11 / 2$ | 300 | 11/4 Mar | ${ }_{2 \%}^{8 \%} \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Feb }}$ |  | 67 |  |  |  | $711 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Grand Trunk West 4 s -1950 | 85\% |  | ${ }_{9}^{4,000}$ |  | ${ }_{933}^{63}$ Jan ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |
| BONDS |  |  |  |  |  | Gt Nor Pow 58 stpd | - | $107141071 / 4$ | 2,000 |  |  |
| Abott's Dairy 6s |  |  |  | 102 Jan | 103 | ${ }_{\text {Groc }}^{\text {Guan }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama Power |  |  |  |  | 103/2 | Guar | ${ }_{37} 5$ |  | 8,000 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 993/2100 |  | Jan | 101 May | Hackensack Wate | 1 |  |  | 1051/ Jan | 107\% Mar |
|  | $963 / 4$ | ${ }_{93}^{93}$ | 37,000 18,000 |  | 963/3 May 94 |  | 91 |  | 11,000 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 76/3/ } & \text { Jan } \\ 33 \\ 31 / 3 & \text { Mar }\end{array}$ | 93, May 3414 |
|  | 87 | $861 /$ | 24,000 | Ap | 88\%/ May | $\bullet$ Hamburg El Underground |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Alumtintum }}^{\text {Ret }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{65}$, Jan | 831/3 May | ${ }^{*}$ S |  | \$243 |  |  |  |
| Amer $\mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{El}$ debt 5 s | 108 | 107\% 108 | 42,000 | ${ }_{106} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr | $108 \%$ Jan | Hous |  | - |  |  | ${ }_{104}^{88 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Am Pow d L Leb bs.-2016 |  | 706\% |  |  | ${ }^{83}$ May | 61/8s ex-warrant | $1001 / 2$ | $1003 / 200 \%$ | 1.000 |  | 10073 |
| Amer Seating 6s st |  | ${ }^{55}$ | 10,000 3,000 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}107 & \text { Apr } \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 13,000 |  | ${ }_{12}^{107318}$ |
| Appalac Power Deb | 113 |  | 12, | $1071 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 113 May | Hysrade Food 6s A |  | 5314 | 4,000 | ${ }_{43}^{121 / 8}$ Mar |  |
| Ark-Leulstana Gas 48-1951 | 100 | 991/13 |  | 961/2 | 102 Feb | Bs series B |  |  |  |  | $621 / 2$ |
|  | 3712 | 97\% 9748 |  | ${ }_{30} 86$ |  | Ill Northern Util 58 _-_ 1957 | 1083/2 |  |  |  |  |
| Aspoclated Gas \& El Co- |  | 37/4 38 |  |  | 41/3 Jan | IIl Pr \& Lt 1st 6sser A. |  |  | 58,00 | $85 \% \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Conv deb 53/8..... 1 | 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{91 / 4}^{94 \%}$ Jan |
| Registered |  | 881/2 $881 / 2$ | 2,000 |  | ${ }_{91}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | 181 deb 5 5/2s.-. May 1957 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 38,000 \\ 5,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{85}{ }^{1 / 4}$ Jan |
| Conv deb |  | +127 |  |  | ${ }^{283}$ May | Indlana Electrie Corp- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conv deb |  | 2718. 280 | ${ }^{36,000}$ |  |  | $6 \mathrm{6s} \mathrm{serles}$ | 891/2 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {D }}$ chentur | $271 / 2$ | $273 / 128$ | 22,000 | 21 | $33^{3 / 2}$ Jan | ${ }_{5 s} 6$ serles | 80 |  | 20.000 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Assoe }} \mathrm{C}$ \& T deb |  | 36.36 | 4,000 | 23 | $363 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Indlana Gen Serv 58-1948 |  | $109{ }^{4} 109$ | 5,000 | 1083 | $109 \%$ Mar |
| Atlanta Gas Lt $43 / 2$ | 75 | 741/2 <br> 988 <br> 988 | 14,000 | ${ }^{62}$ | ${ }_{09}^{80 / 2}$ Jan | Indlana Hydro Elec 58195 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic City Eleo 4 | 100 | $1001001 / 4$ | 2,000 | ${ }_{96 \%}^{92 \%} \mathrm{~F}$ | 1094 May | Indiana \& Mich Elec 5s '55 |  |  |  | $104 \%$ Apr | 1073 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Indiana Service Es-.-.-1950 |  | 58.6 | 7,000 |  | 63液 May |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{rr}91 & 91 \\ 778 & 88\end{array}$ | 00 | $90 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ | 95 Mar | $18 t$ lien \& ret |  | $456 \quad 573$ | 7,000 | 43/2 Mar | ${ }_{62}{ }^{\text {may }}$ |
| Baldwin Locom Works- |  |  |  |  |  | - Indianapolis Gas 53 A 1952 | ${ }_{1051}^{68}$ | 571/69 |  | 493 |  |
|  | 671/2 | 671/2 69 | 7,000 |  | 79 Feb | Ind'polis P L Ls ser A-1957 | 1051/2 |  |  |  | 106 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $63 / 68$ serles C....---1955 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st M 58 series B-.. 1957 |  | 1193/31201/2 | 18,000 | $\begin{array}{ll}1101 / 2 & \text { Apr } \\ 117 \% & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1143 / 3} 123 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | 59. |  | 5,000 | $\begin{array}{lll}561 / 4 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 51 / / 2 & \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}$ | $613 / \mathrm{May}$ 60 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ss serles }} \mathrm{C}$ C- | 122 | 122 <br> 132 <br> 132 <br> 132 <br> 13 | ${ }^{1} 100$ | 120\%/ Jan | 12214 Mar | Internationai Sali 5 |  | + 108 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 107/2 } & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 102\end{array}$ |  |
| Birmingham Eleo | 85 | -83 | 20,000 | $\begin{array}{ccc}130 & \text { Jan } \\ 70 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{85}^{140}$ Mar | Inter | 471/2 | 461/2 $471 / 2$ | 87.000 |  |  |
| Birmingham Gas | 653/4 | 651/466 | 12.00 | 551/2 ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  | Interstate Pupe |  |  | 24,0 |  |  |
|  | 104/4 | 85 <br> $1037 / 1043$ <br> 85 | ${ }_{8}^{6,000}$ | $71 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{87}$ Jan | 58 series D-------1956 |  |  | 15.000 |  |  |
| Canadian Pac ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1023 | 1023, $103 \%$ | ${ }^{8,000} 11000$ | 101/3/ Mar | ${ }^{1043 / 23}$ Mar |  | ${ }_{96}^{71 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}71 \\ 943 & 73 \\ 98\end{array}$ | ${ }_{13}^{20,000}$ | ${ }_{90}^{57 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Carolina $\mathrm{PT}^{\text {d }}$ Lt 5 s -- -1 | 93 | 1141415 | 39,000 | $73 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | 98. | 10wa-eb |  | ${ }_{992} 9434{ }^{96}$ |  | ${ }_{92} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{981 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan |
| Central III Public Service | 115 |  | 7,000 | 113/8 Mar | $1151 / 2$ May | Towa Pow \& Lt |  | 1063 1061/2 | 6,000 | $1051 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 106\% Feb |
| ${ }^{59}$ serres E .-...- ${ }^{1956}$ | 102 |  |  |  | 1021/2 May | Pub Serv 5 s 957 | 1031/2 | 1031/ $1033 / 4$ | 15,000 |  | ${ }_{63}^{1033}{ }^{\text {cosem }}$ |
| 58 series $4 / 288$ series | 100\%/4 |  | 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}92 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 85 & \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}$ | $1003 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | Itallan Superpower -8s. 1963 | 42 | 42 | 6,000 | 39 Jan |  |
| Cent Ohto Lt $\pm$ P | 96 |  | ${ }_{13,0}^{2,00}$ | Mar | ${ }_{97}^{933 / 4 \mathrm{May}}$ | Jacksonville Gas- 58 stamped |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cent Power 5 s ser |  |  |  | ${ }^{86}$ 81/ Apr |  | Jersey Contral Pow \& ${ }^{58}$ Stampe |  |  |  |  | ay |
| Cent States E | ${ }_{34}^{92}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 104/2/ |  |  |  |  |
| C | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | 33\% 36 | ${ }^{179.0}$ | ${ }_{24}^{23 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }_{41}^{41}$ Jan ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  | 1031/2 | 1031/1033/4 | 68,0 |  | ${ }_{99}^{1054} \begin{gathered}\text { joban } \\ \text { Jan }\end{gathered}$ |
| Cent States P \& | ${ }_{4}^{48} 107 / 4$ | ${ }^{47} 484838$ | 26.000 | $323 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{49}$, Man |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chic Dirt Elee Gen 448870 | 107/4 | 10634 $105 \%$ 1054 $105 \%$ | 3.000 1,000 | 105\% | 1071/3 Mav | Kansas Power 5s---1947 |  | 101101 | 3,000 |  | 101/4/ |
| Culoago © milinois Midand |  |  | 1,000 | 105\% | 1073/6 Jan | K |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 901/4 $911 / 2$ | 16,000 | Apr |  | 1st mitge 58 ser H.-. 1961 <br> $63 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ serles D........ 1948 | ${ }_{94}^{81}$ | $801 / 2$  <br> 94 81 <br> 94  <br> $1 / 2$  | 12.000 | 645/4 Mar <br>   <br> 8  | ${ }_{97}^{81 / 2}$ May |
| Chlo Jet Ry \& Unlon Stock 9rds 5s .......... 1940 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  | tes T |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 431/4 | 47-1831/4 | 17,000 | ${ }^{10132 / 3} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{1067 / 4} 5 \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan | tes 1--.-.----196 | 79 | $791 / 2813 / 2$ | 6,0 |  | Ma |



## Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

| Unlsted Bonds | Btd | Ask | Unlsted Bonds | Bud | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{B}^{\text {7\% way }}$ 38th St Bldg- |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Internat Commerce Bldg- }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{26}^{75}$ |  | Park Place Dodze | 5 | --- |
| ${ }^{\text {S }}$ West 42d St $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$.-1945 | ${ }_{29}$ | -- | (nicome bonds vt ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{77}$ | -- |

Baltimore Stock Exchange
May 14 to May 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Lest } \\ & \text { Sole } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Theek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 55 |  |  |  |  |
| Aalt Transit Co com vt - $^{*}$ |  |  | 20/2 |  |  | Apr |  | Ja |
|  | \% |  |  | 155 |  |  |  |  |
| ack \& Deck |  |  |  | 140 | 92/6 |  |  |  |
| Consol Gas EL | ${ }_{67}^{20}$ | - $1131 / 2115$ |  | 10 |  | Mar |  |  |
| 5\% preterre | 114 |  |  | 72 | 112\%/3/8 |  | 115 |  |
| Eastern Suyar Assoc com 1 | 5\% | ${ }^{55}$ | ${ }_{99}^{61 / 2}$ | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| Fidelity \& Deposit-..-- 20 | 151/2 |  | ${ }_{16}^{991 / 4}$ | 827 | ${ }^{71}{ }^{3} / 1 / 2$ |  | 1043 |  |
| Mtrr Finane- |  | $61 / 26$ |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Mar Tex ${ }^{\text {18t }}$ preiel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common class A |  |  | 1/1/2 |  |  |  | ${ }_{16 \%}^{23 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Merch \& Miners Transp | 12 24 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 / 2 & 12 / 2 \\ 22 \% & 12\end{array}$ |  | 100186 | ${ }_{10}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |
| Monon W PaPs 7\% pta25 |  |  |  | 1 | Adr |  | Jan |
| National Marine Bank- 30 |  |  |  |  | 105 | 423 A Apr |  | ${ }^{414} 44^{\text {May }}$ |  |
| Wamsterdam Casualty ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{956}$ | 330 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Central Ry--.-5 |  |  | $77^{1 / 8}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Owings Mills Distlilery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Penna Water \& Pow | ${ }^{67}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}67 & 67 \\ 12 & 12 \\ \end{array}$ |  | 901,328 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Fidelity \& Guar |  |  |  | $15 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 s Water serial. |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 121 \\ 1211 / 4121 / 4 \end{array}$ |  | $300$ | 118 May |  | ${ }_{121}^{121}$ May |  |
| City 48 Sewerage Impt 1961 $31 / 2 \mathrm{SNew}$ Seweraze Im 1980 |  |  |  | 118 | Jan |  |  |  |
| Bait Transit Co 4s (rlat) ' 75 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}6,500 \\ 2,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | M |  |  |
| A 58 flat-..-------1975 | 21/4 |  | 2234 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -.-.-.-.-1975 |  | 8014 | 801/4 | 78 |  | Mar |  | Feb |

May 14 to May 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Fridaut } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range$\begin{gathered} \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wherk } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Htgh |  |
| Amer Pneumatic Ser- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 49 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \mathrm{CFeb} \\ 15 / 8 \mathrm{Mar} \end{array}$ |  |
| 6\% non-cum pret..... 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Tel \& Tel-------100 | 1291/ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1495}^{15}$ |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Bigelow-Sanford } \\ \text { Preterred }}}{\text { Carp con }}$ | 188 | 188\% $183 / 8$ |  | 1888 | 21 |  |
| oston \& Alb |  | 78 |  | 84 |  |  |
| Boston Edison | 118 | $118 \quad 121$ | 325 | ${ }_{108} \mathrm{Marr}$ | 125 |  |
| Boston Elevated. | $5{ }^{56}$ | 56 <br> 1414 <br> 15 | 490 | ${ }^{483 / 2}$ Ja |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common - .-. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 50 \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{2} 176 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $37 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| lass B 1 1st |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class C 1st pret std |  |  |  | ${ }_{81}^{2}$ Feb |  |  |
| Boston \& Providence ... 100 | 35 |  | 30 | ${ }_{35}^{83 / 2} \mathrm{Mpr}$ | 75 |  |
| Calumet \& Hecla |  |  | 280 | $53 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43/\% prior preterred 100 | 23\% | ${ }_{50 \%}^{23 / 6}$ | 110214115 |  |  |  |
| . ${ }^{\text {oreferr }}$ | $3 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ { }^{65} \\ 225 \\ 225 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 1st preferred |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mplo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgian Ind |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | 196$41 / 2 \mathrm{May}$May | ${ }^{15 / 6}$ |  |
| Gilchrist CO - ${ }_{\text {cllette }}$ | 7\%6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hathaway Bak |  |  |  | 73/ Mar $1 \% \mathrm{Meb}$ | ${ }_{13}^{11}$ Feb |  |
| ref |  | ${ }^{30} 1$ |  | 19 | $35^{\text {a }}$ May |  |
| Isle Royal Co |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |
| Mergenthaler Linoty |  | 201/2 |  | $\begin{array}{r}13 / 2 \mathrm{M} \\ 18 \\ \hline 18 \mathrm{M}\end{array}$ | $23 / 6$ |  |
| Narragansett Racling |  |  | , 380 |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Natt Ser.e. }}$ | $4 \%$ | 438 |  | 3\%6 Jan | Feb |  |
| New England Tel \& Tel 100 | ${ }^{885}$ | 881/8 | 270 12 | 81 Mar |  |  |
| New River $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N Y N H \& Harti RR.. 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Butte-.------2.50 | 45 c | 1/4.138 | 28 640 | 376 | 79 c |  |
|  |  |  | 25400 | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 30 & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ | ${ }_{60 \mathrm{c}}^{5} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pamine Mills } \mathrm{Co}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{65} 8$ | ${ }_{13} 93 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $163 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Semsylvania | 158 | (13/1/8 133 |  |  |  |  |
| Reece Folding M |  | 11314 | ${ }^{305}$ | 15.4 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}^{4 / 4}$ Jan |  |
| Shawmut Assn TC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone \& Webster | 8 8\% | $881 / 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 372 \end{aligned}$ | $81 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ 53 Ma | 103/ Mar |  |
| Torrington Go (The) <br> Union Twist Drill Co....-5 <br> United Shoe Mach Corp. 25 Preterred <br> Utah Metal \& Tunnel <br> Warren Brothers | 213/6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -20 |  |  |  |
|  | 70 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 15 } & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 50\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 900 \\ & 604 \\ & \hline 684 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 580 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 65 & 65 \\ 681 / 4 & 681 / 4 \\ 75 & 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,000 \\ 31,000 \\ 3.000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 50 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^4]
## CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paul H.Davis \& 60.

New York Stock Exchanze New York Curb (Associate)<br>Chicago Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade , CHICAGO

10 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago Stock Exchange
May 14 to May 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par |  | Low Hith | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sules } \\ & \text { Sore } \\ & \text { Shures } \end{aligned}$ | Ranoe Since Jan. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sott Laboratorles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 200 \\ & 150 \\ & 100 \\ & 1200 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 111/4 Ja |
|  |  |  | 150 <br> 50 <br> coid |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ |
|  |  |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}600 \\ \text { 250 } \\ \text { 250 }\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,660 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 360100 |  | ${ }_{52}^{88 / 8}{ }_{\text {May }}$ |
| Central Iul Sea- |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 51 / 2 & 52 \\ 1 / 2 & 1 / 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,900 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{20} 50$ | ${ }_{\text {26 }}^{26}{ }^{23}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{88}^{58 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conpoldasted BIssuates comp 1 |  |  |  | 12 $3 / 8 \mathrm{May}$48 May |  |
| Cudahy Packing Co pretio 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dayton Rumber Morg com. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1013 Mar |  |
| Four-Wheel Drive Auto 10 |  |  |  |  | , |
| Fuller Mris Co comme.--1- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Garaner Dany eonv General Candy Coru |  |  |  |  | 10/4 |
|  |  |  |  | $23 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{8} 8 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | crem |  |  |  |
| Great La |  |  | 500 |  |  |
|  |  | 631/231/ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | , $61 / 4$ |
|  | ${ }_{18}^{12}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{1,000}^{100}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utll pr |  |  |  | 5 Mar |  |
| (nater |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18\% |
|  |  | (1) |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,050} 5$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 30 \\ 100 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Kentucky | 22, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 51/ Jab |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{100 \\ 300}}^{10}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{163}^{163} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Manh |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 1.600 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 914 |
|  |  | crer ${ }^{73 / 8} 8$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{200} 180$ |  |  |
| Micke |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midad |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,900 \\ & 1,4000 \\ & 1,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14, ~ \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 4 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \hline \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \mathrm{Marar} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1.400 | 3 Feb |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{1 / 2} \\ & 2_{1 / 3}^{23 / 2} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 30 \\ 300 \\ 300 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |





## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED

| Provincial and Municipal Issues Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, May 20 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iberta- |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{47}^{148}$ | ${ }^{483}$ |  |  |
| Britsh ciumban |  |  | May 1 |  |
|  |  |  | 43/8.-.-.-.Jan 15 1965 |  |
|  | ${ }_{87}^{93}$ |  | 近 |  |
|  |  |  | (ex | 1/2 |
| (tas |  |  |  |  |
| Provineoid iove Sotia- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1163/21 | 55/8.-...-Nov 151946 |  |

Railway Bonds

|  |  |  | ${ }^{971 / 3} 98$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dominion Government Guaranteed Bon |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Montreal Stock Exchange
May 14 to May 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  |  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  © < <br>  |
| Nis M |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Montreal Stock Exchange


Montreal Curb Market
May 14 to May 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Frddy } \\
\text { Sost } \\
\text { Sole } \\
\text { Prtce }
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Week's Range } \\
& \text { of Prices } \\
& \text { Low Hioh }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Wheek } \\
& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& Hid <br>
\hline Abltibl Pow \& Paper \& \& 170 \& 2,935 \& ${ }^{1.00} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Asbestos }}^{6 \% \text { cum pref }}$ L-tal-- \& 61 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Bathurst P P P P L }}$ \& \&  \& 27 \& ${ }_{21}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar \& $4{ }^{\text {a }}$ 5 Jan <br>
\hline Beauharnois Pow Cor \& ${ }^{39 / 8}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 4 & 31 / 2\end{array}$ \& 857 \& ${ }_{5}^{238} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{5 \%}$ <br>
\hline Brewers \& Distill of V \& \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 200 \& ${ }^{5}$ May \& 73/8 Feb <br>
\hline Brit Amer Oil \& 193/4 \& $\begin{array}{ll}193 / 4 & 201 / 8\end{array}$ \& 1,240 \& ${ }_{17} 17$ Mar \& 21\%/ Jan <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {British Columbla Pac }}$ \& \&  \& 47 \& ${ }_{591}^{10}$ Jan \& ${ }_{74}^{14}$ Mar <br>
\hline Canada Malting Co. \& \& $31811 / 2$ \& 103 \& 573/4 Mar \& ${ }_{\text {76 }}{ }^{\text {ma }}$ Jay <br>
\hline Can Nor P 7\% cum \& \& 106106 \& 52 \& 103 Jan \& 110 Feb <br>
\hline ${ }_{\substack{\text { Can } \\ \text { Preferred } \\ \\ \text { cher }}}$ \& 24 \&  \& 1,910
166 \& 1.10
1444
Mar

Apr \& ${ }_{19}^{1.90}$ Apr <br>
\hline Cndn Dr \& \& $187 / 27$ \& 25 \& 23\% ${ }^{\text {appr }}$ \& <br>
\hline Cndn M \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}1.05 & 1.05\end{array}$ \& 50 \& ${ }^{95 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 1.35 Jan <br>
\hline Cndn Pw \& Pa In \& \& ${ }_{8}^{75 c}{ }_{8}{ }^{750}$ c. \& ${ }_{953}^{10}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{1.00}$ Jan \& ${ }_{10}^{2.00}$ Man <br>
\hline 7\% cum pret \& \& \& 150 \& 18 Mar \& 34 May <br>
\hline Catell Food Prods \& \& $331 / 23 / 4$ \& 95 \& $31 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ \& 6 Feb <br>

\hline (eitic Knitting Cor \& \& | 88 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.75 | 8 |
| 1.75 |  | \& ${ }^{0} 5$ \& ${ }_{1}^{7} 75 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{8 / 4}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ <br>

\hline City Gas \& Electric I \& \& $30 \mathrm{c} \quad 30 \mathrm{c}$ \& , \& 25 c мау \& 70 CMar <br>
\hline Commercial Alcohols \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}1.25 & 1.25\end{array}$ \& 75 \& ${ }^{90 \mathrm{c}}$ Mar \& 1.80 Feb <br>
\hline Consolidated \& 1 \& 52. \& 5 \& ${ }_{35}{ }^{\text {mar }}$ \& \% Jan <br>
\hline Dom Enytneering W \& \& $2{ }^{1}{ }^{318}$ \& 404 \& ${ }_{21}{ }^{3 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ \& 35 Feb <br>
\hline Dominion stores \& \& \& 25 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Donnacona Pape }}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Fairehild Aircratt \& 61/8 \& $6^{60} 63 / 4$ \& 3,375 \& $3{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar \& ${ }^{6 / 8} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Apr}$ <br>

\hline Fleet Alrerait Ltd - \& \& | $71 / 2$ | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 |  | \& 325

100 \& $41 / 2$
$14 \%$

Jan \& ${ }^{83 \%}$ Jan <br>
\hline Foreign Pow See Cor \& \& $40 \mathrm{c} \quad 40 \mathrm{c}$ \& 50 \& 40 c Feb \& 50 C Feb <br>
\hline Fraser Compan \& 15 \& $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 13 \\ 15 & 151 / 8 \\ \end{array}$ \& 333 \& ${ }^{9} 10 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 17\% ${ }^{163 / 2}$ <br>
\hline Int1 Utilitites \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lake St John P \& P \& 9 \& ${ }_{9}^{171 / 2} 19191 / 2$ \& 180 \& ${ }_{13}^{13} \begin{gathered}\text { Mar }\end{gathered}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}317 & \text { Jan } \\ 17 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Massey-Har $5 \%$ cum \& \& 391/2 391/2 \& 112 \& $321 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& <br>
\hline MCCOIL-F Oil $6 \% \mathrm{~cm}$ \& \& $98.981 / 2$ \& , \& 86\% \& <br>

\hline Melchers Distilleries \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.75 \\
& 512 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& \& li.50 May \&  <br>

\hline Mitchell (Robt) ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ \& \& $10^{1 / 2} \quad 10 / 2 / 2$ \& 245 \& ${ }_{7 / 2}$ Mar \& 15\% J Jan <br>
\hline Mti Retrig \& Stor \& \& 1.50 \& \& \& 1.50 May <br>
\hline NSL\& \& $6 \%$ cum pret 100

Pow ofCan6\%omist pf 100 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
104 & 104 \\
97 & 97 / 2
\end{array}
$$ \& \& ${ }_{92}^{104} \begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { Mar }\end{aligned}$ \& ${ }_{99}^{1053 \%}$ Mar Feb <br>

\hline  \& \& \& 115
27 \&  \& ${ }_{6}^{6} \mathrm{May}^{\text {May }}$ <br>
\hline em pf 100 \& \& ${ }_{1}^{104}{ }_{125}{ }_{1}^{104}{ }_{1.60}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Walker-Good \& Worts( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ )* \& \& $37 \% 39$ \& 718 \& 321/ Mar \& 443/3 Jan <br>
\hline \$1 cum pret... \& 177/8 \& 17\% 177/8 \& 85 \& 171/2 May \& 19 Feb <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 4.100 \& \& <br>
\hline Alexandria Go \& \&  \& , \& 170 M \& ${ }^{3340}$ <br>
\hline Blg Missouri \& \& ${ }_{35 \mathrm{c}}^{19 \mathrm{c}}$ \& 1,052 \& \& <br>
\hline Bobjo Min \& \& \& 1.000 \& ${ }_{90} \mathrm{c}$ Apr \& 12 c <br>
\hline Bouscadillac Gold M \& \& \& 2.70 \& \& <br>
\hline Brazil Gold \& Diamo \& \& \& 3,120 \& \& 18 c <br>
\hline Browniee Mines (19 \& \& ${ }^{40}{ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ \& \& 4 c May \& <br>
\hline Bulolo Gol \& \& 26/920 $274 \%$ \& \& 24/3/ Apr \& ${ }_{30}{ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{C}$ May <br>
\hline Can Malartic Gd M Ltd.-* \& \& 95 c 95c \& 400 \& ${ }_{77 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}^{\text {c }}$ \& 1.27 Feb <br>
\hline *No par value \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

| Montreal Curb Market |  |  |  |  |  | Toronto Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks (Conctuded) Par |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Weets Ranvo } \\ \text { Sout } \\ \text { Oow } \\ \text { Pruses } \\ \text { Hitho } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Soes } \\ \text { Sheef } \\ \text { Sharese } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Ranve Sthce Jan. 1. } 1938 \\ \hline \text { Sow } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\text { Stocks (Continuec) } \quad \text { Par }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weef's. Ranae } \\ & \text { Loup Prices } \mathrm{H} \text { toh } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Soter } \\ \text { Shate } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranno Strce Jan. 1.1938 <br> Low <br> Hton |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | $-35 \bar{c}$ |  |  |  |  | Canadian Canners1st pi. 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Patricial Gold ---1. |  |  |  |  |  | $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| comel |  | ${ }_{58,50}^{520} 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 硡 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oid | 2.00 | 2.23 <br> 6.00 <br> 6.005 <br> 180 |  |  |  | a |  |  | ${ }^{6,20}{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
| Srland |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{1.000 \\ 1,000}}$ |  |  | CPR........ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkland Iake |  | ${ }^{1.05}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,500 }}^{1.50}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{811} 1$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{4}^{43 \mathrm{c}} 4.48 \mathrm{cc}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | coize |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.55}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{19.850 \\ 4.850}]{\substack{\text { cio }}}$ |  |  |
| Prea | $\begin{gathered} 3.10 \\ 1.90 \\ \hline, 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | (,2,800 <br> 2.500 <br> , |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4,247}$ |  |  |
| Pre |  | 750 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2025}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111/2 |  | (1.255 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2.25}^{1.02}$ | 2.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23,5050 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Dorvel |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | East |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \%6 ${ }^{37.250}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{7.40}^{260} 7.75$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (ty |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,750 \\ & 4.750 \\ & \hline, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{6.55}{\substack{\text { Mar } \\ \text { Mar }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calkers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 500 <br> 1.2500 | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{1,405}$ | ${ }_{95 \mathrm{c}}^{43 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mab}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{432 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May 14 to May 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Range Siza | an. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks- Par |  |  |  | Low | High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1.06 |  |  |  |  |  | 720 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Afte }}$ |  |  | 2, ${ }_{2,500}^{1,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ajax Oilt Cras |  |  | ${ }^{2.800}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Alb }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {An }}^{\text {Ald }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Hederey |  | 110 |  |  | - |
| ${ }_{\text {Anglo Can Hin }}^{\text {Anclo-Huroniz }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{6,788}$ |  | ${ }_{4} 1.15$ Jan | Hindidex |  |  |  | ${ }_{11^{131 / 8}}$ |  |
| Andil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{50}$ |  | Homestead |  |  | 1.500 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Au }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{100}^{200}$ |  | Hindem |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atece Miling |  |  |  | cis ${ }_{\substack{6 / 2 \\ 130}}$ | 2710 | Hurr |  |  |  |  |  |
| bankmeld Cons |  |  |  |  |  | Imp |  | 201 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{210}^{600}$ | Injerial |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Montreal....... 100 Bank of Toronto. |  |  |  |  |  | Imperial Toil |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 450 Feb | ( Internationa |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{984}$ | ${ }_{31}^{\text {O2 \% \% Mar }}$ Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Intl }}}^{\substack{\text { Inck }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bel |  |  |  | $1481 / 2$ | 165\% Jan | Jueola M Mines |  | $\xrightarrow{150} 4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Jenco |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Kelvinat |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.35}$ |  |
|  |  | 8.80 |  |  |  |  |  | 880 |  | ${ }_{500}^{800}$ | ${ }^{1.50}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Bre }}^{\text {Bre }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2,385}^{2.256}$ | ${ }^{16 / 5 / 4}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Laguna }}$ Gold |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  | Lamaque |  |  |  | 37\%0 | - |
| Bratalean |  |  |  |  |  | Leara |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{65 \\ 1.13 \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Feb }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{37}^{220}$ |  | Level oro |  | ${ }^{1 \% 6}$ |  |  |  |
| Hm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Calkary }}$ |  |  | 5.850 | 1.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calmont Olls |  |  | 2.900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  | ${ }_{40}^{40}$ | - ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{7}^{40}$ | ${ }_{13}^{46}$ |  |  |  | 4.727 | - $\begin{aligned} & 18.50 \\ & 1.30 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{990 / 4} 93.98$ | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| da Maiti |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{95}$ |  |  | Maden Red |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada Perma |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 201\end{array}$ |  |  | Mrep |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | crer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{38}^{6,3}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ | 2 | 19 |  | , 1.10 Ma | ${ }_{1}^{29} 19$ | Preterred.-.-.-.-...iou |  | 38 |  |  |  |
| d |  | 162 163 <br> 18  |  |  |  | No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section May 14 to May 20, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friduy } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Range <br> Low Prices High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Sor } \\ & \text { foek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Coast Copp |  | $2.50 \quad 2.50$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Cobalt Contac |  | \% ${ }^{3} \mathrm{c}$ | 2.000 <br> 1.480 | 314 |  |  |  |
| Consolidated | 5/2 | $\begin{array}{lll}51 / 2 & 53 / 4 \\ 480 & 480\end{array}$ |  | 40 c |  |  |  |
| De Havilland | 12 | ${ }_{8}^{880} 12$ | 375 |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred. | 29 |  | 30 105 | ${ }_{218}^{65}$ |  | 66 32 3 |  |
| Hamilton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ete | 36 | ${ }^{36} \quad 36$ | 5 | 321/2 |  |  |  |
| Honey De |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{50}$ | 12 | Mar | ${ }_{203 / 2}^{14}$ |  |
| Humbers | 150 | 15 c 15e | 500 | 14 c | ${ }_{\text {A pr }}$ | 23 c |  |
| Malrob | 1/1/c | 10. 13/6e | ${ }^{2.500}$ |  |  | $17 / 8$ |  |
| Mandy ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  | ${ }_{29}^{13 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{l}$ | 259 |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |  |  |
| National Stee | 414 | $411 / 242 \%$ | 924 |  | Mar | 42 4 |  |
| Oil Selections | 3 c |  | 2.000 | 21/20 | Mar |  |  |
| Ositko Lake Min |  | 8 c | 2.500 |  |  | c |  |
| Pawnee-Kirkl |  | $11 / 8 \mathrm{cc} 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ | 4.500 |  |  |  |  |
| Pend | . 5.5 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.50 & 1.68\end{array}$ | 5.910 | 1.30 |  | ${ }^{2.62}$ |  |
| Ritehie Gold | 2 c | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}^{2 \mathrm{c}}$ c |  | ${ }^{134}$ | Mar |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9.000 |  |  | ${ }_{115}^{23.0}$ |  |
| Rogers Majestic-.......-* | $31 / 2$ | 331/8 $31 / 2$ | 500 | 3 | Mar |  |  |
| Shawinigan W \& P |  | ${ }^{20}{ }^{21} 120$ |  | 18 | Mar | $21 / 2$ |  |
| Standard Paving pret 100 |  | 15/2/2101/2 | 20 | 12 | Mar | 23 |  |
| pertest |  | 36 | 00 | 31 | App | ${ }^{36}$ |  |
| miskaming | 0c | 10e 11 |  | 93 |  |  |  |
| United Fuel pret-.-.- 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| kerville B |  |  | 5) | 1.25 | Apt | 1.50 | May |

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, May 13


#### Abstract

Ahitibi P \& Pap ctts 551953 Alberta Pac Grat   

\section*{* No par value. $f$ Flat price. $n$ Nominal}


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Francis P. Gallagher of Kidder, Peabody \& Co. has been nominated for the presidency of the Municipal Bond Club of New York for the ensuing year. He will succeed Emil Williams of Chemical Bank \& Trust Company. President and Thomas F. McEntee of Adams, McEntee \& Co. Inc for Secretary-Treasurer Archibald B Boosevelt of Roosevelt \& Weigold and Charles J. Waldmann of Kean, Taylor \& Co, are slated to be Governors of the club for three years. The nominating committee was composed of $E$. F. Dunstan of Bankers Trust Company, Chairman, Daniel E. Fitzpatrick of Phelps, Fenn \& Co. and C. L. Skinner of E. H. Rollins \& Sons. Elections will be held at the annual meeting at the Bankers Club on June 15th. -Tucker, Anthony \& Co. announce that Henry P. Warren has become associated with them as manager of their bond departmen in New York Hartford and Canada. Later he was manager of the bond department of J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., and more recently he was syndicate manager for Riter \& Co. and a vice-president of E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.
-Charles E. Stoltz and William J. Galligan announce the formation of was formerly an to transact a general investment Galligan was formerly a partner of W. R. K. Taylor \& Co. The firm will maintain offices at 64 Wall St.
-F. A. Brewer \& Co., Inc., investment underwriting firm on La Salle St. since 1910, has voluntarily discontinued business. The firm's officers Birnbaum, and Robert E. Ricksen, Vice-Presidents.
-E. M. North Co. has been formed with offices at 11 Broadway, New Xork City, by Emer formerly associated with B. H. \& F. W. firm will engage in retailing unlisted securities.
-Barclay, Moore \& Co., members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, announce that William A. Shanklin, Jr. and Charles V. Thackara, Jr. have become associ ted with them in the formation of a and Mr. Thackara have been actively identified in the Pennsylvania municipal market for a number of years.

Hartley Rogers \& Co., Inc., announce that J, Earl Finnigan, Stephen A. DeGuard, Alfred E. Finlay, Frank W. Severn, and Lewis O. Hoag, all their New York office.
-Abbott, Proctor \& Paine announce that William Eiger, formerly associated with the New York office of the Royal Securities Corp. of Montreal,
has become associated with them in their trading department specializing in Canadian securities.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 20


Port of New York Authority Bonds

## Port of New York- Gen \& ret 4 s Mar 1





| eorge washington Bridge |
| :--- |
| $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{ser}$ |
| $1940-53 \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ |

## United States Insular Bonds



Federal Land Bank Bonds

| 3s 1955 obt 1945.....JdJ | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ (1033 ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ | 1955 opt 1945 ...M\&N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 381956 opt 1946.......JdJ | 103\% $103 \%$ | 4s 1946 opt 1944.....Jd J J | $1111 / 21117 / 8$ |
| 381956 opt 1946 _....M\&N | 1033/6 103\%/4 | 41/48 1958 opt 1938 _..M\&N | 101\%/802 |


| Atlanta 38 |  |  | Latayette 5s................. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Bid } \\ 100 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{101}^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Atantic }}$ 38--- |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {f40 }}{ }_{\text {f45 }}$ | 55 <br> 45 <br> 5 |  | New York 5 | ${ }_{993}^{86}$ |  |
| Cailfornia 5 5 | 100 | 102 | North Caroilina | 993 |  |
|  | ${ }_{7}{ }^{28} 5$ | ${ }_{61}^{31}$ | Ohio-Pennsylvania 5 | ${ }_{731}^{993}$ | ${ }_{34}^{1003}$ |
| Dallas 38.- | 1004 | 1014 | Pacific Coast of Portland 5s. | 100 | 101 |
| Denver 5 |  | 001/2 | Coast | 0 |  |
| First Carolinas 5 s |  |  | Pac Coas | 100 |  |
| First of Fort Wayne 41/8.. | ${ }_{0}^{100}$ | ${ }_{100}^{102}$ | Pennsyl | 100 | 101 |
| First of Montgomery 58 | ${ }_{991 / 2}$ | ${ }_{100}^{100_{2}}$ |  |  |  |
| First Texas of Houston 59 - | ${ }^{993} /$ | $1001 / 2$ | Potomac 3 | 993 | 100 |
| First Trust of | 100 | 101 | St Louis 5 | ${ }^{28}$ |  |
| Fletcher 31/4 | 101 | 1023/4 | San | 100 | ${ }^{1003 / 4}$ |
| ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{76}^{75}$ | ${ }_{79}^{78}$ | Southv |  |  |
| Greenbrier 5 | 100 | 102 | Union or Detr |  | 100 |
| nsbor | 991/2 | 1001/2 |  | 993 |  |
| Iowa of Sloux City $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} . .$. | ${ }_{93}^{86}$ | ${ }_{96} 98$ | Virginia-Carolina |  |  |

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks


Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures


| ${ }_{\text {Par }}^{\text {Par }}$ | ${ }_{90}^{\text {Bid }}$ | ${ }_{102}^{\text {Ask }}$ | Fulton Par | ${ }_{190}^{\text {Bid }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 331 | ${ }_{339} 102$ | Gutan-...-.......-. 100 |  |  |
| Bankers --...-.----- 10 | $4331 / 2$ | $451 / 2$ | Irving ---.-.-.--- ${ }^{10}$ | 1503/4 | 113/4 |
|  | ${ }_{75}^{4}$ | ${ }_{80}^{6}$ | Kings County-..-.-.-. 100 |  | 1620 |
| Central Hanover-...... 20 | 85 | 88 |  |  |  |
| Chemical Bank \& Trust-10 | 39 | 41 | Manufacturers - - .-.-. 20 | 34 | ${ }^{36}$ |
|  | ${ }_{111}^{54}$ | ${ }_{14}^{60}$ | Pew Yort | $4{ }_{84}^{49}$ |  |
| Continental Bank \& Tr ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ | 11.3 | 133 | Title Guarantee \& $\mathrm{Tr}_{--20}$ | 51/2 | 61/2 |
|  | ${ }_{20}^{44}$ | ${ }_{21}^{45 \%}$ |  |  |  |


| New York Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ | ${ }_{21}^{\text {Bid }}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bid } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Bank of Yorktown - 66 2-3 | ${ }_{40}^{21}$ | ${ }_{48}^{221 / 2}$ | Kingsboro National--. 100 |  |  |
| Bensonhurst National-..50 | 75 | 78 | National Bronx Bank-.-50 | 35 | 仡 |
| Chase - .-.-.-.--- ${ }^{13.55}$ |  |  | National Safety Bank.121/2 | 12 | 14 |
| City (National) .-..-123/21 | ${ }^{225}$ | ${ }_{132}^{24 / 4}$ | Penn Exchange-....... 10 | ${ }_{45}^{4}$ |  |
| Fith Avenue........100 |  | 1320 | Public National. | 23 | 24 |
| First National of N Y- 100 | 1580 | 1620 | Stering Nat Bank \& Tr 25 | 2 |  |
| Fla |  | 46 | ade Bank-------121/2 | 16 | 19 |

Chicago \& San Francisco Banks

|  | Bid Ask |  |  |  | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American National Bank \& Trust | 158172 | Harris Trust \& Savings_ 100 Northern Trust Co .... 100 | ${ }_{500}^{275}$ |  |  |
| Continental Iliniols Natl |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank \& Trust.-.. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 21/2 | of | 41 |  |  |

Now York Bank Stocks

## Insurance Companies

| $\begin{array}{lr} \hline \text { Aetna Cas \& Surety } \ldots-10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Bid } \\ 85 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ask } \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | Home Fire Security _---10 ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ | Bid | 21/2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 423/4 | $44^{3 / 4}$ | Homestead Fire_-...... 10 | 113/4 | $131 / 4$ |
| Aetna Life.......-..... 10 | 231/4 | $24^{3 / 4}$ | Importers \& Exporters.-. 5 | 71/2 | 2 |
| Agricultural .......-.... 25 | 64 | 68 | Ins Co of North Amer _. 10 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 |
| American Alliance...... 10 | 183/4 | $20 \frac{1}{4}$ | Knicker | 4 |  |
| American Equitable..... 5 | 19 | $201 / 2$ | Lincoln Fir |  | 1/2 |
| A merican Home - .-. .-. 10 | 7 | 81/2 | Maryland Ca | 3 |  |
| American of Newark _-21/2 | 11 | 121/2 | Mass Bonding \& | 43 | 46 |
| American Re -Insurance_10 | $283 /$ | $303 / 4$ | Merch Fire Assur co | 39 | 42 |
| American Reserve _. . . - 10 | $211 / 2$ | 23 | Merch \& Mfrs Fire New'k 5 | $61 / 2$ | 7 |
| American Surety | 4014 | 421/4 | Merchants (Providenc |  |  |
| Automobile .-.----.---10 | 281/4 | 2934 | National Casualty ...... 10 | $19$ |  |
| Baltimor |  |  | National Lib | $61 /$ | 71/2 |
| Bankers \& | $761 / 2$ | 79 | National Union F | 98 | $1031 / 2$ |
| Boston .-......-.-....- 100 | 533 | 543 | New Amsterdam |  |  |
| Camden Fire.........-. 5 | 18 | 20 | New Brunswick | 41/2 |  |
| Carolina | 193/4 | $211 / 4$ | New Hampshire | 401/2 | 43 |
| City of New York | 15 | 161/2 | New Jersey | 36 | 39 |
| Connecticut Gen Life _._ 10 | 2414 | 2534 | New York | 1214 | 13 |
| Continental Casual | $251 / 2$ | $27^{3}$ | Northern | $751 / 2$ |  |
| Eagle Fire--7....... $21 / 2$ | $2{ }^{21 / 4}$ |  | North River-....... ${ }^{2}$ |  | 25 116 |
| Employers Re-Insurance 10 | $391 / 2$ | $41 / 2$ | Northwestern Pacific Fire | 111 98 | 116 102 |
| Excess Federal | 363/4 | 383/4 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Pal} \\ & \mathrm{Ph} \end{aligned}$ | 71 | 73 |
| Fidelity \& Dep of Md.-. 20 | $971 / 2$ | 100 | Preferred Accide |  | 1614 |
| Fire Assn of Phila .....-10 | 481/4 | $498 / 4$ | Providence-Wash | 28 | 301/2 |
| Fireman's Fd of San Fr 25 | 73 |  |  |  |  |
| Firemen's of New |  | 231/4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 231/4 | Revere (Paul) Fire...... 10 | 174 | 18\%4 |
|  | 32 | 34 | Rhode Is |  |  |
| Georgia Home ........ 10 | 19 | 21 |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar Fire \& Marine 10 | 17 | ${ }_{398}^{18}$ |  |  |  |
| Giens Falls Fire ..........- 5 | $373 / 4$ $91 / 2$ | 3934 | Seaboard Fire \& Marine._5 Seaboard Surety ........ 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 71 / 2 \\ 1914 \end{array}$ | 911/4 |
| lobe \& Rutgers | 20 | $223 / 4$ | Security New Haven-..-10 | 2834 | 301/4 |
| 2d preferred....-..... 15 | 61 | 64 | Springfield Fire \& Mar. 25 |  |  |
| Great American | $221 / 2$ | 24 | Stuyvesant |  |  |
| Great Amer Inde |  | 231 |  |  |  |
| Hanover .-...-----..- 10 | 281/4 | 2934 | U S Fidelity \& Guar Co_. 2 | 111/2 | 121/2 |
| Hartford Fire | $661 / 2$ | $681 / 2$ |  |  | 49 |
| Hartford Stea Home |  | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | Westchester |  |  |

## Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

| Allied Mtge Cos Inc | Bid | Ask | Nat Union Mtge Corp- | Btd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All series 2-5s .....-1953 | 84 |  | Series A 3-6s....-. 195 | 52 |  |
| Arundel Bond Corp 2-5s '53 | 76 |  | Series B 2-5s.---.--1954 | 70 |  |
| Arundel Deb Corp 3-6s '53 | 55 |  |  |  |  |
| Associated Mtge Cos IncDebenture $3-6 \mathrm{~s}$...-1953 | 41 | 43 | Potomac Bond Corp (all issues) $2-5 \mathrm{~s}$ | 72 |  |
| Cont'l Inv Bd Corp 2-52 53 | 77 |  | Potomac Cons Deb Corp- |  |  |
| Cont'1 Inv DebCorp3-6s '53 | 48 |  |  | ${ }_{42}^{42}$ | $44$ |
| Empire |  |  | Potomac Franklin Deb Co |  |  |
| 2-38_..........--1945 | 49 |  | 3-68_-.----------1953 | 42 |  |
| Interstate Deb Corp 2-5s'55 | 33 |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage Bond Co of Md | 88 |  | Potomac Maryland Deben- ture Corp 3-6s..... 1953 | 72 |  |
|  |  |  | Potomac Realty Atlantic Deb Corp 3-68 |  |  |
| Nat Bondholders part ctfs (Central Fund'g series) | f21. | 25 | Realty Bond \& Mortgage | 42 |  |
| Nat Cons Bd Corp 2-5s '53 | 73 |  | deb 3-6s-_.-.--1953 | 44 |  |
| Nat Deben Corp 3-68.1953 | 42 | 44 | Unified Deben Corp 5s 1955 | $291 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ |

## Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

|  | Bid | ${ }_{91}^{\text {Ask }}$ |  | 17 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Am Dist Teleg ( N J) com_* | $\begin{gathered} 86 \\ 1121 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 91 \\ 1151 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | New York Mutual Tel_100 | 17 | $19$ |
| Bell Telepo of Canada --..100 | 159 | 164 | Pac \& Atl Telegraph .... 25 | 13 | 16 |
| Bell Telep of Pa pref .. 100 | 116 | 118 | Peninsular Telep com | 23 | 25 |
| Cuban Telep 7\% pref_. 100 | 30 | 40 |  | 109 | 114 |
| 100 | 50 | 58 | Roch |  |  |
| Franklin Telegraph .... 100 | 26 | 31 | \$6.50 1st pref.-...-. - 100 | 109 |  |
| Gen Telep Allied Corp- | 871/4 | 90 | So \& Atl Telegraph_-.-. 25 Sou New Eng Telep... 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 1351 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1381 / 2}^{16}$ |
| Ocean Telegraph .-. 100 | 60 | 65 | S'western Bell Tel pref-100 | $1211 / 2$ | $1231 / 2$ |
| Mtn States Tel \& Tel _ 100 | 102 | 106 | Wisconsin Telep 7\% pf. 100 |  |  |

## Miscellaneous Bonds

|  | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ |  |  | bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Associates Invest 3s 1946 | 96 | 97/4/ | Home Owners' L'n Corp |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Bear-Mountain-Hudson }}{\text { River Bridge }} \mathbf{7}$.-. 1953 | 101 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Commodity Credit Corp |  |  | Marine Parkway Bridage |  |  |
| Federal Farm Mtge Corp |  |  | Yor |  |  |
| 11/2s......-Sept 11939 | 101.15 | 101.17 | way Authority 3 |  | 1041/2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | (ess 1 |
|  | 100.2 | 100 | Reynold Invest't 58.1948 | 51 |  |
|  | 102.14 |  | Triborough Bridge- |  |  |
| Apror 11943 | 101.10 | 101.13 | ${ }_{4 s}^{49}$ serial revenue.. 1942 b |  | Less 1 |
| 4s-2....-April 1955 | 1043/2 |  | 45 serial revenue .. 196 | 50 |  |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 20 -Continued
Guaranteed Railroad Stocks


Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

| Par | Dividend in Dotlare | Bxa | Askea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vicke | 6.00 | 50 | 55 |
|  | 10.50 <br> 8.00 |  | ${ }_{34}^{93}$ |
| Beech Creek (New York Central) -...... | 2.00 | ${ }_{24}^{29}$ | 28 |
| Boston \& Albany (Now York Ce | 875 |  | 80 |
| Boton \& Providence (Now Hav | 8.50 |  | 40 |
| Carolina Cilinehtileld \& Ohlo common $5 \%$ stampedi- 100 | ${ }_{5}^{2.85}$ | ${ }_{70}^{42}$ |  |
| Cleve Cinn Chicaigo \& St Louis pret ( N Y Central) -100 | ${ }_{5}^{5.00}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 75 |
| Cleveland \& Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) .-. | ${ }_{3}^{8.50}$ |  |  |
| Betterment stock | 2.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Delaware (Pennsylvai |  | 37 |  |
| Fort Wayne \& Jackson pret (N Y Central) ..........-100 | 6.50 | 47 | 52 |
| Georgla RR \& Banking (L \& N-A C L) ------. 100 | 9.00 | 132 | 140 |
| Lackawanna Rr of N J (Del |  |  | 44 |
| Michigan Contral (Now York Central) | ${ }^{50.00}$ | 600 | 800 |
|  | (3.875 <br> 5.00 | 29 | 32 |
| Northern Central (Pennsylvana) | 4.00 |  |  |
| Oswego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \& Western) | 4.50 |  | ${ }_{35}$ |
| Pittsburgh Beesemer de Lake Erie (U B Steell | 1.50 | $371 / 2$ | 39 |
| Pttesburgh Fort Wayne \& Chleago (Pennsylvania) -ion | 3.00 7.00 | + 140 | 150 |
| Preferred-.........................- 100 | 700 |  |  |
| Rensselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware \& Hudson) | 882 | 43 |  |
| Louls briage 1st pret (Terminal RR) |  |  |  |
| Socond preterred. | ${ }_{3.00}$ | 80 | ${ }_{65}$ |
| Tunnel RR |  |  |  |
| United New Jersey Rr | 10.00 | 214 |  |
| Otlea Chenango \& susquehann | 6.00 | 40 | 45 |
| ey (Delaware Lackawan | 5.00 | 50 |  |
| Vlicksburg shreveport \& Pachil | 5.00 50 5 | 40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| West Jersey \& Seashore (Pennsylvania) .-...-----.... 50 | 3.00 | 48 | 52 |

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Bid | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {At }}^{\text {At }}$ | ${ }^{\text {b2, } 60}$ | ${ }_{6}^{2.50}$ |  |  | 5.00 |
| ${ }_{\text {B8, }}$ | b7.50 | ${ }_{6}^{6.50}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 65.00 | 4.00 |  | ${ }^{\text {b5 }}$ b5 | 5.00 |
|  | b5.00 | 4.00 |  |  | 5.00 |
| Oanadlan National 43/3B-.-- | 63.25 | 2.75 | ${ }_{58}{ }^{\text {N }}$ - |  | 5.00 |
|  |  | 2.75 | Northern Pacitio 41/ | b2.25 | 1.50 |
|  | ${ }^{83.75}$ | 5.00 | Penngylvanta RR 4 |  |  |
| Onesa Deake \& Onlo- |  |  | - | b1.75 | 1.10 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {b17 }} 75$ | 1.00 | San se July 1937-49 | 63.00 | 2.25 |
| Chicago \& Nor Weat 43/8. | ${ }^{\text {b7 }}$ 87.00 | 6.00 | series G non-call |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{67.00}$ | 6.00 6.00 | Pere Marauete ${ }^{\text {Deo }} 13183$ | ${ }^{62} 85$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.25}$ |
|  | 67.00 | 6.00 | - |  |  |
| Chicago R I \& PacilicTrustees' ctis $31 / 48$. | 83 | 85 | ${ }_{\text {Rea }}^{\text {Sb }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.25 \\ & 82.50 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2.00}^{2.50}$ |
| \& R G West 43/2s |  |  | st |  |  |
|  | 66.00 | 5.00 | 415 | 92 |  |
| 81/38 | 66.00 | 5.00 | St Louil | ${ }^{\text {b5.50 }}$ | 4.75 |
| Erle Rr |  |  | South |  | ${ }_{3.00}^{4.75}$ |
|  | 88 | 92 |  |  | ${ }_{2.50}$ |
| ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ | 888 | ${ }_{92}^{92}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Southe } \\ 58}}$ | b4.75 | 4.00 4.00 |
| Great Northern | b2.80 | 2.15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | exas Pa | 03.25 |  |
| Hoak |  | 1.00 | 4/3 |  |  |
| rumois Central 41/6 | ${ }^{65}$ | 5.00 | Jio | ${ }^{6} 1$ | 1.00 |
| ${ }_{\text {rnternat }}^{\text {Sabreat }}$ Nor | ${ }^{85}$ | 5.00 |  | b1.50 | 1.00 |
| ong Isiand $41 / 83$ | 04.25 | 3.25 | Virg |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{64.25}$ | 3.25 |  | 61.70 | 1.00 |
|  | ${ }^{81.75}$ | 1.10 | Wabash ry 43/8.-------- | ${ }_{72}^{72}$ |  |
| Maine Contrai | b4.50 | 3.75 |  | $7_{72}^{72}$ | 83 |
| \% | . 50 | 3.75 |  |  |  |
| Misourl Paotic 43 M | ${ }^{54.25}$ | 3 75 | Weatorn Mary land 43/3.--- | ${ }^{33.5}$ | 0 |
|  | b5.50 | ${ }_{4.75}$ | ${ }_{5} \times 16 \mathrm{~B}$. | ${ }^{86.00}$ | 5.00 5.00 |
|  | 65.50 | 4.75 |  |  |  |

Chain Store Stocks

| Par | Bid | Ask | Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% preterred_-.-.-. 100 | ${ }_{75}^{3}$ | 85 | Kobacker stor |  | 15 |
|  | ${ }^{75}$ | 85 $11 / 2$ |  | ${ }_{11 \%}^{67}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{30}^{93 / 2}$ | ${ }_{35}^{10}$ | M11er (1) sons common ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $31 / 2$ | 5 |
| Bohack (H0) common--* | 1 | ${ }_{2}$ | Murphy (G) C) 35 protiliou | ${ }_{97}^{17}$ | ${ }_{99}^{21}$ |
| 7\% preterred.-a----100 | ${ }^{1034}$ | 1214 | Reeves (Dantill) pref- 100 | 100 |  |
|  | 92961 | $\stackrel{98}{8}$ | United Cigar-Whelan Storee $\$ 5$ preterred | 3 | 2134 |

## Sugar Stocks




Public Utility Stocks


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 20-Continued



Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 20-Concluded

## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges <br> BRAUNL \& CO., Inc. <br> 52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HAnover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds


Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds


## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE-For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order.

However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The following additional registration statements (Nos. 3693 to 3704, inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 142,778,479$.
Commonwealth Edison Co. (2-3693. Form A-2) of Chicago, III., has
filed a registration statement covering the issuance of $\$ 33,000,000$ 1st
 between $7,816,639$ and $8,460,768$ subscription warrants evidencing rights to subscribe for the debentures, and between $1,563,328$ and $1,692,154$ shares of $\$ 25$ par value common stock to be reser ved for conversion of the
debentures. The amount of the convertible debentures, warrants and debentures. The amount of the convertible debentures, warrants and
common stock will depend upon the extent to which certain exanane offers
are accepted. Filed May 12, 1938. (For further details see "Chronicle" of are accepted. Filed
May 14, page 3179).
Waashington Gas Light Co. (2-3694, Form A-2) of Washington, D. C., convertible preferred stock no par value 15,46800 shares commuativ o par value to be reserved for conversion of the preferred. of the preferred shares being registered, 2,497 will be offered by holders of presently outstanding no-par value common stock. The balance will b
offered to the public through an underwriter. Proceeds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures. Offering price and underwriter will be named by a mendment. Marcy L. Sperry is President
of the company. Filed May 12 and of he company. Hied May 12, 1938
N Quarterly Income Shares, Inc.. (2-3695, Form A-2) of Jersey City, cents par value common stock together with $2,391,614$ warrants for pur-
chase of the common. Of the shares being registered, 216,372 will be offered pubicly through the underwriter at market price. The balance sill be used for investment. ©mith. Burris \& Co will be the underwriter Ross Beason is President of the company. Filed May 13, 1938.
Aspinook Corp. (2-3696, Form A-1) of Jewett City, Conn, has filed a
egistration statement covering $\$ 150,000$ of 1 st mortzyge bonds and 30 . 1000 shares no par value common stock. Both the bonds and common stock will be issued to the predecessor corporation in part payment for assets purchased and will be offered by predecessors through iquidating committee to its stockholders in units of $\$ 100$ face value of bonds and 20 shares of
common stock at $\$ 100$ per unit. William A. Broadfoot is President of the common stock at $\$ 100$ per unit.
corporation. Filed May 13,1938 .
Bankers Credit \& Acceptance Corp. (2-3697, Form A-1) of Washington, D. D., has filed a registration statement covering 10,000 shares 820 par value $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and units of one share of the
preferred and one share of common at a price of $\$ 25$ a unit. Proceeds will be used for working capital. BBonkers secure ties Co,. Int., Priveceds will under-
writers. Blake S. Mackenzie is President of the corporation. Filed May 13,
1938
 par to be offered at par. Proceeds will be used for mill development and
working capital.
Underwriter to be named by amendment. working capital. Underwriter to be named by amendment. Harry E.
Miller is President of the company. Filed May 14, 1938. Chemical Fund, Inc. (2-3699, Form A-1) of Jersey City, N. J., has $\$ 1$ par. Stock is to be offered initially at $\$ 10$ a share up to 10,000 shares with the balance offered at market. Proceeds will be used for investment.
Filed May 14, 1938. (For further details see subsequent page).

Brookline Oil Co. (2-3700, Form A-1) of Los Angeles, Calif, has filed a the shares registered, 201, out are issued and outstanding and 116,272 shares are reserved for exercise of outstanding warrants at $\$ 1$ each. After exercise of warrants these ssares will be offered through underwriter at
$\$ 2.50$ each.
Proceeds recived by $\$ 2.50$ each. Proceds received by company will be used for development
expense. Palmer Miller \& Co. is principal underwriter. James C. Miller is expense. Palmer Miller \&\& Co is principal under
President of the company. Filed May 16, 1938.
Maltine Co. (2-3701, Form F 1) New York, N. Y. The voting trustees have filed a registration statement covering voting trust certificates for St Jin Wan Cock, 100 par
St. Joseph Water Co. (2-3702. Form A-2) of St. Joseph, Mo., has filed
a registration statement covering 7,000 shares $.6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 100$ par, presently owned by American Water Works \& Electric Co.in inc, parent company. W. O. Langley \& Co. will be principal underwriter. None of the proceeds will accrue to the company. W.E. Stoney is Gwyn Beardmore Gold Mines, Led (2 370
Ontario, has filed a registration sta, Ltde (2-3703, Form AO-1) of Toronto mon stock, \$1 par, to be offered at 50 cents each. Proceeds will be used for xploration, development and plant. No underwriter was named in the registratio.
Mountain States Telephone \& Telegraph Co. (No. 2-3704, Form A-2) has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 30,000,00030$-year $31 / 4$ diven on subsequent page.) 1968. Filed May 19, 1938. (Further details

The SEC has announced that at the request of the applicants it has consented to the withdrawal of the following registration statements:
American Agents Plate Glass Ins. Co. (3674) covering 2,500 shares of
common stock (par $\$ 100$ ). Filed April 29, 1938 . Barley Earhart Corp. (3620) covering 23.536 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) 35 -cent cumul. convertible class. A stock and 328,536 shares $121 / 2$-cent par value common stock. Filed March 11, 1938.
Consolidated Oil Co. (3622) covering 75,000 shares of common stock,
par $\$ 10$. Filed March 14, 1938 Dewey Portland Cement Co. (3543) covering 396,420 shares of common
stock, par $\$ 15$. Filed Dec. 6, 1937.


Stop order discontinued and registration statement withdrawn.
Crude Oil Corp. of America ( 3618 ) covering crude oil bills of sale for
$1,000,000$ barrels of crude oil to be offered the public at market price. Filed March 11, 1938.
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 14, page 3169.

American Agents Plate Glass Insurance Co.-Registration Withdrawn
See list given on first pages of this department.-V. 146, p. 3000.
Air Associates, Inc.-Listing and Registrationlisting and registration.

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
3327

6 Months Ended March 31-
Net sales Ended March 31-
Cost of goods sold
$\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ \begin{array}{r}192987 \\ 478.758 \\ \hline\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 151,100$
9,041 $\$ 160,140$
122,368 $\$ 37,772$
125 $\$ 37,897$
888
now in need of additional facilities which the other can supply. For requires flat rolling facilities. The combined companies will have suf ficient equipment for rolling both vars and flat products without additional plementing facilities. For this reason the merged companies should be able to provide increased and more steady employment than has been the case when operating individually and by the same token should make costs and making available to the public a larger volume of the better steels. any No wo companies in the industry so completely represent, with scarcely any duplication of importance, the complete range of alloy steel products as thousandths of an inch in diameter, Ludlum's products range through the heat-, corrosion-. wear-, and shock-resisting fields, including alloy forgings
and castings, up to bars $6^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter as well as slabs and billets. Wher and castings, up to bars $6^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter as well as slabs and billets. Where
Ludum leaves off with 9 bars mill, 14 forging hammers, and those heattreating and processing facilities so essential to its type of products, Allegheny provides over 400,000 tons of melting capacity and modern finishing equipment for the production of flat-rolled products from narrow strip up
to wide sheets and plates, and provides in addition facilities for manufacture to wide sheets and plates, and provides in addition facilities for manufacture
of substantial tonnages of tubular products both Lapweld and Seamless, and iron and steel castings, Approximately $40 \%$, of Allegheny's 400,000
tons of melting capacity is devoted to Allegheny's special qual tons of melting capacity is devoted to Allegheny's special quality silicon
steels and to the stainless alloys. This is noteworthy because in view of the present relatively small volume of high quality flat rolled steel products it is desirable that additional production of the so-called ordinary steels be avalabe to carry the overhead of the expensive manufacturing equipment
required for quality production. To this end the electric steel capacity of the two companies, amounting to about 138,000 tons; would be supplemented by Allegheny's 300,000 tons of flat-rolled soft steel capacity.
"The research and development work of both Alleghen and have brought them recognition far in excess of the proportionate size of either in the steel industry and the sales coverage of the different products of the two companies is today nationwide. It is estimated that any present duplication of overhead expense would be made profitably productive or
would be eliminated after the merger and that the consolidation of the managements, both of which have demonstrated their ability to adjust themselves successfully to the changing conditions of the last few years,
would most effectively anticipate a tremendous increase in demand for would most effectively anticipate a tremendous increase in demand for their
special products. In short, each company has facilities, equipment, production and personnel that the merged companies can use to advantage for the benefit of employees, the consuming public and the stockholders. adopted resolutions approving the proposed merger and the submission of the plan to the stockholders of the respective companies for their approval at a special meeting of the stockholders of each company called for August copy of the joint pent to the stockhoders in due course, together w.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.-Earnings-

| 3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-1938$ | 1937 |
| ---: | :--- |
| Net sales | 1936 | Cost of sales, incl. depr,

develop., sell. \& adm
develop., sell. \& adm.
exps. $\&$ tax (except
Federal
-- 18,464,661 $16,092,844 \quad 10,723,741 \quad 6,678,143$

 Deb. int. \& amort. of dis- $\overline{\$ 2,044,928} \overline{\$ 1,889,897} \overline{\$ 1,060,615} \quad \$ 169,153$ $\begin{array}{lllll} & 256,279 & & 160,447 & 191,395\end{array}$ | Miscellaneous charges_- | 385,000 | 385,000 | 135,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prov.for Fed.inc. taxes_ | 3800 |  |  |

 Earnings per share..... $\$ 0.79, \$ 0.85$ Nored $\$ 20,510,099$ compared with $\$ 17,788,395$ in
Billings for the quarter were $\$ 20,3$ the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $\$ 2,521,703$ or $14 \%$. Orders booked for the quarter amounted to $\$ 19,314,557$, a decrease of
$\$ 4,891,007$ or $20 \%$ from the $\$ 24,205,565$ bookings in the same period of $\$ 4,891,007$ or $20 \%$ from the $\$ 24,205,565$ bookings in the same period of
1937 Unfilled orders on March 31 , 1938 totaled $\$ 20,248,025$ compared
with $\$ 20,235,507$ on March 31,1937 , and $\$ 21,243,567$ at the close with $\$ 20,235,5170$ on March 31,1937 , and $\$ 21,243,567$ at the close of 1937 .-
-V. 146, p. 3170 .

## American Institute of Laundering, Inc.-Bonds Called

 The entire issue ( $\$ 191,500$ ) of first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds due June 1, 1938 -1939 have been called for redemption on June 1 at 101. Payment will be 1939 have been called for redemption on June 1 at 101. Payment will be
made at the First National Bank of Joliet, Illinois.-V. 146, p. 2838 .
American Investment Co. of Illinois - Stock IncreasedAcquisition - New Directors
Stockholders at a meeting held May 17 approved an increase in the
authorized stock to be used in the acquisition of Ideal Financing Association authorized stock to be used in the acquisition of Ideal Financing Association,
Inc., of Boston. Stockholders of Ideal had previously approved the conInc., of Boston. Stocknon M. E. Bernkopf and Nathan Sallinger to the
solidation.
Stockholders also elected M. board of directors. Both are directors of Ideal. Transfer of assets will take Lin
Listing A pproved-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved for listing 26,889 additional The New York Curb Exchange has approved for listing 26,889 additional
shares of common stock, no par, upon official notice of issuance.-V. 146. shares of
p. 3172 .

American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End.Jan. 31-1938-3 Mos.-1937 1938-12 Mos.-1937

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Prop. retire. \& deplet. } \\ \text { res. approps. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |


 ductions........-.-. $\xrightarrow{\text { Pref. dive. to public..... }}$ Portion applic. to min
interests.
Net equity of A. P .
subs.-.
Amer. Pow. C L̄t. Co-- $\$ 3,620,420 \quad \$ 3,320,188 \$ 14,832,878 \quad \$ 13,669,640$ Amer. Pow. A L Lt. CO
Net equity of A. P\&.
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net equity of A. P\&\&. L. } & \$ 3,620,420 & \$ 3,320,188 & \$ 14,832,878 & \$ 13,669,640 \\ \text { Co. in inc. of subs_.. } & 19,366 & 5,288 & 59,944 & 23,581\end{array}$
 Bal. carried to consol. $\$ 2,817,933 \quad \$ 2,507,522 \$ 11,583,363 \quad \$ 10,330,951$ for possible revenue losses of one subsidiary involved in rate litigation for which a reserve has been provided by appropriations from surplus. For the 12 -month periods ended Jan. 31.1938 and 1937, such appropriations Provision by subsidiaries for Federal surtax on undistributed profits in
the amount of $\$ 73.321$ is included in the 3 -month and 12 -month periods the amount of 873.32 and included amount of $\$ 4,930$ in the 3 -month and 12 ended Jan. 31,1938 , and in the amount of $\$ 4,930$ in the 3 -month and 12 -
month periods ended Jan. 31,1937 . No provision has been made by Amer-
ican Power \& Light Co. and subs. thus far in 1938 for surtax on undistributed
profits.-V. 146, p. 3172 .
 Quar. End. Mar. 31 z Net profit............
Earnings per share. y Par $\$ 18.50 . \mathrm{z}$ After deprec., reserves, Federas taxes, \&c.-V. 146, p. 1865.

| American Type Founders, Inc.-Earnings <br> [Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended March 31-et sales |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5,102,408 |  |
| ling and general expenses . .-...-..---...-...-- $2,326,044$ |  |  |  |
| Net operating profit............................... $\$ 136,006$ <br> ther income. 184,438 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Discounts allo |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous deduc |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Federal and foreign income tax..............--- } & 30,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Net income. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Shares of capital stock (par } \$ 10) \\ \text { Earnings per share on capital stock-..........-- } & 568.096\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Notes-The income account includes depreciation of $\$ 228,119$ for 1938 and $\$ 199,153$ for 1937. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |
| Asset5- 1938 |  | Liabtlttes- 193 |  |
|  | 884,187 \$920,655 | ccounts payable, \$295, |  |
| a Accts. \& notes rec 2.973,457 | $\begin{array}{ll}2.973,457 & 2,696,647\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Inventories ..---- $2,691,675$ | 2,691,675 $2,809,532$ |  |  |
| tgs. reo.(less res) 381,075 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| b Land, bldg., ma- 231080 Contract payab |  |  |  |
| c Equipment, \&c. tax payable |  |  |  |
| of sub. cos |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Factory \& ship'g |  | Cap. stk. (\$10 par) 5,680, |  |
| supplies, \&c., de- Capital surplus_-. 1,6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total_........ $\$ 9,625,506$ \$9,612,113 $\mid$ Total ......... $\$ 9,625,506$ \$9,612,113 |  |  |  |
| a After reserve of $\$ 225,248$ in 1937 and $\$ 171,541$ in 1938 . b After reve for depreciation of $\$ 641,818$ in 1937 and $\$ 812,985$ in 1938. c Less 65,340 for depreciation in 1937 and $\$ 405,258$ in 1938.-V. 146, p. 3001. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly |  |  |  |
| Output- |  |  |  |
| Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water |  |  |  |
| kilowatt hours, a decrease of $22.8 \%$ under the output of $51,191,200$ kilowatt |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| hours for the corresponding week of 1937 <br> Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| years follows: $19381937 \quad 1936$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Apr. 30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co. (\& Subs.) - Earns Period Ended March 31Net sales.

Gross profit on sales..............
Total income-Prov. for deprec. \& de
rov. for deprec. \& depletion.
Surtax on undistributed profits
Net profit
$\mathbf{x}$ Provision for surtax on undistribut $\mathbf{x} \$ 13,053$ $\mathbf{x} \$ 92,531 \quad \mathbf{y} \$ 105,452$ x Provision or surtax on undistributed profits has not been deducted.
Provision for surtax on undistributed profits for the three months ending
Iarch 31, 1938, has not been deducted.-V. 146, p. 2524 . rarch 31, 1938, has not been deducted.-V. 146, p. 2524
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (\&Subs.)-Earnings


Total income_......- $\overline{\$ 6,922,248} \overline{\$ 13,672,343} \overline{\$ 7,310,659} \overline{\$ 6,184,37}$ Interest. \&c. .----Exps. of non-oper. prop
Federal taxes.
Lbss on bonds \& debs.
retired....-....-
Disc't \& prems. on bds
x Deprec., obsol. \& depl_-
Minority interest_-.--
Net inc. (before deplet.
Shs. of cap, stock
O (par $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Shs, of cap, stock (par } & 8,644,338 & 8,674,338 & 8,674,338 & 8,674,342 \\ \text { Earnings per share....- } & \$ 0.76 & \$ 0.98 & \$ 0.32 & \$ 0.27\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Includes depletion of timber, coal and phosphate lands.
Note-No provision has been made in the
ncome account for surtax, if any on undistributed profy consolidated
The company's share of the estimated combined net loss for the three Anaconda Wire \& Cable Co., Mountain City Copper Co subsidiaries Mining Co., amounts to $\$ 206,993$. This loss is not included in this pre-
minary consolidated income account.-V. 146, p. 2194
Andes Copper Mining Co.-Earnings-
Preliminary Consolidated [Including Potrerillos Ry. Co.] Account, 3 Months Ended March 31, 1938

Total income-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Interest on loans } & \\ \text { United States and Chilean income taxes, estimated.-.........-- } & 17,0442 \\ \text { Provision for depreciation and obsolescence } & 176,400\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Consolidated net income, without deduction for depletion__ } & \mathbf{x} \$ 604,930 \\ \text { Carnings per share on } 3,582,379 \text { shares capital stock }\end{array}$ ${ }_{7}$ x For the corresponding period last year net amounted to $\$ 591,580$, or
17 cents per share. States income taxes have been estimated on the basis
Note-All United of the Revenue Act of 1936, with no provision for surtax, if any, on undis-
ributed profits.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2195 ; \mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .3490$.
Apex Gold Mines, Ltd.-Registers with SEC
ee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 100

Aspinook Corp.-Registers with SEC-
Aspingok Corp.-Regiven on first page of this department-V. 146, p. 1701
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputFor the week ended May 13, Associated Gas \& Electric System reports net electric output of $81,817,332$ units (kwh.). This is $6,557,535$ units week a year ago.
Gross output.
Gross output, including sales to other utilities, amounted to $88,028,602$
units for the current week.-V.

## Atlantic Oil Investment Corp.-Earnings -

3 Months Ended March 31 -
$\underset{\substack{1938 \\ 85,243}}{1.2}$
${ }_{1967}^{1976}$ $\times$ After deductions for operating expenses, normal Federal income taxes and other charges but before
earnings.-V. 146, p. 2357 .
Automobile Finance Co.- Preferred Dividend Deferred-
Directors have deferred payment of the dividend ordinarily due at this
time on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$. A regular quarterly time on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$. A regular quarterly
dividend of $433 / 4$ cents per share was paid on March 1, last.-V. 146, p. 2840 .

Baldwin Rubber Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 10, 1937
Profit from operations.
Other income
$\$ 546,322$
Gross income...............................................................
Cash discounts on sales
Provision for bad debts
Loss on disposal of fix
Normal income tax
Excess profits tax
$\$ 558,657$
63.096
$\qquad$


 Gividens surplus $\$ 1,295,873$
177,800
Earned surplus, Sept. 30, 1937 _................................- $\$ 1,118,073$ Note-As the result of distributions made to stockholders, no profits
emained undistributed within the meaning of the Revenue Act in force and the company has, therefore, no liability for surtax on undistributed profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937.

| Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
| Cash | \$514,323 | Notes payable-bank-uns |  |
| Acets \& trade acceptances rec_ | x370,646 | cured (current) | \$80,000 |
| Inventories | 501,748 | Accounts payable | 209,787 |
| Recelvable from customers for molds and dies........... | 11,065 | Accrued accts. (incl. bonus pay. to officers \& employees, |  |
| Plant property -.-----.-.-.- | 1,004,274 |  | 185,915 |
| Deferred charge | 16,226 | Notes payable-bank-unse- |  |
| Other assets_ | 26.263 | cured (not current) | 320,000 |
|  |  | Miscellaneous reserves | 113,06 |
|  |  | Common stock (par \$1) | 316,757 |
|  |  | Capital surplus (less excess of cost of treasury shares over |  |
|  |  | par value thereof).... | 100,955 |
|  |  | Earned surplus.........-- | ,118,073 |
|  | 2,444,547 | Total | ,444 |

x Including officers and employees, $\$ 335$, and sundry, $\$ 7,692$, less re-
erves of $\$ 12,365$, y After reserve of $\$ 481,941$ for depreciation.-V. serves of $\$ 12$
$146, \mathrm{p}, 3174$.

Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-
[Including Baltimore Coach Oo.-Inter-company items eliminated] $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. April 30- } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-4 Mos. } & \text { 1937 } \\ \text { Operating revenues_-. } \\ \$ 1,018,288 & \$ 1,036,065 & \$ 3,906,125 & \$ 3,972,93\end{array}$ Operating revenus....
Dperating
expenses.

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 168,849 \\ 93,792 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 190,928 \\ & 106,738 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 548,980 \\ & 354,425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 667,199 \\ 390,683 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Operating income-
Non-perating income. Gross income
 Note-No deduction is made for interest on series A $4 \%$ and $5 \%$ deben-
tures. The approximate interest for the four months, at the full stipulated tures. The approximate interest for
rates, is $\$ 313,660$-V. 146, p. 2840 .

Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Collateral DepositedThe Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston as trustee under consolidated re-
funding mortgage deed, dated July 1, 1901, securing Bangor \& Aroostook RR. Co. consolidated refunding mortgage $4 \%$ bonds has notified the New York Stock Exchange that $\$ 1,000$ par Bangor \& Aroostook RR. Co additional collateral under said consolidated refunding mortgage deed.-
V. 146 , p. 2677 .
Bankers Credit \& Acceptance Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Barley Earhart Corp.-Registration Withdrawn-
ee list given on first page of this department.-V. 146, p. 1866
Basic Dolomite, Inc.-Listing A pproved-
ing shares of common Stock, $\$ 1$ par approved for listing 350,000 outstand
Net loss after Earnings for 3 M Months Ended March 31, 1938
Net loss after taxes, depreciation, depletion and other deductions.- $\$ 43,668$
Net operating loss of subsidiaries, no taken up, for first quarter of 1938 Net operating loss of subsidiaries, no. taken $u$
were approximately $\$ 2,400$-V. 145, p. 3647 .

Beacon Participations, Inc.-Balance Sheet March 31\begin{tabular}{lll|lll}
Assets- \& 1938 \& 1937 \& Liablitites- \& 1938 \& 1937 <br>
Cash \& 198189 \& $\$ 13,839$ \& Reserve for taxes. \& $\$ 8,467$ \& $\$ 12,195$ <br>
Securities at cost \& \& 796,763 \& 816,501 \& Reserve for losses \& 164,072

 

Securittes at cost.-. \& 796,763 \& 816,501 \& Reserve for tases. \& Reserve for losses- \& 164,072
\end{tabular} Due from brokers.

167,129
1,003

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { expense.-..-- } \\
& \text { Notes payable.-.- } \\
& \text { Suspense account }
\end{aligned}
$$

Total......... | $\$ 967,160$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 860,933$ |
| 867,160 |
| $\$ 860,933$ | br Represented by 30,547 ( 34,378 in 1937) no par shares. Y Represented The earnings for the three months ended March 31 was published in

$\nabla .146$, p. 3174 .

Beauharnois Light, Heat \& Power Co.-Bonds CalledThe entire issuue of first mortgage income bonds $51 / \%$ \% series A, due Jan. 1 ,
1973 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 102. Payment will be made at the Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada or the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Queb
Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, Canada.-V. 146, p. 3003 .
Beech-Nut Packing Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declarad an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in acdition to the regular quarteriy dividend ors per share on the common were, paid in each of the six preceding quarters. A special dividend of $\$ 1$
per share was paid on Dec. 15, last.-V. $146, \mathrm{p}$. 2677 . share was paid on Dec. 15, last.-V. 146, p. 2677.
Berghoff Brewing Corp.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 15 to holders of record June 4 . This will be the first payment made since De. 15 , last, when a regular quarterly dividend of
B-G Foods, Inc.-Earnings-
16 Weeks Ended - Apr. 22,'38 Apr. 23,'37 Apr. 24,'36 Apr. 18,'35 Net profit after deprec.
Federal taxes, food

Bloch Brothers Tobacco Co.-Dividend Rate LoweredDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per snare on the common
stock, par $\$ 25$, payable May 14 to holders of record May 10 . Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distribruted. In addition, and extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 24. last, an
extra of $\$ 1.25$ per share was paid on Dec. 24.1936 . V .146, p. 101 .

Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings-
 x After ordinary taxes, rental and interest, but before amortization and
ncome taxes.-V. 146, p. 2841. acome taxes.-V. 146, p. 2841 .
Boyd-Richardson Co-Preferred Sock Called-

Briggs Manufacturing Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-





 | Balance, surplus. | $\$ 1,620,943$ | $\$ 2,641,277$ |  | $\$ 3,430,600$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting manufacturing cost of sales and selling, administrative and general expenses.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


 Cost of dies, Jilg-
sets.
coll. customers-...-

 Dep. in closed bks.
Other claims, inVestments, \&c-Market'le securs Ac'ts receiv

Total_.........43,429,522 $\overline{47,223,859}$ Total...-......-43,429,522 47,223,859 a Oonsists of $\$ 36,550$ shares. b After reserves of $\$ 26,215,669 \mathrm{ar} 193$ and
c $28,003,636$ in 1937 Represented by $1,979,000$ shares (no par). z Less 100,000 reserve.--v. 146, p. 3175
Brookline Oil Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 146, p. 1232.
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System-Earnings[Including Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System]
 Total oper. revenues.---

Net rev. from oper-


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $8610$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 997,172 \\ & 77,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,772,388 \\ \quad 804,314 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 9,915,053 \\ 882,454 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 72,023 |  |  |  |


Current inc. carried to
surplus def $\$ 3,877 \quad \$ 396,080 \quad \$ 697,381 \quad \$ 4,155,840$

Bal. to B.-M. T. Syst. def $\$ 3,877 \overline{\$ 372,107} \$ 697,381 \$ 3,914,251$ (Excluding Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System)





| $\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { Current inc. carried to } \\ \text { surplus } & & \$ 1,875 & \$ 344,094 \\ & \$ 826,943 & \$ 3,975,367\end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Change in Collateral-

The New York Stock Exchange has been notified that the Brooklyn Trust Co. as custodian trustee under trust indenture dated May 1,1936 ,
has returned to this corporation 13 demand notes of the New York' Rapid has returned to this corporation 13 demand notes ore the New York Rapid
Transit Corp., agregating $\$ 2.861,250$ which were held by it under the trust inderture, against the substitution of one demand note of the New
York Rapid Transit Corp., dated April 27, 1938, for a like amount. -V. York Rapid
146, p. 3004.

Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System-Earnings-


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating income_-.:- } \\ \text { Net non-oper. income-: }\end{array}$ | $\$ 114,058$ | 14,703 | $\$ 168,271$ | 14,454 | $\$ 1,079,113$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Gross incom

otal income deductions $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 128,761 \\ 134,513 & & \begin{array}{l}\$ 182,725 \\ 130,739\end{array} & \left.\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1,230,219 \\ 1,359,781 & & \begin{array}{l}1,807,494 \\ 1,283,600 \\ \hline\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}\right)\end{array}$
Current inc. carried to
surplus
Brown Co. (Maine)-To Issue Trustees' Certificates-
A hearing will be had at the U. S. Court House, Portland, Me., on May 27 ,
apon pending petition of the trustees of company, for authority to issue certificates of indebtededess to an aggregate principal amount at any one
ime outstanding not to exceed $\$ 2.500 .000$ to be issued from time to time or cash and to be utilized for the purpose of continuing the operation of the business of company, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding $6 \%$ charge upon all the property of company in the hands of the trustees.

Brown Paper Mi.l Co., Inc.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 47,500$ first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds series B, due June 1, 1944
 at the Continentia
V. 144, p. 3830 .

Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd.-EarningsEarnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1938




Net profit.
Cost (Jan. 1, 1938 to date) of sinking shaft No. 5 -written ofp
$\mathbf{8 2 9 6 , 4 7 9}$
42,525

Profit from sale of stock

Total
$-81,055,765$


|  | Sheet March 31, 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7.436 | Acets. pay. \& accrued llabs.-- | \$81,567 |
| Invests. at cost, plus accr. int. Gold bullion in transit (incl. | 408,424 |  | 1,986 |
| premium) |  | Due trust | ,640 |
| Stores, de | 94,954 | Res. tor Dom. \& Prov. taxes.- |  |
| Mindng pro | 576.252 | Capital stock (1) |  |
| Bldgs., mach, \& equipm | 028,767 | Cap. surplus-Apprec. of tixed |  |
|  | 13,860 | asset | 328,473 |
| Prenaid insurance, \& | 26,859 | Paid in surplus-Prem. on cap. |  |
|  |  | Earned surplus- | 880,346 |
|  |  |  |  |

$x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 343,843$.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2842$.
Buffalo Weaving \& Belting Co.-Bonds Called-
The entire issue of first mortgage $7 \%$ bonds due Jan. 1,1939 have been
 rarine Trust Co., Buffalo. N. X. 3191
Bullard Co.-No Common Dividend-
Directors at their meeting held May 17 failed to take any action with regard to payment of the dividend usually due at this time on the common
stock A dividen of 25 cents was paid on March 31, last; one of $\$ 1.25$ was stock A dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 31, last; one of $\$ 1.25$ was
paid on Dec. 22. 1937; dividends of 25 cents per share were paid in each
 1936 . See $V .146, p .1392$ for detailed record of previous payments. -V . 46, p. 2678.
Butterick Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Annual ReportConsolidated Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
Sales, incl. commissions from distri-
bution of pubications of other pub-
lishers and interest on standing
credit balances (less provision for
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { credit balances (less provision for } & & \$ 278,179 & \$ 2,542,754 & \$ 2,820,933 \\ \text { Magazane returns) } \\ \text { Cost of sales and shipping expenses.. } & \$ 30,596 & \mathbf{1 , 4 2 5 , 6 9 4} & \times 1,736,289\end{array}$

Profit from operations ...........-loss $8129,702-\$ 172,257-\$ 42,555$
Profit from operations-1 and intersdealers deposits foreign ,.56 Interest on notes payabs
income taxes, de., eess miscellaneous income $(\$ 14,030)$..... 40,088
$\$ 2,467$
 A Publication of "Delineator" magazıne and distribution of magazines of
other publishers. The sale of "Delineator" magazine was effective with other publishers. The sale or iscontinuance of distrinution of publications of
the May, 1137 isue other publisatishers
publicatione
$\times$ Costs and expenses include provision for depreciation of $\$ 44,897.31$. Summary of Consolidated Deficit Account
 Loss on sale of "Delineator" magazine (incl. amount of goodwil
appicable to "Delineator" magazine, as previously deter-
mined by the board of directors, written off in connection with
mine sale of "Delineator" magazine) --...--....................-
 1,645.959

Net credit ar ising yerom adustment of reserves and accrualis, iess 896,437
2,467
4,038

Credit arising from adjustment of fixed assets as of Dec. 31 ,
1937 (see accompanying report)
"Progressive Grocer" magazine, as determined by the board
of directors.........................................

150,000

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31

## Cassets - <br> Cash... a Notes and accts Inventories. Post office. Prepaid ins., ex advances, \&c. Miscell Miscell, investm'ts Cash held in trust - for others. byixed assets

| 1937 | 1936 | Liablities- 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$109,266 | 878,732 | Accounts payable - $81,442,195$ <br> Accrued taxes and | 404,226 |
| 264.826 | 347,760 | Acrpenses ........ 55,045 | 100,210 |
|  | 459,685 | Reserve for re |  |
| 5,628 | 11,288 | ing agents ${ }^{\text {pern }}$ discards.-2- ter 240,455 | 229,552 |
|  | 16,639 | $\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Reserve for maga- } \\ \text { zine returns }\end{array} & 12,811\end{array}$ | 42,576 |
|  |  | Liabil. on funds col- |  |
|  |  | lected for others (contra) | 565 |
| 228,870 | 145,104 | Newsdealers deps. | 86,298 |
|  |  | $6 \%$ notes payable, 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 1,534,203 | 3,384,203 | Deferred income.- 3,392 | 465,742 |
|  |  | Reserves-.-....- 105.388 | 130,599 |
|  |  | $5 \%$ pref. stock .... 1,689,717 | 1,689.806 |
|  |  | c Common stock .- $\quad 1044888$ | 44,880 |
|  |  | Deficlt _........... 1,571,803 | 250,479 |
|  |  | Total |  |

Total_....... $\$ 2,522,079 \$ 4,449,977$ Total_....... $\$ 2,522,079 \$ 4,449,977$ a After reserves of $\$ 27.010$ in 1937 and $\$ 58,923$ in 1936 . b After deprec-
ciation of $\$ 288,748$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,067,991$ in 1936 c Represented by

## Butler's, Inc.-Sales

Company reports sales for the month of April amounting to $\$ 163.297$,
compared with $\$ 101,690$ for the corresponding month in 1937 , an increase
California Art Tile Corp.-Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $\$ 1.75$ cum. conv. class A stock, no par value payable June 1 to holders of record May 20. Like amount was paid on March 1 , last. A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Sept. 1 , last one of 50 cents
was paid on June 1, 1937; one of 25 cents was paid on March 1. 1937 ; was paid on June 1,193 , one or per share were paid on Dec. 1 and on Sept. 1 . 1936 ,
dividends of 50 cents
and 25 cents paid on June 1 and March 1, 1936 , this latter being the first distribution made since April 1,1930 . when a regular quarterly dividend of
Canadian National Ry.-Earninas-

> Earnings of System for Week Ended May 14 1938 $\$ 3.191 .859$

Gross revenues
$\$ 3,191,859$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for Week Ended May 14
Traffic earnings
$-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3176$.
$\begin{array}{cc}1938 \\ \$ 2,352,000 & \$ 2,737,000\end{array}$
Decrease
$\$ 385,000$
Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended April 30-
Net sales.
Cost of sale, oper. exps., \&c., less
miscellaneous income..............
 Balance. Interest earned $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}43,869,353 & 46,112,808 \\ 2,258,676 & 1,989,250\end{array}$ $32,657,383$
$1,825,919$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}481,587 & 520,238 & 482,697 \\ 9,851 & 9,182 & 3,905\end{array}$
 Net profit $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ $x$ Before deducting provision for any amount which may become due for
surtaxes on undistributed earnings.-V. 146, p. 2681.

## Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings

 Reriod End. April 30$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net rev. from ry. oper } & \$ 28,745 & \$ 90,999 & \text { der } \$ 24,727 & \$ 380,743 \\ \text { Ry tax accruals. } & 25,611 & 23,398 & 104,902 & 97,752\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Railway, oper. income- } & \$ 3,134 & \$ 67,601 & \text { def } \$ 129,629 & \$ 282,991 \\ \text { Hire of equip.,rents, } \& \mathbf{c} . & 40,797 & 38,225 & 147,335 & 153,929\end{array}$



| Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended March 31- | 1938 | 1937 |
| Operating revenues | \$2,175,463 | \$2,044,782 |
| Maintenance | 126,944 | 105,064 |
| Provision for retiremen | 221,129 | 222,101 |
| All taxes, including Federa | 266,977 | 202,549 |
| Other operating expenses. | 922,142 | 784,643 |
| Net operating reven | \$638,269 | \$730.424 |
| Non-operating incom | 3,782 | 3,710 |
| Gross income | \$642,051 | \$734,135 |
| Bond interest | 245,000 | 269,153 |
| Other interest | 6,140 | 1,528 |
| a Other deductio | 21,745 | 71,103 |
| Net incom | \$369,166 | \$392,350 |
| Preferred dividend requ | 227,134 | 227,136 |
| Balance | \$142,032 | \$165,214 |
| a The amount for last year includes $\$ 54,000$, representing extraordinary |  |  |
| amortization of debt discount and expense to offset income tax savings for |  |  |
| Chemical Fund, Inc.-Registers with SEC- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| See list given on first page of this department. |  |  |
| Cherry-Burrell Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |
| 6 Mos. End. Apr.30- 1938 | 1936 | 93 |

## 

 x After interest, deprec, taxes, \&c, but before any provision for Federalurtax on undistributed profits. y Par $\$ 5$. z No par shares.-V. 146 ,

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Board of Directors Enlarged for Three Guaranty Trust Men-
The battle of proxies for control of the company ended May 19 with nnlargement of the board to include, three representatives of the GuarEarle Bailie, New York, was elected to fill a vacancy, and John B.
Hollister of Cincinnati and John L. Dickinson of Charleston, W. Va., were named to fill two places created by increasing the directorate to 11 members. ment proxy conmittee, which had Mr. Young's backing, and the Bailie committee, supported by the Guaranty Trust Co., all the directors are
pledged to reelect the management. headed by George D. Brooke, as
President at a meeting to be held in Cleveland next May 24 .

Mr. Young, who owns the controlling interest in Alleghany Corp, said that under the compromise the Guaranty Trust co. Won none of its origina his battle with the bank over the Aileghany Corp. and the Chesapeake Corp. would continue "so long as Guaranty allows its desire to control the C. \& O , to Litigation is pending in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York over the right to vote stock pledged as collateral for Aleghany bonds, voting right, under a bond indenture, because the stock fell below $150 \%$
of face value. Mr. Y Also involved is Mr. Young's proposal to eliminate the Chesapeake
Corp. and distribute its assets. He charges that the blocking of that move by the Guaranty Trust Co. has kept the market value of Chesapeake Corp. securities 10 to $25 \%$ lower than the price stockholders would receive on
distribution, and has Mr. Young, who was re-elected a director of the C. \& O under the agreement, declared after the meeting he would try to prevent a recurrence
A statement issued by Mr . Young follows:
peake \& Ohio Railway. The attainment of the management of the Chesepeake \& Ohio Railway. The attainment of that objective is now secured
to the many thousands of stockholders of the Chesepeake \& Ohio. The management proxy committee and the Bailie proxy committee have had management proxy commany Corp. during the negotiations just concluded.
the full support of Alleghan
Alleghany Corp. has viewed with increasing concern the prolongation of the uncertainty surrounding the Chesepake \& Ohio managemtnt ever since Messrs. Bradley and Murphy and their backers, including George A. Ball and Donaldson Brown, started their attempts to change that management last December through the trusteeship of Guaranty Trust Co. The this concern, making the weffare of this great property the first consideration. Our unanimity of feeling on this score is borne out by the fact that was a meeting of the principals.
\& Today's agreement, howe ver, relates only to the board of the Chesapeake against Guaranty Trust Coct Alleghany regrets that it cannot reporp. peake constructive settlement of the protracted deadlock in the Chesapeake Corp. So long, however, as Mr. Potter feels himself bound to attributes his attitudes Bradley-Murphy-Ball-Brown group, to which he attempts to change the management of the Chesapeake \& Ohio, such as Guaranty and its group have made since December, must be stopped. Alleghany will continue to resist them
The aggregate market value of the securities which each stockholder of poration has consistently been from $10 \%$ to $25 \%$ higher than the market price which his Chesapeake Corp. stock commands on the New York Stock
Exchange. Therefore, Guaranty Trust Co., by blocking of the assets of Chesapeake Corp. to its stockholders, has kept down the value of the collateral pledged under the Alleghany indentures.
For months it has clearly been in the interests of Alleghany bondnolders to distribute Chesapeake Corp.'s Chesapeake \& Ohio stock. The Guaranty against Guaranty Trust Co., therefore, must and will our proceedings Guaranty allows its desier to control the Chesapeake \& Ohio to override consideration of the interests of the Alleghany bondholders.-V. 146, p.
3177

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.-Earnings-

| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3 Months Ended March } \\ \text { Estimated net profit before Federal taxes } & 1938\end{array}$ | 1937 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings| $\times$ Net profit. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2221,284 | $\$ 421,137$ | $\$ 191,427$ | $\$ 165,423$ |  | $\begin{array}{rllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per sh. on com- } \\ \text { mon stock. }\end{array} & \$ 0.12 & \$ 1.31 & \$ 0.17 & \$ 0.04\end{array}$ $x$ After all charges except Federal surtax

Chicago \& Southern Air Lines, Inc.-To Raise RatesTo Reduce Capital
Carleton Putnam, President of this company, in letter to stockholders
stated that Inter state Commerce Commission Examiner had recommender hat rate of compensation for air mail be increased three had recommended miles flown with mail effective May 28, 1937. As no exceptions have been ion will receive ICC affirmation which will result in an recommendament of approximately $\$ 3,000$ for each month since May 28 1937, hat the favorable rate dresent schedules are maintained. Mr. Putnam said profitable basis of operations for the ocmpany To eliminate operating deficit company announced that special stockamount of capital represented by May 23 to vote on a proposal to reduce common stock with stated value of the $\$ 111,091$ to no par shares outstanding a reduction of $\$ 96,076$, thereby creating a capital surplus account
into capital surplus created by the reduetion and will eliminate the deficit. As of June 30, 1937, end of company's fiscal year, deficit amounted to
Chile Copper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Income Statement for Three Months Ended March 31, 1938 Operating income-
Other income-int

Total income notes. $\qquad$ Interest on serial notes.
U. S.\& Chilean income taxes estimated.
Provision for depreciation \& obsolescence ed..... \$5,467.047
$\qquad$ $5,467.047$
168,758
915,500

Consolidated net income, without deduction for depletion_. $\mathbf{x} \$ 3.614,631$ ing to $\$ 4,643,816$ or per share. All $U$ income taxes have been estimated on the basis of the Note-All U. S. income taxes have been estimated on the basis of the
Revenue Act of 1936 , with no provision for surtax, if any, on undistributed
profits.-V. 146, p. 2200 .

Christiana Securities Co.-To Pay $\$ 8.25$ DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 8.2$ per suare on the common
stock, payable June 15 to holders of record May 23 A similar payment
was made on March 15., 1ast, and compares with $\$ 39.30$ paid on Dec. 15 ,
last; $\$ 28.50$ paid on Sept. 16 , last; $\$ 38.50$ in June $1937 ; \$ 13.50$ paid March last; $\$ 28.50$ paid on Sept. 16, last; $\$ 38.50$ in June $1937 ; \$ 13.50$ paid March
15,$1937 ; \$ 39.10$ paid on Dec. 16,1936, and $\$ 30.50$ paid on Sept. $16,1936$.
See V. 142, p. 3668 , for record of previous dividend distributions.-V.

Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
 Note-No provision has been made in respect to Federal taxes on un-
distributed net income for that portion of the above periods falling within

Financial Chronicle
the calendar year, as the amount of such tax, if any, cannot be determined until the undistributed net in

Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.- $\$ 5$ Extra Dividend-
The directors on May 17 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 5$ per share
n addition to a asemi-annual dividend of $\$ 5$ per share on the common stock, in addition to a semi-annual dividend of $\$ 5$ per share on the common stock, par \$100, both payable June 24 to holders of record June 3. An extra
dividend of $\$ 22.50$ was paid on Dec. 23 , , ast; one of $\$ 2.50$ was paid on June
24,1937 ; one of $\$ 23$ was paid on Dec. 6 , 1936 , and an extra of $\$ 2.50$ per hare in addition to the $\$ 5$ semit-annuai dividend wand paido on June 24 . 1936 .
treviously, regular semi-annual dividends of $\$ 4$ wer share were distributed. In addition, extra dividends of $\$ 3$ per share were paid on Dec. 26.1935 and 1934.-V. 146, p. 2845 .
Cincinnati Street Ry.-Earnings-

 | x Net income-r Eannings per share--- |
| :--- | $\times$ After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On 475,239

shares of capital stock, $\$ 50$ par. -V . 146, p. 2685 . Cities Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 x After Federal income taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, amortiza-
tion, subsidiary preferred dividends paid and accrued, minority interests, tion, subsidiary preferred dividends paid and accrued, minority interests,
$\$ 200,000$ provision for contingencies, and reserve for possible surtax on $\$ 200,000$ provision for contingencies, and
undistributed profits.-V. 146, p. 3007 .
Clarks Ferry Bridge Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 12.000$ first mortto. Bage $6 \%$ bonds due Dec. 1,1959 has been
alled for redemption on June 1 at $1011 / 2$. Payment will be made at the Commonwalth Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa.- V. 127, p. 2961
Coltal

Income from operations Gross income.
 $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1938-3 \\ \$ 123.082 \\ 75.69 \\ 12,75 \\ \hline \$ 34.63 \\ D r 36 \\ \hline 834.27 \\ 9.9 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { os. } \\ -1937 \\ \$ 15,305 \\ 77,932 \\ 12,440 \\ \hline \$ 24,933 \\ 1,886 \\ \hline \\ \hline 26,820 \\ 10,263 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}^{12 \text { Mos.End }}$
$y$ Net income.
$\mathbf{x}$ Excluding Federal income and undistributed profits nad State income taxes. Y Before provision for renewals, replacements, and ret
Focera-It is the company's policy to make an appropriation to the Note- It ir tene compang's peplacements and to retirements at at the end of each
reserve for renewh
calendar veart herefore, the above statemt for the periods shown indicalendar yeart therefore, the above statement for the periods shown
cates results before deducting such appropriation.-V. 145, p. 3191.
Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp (\& Subs.)-Earnings-




Gross corp. income
Int. of subs. to public
Gross corp. income
Int. of subs. to public other fixed charges--
Pref. divs. of subs. and
Pref. divs. of subs. a
minority interests.-
Balance applicable to
Balance appl. Corp
C. G. \& El. Cor
cet rev. of C. G. \& E.

## Combined earns, appl

Interest charges, Corp_-- $\$ 5,790,698 \quad \$ 5,747,741 \quad \$ 18,726,797 \quad \$ 16,545,543$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { C. G. \& E. Corp } & \text {--- } & 1,300,901 & 1,313,717 & 5,097,534 & 5,256,057\end{array}$ Bal. applic. to capital
stocks of C. G. \& E.

$\qquad$ Balance_-
Earnings per share (on common shares ou
\$7,169,598 $\$ 4,350,323$
d Earnings per share (on common shares out-
standing at end of respective periods)......a 1937 figures re-stated in present form for com parative purposes. b It is the general practice of the corporation and its subsidiaries, when a rate is being contested, to is is represented by the lower of the disputed rates. total amount billed as yet been made for the Federal tax on undistributed net income any part of the calendar year 1938. Provision for such tax for calendar year 1937 amounted to $\$ 65,452$, and for the calendar year 1936
amounted to $\$ 32,638$, all of which was charged to expense in December of
the respective years. periods.
Note- These consolidated incore stater ents do not include American Fuel \& Power Co. or its subsidiaries. The corporate charter of American trustee under Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Trustees in bankruptcy have also been appointed for
Gas Corp. and Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp.

Philip $\mathbf{P}$. Gossler, President, says in part:
Philip P. Gossler, President, says in part: the cumulative $6 \%$ preferred
Quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the stock, series A; $\$ 1.25$ per share on the cur ulative preferred stock, $5 \%$
series; and $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $5 \%$ cu ulative preference stock, were series; and $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $5 \%$ cu ulative preference stock, wer
declared payable in cash on May 15 , to holders of record April 20 . No acdiclared payaben with regard to the declaration of any dividends on the common stock, payable at this time, for the reasons set forth below.
The regulations pror ulgated by the Securities and Exchange Comm ission The regulations pror ulgated by the Securities and Exchange Comm ission
under the Public Utility Holding Con pany Act of 1935 provide, among other things, that a registered holding con pany $n$ ust classify its surplus other things, "earned surplus" and "capital surplus" and that it may not without the authority of the Commission, declare dividends out of capital
or unearned surplus."
Corporation has been making the required distinction of "earned" surplus or unearned surplus.
Corporation has been making the required distinction of "earned" surplus
beginning from Jan. 1,1938 , but, like many other corporations, had not so classified its surplus prior to its registration on Jan. 13, 1938, and found
it impossible to do so retroactively. The corporation, therefore, filed an application with the Commission seeking authority to pay, during the year 1938 , the regular dividends on its preferred and preference stocks and dividends not to exceed 50 cents per share on its common stock, out of its
single unclassified "surplus at Dec. 31,1937 ," of $\$ 13,261,609$ which, under he Delaware law, is a vailable for the paym ent of dividends. The Commission did not grant the corporation's application. It did Dec. 31,1937 " to pay the Feb. 15 and May 15 dividends on the preferred and preference stocks, subject to the restoration, out of the first a available 1938 earnings, of any amount so borrowed. The amount so borrowed with 1937" out of 1938 earnings and the May 15 dividends were declared out of 1938 earnings. The commission denied the application for the payment of any common dividend, and reserved jurisdiction for further consideration with respect to the declaration and payment of dividends on the preferred

The officers are engaged in making another extensive study of the books and records of the corporation and its subsidiaries, which extend back over a period of many years, in or
be taken in these proceeding Shareholders may have seen statements in the press about the two suits nland Gas Corp the corporation and others by the trustee in bankruptcy of
 easonable fees for his counsel in this litigation should be $\$ 750,000$. In ue course ade answers will be made denying the allegations in these suits, which are believed to be without merit.-V. 146, p. 3179.

Columbian Carbon Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1938 Net operating income after charges and taxes.........................11,130,593




 Profit per share Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistribute profits

Assets-


 Inventories...... $\mathbf{z 1}$ other cos Treas assets ....Goodwill, trade marks, \&c.....
 Total......... $53,311,201 \overline{52,016,626}$ Total_.........53,311,201 $\overline{52,016,626}$ Amounts to 1,009 shares. $z$ Market value $\$ 820,218$. a Represented by 537,406 no par shares after deducting 1,014 shares held in treasury. b $\$ 6,-$
127,767 earned surplus and $\$ 16,242$ earned surplus.-V. 146, p. 2037.
Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly OutputThe electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-kilowatt-hours compared with $132,755,000$ kilowatt-hours in the corres ponding period last year, a decrease of $8.7 \%$. four weeks and the corresponding periods last year.


Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 146, p. 3179.
Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Period End. April 30- } & 1938-\text { Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-12 Mos. } & \text { M } 1937 \\ \text { Oper. revs.-sub. cos- } & \$ 357,176 & \$ 319,334 & \$ 4,507,322 & \$ 4,116,467 \\ \text { Gross income-sub. cos- } & 107,493 & 101,455 & 1,523,183 & 1.356,344\end{array}$ Gross income-sub. cos
Bal. avail. for divs. and
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { surp. of Community } & 19,714 & 16,205 & 670,281 & 408,522\end{array}$ Note-The parent company is of the opinion that it is not subject to the Federal surtax on undistributed profits. The subsidiary companies have made no provision for tibe Federa such tax cannot be determined until the
year 1938 , since any liabity for such
end of the year. - V. 146, p. 3180 .

Community Water Service Co. (\& Subs.) -EarningsExclusive of New Rochelle Water Co.l
$\qquad$
12 Months En
nded Murch 31-

Gross income
zation of discount, \&c., of subs. 1938
$\mathbf{8 6}, 007,16$
$2,896,90$

Gross income-
Interest, amortization of discount, \&c., of subs. $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 2,739,782 & \$ 2,894,673 \\ 1797,754 & 1,902,897 \\ 520,687 & 519,400 \\ 12,517 & 10,465\end{array}$ Preferred dividends of subsidiaries....
Minority interest. $380,346-378,325$ Interest, amortization of discount, \&c., of Com-
munity Water Service Co. $\$ 28,478 \quad \$ 83,586$ Net income $\$ 13.644$ for dividends on preferred stock of a x Adjusted. y Includes $\$ 13,644$ paid or earned.
subsidiary not prenwich
Notes-(a) The above statement includes (1) the accounts of Greenwin Gas Co. (the common stock of which was sold in Feb, 1937 incore on other
including Dec. 31, 1936-thereafter there is included only inco including Dec. $31,1936-$ securite Co.; and (2) the accounts of Woodbridge Building Corp. (the common stock of which was sold in April, 1938) only up to and tributed profits as computed and recorded at the close of the calendar years 1936 and 1937. For the year 1938 to date no accruals for such surtaxes 1936 and 1937. For have been made.-V. 146, p. 2360.
Compania Cubana-Obituary-
See Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, below.-V. 145, p. 1897.
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.-Dividend Omitted-
Directors at their recent meeting decided to omit the dividend which
would ordinarily have been payable on the common shares on would ordinarily have been payable on che common shares on June 15 .
A dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 15 last; dividends of 50 cents were paid in each quarter of 1937, and dividends of 40 cents per share were previously distributed quarterly.
were pred
Company issued to the securities and Exchange Commission the follow-
ing statement regarding the omission of its dividend: "In the opinion of ing statement regarding the omissionediate business outlook do not warrant declaration of a dividend at this time and therefore the board has omitted the dividend which ordinarily would be paid on dune 15, 1938. This in the President's letter transmitting to stockholders the annual report for 1937 , which contemplates further disbursements during the year as
they are made possible by income and prevailing conditions."-V. 146 , they are
p. 1394.

Connecticut Railway \& Lighting Co.-Earnings-
 x fter Federal income taxes, interest, provision for renewals and replace x After Federal income taxes, interest, provision for renew
ments, sinking fund appropriations, \&c.-V. 146, p. 3009.

3332
Financial Chronicle
May 21, 1938

Connecticut River Power Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-1$
Gross oper. revenue.-

Total gross earnings Operating costs Deprecantion.....................
Fed.,State\& munic.taxes
Bal. before cap. chgs-
Interest on funded debt. Amortization of debt discount and expense--:-
Other interest charees.
Oth. chgs, against nsc. Breferred beore divividends

Bal. for com.divs. and
surplus_ surplus sutplus-....-...-.
Ndote No provision has
nistributed net income ndistributed net income applicable in this statement for Federal tax on $146, \mathrm{p}, 2532$. ${ }^{2}$. being determinable only at end of calendar year.- $\mathbf{V}$.

Consolidated Investment Trust-Special Dividend-
The trustees, on May 17 , declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and a special dividend of 15 cents per share on the capital stock,
par 1 , both payable June 15 to holders record May 17 . Apecial dividend of 35 cents was paid on March 15 , last one of 50 cents was paid on
Dec. 15 , last; 35 cents was paid on Sept. 15 ; last; one of 20 cents was paid Dec. une, last; 35 cents was paid on sept. 15, last; one of 20 cents was paid was paid on March 15,1937 , on Dec. 15. 1936, the Trust paid a semi-
annual diviend of 60 cents per share and a special dividend of s.1. 1.

Consolidated Oil Co.-Registration Withdrawn-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 146, p. 1871.
Consolidated Railroads of Cuba-Obituary
Wiliam H. Baker, secretary of the company, died on May 11 after a At the time of his death, Mr. Baker was Secretary of this company, Secretary and director of the Compania Cubana, Secretary and director of
Cuba Co. and Secretary and director of the Cuba Railroad Co.-V. 146,

Consolidated Water Co. of Utica, N. Y.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
Operating revenue-water

## Operation. Oaintenan <br> Taxes (other than Federal income tax) Provision for depreciation


 Amortization of debt discount \& expense. Amortization of deferred charges-

Loss


Notes-The operating revenues for both periods are stated prof $\$ 2,953$ ing $\$ 30,000$ in respect of estimated reduction which will result if the rate case decision of the Public Service Commission of the State of New York,
adverse to Consolidated Water Co., of Utica, N. Y., is finally upheld This decision has been affirmed by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. An appeal by the company to the
Supreme Court of the United States has been dismissed by that Court on the ground that the company had a remedy in equity in the state Courts. The company has brought an action in equity to restrain the Public Service Compmission from enforcing said order.- $V$. $146, p .3180$.
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Continental-Diamond } & \text { Fibre Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings } \\ \text { 3 Mos.End. Mar.31- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ Sales less returns, allow-
 Sell, admin. \& gen. exps. $\begin{gathered}\text { Operating profit_-.. } \\ \text { loss } \$ 179,458 \\ \text { Other income, net_-...- } \\ 4,596\end{gathered}$ Profit. Depreciation--.........
Prov. for foreign inc. -
Rax Res. for adv. to partially
 Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Gross oper. earns. of subs. cos. (after eliminating 1938 inter-company transfers)
Maneralenanee
Mrovision for
Provision for retirement

Net earns. from opers. of sub. cos............... | $\$ 12,104,961$ |
| :--- |
| Non-oper. income of sub. cos. |
| $111,618,801$ |
| 551,877 |

Total income of sub. companies................ | $\$ 11,970,910$ |
| :---: |
| Int., amort. \& pref. divs. of sub. cos. |

Balance
,
earnings of sub. companies Electric Corp., in $\$ 7,285$,
ncome of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (excl.
of income received from subs.)
Total-

| Expenses of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp..... | $\mathbf{8 1 7 , 9 9 7}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Taxes of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp......... |  |

Balance
Holding company deductions: $\quad \$ 7,-\frac{12,909}{} \quad \$ 7,269,117$
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Interest on } 5 \% \text { debentures, due 1958-_-........ } & 2,594,419 & 2,600,000 \\ \text { Amortization or deb. discount \& expense.-..... } & 163,766 & 164,172\end{array}$
\(\begin{array}{llll}Balance transferred to consolidated surplus...... \& \begin{array}{l}\$ 4,413,321 <br>
1,320,053 <br>

Dividends on prior preference stock.\end{array} \&\)| $84,470,341$ |
| :---: |
| $1,320,053$ | \& \end{array}



Continental Securities Corp.-State Supreme Court Action to Seek Recovery of $\$ 3,300,000$ from 91 DefendantsAn order by Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson, filed in Federal Court May 17 , has authorized Arthur A. Ballantine, as trustee, to enter suit in ants. The trustee alleges that assets of Continental were diverted and wasted becausd of the activities of the defendants
Among the defendants named are Paine. Webber \& Co.; Reynolds Investing CO, Inc.; Granberry \& Co.; Prentice \& Brady, former ly member os
the New York stock Exchange; J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.; Chase National Banks; National City Bank of New York, and the Westinghouse Electric International
to obtain control of investmenspiracy by American and Canadian interests obtaining custody and control of trust, securitites constituting the ansents of such trusts and looting and wasting the treasuries and assets thereof.". suits, if deemed necessary, in any Federal or state Court in this country and in any Canadian court.

Commenting on the pending suit by the trustee of Continental, Paine, Webber \& Co. issued the following statement: The firm was asked last October to make a loan against collateral consisting or marketable securtiles which we were ad vised were was furnished with a vote of the corporation authorizing the sale of the securities and the disposition of the proceeds.
The securities were liquidated and the proceeds were paid over in accorPaine, Webber \& Co. received only the resular commission on the sales of the securities and interest on the loan at the customary rate.
Referring to the suit commenced by Mr. Ballantine as trustee of the Continental Securities Corp., Clarence K Reynolds of Granberry \& Co. and Richard S. Reynolds made the following statement:
After negotiations commencing about the middle of December of last of a New York stock Exchange firm, and an associate, of the majority in terest of members of the Reynolds family and their business associates in the common stock of Reynolds Investing Co., Inc. This sase was made in aware that any of the other persons mentioned in Mr. Ballantine's suit V. 146, p. 3009 .

Cosgrove-Meehan Coal Corp.-Acts for Holders of Bonds A. W. Fiedier of the Express Exchange, 52 Wall St, New York, an neys, to protect the interests of independent bondholders of the corporation

Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co.-Settlement Offer A pproved by Referee-
Ahe offer of four directors of the company and the estate of Charles Haying damages for breach of an underwriting contract, has been adecuate and reasonable in a report to supreme Court Justice Edward J J. MeGoldrick by Eugene L. Garey, referee. A stockholder had brought the suit seekitg
underwriting price of $\$ 40$ a share on an issue of common stock and $\$ 15$ a share, the price at which the issue was subsequently underwritten. The orisinal under rriting agreement was signed on Oct. 22, 1929
The stockholders have been notified of Mr. Garey's opinion and a hearing will be given
I Discossing the offer, Mr. Gareyy said. IIf if tepere my function to do so, good faith, without any thought of personal gain or to avoid any personal liability and in the exercise of juddment which was demanded in in the best
interests of the corporation and its stockholders.

Crown Cork International Corp.-25-Cent Class A Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumuations on the $\$ 1$ cum. class A stock, no par value, payable Juily 1 dend of 75 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last: dividends of 25 cent 3 , last; a a divi each of the six preceding quarters; on Dec. 20 . Aus. 30 and May 22 , 1935.
and on Dec. 21, 1934, and 50 cents paid on March 30,1934 , and Nov. and on Dec. 21, 1934, and 50 cents paid on March 30 , 1934 , and Nov. 1 id
1933 Ther The lastregular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid
on April 1, 1931--V. 145 , p. 3651 . Apri, 1931 -V. 145, p. 3651.
Crude Oil Co. of America-Registration WithdrawnSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 146, p. 1872.
Cuba Company-Obituary-
See Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, above.-V. 146, p. 2847.
Cuba RR.-Obituary-
See Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, above.-V. 146, p. 1708
Cumberland Valley Telephone Co. of Pa.-Bonds Called called for redemption on July 1 at ion Payment will 'be made at the Capitol Bank \& Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa.-V. 140, p. 3891.
Dakota Power Co.-Bonds Called-
The General Public Utilities, Inc. on May 18 notified all known nolders
of first mortaage $6 \%$ bonds of the Dakota Power Co due Sept 1 1938 that it desires to acquire all of these bonds now outstanding in the principai mouwt to the 250 , an has made arrangements whereby it will cause to interest accrued to the date of delivery. All holders who desire to take advantage of this offer should present their bonds to Continental Bank \&
Trust Co .30 Broad $\mathrm{St} ., \mathrm{N}$. Y . City, with coupon due Sept. 1,1938 attached. Upon delivery of such bonds at said office the holders will receive the principal amount thereof with interest accrued to the day of such delivery or Puablic Unilit
that funds will be provided at Inc. in its letter, stated that while it is expected sufficient ot pay off all bonds not theretofore acquired under the foregoing offer, no positive assurance that such will be the fact can be given at this
time. Moreover, the company reserves the right to discontinue the foretime. Moreover, the company reserves the right to dis
going offer at any time without novice.- V . $145, \mathrm{p} .276$.
Dayton Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-



 Balance_..-.-.-.-- $\quad \$ 726,847 \quad \$ 758,871 ~ \$ 2,250,115 ~ \$ 2,011,827$ Note- No provision has been made in respect to Federal taxes on undis-
tributed net income for that portion of the above periods falling within the calendar year, as the amount of such tax, if any, cannot be determined
until the undistributed net income for the year ended Dec. 31 , 1937 is 146, p. 1708.
Delaware \& Hudson RR. Corp.-New Vice-PresidentGlen Caley of New York, has been named Vice-President \& General
Manager of this railroad. Mr. Caley succeeds Col. J. T. Loree.-V.

Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp.-EarningsMos. End. Mar.31- 1938 Net profit. Mar. 31 Carnings. per. share
$\times$ After depreciation, Federal
x After depreciation, Federal taxes, \&cc.
Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Note
$-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3182$.

## Delaware Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 $x$ After provision for renewals and replacements, Federal income taxes, interest, amortization, \&c.
Noteter
Included in figures
12 months ended March 31 are provisions or surtax on undistributed profits and excesss promber 1937, and surtax n undistributed profits of $\$ 10,808$ for year 1936 recordid in December, No provision has been made in current year's fikures for such tax, as the amount t
$\mathbf{1 4 5}, \mathrm{p} .3193$.

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Annual ReportTraffic Statistics for Years Ended Dec. 31




## Operating Revenues

 Freight-erMail, express, \&c
Total oper. revenues_ $\overline{\$ 26,781,992} \overline{\$ 25,599,309} \overline{\$ 20,936,609} \overline{\$ 19,246,850}$ Maint. of way \& struc. Maint. of equip struc_-:
Traftic, of

Transportation-:-..-:-TransportationTranspal for invest | for invest.-Cr | 920,701 |
| :--- | :--- | Total oper expenses Tax accruals ........

Total oper income-_- $\$ 476,688-\overline{\$ 2,412,924}-\$ 3,017,142-\overline{\$ 2,737,541}$
Non-Operating Income_
 Rent from equipment rets
Joint faci. rent income
Miscell 1 . Joint facil. runt inent-
Miscell. $r$ nent income Misc. non-op, phys. prop Income from funded sec. seme from unfunded
securities \& accounts Securities \& accounts
Dividend income Miscellaneous income--Gross income noper. inc.
 Joint facility rents. Rent for leased roads.
Miscellaneous res.
 Amort. of disc. on fund Misc, income char --.

| 1,18 |
| ---: |
| 18 |
| 5 |
| 1 |
| 1 |

$\qquad$

Net deficict-1.-...
$\mathbf{x}$ Includes $\$ 1,652,1$



$$
\begin{gathered}
2,491,669 \\
4,861,413 \\
601,383
\end{gathered}
$$

| $2,259,508$ |
| :--- |
| $4,309,195$ |
| , 39 |

 -

|  | 8 | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | Labablitles- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Invest. in }}^{\text {Assets }}$ in ro |  |  | Common stock - | 39 | 62,457,539 |
| * equipment | 99 | 211,635,295 | Pre | 0 | 16,430,000 |
| Impt. on leased |  |  |  |  |  |
| y. propert | 438,780 | 425.784 | conversi stock | 12,800 | 15,600 |
| deposits $\begin{aligned} & \text { of migd. pro }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | Funded de |  |  |
| y sold | 37,875 | 37,875 | Loans $\&$ billis | 6,874,500 |  |
| property. | 157,877 | 157 | Grant |  |  |
| in atril. cos. | .037,978 | 15,564,9 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1,7884,749}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { y } 929,776}}{\mathbf{y}, 176.634}$ | Trat. \& car se bals. payan | 94 | 615,060 |
| Loans \& bills |  | 83,780 | Aud. accts. |  |  |
| Tratfic |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 135.537 | Misc | 643,619 |  |
| sal |  |  |  |  |  |
| conduc |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ise. accts. rec. | 1,105,513 | 1,293 | Unmat. in | 1,085,072 | 1,047,107 |
| at'l \& suppl | 4,653,204 |  | Unmatured rents |  |  |
| ents r |  | 37,125. | ed |  |  |
| Int. \& divs |  | 218.462 | Other curr |  | 17.409 |
| ter curr. |  | 4.383 8,027 | Taxllab | 1,894,493 | 1,672,756 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0,667,804 |
|  |  |  |  | 8,217,274 | 4,628,961 |
| advan | 460 |  |  |  |  |
| ebt. | 57,117 |  |  | 416,099 |  |
| her unadjust- | 9,181,548 | 5,955 |  | ,924,876 | 2,736,957 |


Total
x Includes balance of proceeds equipment trust series "D" and carriers
and employers tax under Railroad Retirement Act.' $y$ Revised figures
Denver Tramway Corp. - Noies Called-
The entire issue of first consolidated $6 \%$ notes due Oct. 1, 1943, have been called for redemption on July 1 at 101. ${ }^{\text {Payment }}$ International Trust Co., Denver, Colo--V: 146, p. 3010 .

Detroit Steel Corp.-Earnings-

> [Including Craine-Schrage steel Co.]

3 Months Ended March $31-$
Net loss after depreciation, taxes, \&c-
Earnings per share on common stock $\qquad$


Dewey Portland Cement Co.-Registration WithdrawnSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 3815.

Net income .-.......................................... $87,972,665 \$ 10,718,98$ x Ins to retirement reserves and accruals for all taxes. current appropria Note-The foregoing figures do not take into account any Federal surtax on undistributed net income, as our estimates indicate no
due for the years 1936, 1937 or 1938.-V. 146, p. 2689 .

## Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR.-Annual Report-



Total_-....... 146
Divco-Twin Truck Co.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended April 30- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 13,841 & \$ 71,169\end{array}$ $x$ After charges and Federal income taxes, but before any provision for xurtax on undistributed profits.-V, 146, p. 3011 .

Dixie-Vortex Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
Earnings for 12 Months Ended March 12, 1938
Federal income and undistributed

$\$ 899,154$
$\$ 2.23$ Earnings per share
-V. 146, p. 3183.

Dobeckmun Co.-Dividend Passed-
Directors have decided to pass the dividend ordinarily due on the common shares at this time. A regular quarterly
share was paid on Jan. 15, last.-V. 146, p. 910 .

Dome Mines, Ltd.-Bullion Produrtion-
 -V. 146. p. 3182.
Dominion Scottish Investments, Ltd.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumulations on the $5 \%$ cum. red. preference stock, par \$50, payable June 1 to holders of record May 21. Dividends of 50 cents, were paid on March 1 , last Dec. 1 and on Sept. 1, last; a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was paid on
June 1 , ha37, and one of 25 cents was paid on March 1 , 1937 . Accraus
after the current payment will amount to $\$ 5.871 / 2$ per share.-V. 146 . after the
p. 1238.
(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours \& Co., Inc.-Interim Common Dividend-
The directors on May 16 declared an interim dividend of 50 cents per
hare on the common stock, payable June 14 to holders of record May 23 . Similar amount was paid on Maarch 14, last, and compares with 82 paid on
 Dec. 15, 1936, and prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of 90 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend or
on Sept. 15 and June 15,1936 , and an extra dividend of 35 cents was paid on Sept. 15 and June 15, 1936, and an
on Sept. 14, 1935.-V. 146, p. 2690 .

Duro Test Corp.- Sales- - $\$ 477,246$ for the first six months of Corporation announces Nov. 1 , 1937, as compared to $\$ 470,315$ for the
its fiscal year beginning corresponding period of the previous year. the company
In reporting the successite genesition of torally
depressed business conditions, Maxwell M. Bilofsky, President, stated
that construction work is being rushed on an addition to the factory ne-
cesssitated by increasing business. He reported also that response to the new Arc-Ray line of lamps for home use has created a sizable back-log of orders. He estimates newly installed equipment will enable
the company to fill these orders in about two weeks.-V. 146, p. 2690 .

## Eastern Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

 $\mathbf{x}$ Before provision for deferred bond interest of $\$ 30,650, y$ After de-
ducting bond interest requirement. $-V .146, p, 1396$.

Eastern Shore Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


Balance ...................................- $\$ 164,754 \quad \$ 60,379$ Note-No provisoin is made in this statement for Federal surtax on un-
distributed profits, if any, for the year 1938.-V. 146, p. 1549 .

Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input
the the week ended May 12, 1938 the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power $\&$ Light
Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power $\&$ Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows:



Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Writ Lifted-
The injunction imposed on the company and 12 of its, affiliates by Fed-
eral Judge Julian $W$. Mack when the utilities lost their test action before eral Jugge Julian W. Mack when the utilities lost their test action before
him last year was dismissed May 19 with the consent of the Government arter it had been shown that eignt of the companies have registered wwith holding companies.
Judge Mack's injunction, which was stayed pending an appeal to the in any form of interstate commerce until they had registered entaging SEC under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.-V. 146 ,
D. 3185 .

Elk Horn Coal Corp.-Earnings-

| Income from mining operations Net coal sales Cost of production | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{a}, \begin{array}{r} \text { \$2,911,830 } \\ 3,076,689 \end{array} \end{array}$ | \$159,728 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,931,830 \\ 3,236,417 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross loss fro | \$174,858 | \$159,728 | \$334,586 |
| ${ }^{\text {Purechased coal salera }}$ | 475.670 |  |  |
| Cost of purchased coal | 446,675 |  | 446,675 |
| Sales of merchandise, | \$28,995 |  | $95$ |
| Cost of sales and expe | $\begin{array}{r} 1,186,139 \\ 976,026 \end{array}$ | \$70̄2 | $\begin{array}{r}188.139 \\ 906,728 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Operating revenue | \$280.112 | 8702 | \$279.410 |
| Operating expenses | 125,570 | 43,619 | 208,201 169,189 |
| Royal | $\$ 82.631$ 12.539 | \$43,619 | \$39,012 |
| Depletion of coal lands |  | 35.74 | - ${ }^{15,749}$ |
|  | \$126,539 | \$35,749 | \$90,790 |
| Gross profit from other operatio | 8518,277 | 880,069 | \$438,207 |
| Gross profit | \$343,418 | \$239,797 | \$103,621 |
| Administrative expense | 199,790 126545 | 1, 534 | 204,944 127880 |
| Operating loss | [817,083 | \$246,2×5 | \$229,203 |
| Interest on funded | 68,941 75,464 |  | 68,94 |
| her interest | 70,854 |  | 70,854 |

Amort. of leasehold equity and option
 Net loss.
Net loss_ $\frac{1,432}{\$ 88,291} \frac{-\cdots-1}{\$ 338,592}-\frac{1,432}{\$ 426,883}$ depletion, and amortization. c After deprec., depletion and amortization,

| Assets |  | Ltabilties- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ash. | \$75,887 | Notes payable. | \$350,000 |
| b Receivables | 812.827 | Accounts payable |  |
| Inventorips.- | 235,658 | Accrued taxes and payroll | 77.470 |
| b Stocks and bonds | 1,093,018 | Compensation awards due |  |
| b Officers' note recelvable..- | 19,000 | due within one year.....- | 41,635 |
| Other notes \& acc'ts rec- | 109,444 | Accr. int. on funded debt.--- | 8,366 |
| Deterred charges. | $8,440,885$ 58,791 | Deferred liabilities.........- | 46,060 |
|  |  | Funded debt | 2,196,300 |
|  |  | 1st pret. $4 \%$ non-cum. stock |  |
|  |  | (par \$100) ...-....- | 1,845,350 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2d pref. } 4 \% \text { non-cum. stock } \\ & \text { (par } \$ 100) . \end{aligned}$ | 1,963,700 |
|  |  | a Common stock | 1,560,000 |
|  |  | Capital surplus | 2,766,800 |
|  |  | Profit and loss deficit | 426,883 |
|  | 10,845,511 | Total |  |

312.000 shares incl $\$ 5$ per share, authorized, 500,000 shares; issued, voting trust certificates representing 60 isued to voting trustees, of which reserved for option granted to officer, 10,000 shares. b After reserve.-V;
Emporium Capwell Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Months Ended April 30-


\& APter depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, minority interest,
England Walton \& Co., Inc.-Bonds Called-
The entire issue of first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds due Dec. 1,1942 , have been called for redemption on June 1 at 101 . Payment will le made at the Fidel-
ity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa-V.

Empire Gas \& Fuel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Subsidiary deductions $\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{2 , 0 2 1 , 3 9 1} & 1,862,232 \\ C, 519\end{array}$
Interest charges \& amortization of discount.

 $x$ Includes provision for normal Federal income tax and reserves for
possible liabilitity for $F$ Federal surtax on undistributed profits for both years Note-Aboev figures include profitit and loss adjustments applicable to respective periods.-V. 146, p. 3186.

## Eureka Pipe Line Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- |  | 1936 |  | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross operating income. Oper and general exps | \$1,270,141 | \$1,271,553 <br> $1,217,155$ <br> 1 | $\$ 1,452,881$ |  |
|  | 1145,482 | 136,348 | 141,571 |  |
| Operating def Other income.- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 54,336 \\ \hline 99,066 \end{array}$ | $\$ 81,950$ 51,075 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { prof } \$ 31,999 \\ 69,750 \end{array}$ | Comparab |
| Deficit Miscell. deductions | $\$ 5,270$ | $\$ 30,875 \mathrm{I}$ | - $\$ 101,740$ |  |
| Total deficit Surplus adjustmen Dividends | $\begin{gathered} 85,849 \\ \begin{array}{c} 499 \\ 200,954 \\ 200,000 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 31,090 \mathrm{r} \\ & 420,841 \\ & 200,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1101,433 \\ 2,498,742 \\ 200,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7857,794 \\ 200,7000 \end{array}$ |
| Balance, deficit Previous surplus | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 455,803 \\ 2,083,773 \end{array}$ | $\$ 651,932 \mathrm{~s}$ $2,735,705$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2400,175 \\ 335,529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 219,213 \\ 554,742 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| urpl | \$1,627,970 Balance $S$ | \$2,083,773 <br> et Dec. 31 | \$2,735,705 | \$335 |

Assets-
$\times$ Plant 1937
$\$ 2,962,988$
$\$ 3,166,071$
Lapital stos- $\qquad$

 | Other miestments | 1,16165 | $1,136,625$ | Taxes accrued_-. | 32,812 | 34,608 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Deferred debits..- | 9.334 | 16,298 | Deferred credits:- | 76,536 | 90,494 |



Evans Products Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalendar Years-
Gross profit $f r o m$ Gross profit from sales Net profit from sales

Royalties received | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\times \$ 1,458,328$ | $\$ 2,089,061$ |
| 89,317 | 1,012048 | $\qquad$

 Royalties received. Discounts earned
Profit from sale of capiProfit from sale of capi-

| Profit from sal tal assets, net |  |  | 2,781 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous. | 36,812 | 39,407 | 11,864 | 10,833 |
| Total profit | \$609,257 | \$1,133,008 | \$833,629 | \$1,722,200 |
| Interest paid | 16,694 | 15,423 | 17,278 | -1,76,876 |
| Provision for conting's -- | 29,936 | 53,518 | 50,188 | 109,000 |
| Fire loss, standing timber |  | 43,556 |  |  |
| Adv. royalties chgd. off Bad debts writ. off(net) | 14,194 | 28,687 |  |  |
| Bad debts writ. off (net)- |  | 40,023 | 44,138 |  |
| Net loss on sale \& aban- |  |  |  |  |
| donment of cap. assets |  |  |  | 10,649 |
| Prem. on debs. purch |  |  | 7,765 |  |
| Miscell. deductions. | 58,579 | 29,903 | 6,460 | 5,242 |
| Prov. for income taxes | 56,410 | 138,825 | 112,152 | 214,115 |
| Provision for surtax | 10,675 | 46,000 |  |  |
| Net profit | \$422,769 | \$737,071 | \$575,569 | 1,323,841 |
| ividends pa | 183,096 | 366,189 | 237,025 | 122,098 |
| lance, surplu | \$239,673 | \$370,882 | \$338,544 | \$1,201,743 |
| Shs. outst'g (par \$5) | 244,191 | 244,189 | 244,196 | 244,196 |
| Earnings per share | \$1.73 | \$3.02 | \$2.36 | \$5.42 | Earnings per share

$\mathbf{x} \$ 676,272$ deducted for engineering and development expenses

| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | ace Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash . | \$894,286 | \$1,711,062 | Accounts payable. | \$218,856 | \$348,738 |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 723,631 | 878,650 | Aceruals .-.....-- | 184,118 | 178,670 |
| Inventories | 1,089,498 | 770,515 | Notes payable | 700,000 | 400,000 |
| Cash sur. value of life insurance. | 119,204 | 107,003 | Fed., State \& for'n | 67.085 | x232,681 |
| Advs. on timber |  |  | Long term liabils. | 98.364 | 148,531 |
| purch. contract- | 93,111 |  | Common stock.-. | 1,220,953 | 1,220,944 |
| Loan receivable ..- |  | 75,000 | Res. for conting.- | 204,985 | 125,000 |
| Exp.,advs.\&accts., officers $\qquad$ | 14,641 | 17,281 | Capital surplus... Earned surplus... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,351,729 \\ & 1,547,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,351,743 \\ & 1,307,387 \end{aligned}$ |
| Deposit with trade assoclation. |  | 21,440 |  |  |  |
| Employees' accts. and advances. | 14,656 | 7,064 |  |  |  |
| Advs. to Evans. | 79,772 |  |  |  |  |
| Adv. to unconsolidated sub | 35,237 |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.. Investments | $\begin{array}{r} 74,385 \\ 6669 \end{array}$ | 32,499 <br> 84,346 |  |  |  |
| Acets.in closed bks. |  | 6,131 |  |  |  |
| Miscel. other assets | 79,861 |  |  |  |  |
| z Timber tracts--- | 774,529 | 456,441 |  |  |  |
| $y$ Plant, buildings, equipment, \&c.. |  | 1,146,261 |  |  |  |
| Patents \& licenses. | 1 | 1,146,261 |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,593,151 | 85,313,695 | Total | 5,593,151 | ,313,695 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Includes lon | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g-term ba } \\ & \text { revaluat } \end{aligned}$ | bank loan. ion and de | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{y} \text { After reserve } \\ & \text { pletion.-V. } 145, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for depr } \\ & 0.4116 . \end{aligned}$ | eciation. |
| Fairchild | ation | Corp. | Earnings- |  |  |
| 3 Months Ende | March | 1- | 19 |  | 1937 |

$\times$ Net profit Ended March 31-
 profits. y On 337,032 shares of capital stock which were outstanding on Fall River Elet Boston Corp. Corp. on May 16 offered at 104 and int. $\$ 2,000,000$ . bonds, series A, $318 \%$, due May 1, 1968 and int. payable at office of B. M, M. 1968 . Interest payable M. \& N. Prin
River, Mrust Co., trustee, Fali River, Mass., or at option of holder at an agency of the company in Boston registered bonds, without coupons, in interchangeable denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and such multiples as may be authorized. Red. as a whole at any time (whether or not an int. date), or in part on any int. date, in all cases on at
least 30 days'? prior published notice, at principal amount thereof, plus a
premium of $6 \%$ of such principal amount if redemption date is on or before after May 1,194 thereafter, at such principal amount, plus premium decreased each successive one-year period ending on May 1 to and ating on May 1, 1966; and thereafter, until maturity, at principal amount without premium; together in each case with accrued and unpaid
interest to the date fixed for redemption in the call. Purpose- The net proceeds in the estimated amount of $\$ 2,006,880$ to be
received by the company, after deducting expenses of the issue estimated received $\$ 35,120$, together with other funds of the company on hand amounting to approximately $\$ 113,120$ will be devoted to the redemption on or berge
July 1,1938 of the first mortgage gold bonds, series A, $5 \%$, due July 1 , July 1,1938 , of the first mortgage gold bonds, series A,
1945 of the company outstanding in the princial amount of $\$ 2,000,000$. The amount required for such redemption exclusive of accrued interest is
$\$ 2,120,000$. History \& Business-Company is a Mass. corporation, incorp. March 7,
1883. Company's business is principally that of the purchase and sale of electricity for light, heat, power, resale and other purposes. Customers are served with electricity in Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Dighton and Westport, Mass, communities of an aggregate population of approximately
132,000 determined by the 1930 Federal census. The business of the company is conducted entirely within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The major portion of electricity purchased by the company is obtained from
Montaup Electric Co., in which the company has a substantial interest Montaup Electric Co, in which the company has a substan of $139,679,218$ kilowatt hours of electricity was purchased during 1937 of which 119,598,172
kwh. was obtained from Montaup Electric Co. and $19,920,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. was kwh . was obtained from Montaup Electric Co. and $19,920,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, was
obtained from New England Power Co. In addition to sales to general obtained from New Enstand py electricity is sold by company to Narragansett Electric Co., an affiliate, and to Newport Electric Corp., for resale. Total sales of electricity in the year $\quad$ Company owns and operates a steam electric generating station known as the Hathaway Street Station operating at 60 cycles, which includes two generating units each of 5,000 kva. rated machine capacity installed in 1911 and 1913 , respectively, and a third unit of $7,812 \mathrm{kva}$. rated machine
capacity installed in 1918 . This station, which is located at tidewater in capacity installed in 1918. This station, which is located at an adequate
Fall River, Mass., where ocean transportation for fuel and supply of condensing water are a available, has a capability of $14,250 \mathrm{kw}$ Present operation of this plant is mainly for standby service. For the threen calendar years 1935 to 1937 , the net generation of this plan
$273,700 \mathrm{kwh}, 507,000 \mathrm{kwh}$ and $1,127,800 \mathrm{kwh}$., respectively.
The company's electric system also includes the Hathaway Street substation of $30,000 \mathrm{kva}$. capacity, the Hartwell Street substation of 15,000 kva. capacity, the Flint substation of of care transformer capacity of 5,000
substation of 5,000 kva, capacity.
Spar substation of
kva. and 2,500 kva. is avail able for use at the Hathaway Street and Giobe
substations, respectively. The electric system further includes active line substations, respectively. The electric system further includes active line
transformers and customers' substations of 22,702 kva. aggregate capacity transformers and customers sustations lines operated at 66.000 volts, connected to lines owned by Montaup Electric Co. over which the company receives electric energy purchased from New England Power Co. Of such
lines 11.70 circuit miles are on steel tower structures and 1.02 circuit miles
on wood (twin) poles.
The distribution system of the company includes, with appurtenant
construction 659 miles of service wire 564 miles overhead and 95 miles construction, 659 miles of service wire ( 564 miles overhead and 95 miles
underground), 16.9 miles of underground conduits containing 96.9 miles of conductor, operated at 22,000 volts, from which manufacturing plants conded near the center of Fall River are supplied with electric energy;
locater
1.938 miles of distribution wire, of which 310 miles is underground, and over 1,938 miles of distribution wire, of which cumiles is underground, and over 36.500 active customer meters serving customers
Somerset, Swansea, Dighton and Westport, Mass.

Summary of Earnings for Calendar Years

| Total gross operating revenue $\quad 1935$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}, 698,1$ | Purchased electric energy

Net operating income.
Other income.

| $\$ 862,145$ |
| ---: |
| $-\quad 15,834$ |
| $\quad \$ 877,979$ |
| 123,136 | 1936

$82,760,872$
734,509

$1,088.157$ | 1937 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 2,760,981$ | 784,826

$1,085,910$ $\$ 890,244$
40,562 Total income
$\$ 833,062$ Net earnings for year.............. $\$ 754,810$ of Present Financing Deht- Authorized Outstanding Funded DebtCapital stock (par $\$ 25)$.
Employees' stock $($ par $\$ 10)$ x $\$ 2,000,000 \quad \$ 2,000,000$
210,000 shs. y 210,000 shs
5,000 shs.
 $x$ Additional bonds of series A or other series may be issued on the
conditions and subject to the limitations contained in the indenture. conditions and subject to the limitations contained in the indenture.
y Of this class of stock, as of Feb. 28, 1938 . New England Power Association, Boston, Mass, was the record and beneficial owner of 118,161
shares representing $56.267 \%$ of the class and $56.133 \%$ of the total voting shares representing $56.267 \%$ of the class and $56.133 \%$ of the total voting
power and Eastern Utilities Associates, Boston, Mass, was the record and power and Eastern of 77,456 shares representing $36.883 \%$ of the class and
$36.796 \%$ of the total voting power $36.796 \%$ of the total voting power.
z Entitled to one vote for each
z Entitled to one vote for each 10 shares and by a provision of Mass.
statute is entitled to a dividend pro rata to the amount of the dividend paid on general stock. Company is obligated to purchase at its par value any such stock owned and offered to it by an emplo
trator or legal representative. V. $146, \mathrm{p}, 3186$

Fall River Gas Works Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Apr. 30-1 } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-12 Mos. } & -1937 \\ \text { Operating revenues } & \$ 76,393 & \$ 76,528 & \$ 88,994\end{array} \$ 863,463$
 Note-No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistri-
buted profits for the year 1938, since any liability for such tax cannot be det prod until the end of the year -V. 146, p. 2849

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Apr. 30- } & 1938-\text { Month } & 1937 & 1938-4 \text { Mos. } & 1937 \\ \text { Sales. } & \$ 759,73 & \$ 387,227 & \$ 2,183,027 & \$ 2,052,609 \\ \times \text { Profition } & 122,455 & 18,088 & 238,767 & 245,297\end{array}$


Federal Motor Truck Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Net profit-.......-.-.
 Assets-
$\times$ Land, buildings,
mach'y \& equip.

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Notes \& accts. rec. } & 356,478 & 296,649 & \text { Act local taxes, \&c } & 69,402 & 67,163 \\ \text { Inventories } & \text { \& } & 1.756,294 & 1,567,274 & \text { Fed'l income tax } & 3.015 & 17,368\end{array}$
 insur'ce policy.-.
$z$ Fed. Mot. Truck Fed. Mot. Truck
Co. capital stk_
Other assets_.....
Deferred charges.
23,000
2977.927
99848
$\begin{array}{r}54,150 \\ 312,838 \\ 71,577 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total......... $\$ 4,162,793 \$ 4,205,074$ Total .......... $\$ 4,162,793$ \$4,205.074
Total....... $\$ 4,162,493$ depreciation. y Represented by 499,543 no par share. z Repre
x After dent
sented by 8,000 shares.-V. 146, p. 440 .

Fiat (Turin, Italy)-Annual ReportConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years In Thousands of Lire) 1935
930,178 1934
748,653 Net sales_-_-_
Cost of mfg, seling and
gen. exp., taxes and


|  | 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 |  |  | 415,126 |
| Cash. | 321,966 | 288,895 | ${ }_{4,240}$ | 5,429 |
| Securities (marketable)- | 151,535 | 350,652 | 368,625 | 199,447 |
| Inventories. | 314,155 | 262,634 | 253,946 | 205,368 |
| Land, bldgs.; mach. and equipment | 573,654 | 563,525 | 566,586 | 570,013 |
| Investments. | 208,953 | 150,461 | 129,744 |  |
| Advances to affil. cos--- | 100, 298 | 142,617 5,017 | 89,067 4,292 | 41,139 |
| Def. chgs. \& other assets 20-year sink. $7 \%$ debs. (held in treasury) | 6,590 41,164 | 5,017 54,530 | $\begin{array}{r}4,292 \\ 34,720 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,189 \\ 38,780 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| ot | 2,030,807 | 1,832,382 | 1,729,438 | 1,630,988 |
| Liabilit | 405,258 | 271,822 | 244,699 | 175,512 |
| Accr. exp., wages and deposits on contracts. | 43,324 | 25,254 | 23,566 | 14,783 |
| Funded debt......---- | 78,214 | 91,998 | 56,385 71,679 | 65,873 60,453 |
| Reserves. | 85,472 400,000 | 75,041 400,000 | 71,679 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Capital | 400,000 $1,018,539$ | 968,267 | 933,109 | 914,427 |
| Total | 2,030,807 | 1,832,382 | 1,729,438 | 1,630,988 |

-V .145, p. 278
$\underset{\text { Years Ended Jan. } 31}{(W)}$
Co. (\& Subs.) Earnings Years Ended Jan. 31 -
Net sales (incl. sales of departments) --.Net sales (incl. sales of leased departments) --
Cost of goods sold, selling, operating and administrative expenses
 $\stackrel{1938, ~}{1997,782} \stackrel{1937}{\$ 36,003,415}$

 called for redemption. b In connection with r
stock and issue of new $43 \%$ preferred stock.
stock and issue of new $484 \%$ preferred
Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

| Assets- | Con1938$\$$ | ded Bala | Iaabllittes- | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 1937$\$ 8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 937 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1,000,649 | 769,326 | Accts. pay.-trade |  |  |
| United States, Stae |  |  | creditors----.- | 404,671 607,405 | 766,126 |
| and munie. secs. | $1,399,230$ $3,711,727$ | ${ }_{3,741,556}^{1,729}$ | Sundry creditors. | 56,399 | 48,101 |
| Cust. accts. rec.-. | 3,374,221 | 3,623,610 | Mtge. note pay., |  | 1,500,000 |
| Sundry debtors-.- | 121,804 | 241,221 |  |  |  |
| Other assets. | 1,651,766 | $1,545,600$ 5,3988 | Res. for possible | 41,988 | 33,104 |
| Fixed assets | 5,315,334 | 5,354,881 | 43\% ada cum. pret. |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 254,964 | 54 | 43/4\% cum. ${ }_{\text {stock ( }}$ par 100 ) | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Goodwill, leases, |  |  | $\times$ Common stock.. | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| dem'ks, trade | 1 | 1 | Earned surplus. | 4,219,235 | 4,495,181 |

Total.
$16,829.69717,345,025$
par value.-V. 146, p. 2535
Total_....... $\overline{16,829,697} \overline{17,345,025}$
Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR.-Earnings-

Period End. April 30- 1938-Month-1937 1938-4 Mos.- 1937 \begin{tabular}{lllll}
Operating revenues...... \& $\$ 37,685$ \& $\$ 49,855$ \& $\$ 155,906$ \& $\$ 200,687$ <br>
Operating expenses.... \& 35,600 \& 42,390 \& 153,829 \& 169,183 <br>
\hline

 

Net rev. Prom oper \& $\$ 2,085$ \& $\$ 7,466$ \& $\$ 2,078$ \& $\$ 31,505$ <br>
Tax accruals_....... \& 4,247 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Operating income.

Other income.......
Gross income....-.- $\quad 766$
 Net dncludes interest accruals on outstanding funded debt.-V. 146, p. 2691 . Florida Public Service Co.-Earnings 12 Months Ended March 31- $\qquad$ Total operating revenues

$\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ \mathbf{\$ 1 , 9 6 3 , 8 3 0} \\ \\ \hline 1830\end{array}$

Operating inco
$\$ 545,962$
21,929
$\$ 572,094$
29,840 Other income.
Gross income

$\qquad$ Interest on $4 \%$ mortgage bonds. Interest on unfunded debt..-.

Balance avail. for int. on conv. income debs., \&c. $\quad \$ 268,017 \quad$| $-1,88$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 343,657 | x Represents three months' interest on $\$ 3,000,000$ principal amount of $5 \%$ serial debentures issued in exchange for a like principal

convertible income debentures which have been canceled.

Note-No provision is made in this statement for Federal surtax on un-
distributed profits, if any, for the year 1938.-V.146, p. 1241 .
Foster Wheeler Corp.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years [Incl. Foster Wheeler, Ltd. (Eng.), and Soc. Anon. Foster Wheeler (France)]
Calendar YearsUnfilled ordears. a Loss from manupactur-
ing and tradinf

 Profit on sale of treasury
stock -ale
Adjust- of reserve for instock. .
Adust. of reserve for in-
come tax of prior years
 Loss on sale of Cleveland
plant.
Net loss.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net loss_........... } & \$ 101,499 & \$ 244,559 & \$ 541,545 & \$ 537,128\end{array}$ a After deducting all costs, incl, operation and maintenance of plants,
erection and installation of apparatus, selling, general and adm inistration
expenses. b Foreign taxes.


Total ......... $88,951,017 \$ 7,560,943$ Total y After depreciation of $\$ 3,005,041$ in 1937 and $\$ 2,970,630$ in 1936 .
Foundation Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues (net | \$76,849 | \$103,563 |
| Operating expenses | 145,817 | 174,053 |
| Loss. | \$68,969 | \$70,491 |
| er incon | 41,435 | 23,142 |
| Net loss. | \$27,534 |  |
| Interest and miscellaneous ded | 24,494 | +29,876 |
| Loss before extraordinary deductio |  |  |
| Extraordinary charges and credits.... | 132,642 | 877,225 786,681 |
| Deficit for year | \$184,670 | 863,90 |


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- | 1937 |  |
| Current assets | \$674,328 | \$442,434 | Notes \& loans pay | \$515,397 | \$559,622 |
| a So Amer. acc'ts. | 20,669 | 304,330 | Customers' deps - |  | 1,845 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 122,121 | 129,336 | Accounts payable. | 66,795 | 18,379 |
| Oth. sec. invest'ts- | 49,252 | 45,051 | Due to off. \& empl. | 5,717 | 1,983 |
| Indebt. of affil. |  |  | Accrued liabilitles. | 132,943 | 102.530 |
| Securs ourrent)--- | 420,091 | 467,645 | Other liabilities_ | 99,235 | 97,201 |
| $b$ Fixed assets.... | 543.099 | 23,990 | Liabil as custodian | 7,837 |  |
| Other assets | 9,950 | 13,112 | Les. marine insur- | $\begin{array}{r}17,229 \\ \hline 803\end{array}$ | 16,566 |
| c Trust fund | 17,229 | 16.566 | Res. marine insur d Capital stock | 8,030 | 6,649 |
| Deferred charges... | 34,024 | 29,739 | Capltal surplu | 1100,000 | 2,000,000 |
|  |  |  | Earned deficit |  | 1,086,998 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

 rency and securities. b After reserve for depreciation oxportation of cur-
and $\$ 725,543$ in 1936 and $\$ 728,716$ in 1937 . c Cash and marketable securities held in trust. d Represented by $100,000 \$ 1$ par in 1937 and 100,000 shares, no par, in

## General American Transportation Corp. (\& Subs.)-

 V. a Before Federal surtax. b After deprec., int. \& Federal income taxes. -

Gar Wood Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Catendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \text { allowances \& discounts } & \$ 9,313,134 & \$ 9,425,968 & \begin{array}{c}\$ 6,979,018\end{array} & \$ 4,662,343 \\ \text { Cost of sales- }\end{array}$ Sell., gen. \& a admin. and

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net profit-- } & \$ 492,532 & & \$ 911,515 & \$ 684,307 & \$ 48,668\end{array}$ x Including $\$ 25,200$ in 1937 and $\$ 88,950$ in 1936 surtax on undistributed
profits.

| Eearnings for Quarter Ended March 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\times$ | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |  |
| $\times$ | Net profit._- | 1930 | $\$ 165,080$ |  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


| Assets- <br> Cash <br> a Accts \&notes rec. <br> (trade) <br> Inventorles <br> Prepald expenses <br> b Prop. not used in <br> operations <br> Other assets $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br>  <br> equipment-...- <br> d Pats. \& licenses. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1937 & 1936 & \text { Llabilities- } \\ \$ 437,653 & \$ 629,655 & \text { Notes payable }\end{array}$



 | 390,866 | 381,522 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Mtge. payable } \\ \text { Min. int. In }\end{array}$ | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 125,140 consolidated -- 26,720 24,700

40000
 Total ......... $\overline{\$ 6,565,170} \overline{\$ 6,148,895}$ Total .......... $\overline{\$ 6,565,170} \overline{\$ 6,148,895}$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts and notes of $\$ 114,210$ in 1937 and
$\$ 97,027$ in 1936 . b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 108,607$ in 1937 and $\$ 97,027$ in 1936. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 108,607$ in 1937 and
$\$ 105,609$ in 1936 . $\mathbf{c}$ After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 776,467$ in 1937 and
$\$ 769,346$ in 1936. d After reserve for amortization.-V. 146, p. 2850 .
Foundation Co. (Foreign)-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross income... | \$36,237 | \$8,292 | \$28,781 | \$28,068 |
| Deprec. of plant \& equip. |  | -748 |  |  |
| Gen. \& admin. exps..-- | 45,431 | 57,809 | 63,823 | 71,947 |
| Provision for taxes | 571 | 767 | 4,213 | 2,645 |
| Interest paid Los sale of securities | 3.35 | 1307 | 1,770 | 11,690 |
| Exchange loss..-.--- | 202,128 | 3,851 |  |  |
| Part of acc'ts rec. in Italy written off. | 1,420 |  |  |  |
| Excess of cost of cap.stk. purchased for retirem't over stated value |  | 1,749 | 37 |  |
| Net loss. | \$216,672 | \$57,941 | \$42,123 | \$59, |
| Conso | dated Bala | Sheet Dec |  |  |
| Assets- 1937 | 1936 | dabtlittes- | 1937 | 1936 |

Furn. \& fixtures
Cash.-.........-
Acc'ts receivable.-
Inv. in contracte-:
Foreign currency
aresets subject to 0
assen
exch. restrictions
Advance to officers
Advance to officers
Deposits and def'd
Depos'ts receivable
Investments.-....-
For'n exh. adjust.

311937
$\qquad$ 1936
$\$ 387,694$
5,868
 14,808
512.191 5,433
738,557

Total.......... $\$ 886,587 \$ 1,213,836$ Total
(886,587 \$1,213,836 a Represented by 112,590 no-par shares in 1936 and 97,765 shares in

Gatineau Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } & \text { 1938-3 Mos.- } & \text { 1937 } & \text { 1938-12 Mos. } & 1937 \\ \text { perating revenue. }\end{array}$ Other income

Oper.,al
Oper, admin. \& gen. exps
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,152,183 \\ 24,547 \\ \quad \operatorname{Dr} 1,429 \\ \hline \$ 2,175,302\end{array}$ Maintenance . incl income-----
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,175,302 \\ \mathbf{2 1 9}, 755 \\ -\quad 42,391 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,606,115 \\ 137,750 \\ \text { Dr } 1,674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,076,868 \\ 61,249 \\ D r 7,195 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$8,742,191 | \$8,130,92 |
| 893,304 | 847,01 |
| 366.607 | 280,624 |

 Int.-bonds \& prior liens
Int. debs. and other--
Deprec. \& amortiza
Int.-debs. and other-
Derec. \& amortization
of storage works_-of storage works-----
Amortiz. of disct. \& exp-
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Bal. before divs. on } \\ \text { perefred stocks..-- } & \$ 508,051 & \$ 356,556 & \$ 1,793,262 & \$ 1,039,961 \\ \mathbf{x} \text { Balance before divs..- } & 508,051 & \mathbf{4 4 0}, 433 & \mathbf{1 , 9 4 1 , 0 7 0} & 1,361,595\end{array}$ xAs adjusted to reflect the effect of amalgamation of the company with
Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd., for the full periods indicated.V. 146, p. 3013

General Theatres Equipment Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.

## Period- <br> Neriod- Not sales.-




| ${ }_{0} \mathrm{Ne}$ | \$794,642 | \$669,311 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 815,774 | 662 |



Consolidated net profit $\qquad$ $\$ 1,199,415$
715,140
$\times 1,051,461$ $\times \$ 356,070$ charged to paid-in surplus, $\$ 695,391$ charged to earned surplus. $\$ 80,537$ in 1936 .

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


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## Financial Chronicle

b Authorized, 800,000 shs., no par, of which 78,248 shs. are reserved and 10.060 shs. are reserved for creditors of General Theatres Equipment. Inc., Who wave not deposited, as of Dec. 31, 1936, under plan of reorganiza tion; issued, 532,461 shares.
c Authorized, 800,000 shs. chathorized, 800,000 shs,., no par value, of which 5,390 are reserved for
 rrevocably authorized to be issued, 601,092 shs., less in treasury, 200 shs.; Note The above statements include the following subsidiary compa ies: International Projector Corp., National Theatre S.pply Co., Theatre Inc.eand the Strong Electric, Corp. but excludes the foilowing subsidiaries:
Ininem Building Corp. and J. MM. Wall Maehine Co., Inc., and Zephyr Chaema Building Corp., and J. M.'. Wall Machine Co., Inc., and Zephyr Shaver Corp. in 1937 .
No provsion has been made in the balance sheet, or in the statements
of profit and loss and surplus, for the minority interest represe ted by com-
 of $120-100(255-100$ in 1936 shares of International Projector Corp. out
of a total of 10,000 shares of common stock outstanding, and $347-60$
 dividends on the preferred stocks of those companies, all of which is owned by General Theatres Equipment Corp, aggregated $\$ \$ 23,971$ the preference
$1936)$ and $\$ 245,000(\$ 385,000$ in 1936$)$, respectively, and the or such preferred stocks on liquidation exeeeced the net worth of those
companies at Dec. 31.1937 and 1936.-V. 146, p. 2820.

## Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-


Operating revenues--
Gimbel Brothers, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

 Total income.


Gordon-Pagel Co. of Delaware-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 59,0001$ st mtge. $6 \%$ bonds series A due June $1,1940-44$ has been called for redemption on June 1 at 102 . Payment will be made at the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich. or at the Contin
Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago. IIl.-V. 120, p. 3321 .

| Years End.Feb.- $\quad 1938$ | 1937 | ns |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales --..-.-...-..--81,703,076 |  |  |  |
| 3,925 | 4,136 | 4,516,789 |  |
| 1,834 | 3,29 | 2,624,000 | 555,000 |
| Net profit-.--.-.---- 9,119,114 | 17,084,622 | 16,593,252 | 4 |
|  | 39,369 | 47,431 | $\frac{4}{7}$ |
| alanc | ${ }^{614,805}$ |  |  |
| Profit and loss | 99,398,146 | ,783,341 | 7 |
| tanding (no par) ---- $2,085.812$ | ,086.7 | 2,086,748 | 8 |
| arn, per sh. on com--- $\$ 3.50$ | 87 | \$7.08 |  |

y Year ended Feb. 29
Consolidated Balance Sheet Feb. 28

8 : Plant \&
Cash..
Goodw




 a Represented by $2,086,748$ no par shares in 1937 and $2,085,812$ shares (H,
(H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Earnings-

Consolidated Income and Surplus Statement
(Including Domestic Subsidiary Companies)

 other expenses....- $\frac{32,248,775}{\$ 1,21,977} \frac{31,063,932}{\$ 1,647,603} \frac{27,186.312}{\$ 1,322,392} \frac{25,144,194}{\$ 1,679,934}$ Operating profit.......

Profit on concessions and | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Profit on concessions and } \\ \text { other special depts.-- }\end{array} 1,032,345$ |
| :---: | Total profit- $-\overline{\$ 2,252,32} \overline{\$ 2,605,984} \overline{\$ 2,001,785} \overline{\$ 1,679,934}$ Extraordinary income.-

Losses due to floods..-

 Divs. on 7\% cum. pref.
stock. 37.037
Common stock divs.-.Surplus for year Surplus for year-
Earned surplus Jan. $31-$ Prem. on pref. stock kred.
Prior years' Fed. inc. tax Disct. on serial $6 \%$ notes
Res. for conting. canceled $\qquad$ Dr65.381
Earned surplus Jan. $31 \overline{\$ 4,807,720} \xlongequal[\$ 4,310.025]{\$ 3.224 .011} \overline{\$ 2,313,868}$ Earns. $\mathbf{x} 13$ months. $\mathbf{y}$ After deducting extraordinary income (net) of $\$ 52,242$. z Includes $\$ 74,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 90,000$ in 1937 , provision for Federal surtax.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | $1937$ | Liabil | 1938 |  |
| Assol. | , 873.268 | 1,370,036 | Trade accts, pay-- |  |  |
| cts. reeeiv | ${ }^{84,255}$ | ${ }^{34.154}$ | Other acts. |  |  |
| dse. invento | 02,633 | 5,502,722 | taxes and | 525. |  |
| Notes rec. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 300,000 | 400,000 | Reserved | 420,00 |  |
| Miscell. rec |  | 17,910 | Mtge. paym't due |  |  |
| linvestments...-es |  |  | withlin one year- | 20.100 |  |
| Ltd. (Canada | 1 |  | Mtye. payable- | $\begin{array}{r} 757,300 \\ 28,006 \end{array}$ |  |
| vest. in Gr <br> Shops, Ltd. | 37,500 | 37,500 | 7\% cum. pret. stk. |  |  |
| Furn., fixtures \& | 2.469,104 | 2,266,844 | Com. stk. (\$1 par) |  |  |
| Improvements to |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Par }}$ |  |  |
| leased property. leal estate | ${ }_{\substack{\text {,147,521 }}}^{276,712}$ | 190,263 $1.159,583$ | Earnea |  |  |
| charg | 576,635 | 569,834 |  |  |  |

 x After reserve fo
-V. 146 . p. 3015 .

## Greene Cananea Copper Co.-Earnings- <br> [Including the Cananea Consolidated Copper Co., S. A.]


Total income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 351,740 \\ 30,578 \\ \hline\end{array}$
United states and Mexican income taxes-estimated............ 65,088
Consolidated aet income, without deduction for depletion... $\mathbf{x} \$ 256.074$
Earnings per share on last year net income amounted to $\$ 581,303$ or $\$ 1.16$
per share. ${ }^{\text {Note }}$ All $U$. S. income taxes have been estimated on the basis of the Revenue Act of
profits.

- 146, p. $2209, ~ w i t h ~$

Gruen Watch Co.-Plans to Seli Slock-
The stockholders will vote May 27 on a proposal to authorize the directors to sell 165,000 shares orking capital. Such authorization would be effectiv to ill May 1,1933 .
under the plan or
Under the plan or reorganization adopted on June 25 , 1935 , the company was required to apply $75 \%$ of its earnings each year to the payment or dividends on class A preferred and therearter to the retirement of class A pref. stock
No dividends may be paid on other classes of stock until all of the class A No dividends may be
pref. has been retired
pref. has been retired. The net income of the company for the year ended on March 31 amounted The net income taxes and charges. In the preceding year the net was
to $\$ 726.142$ after tax $\$ 066,686$, including $\$ 57,204$ non-recurring profit from
reduction in rate of foreign exchange.-V. 145, p. 280 .

Gwyn Beardmore Gold Mines, Ltd.- Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department.

| Greenwich Water \& Gas System, |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ders earning | 348, | 583,6 | 569,360 |  |
| Maintenance- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross sincome | 46,62 | 77,672 | 1,2 | 3628.260 |
| ( |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,283 |  |  |  |
| ort. of debt disct. | 8,542 | 6,640 | 4,553 |  |
| Miscelldenedusetion | 12.6 | 9.42 | 10.3 |  |
| Deductance $\begin{gathered}\text { Parent } \\ \text { Do. }\end{gathered}$ Int. on funded debt.-:Other interest charges Amort. of debt disct. | 9,76 | 517,844 | 513,232 | 68,311 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,11 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| and expense....... <br> Miscell. deductions |  |  |  |  |
| income.-------- \$184, |  | 192.75 | 195,07 |  |
| 12 Months Ended March 31Gross earnings |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserved for | Opers expenses, maint, \& taxes |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Int, amort. of dis |  |  | , |  |
| Int., a mortiz. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9,6 | 24,902 |
| Net income ....................................... $\$ 191,678 \quad \$ 188,223$ Notes- (1) The above statement includes the accounts of Green wich GasCo. (the common stock of which was sold in February, 1937) only up to and Co (the common stock of which was sold in February, 1937) only up to andncluding Dec. 31,1936 - thereafter there is included only income on other securities of that company owned by a subsidiary of Community Water Service Co. (2) The above income accounts include surtaxes und tributed 19 rofits as computed and recorded at the close of the calendaryears 1936 and 1937 . For the year 1938 to date no accruals for such surtaxes have been made. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 |  | 1937 | ${ }_{8} 936$ |
| sets- |  | \$ | Labalutes- |  |  |
| Property, plant \& |  |  | Funded debt | 8,208,000 | 8,912,000 |
| equipment...... 1 | ,776,135 | 13,606,731 | Notes payable | 169,676 | 97,376 |
| Miscell investm'ts. | 911,085 |  | Accounts payable_ | 122,855 | 155,425 |
| Sink. fund \& cash held by trustee, |  |  | Int. \& divs. pay- able, \&c. |  |  |
| \&c |  | 185,307 | Consumers' depos. | 354,551 |  |
| Secur. and cash in |  |  | Accured liabilities. | 238,194 |  |
| sinking funds..- | 77,920 |  | Deferred credits.- | 50,000 | 49,9 |
| Cash held in escrow | 50,000 |  | Divs. decl. on pref. |  |  |
| Cash with trustees | 42,145 |  | stock pay, after |  |  |
| Cash | 477,335 | 274,254 | Dec, 31, 1936.. |  | 38,406 |
| Cash in closed bks. |  |  | Retirement reserve | 1,279,759 | 1,562,290 |
| (less reserve) ... |  | 252 | Other reserves | 75,255 | 69,657 |
| Acc'ts receivable-- | 221,461 | 293,807 | Contrib. for ext'ns | 179,814 | 370,334 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 86,275 | 97,702 | Minority interest. | 215,374 | 213,284 |
| Prepayments --- | 5,451 | 7,430 | 6\% cum. pref. stk. |  |  |
| Unamort. debt dis. |  |  | ( $\$ 100$ par) | 2,560,400 | 2,560,40 |
| Other def'd chgs.. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 44,920 \\ 9,226 \end{array}$ |  | 500,000 |  |
| Unamort pret.s |  |  | Earned surplus | 311,306 | 158 |
| com. \& expense. | 62,067 | 62.067 |  |  |  |
| Total | 265,185 | 15,181,771 | tal |  |  |

Harmony Mills-Liquidating Dividend-
The directors have eeclared a partial liquidating dividend of $\$ 4$ per share
pithe $7 \%$ pref. stock payabie Ma 26 to hoiders of record May 1 . This will be pree sixth distribution made, a dividend of of having been paid
 p. 3498.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.-Earnings -

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 188-M 20 \\ & \$ 44,920 \end{aligned}$ | \$ 42 | \$570,832 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation------------ |  |  |  | ${ }^{552}$ ',945 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}2,210 \\ 7,524 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -2,278 | $\begin{array}{r}30,657 \\ 88,402 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{82,}^{24}$ |
| Net oper. revenues <br> Non-oper. income, | 36,716 | \$6,585 | \$79,934 | \$104,195 45 |
| Retire. reserve accruals- | $\$ 6,716$ 2,916 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6,585 \\ & 2,916 \end{aligned}$ | \$880,012 | 35. |
| Gross income- Interest charges | 83.799 181 | $\$ 3,668$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 45,012 \\ 2,208 \end{array}$ | 2,4 |
| Nividends incolared | 83.619 | \$3,488 | $\$ 42,804$ 44,226 | 58. |



Hayward Lumber \& Investment Co.-Debentures Called A total of 8101,500 debentures have been called for redemption on June 1
102. at 102. Payment will be
Hewitt Rubber Corp.- Smaller DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the compares with, 25 cents paid on March 9 . last, and on Dec. 6 . Sept. 8.
June 6 and on Feb. 27.1937 .V. une 6 and on Feb. 27, 1937.-V. 146, p. 2537.
Heyden Chemical Corp.-Dividend Reduced-
Directors have decclared an interim dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 10$. payable June 1 to holders of record May 25. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were dis-
tributed. In addition an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 22 ,
last. See also V . 145 .

Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1938
Net income after oper, exps, Federal income taxes and other
charges but before prov. for ' Fed. surtax on undist. profits
$-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .2853$.
836,148
Hinde \& Dauch Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Operating profit
Other income (net) $\qquad$ \$1,62,955

128,827 \begin{tabular}{l}
$\$ 1,456,160$ <br>
69,883 <br>
\hline

 

$\$ 1,369,34$ <br>
15,663
\end{tabular}


 a After deducting $\$ 2,853$ excess provision for prior year

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Assets- | 193 | 8 | Labuttes- |





 | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Other assets consol } & 934,029 & 934,029 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Reserve for general }\end{array} & 10,000 & 69,629\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 \begin{tabular}{llllll}
Deferred charges_- \& 147,443 \& 12,418 \& Com.stk. (pars <br>
\& \& \& \& Capital surplus \& $3,602,500$ <br>
$3,600.00$ <br>
\hline

 

Capital surplus- <br>
Earned surplus \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total.........-
(R.) Hoe \& Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ After all charges, iacluding Federal income taxes.-V. 146, p. 2695.
Holland Furnace Co. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
Period-
Net sales
Cost of sales
Cost of sales.------
Sell., ad ver., general \&
Operating profit
Operating profit.--
Other income (net)
Total profit -Deprest paid
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net profit - } & \$ 1,421,600 & \$ 1,383,096 & \$ 915,508 & \$ 437,178\end{array}$ Preferred dividends $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Common dividends....- } & 900,409 & 532,996\end{array}$
 $\mathbf{x}$ Including $\$ 138$ provided for surtax on undistributed profits of sub $\$ 2.01$ sidiary company

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Incl. Holland Credit Co.) Dec. 31

|  | 33 | 93 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - |  |  | Liabluties- |  |  |
| ash | 1,416,149 | 1,298,132 | Preferred stock. | 1,911,98 | 36,0 |
| Accts. rece | 7,393,819 | 6,787,935 | d Common stock. | 4,502,320 | 4,263 |
| Inventories | 2,291,583 | 1,429,334 | Accounts payable. | 35,480 | 96.921 |
| Dep. with 11 |  |  | Branch migrs. deps |  | 2,509 |
| Cash surr. valu |  |  | taxes, \&c.-...- | 1,010,679 |  |
| life insuran |  | 496,022 | Dividend payable- | 249,620 |  |
| Accts. with |  |  | Prov. for Fed. and |  |  |
| holders |  |  | State inc. taxes- | 208,09 |  |
| Property |  |  | guaranty | 100,000 |  |
| dip | 508 | 1,193,943 | Res. for conting | 385,000 | 75,00 |
|  |  |  | Deferred income | 770,769 | 660,2 |
| erred ch | 142,033 | 177,610 | Capital surplus | 800,224 |  |
|  | 213 | 43 | Earned surp | 3,446,588 | 568 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a After deducting reserve for doubtful accounts, losses on replevins, and

costs of collection, $\$ 275,000$ at Dec. 31,1937 and $\$ 253,000$ at Dec. 31,1936 . b After deducting reserve. after deducting reserve for deprec. o $\$ 1,144,252$ at Dec. 31,1937 , and $\$ 1,099,948$ at Dec. 31,1936 . d Repre
sented by 450,216 shares and 16 shares of fractional scrip in 1937 and sented by 450,216 shares and 16 shares of fractional scrip in 1937 and
426,397 shares in 1936 of no par valua with a stated value of $\$ 10$ per share.
-V. 146 , p. 3017 .

Holyoke Water Power Co.-Stock Increase A pprovedRobert E. Barrett, President of company announced on May 19 that pany to increase its outstanding capital stock from 24 , authorized the comThe par value of the stock was reduced from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 10$ and the capital was increased from $\$ 3,000,000$ to $\$ 6,000,000$.
The directors of the company also were authorized to issue additiona shares, notes and other evidences of indebtedness from time to time as they may deem advisable-V. 146, p. 110.
Homestake Mining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Revenues Year } \\ \text { Oper. and gen. expense } \\ \text { insurance \&c. }\end{array}$ | $19,497,717$ | $\$ 19,712,473$ | $\$ 19,661,643$ | $\$ 16,917,316$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { insurance, \&c......-- } & 5,945,301 & 5,838,883 & 5,772,771 & 5,066,069\end{array}$


 Balance, deficit.....- $\$ 1,852,906 \quad \$ 1,391,308 \quad \$ 5,920,432 \quad \$ 430,458$ a.Company only figures

 Net sales.
$\mathbf{x}$ Net income.
$\times$ After depreciation, interest, Federal taxes, \&c.-V. 146, p. 1878
Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-
 Freight, refining and all
other sales \& delivery

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { other sales \& delivery } \\ \text { expenses. }\end{array}$ | $1,617,778$ | $1,318,305$ | $1,278,208$ | $1,025,774$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Cost once.... Cost of sales---.......-

Other revenue
Int. or bds. \& bū. loans


 x Includes depreciation of $\$ 1,091,513$ in $1936, \$ 1,060,621$ in 1935 and $\$ 1.713,715$ in 1934.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Cassets- } \\ \text { Dam. oi Canada } \\ \text { Donds }}]{\text { bold }}$


 b Fixed assets...-

Total
$\overline{39,237,433} \overline{35,710,010} \mid$ Total_.........39,237,433$\overline{35,710,010}$ a At refinery or in transit. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 9,710 ; 589$
in 1937 and $\$ 8,639,754$ in 1936 . $\mathbf{c}$ Represented by $2,757,973$ no par shares. -V. 146, p. 3188 .
Hudson Coal Co.-Annual ReportCalendar Years-
a Sales. 1ess discounts \& allowances._ $\$ 17,873,847$
Cost of mining, adminis. \& selling a Sales. less discounts \& allowancs--
Cost of mining, adminis. \& selling--

b Net profit transf. to surpl. acct._ df\$1639,500 $\$ 335,0 4 0 \longdiv { \text { def } \$ 6 6 6 , 2 2 1 }$ a Includes all coal sales to affiliated companies. $\mathbf{b}$ According to the basis used by the company in the preparation
or undistributed profits taxes are payable in respect of 1936 income.

$$
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. } 31
$$

controlled cos cos.
Other aseets
$8,090,585$
$18,738,691$

|  | Balance |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{1937}{8}$ | $\stackrel{1936}{8}$ |
| 404.826 | 585,288 |
| 2,1899727 | 3,579,484 |
| 742,239 | 1,106,299 |
| 1,919,610 | 2,017.043 |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{820}^{9,090,585}$ | 18,738,691 |
| 6,463,604 | 5,356,609 |
| 711.550 | 497 |
| - 210396 |  |
| 579.341 |  |
| 508,541 | 686,245 |

96,678.614. 98,240.619
Assets-
$\xrightarrow{\text { Aasets- }}$ Bills receivabie....
Accounts recelv,--
Coal on hand coal on hand, at spare parts.
Tnvest. in \& adv. \&
loans to alfili. \& Other assets - -..-es
Sink. fund trustees W'kmen's compenFitation deposits. Fire insur. fund
a Property

Alter reserve for deciation and depletion.-V. V. 146, p. 2854.
Humble Oil \& Refining Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Costs, oper. \& gen.exp_- } & 11,239,608 & 8,351,110 & 6,734,950 & 5,583,310 \\ \text { x Taxes } & 4,58,14,683 & 4,629,003 & 3,397,799\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Dep., \& } \\ \text { Depec., retirements } \\ \text { other amortization..- }\end{array} & 19,411,511 & 16,549,938 & 17,117,584 & 16,196,541\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net operating income- } & 47,899,823 & 33,078,675 & 23,344,383 & 26,654,593 \\ \text { Non-oper. income (net) } & \text { Dr } 470,930 & 1,624,713 & 1,101,358 & \text { Dr3,198,829 }\end{array}$ Total income_-_- $\overline{47,428,893} \overline{34,703,388} \overline{24,445,741} \overline{23,455,763}$ ong-term debt and long-term debt.-
Net profit ius.--Pransferred to cap.a
年

 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Shares capital stock out- } \\ \text { standing (no par) } & 8,987,840 & 8,987,840 & 8,985,662 & 8,968,479 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 5.22 & \$ 3.80 & \$ 2.66 & \$ 2.45\end{array}$ x In addition to the amount of taxes shown above, there was paid or accrued) for State gasoline, \&c., taxes, the sum of $\$ 4,635,510$
$\$ 3,789,176$ in $1936, \$ 3,440,305$ in 1935 , and $\$ 3,171,400$ in 1934 .


#### Abstract

       Total_..... $\overline{329,370,007} \overline{276,938,155}$ Total.......-329,370,007 $\overline{276,938,155}$ x After deducting depreciation, \&c., to the amount of $\$ 142,690,335$ in including treasury stock. z Includes 12,160 shares company's capita tock.-V. 146, p. 1878. Ininois Zinc Co.-Bonds Being Offered- Company proposes to offer $\$ 600,000$ of 1 st mtge. \& coll. trust $6 \%$ conv. 5 -year bonds, series A, pro rata to its stockholders, at par and interest The close of business on May 14,1938 has been fixed by the directors as the record date for determining the stockholders who shail be entitled to sub scribe for such bonds. of stock held will be mailed $\$ 6.31$ principal amount of such bonds per share exercisable from May 24, 1938 to June 24,1938 , incl. The warrants will we be in the form of transferable full warrants and transferable fractional warrants. The bonds will be issued in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and multipl thereof. They will be issued only upon exercise of a warrant or warrants representing in the aggregate the right to subscribe to one or more full representing in the aggre bonds.-V. 146, p. 2854.

\section*{Indianapolis Water Co.-Earnings-}


12 Months Ended April 30-

 Balance available for dividends.................-- $\quad \$ 575,652 \quad \$ 575,664$

Ingersoll-Rand Co. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report -

Calendar Years| 1937, |
| :---: |
| $-\$ 12,345,873$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1936 } & 1935 \\ \$ 8,512,123 & \$ 4,715,504 \\ 859,466 & 899\end{array}$ 1934

$\$ 3,967,98$
970,37 c Total earnings


 \begin{tabular}{|c}
$\$ 2,997,608$ <br>
386,112

 

$\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit_..- } \\
\text { Cost of additional invest. }\end{array} \overline{\$ 11,693,146} \overline{\$ 7,574,672} \overline{\$ 4,048,031} \overline{\$ 3,498,926}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Cost of additionali invest. 31,921 in controlled company

Invest. in Spanish subs $\qquad$ written off ---.-Profit on securs. sold
Federal taxes. $\begin{array}{r}-9,184 \\ 1,975,858 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Div. on profit. stk. $(6 \%)$ Common Previous surplus $1,975,726,411$
151,518
$5,844,534$
$\begin{array}{rr}277,588 & 37, \overline{3} \overline{3} \\ 72,203 & 393,134 \\ \mathbf{b 9 6 6}, 980 & 493\end{array}$
$\operatorname{Dr} 50,835$
400,003 ellaneou

Profit \& loss surplus
Sh. of com. sto. (no par
$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Earns. per share on com. } & 974,130 & 974,130 & 974,130 & 974,130 \\ \text { b No provision required } & \$ 9.83 & \$ 6.41 & \$ 3.50 & \$ 2.97\end{array}$ proportion of profits of controlled manufacturing company amounting to $\$ 798,004$ in 1937, $\$ 471,322$ in 1936, $\$ 284,285$ in 1935 and $\$ 307,123$ in 1934.
 Net loss_-........................... $\$ 11,957$ prof $\$ 10,144$
Note-Net loss on securities sold in 1937 amounted to $\$ 230,371$

## Assets-

Cash --
Notes (long-term).-. Notes \& a ccts. rec.
(current) (current) --.-.Due from brokers Invests. at cost_Suspense securities Secur. under con-
tract for sale Manage. contractManage. contract.
Deferred cbarges

Not Balance Sheet Dec. 31 $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Balance Sheet Dec. 31 } \\ 1937 & 1936\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { Liablitities } \\ \$ 12,927\end{gathered} \$_{\$ 42,385} \begin{aligned} & \text { Common stock(par } \\ & \$ 1 \text { ) }\end{aligned}$

19371936



 103,774
1,197
638.025 1.171
720.287
100,014

Total_....... $8917,313 \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 938,930 \\ & \text { a The } 250,000\end{aligned}$ a The 250,000 shares of class $B$ stock (par $\$ 10$ ) carried at $\$ 1,000$ in the
balance sheet as of Dec. 31,1936 , was purchased at 20 c . per share during 1937 and canceled. b The authorized common stock was reduced from $1,000,000$ shares to 300,000 shares during 1937
The report for 1937 states in part:, action against American Founders
In Juve, 1937, the stockholders' and after fixing of legal fees and costs Corp. et al was settled by agreement and after fixing of legal fees and costs
by Justice Valente of the New York Surpeme Court, the net to the corporapaying securities by the former board.
Since Dec. 31, 1937, the bonds of Ernie \& St. Lawrence Corp. and the stock of the shenandoah Life Insurance Co, have been sold. These two items were more 1977 control in the corpo totion was acquired by purchase
On Dec. 21.193 of a substantial

The new board of directors which came into office Dec. 21, 1937, voted
for an investment in preferred stock of Northern Fiscal Corp., Ltd., of Canada, with the expectancy of a dividend payment thereon, at the rate
of $\$ 5$ per share, this board believing that the securities of that corporation of 85 per share, this board believing that the securities of that corporation
would bo less subject to adverse conditions than the average domestic Fe
Files Suit Agarrst Northern Fiscai Corp.Northern Corporation has filed suit in Chancery Court, Delaware, against the fraudulent the liquidation of certain securities in the investment portfolio of the complainant and the alleged payment of the proceeds to the Norther.
Insuranshares also charged that the Northern bought 76.498 shares of Insuranshares with funds belonging to Insuranshares and ask that the Northern be ordered to assign to Insuranshares the 76 , 498 shares or that a
matser be appointed to transfer the stock to Insuranshares. V. 144 , $\mathbf{p}$.
International-Great Northern RR.-Annual ReportConso


Total oper. revenue.
Operating ExpenseOperating Expense-
Mannt. of way struc. Mant. of way \& struc-:
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Maint. of of } \\ & \text { Traffic expensmement.-. }\end{aligned}$ Traffic expense-.........
Transportation expenses
Miscelaneous operations inceral expenses ....

Total oper, expenses Net oper. revenue..... Taxes. raill way revenues Railway oper. income
Other Oper. IncomeRent from locomotives
Rent from
Past Rent from pass. tr. cars-
Rent from work equipJoint facility rent income Total oper. income-.--
Deductions from operHire of of freight ars Hire
debit balance
Rent Rent for locomotive.-.
Rent for pass, train Rent for pass, train cars
Rent for work equipment Rent for work equipment
Joint facility rents_..... Net ry. oper. income-
Total non-oper, income Gross income $\begin{array}{r}785,035 \\ 309,290 \\ 37,189 \\ 28,503 \\ 20,963 \\ \hline \$ 197,218 \\ \hline 56,717 \\ \hline \$ 253,935\end{array}$


Inc.-Deduct, fr.-Gross-
Miscellaneous rents Miscelaneous rents-:-:
Missecllt tax accuals Int, on funded debt-- - -

Int. on unfunded debtNet deficit.... $\qquad$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |
| $\$ 2,579,823$ | \(\begin{array}{r}5,827,16 <br>

10,98 <br>

4,830\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{l}
1,16 <br>
0,992 <br>
5,269 <br>
14087 <br>
14,059 <br>
14,578 <br>
72,576 <br>
23,587 <br>
\hline

 

\& 1935 <br>
9 \& $\$ 9.579$, <br>
7 \& 747, <br>
9 \& 328,5 <br>
\hline \& 270,8 <br>
6 \& 194,8 <br>
7 \& 19,6

 

<br>
9 \& 1934 <br>
0 \& $10,651,08$ <br>
8 \& 652,76 <br>
3 \& 388,46 <br>
6 \& 192,85 <br>
6 \& 57,07 <br>
4 \& 16,63 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\overline{\$ 13,071,957} \overline{\$ 12,141,148} \overline{\$ 11,534,327} \overline{\$ 12,575,330}$ $1,919,850$

$2,394,104$
385,594
$5,648,867$
189,786
532,766

$811,054,983$
$2,016,973$
$\mathbf{y} 480,854$
$\$ 1,536,119 \overline{\$ 1,330,118} \overline{\$ 1,557,159} \overline{\$ 2,776,975}$

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | amounts charged to gencral a credit of $\$ 94,580$ covering adjustment of Federal Retirement Act. y The provision of $\$ 186,204$ made in 1936 ns to the Federal Retirement Act of 1935 has been credited to income of 1937 as Note-The 1935 railway act in 1937.

conform to revised Interstate Commerce Commission clasification of to Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | $1937$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Labtittes- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investm't in road_59,454,241 59,078,191 |  |  | Capital stock | 7,500,000 | 7.500,000 |
| To adjust value as |  |  | Grants in aid of |  |  |
| shown above tobasis of par value |  |  | construction ..- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Funded debt | 0,151,497 | 50,255,884 |
|  |  | of the co. issued | Loans \& bllls pay- | 432,971 | - 440,866 |
| Nov. 30 '22-Cr, 1 |  |  | Traific \& car | 539,775 | 65 |
|  |  | 12,492,932 | Audited accoun |  | 65 |
|  |  | 46,585.259 | Mise actses. | 1,027,665 | 1,094,155 |
| Tnvest. in equip-- 9,854,498 | 9,854,498 | 9,882,843 | Int. mat'd unpatd. | 6,895,990 | ${ }_{5,313,437}$ |
| Deposits in lieu of mtgd. prop. sold |  |  | Funded debt mat'd |  |  |
|  | 206,997 | 138.109 |  |  |  |
| Mise. phys. prop- | 258,973 | 251,407 | Unmat'd interest |  |  |
|  |  |  | accrued | 8,036 | 9,8 |
| Pledged....... | 1,024,385 | 1,037,063 | Unmat'd rent accr. | 12,643 | 12,6 |
| Other investments Unpledged |  | 278,708 | Other current lia- |  |  |
|  | 7,690 | 7,6 |  |  |  |
| Unpledged | 721,579 | 598,219 | accrued but not |  |  |
| Special deposits... | 120,015 | 406,063 | declared payable | 7,650,000 | 6,630,000 |
|  |  | 538 | Deferred liabilities | ,060,000 | -65,154 |
|  |  |  | Tax llablity | 254,327 | 389,604 |
| Traffic \& car serv. bal. recelvable. | 3,963 | 162,182 | Accrued deprec'n. | ,063,818 | 3,784,991 |
| Agents' \& conductors' balances. | 125,538 | 131,144 | Oth. unadj. credits | 326,401 | 354,829 |
| Miscell acets. rec. | 615,737 | 616,789 | through income |  |  |
|  | 1,876,918 | 1,837,519 | and surplus.-.- | 268,278 | 265,99 |
| Other curr. assets. | 9,102 | 12,246 | Approprlated sur- |  |  |
| Work. fund advs.Other det assets | 5,923 | 5,898 | plus not specific |  |  |
|  | 10,173 | 247,362 | ally invested. | 25,000 |  |
| Other def. assets.. Rents \& ins. paid | 459 | 37,852 | Profit and loss def | 984,073 | 78 |
| Rents \& ins. paid. Other unadj. debs. | 237,726 | 263,969 | - | 8,07 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

- V. 146, p. 2855.

Intercontinental Rubber Co. (\& Subs.) - Ann'l Report $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Calendar Years } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Profit from operations } & \$ 502,445 & \$ 220,483 & \$ 98,922 & \$ 102,660\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { General and sales exp. \& } \\ \text { miscellaneous taxes.-- }\end{array} & 57,245 & 50,829 & 50,723 & 53,957\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shut-down expenses.-- } & \overline{3}, \overline{9} \overline{6} & \overline{4} \overline{3}, \overline{5} \overline{2} \overline{0} & 78,482 & \overline{3} \overline{6}, 0 \overline{5} \overline{4}\end{array}$

Profit.

Int. earned \& sundry inc. | $\$ 406,473$ |
| :---: |
| 962 | Provitit - for

foreign taxes........... $\$ 407,435-\$ 126,134 \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{\operatorname{loss} \$ 17,666}-\frac{3,028}{\$ 15,675}$ $0,915 \quad \begin{array}{r}15,377 \\ \hline\end{array} \quad 74,089 \quad 1 \overline{8} \overline{6} \quad 12 \overline{5}, 7 \overline{3} \overline{8}$
 Commission and registration requirements of the Securities and Exchange and transfer of their assets to the parent company.


International Mercantile Marine Co. (\& Subs.) $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Gross voyage earnings \& } \\ \text { other oper. income }\end{array} & \times 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross voyage earnings \& } & & 11,020,439 & \$ 10,621,512 & & 11,195,315\end{array}\right) \$ 99,325,401$
 Operating loss
Other income Total loss_-.............. Sundry charges......-.
Prov. to red market, sec. Prov. to approx. quoted market value

## 60,000

Net loss for year....- $\frac{\ldots 1,-\cdots-}{\$ 150,964} \frac{1,179,683}{\$ 2,261,974} \frac{139,901}{\$ 1,370,825} \frac{\ldots . . .}{\$ 2}$ $\begin{aligned} x & \text { The above statement of profit and loss should not be considered as }\end{aligned}$ comparable to the statement of profit and loss for the previous year, as
certain activities of International Mercantile Marine Co. were transferred to United States Lines Co., a non-consolidated subsidiary, about June 30 1937; also, changes were made during the year 1937 in the method of
recording income and expenses of certain operations.

| Assets- | B37 |  |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ash. | 562,968 | 681.398 | Acc'ts payable and |  | 1936 |
| S. Go |  |  | sundry accruals. | 5,004 | 4557,238 |
| ties at cost | 50,000 | 1,393,628 | Payable to foreign | 31,294 |  |
| arketable |  | 499,981 |  |  |  |
| Acc'ts receivable. | 455,690 | 342,192 | Pur. money oblig. | 650,100 | 650,100 |
| Due from affil. and domestic cos |  |  | ot subs. (curr |  |  |
| Invent. of supplies 29,365 92,117 <br> Cash \& receivables   |  |  | asso |  |  |
|  |  |  | companies | e20,989 |  |
| for sale of prop. |  |  | Travelers' checks \& drafts payable |  |  |
| pledged und |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| first mortgage | , | 14,733 | Payable on subsser. |  |  |
| teamship | ,545 | 13,202,286 | to pret. stk. of <br> U. S. Lines Co |  |  |
| c Real est. \& equip | 990,382 | 4,116.629 |  |  |  |  |
| . S. Lines Co. |  |  | Mtge. of sub. due (current) |  | 50,000 |
| pref. stock ---- | 2 | 075,000 |  |  |  |  |
| S. Lines, |  |  | Int. pay. \& acer-- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 258,902 \\ 4,103,351 \end{array}$ |
| com. and |  |  | Pay. to for. sub.-. Res. for liabilities | $\begin{array}{r} 1,085,000 \\ 195,850 \end{array}$ |  |
| stocks, \&c- | 10.70 | 210,700 |  |  | - 217,248 |
| mer. Lines Co. |  |  | Res.for workmen's | 195,850 |  |
| Roosevelt SS. | 499 | 25,5 | Puch. money obli- | $100,000$ | - 100,000 |
| common....... | 28,212 | 247,361 |  |  | 9,900 |
| vest. in |  |  | 1 st mtge. \& coll tr .r. |  |  |
| subs. (contra) .-d4 | ,148,822 | 3,198,822 | 6\% gold bonds. 1 | 1,493,000 |  |
| Miscell invest | 90,944 | 867,937 |  | 1,160,000 |  |
| Other assets | 84,523 | 10,487 | Real estate mitges. |  | $1,210,000$ 322,580 |
| d Res. agst. invest. $C$ | r750,000 |  | Contingent reserve | 400,000 | $\begin{array}{rr} 8 & 400,000 \\ \hline & 25,607,296 \\ \hline 23,376,396 \end{array}$ |
| Deferred charges_. | 574,635 | 484 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deficit_-.....---24,524,929 |  |  |
| a Represented by 631,252 no-par shares in 1937 and 613,959 no-par ares in 1936. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,029,029$ in 1937 nd $\$ 6,210,288$ in 1936. c After depreciation reserve of $\$ 3,265,851$ in 937 and $\$ 3,496,668$ in 1936. d Reserve set up for items indicated by d. Payable to affiliated domestic company.-V. 146, p. 1402. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| International Paper \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Months En | March 31 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 22,650,534 \\ & 219,789 \end{aligned} \$ 29,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 937 \\ & 783,149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & 25.520 .336 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 65,286 229,804 |  |
| , |  |  | 22,870,32 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,750,140 \\ & 23,101,789 \\ & 156,815 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cost, expenses and ordinary taxes..- <br> Provision for doubtful accounts.-.- |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 25,172 } \\ 151,546 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profit |  |  | \$2,594,230 \$4,7 | ,4,339 |  |
| Intere |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1,257,158 & 1,13 \\ 1,236,199 & 1,02 \end{array}$ | 33,380 | $\$ 2,491,536$ $1,241,433$ |
| Deprecia |  |  |  | 23,189 | 1,174,024 |
| Depletio |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 1,236,199 & 1,023 \\ 199,678 & 244 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Federal inc |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 199,018 & 24 \\ 214,958 & 54 \\ 18,478 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,028 \\ & 35.647 \end{aligned}$ | 167,893 131,165 179,695 |
| $x$ Preferred dividend | of sub | daries |  | $55,647$ | 179,695 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


Iowa Public Service Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended March 31-
 Operating expenses General taxes


Note-The company made no provision for Fed $\$ 567,444$ \$564,507 buted profits in the years ended Dec. 31,1936 and 1937 as it is believed period Jan. 1, 1938 to March 31, 1938 for this item inasmuch as the amount if any, cannot be determined at this time.-V. 145, p. 2849.
(W. B.) Jarvis Co.-Dividend Passed-

Directors at their recent meeting decided to omit the dividend ordinarily past, and each three months previously. In addition, an extra dividend of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share was paid on Dec. 23 , last, and an extra dividend of
$\$ 1.25$ was paid on Dec. 15,1936 - V. 145 , p. 3975 .

Volume 146
Jamaica Public Service Ltd. (\& Subs.) -EarningsPeriod End.Mar. 31-
Operating revenues
Operation
 Taxes


Net oper revenues-
Non-operating inc. (net)
$\underset{\text { Retirement }}{\stackrel{\text { Balance }}{-}}$
Gross income
Int. and amortization:-

Net income
Dividends declared-.
J. P. S. Co. LLd




Financial Chronicle

## Kansas City Southern Ry.-Earnings-

 Railway oper. expenses.
Netrev. from ry opers.
$\mathbf{x R y}$. tax accruals.-.
Railway oper. income
Equipment rents (net)
Joint facility rents (net)

| $\$ 359,544$ |
| :---: |
| 106,000 |


$\begin{array}{ll}4 & \$ 1,563,789 \\ 416,000\end{array}$
$\$ 1,539,494$
440,000

Net ry.oper.income - $\begin{aligned} & \$ 214,654 \\ & \$ 227,911 \\ & \$ 940,393\end{aligned} \frac{24,201}{\$ 888,443}$ $\times$ Includes no charge for Federal tax on undistributed profits. $\$ \mathbf{V} \cdot 146$

Kanssas Electric Power Co.-Earnings-193

## 



The accrual for Federal normal income tax in this period has been computed in accordance with the requirements or the revenue Act of 1936 .




 Note-No provision is made in this statement for Federal surt
distributed profits, if any, for the year 1938.-V. 146, p. 2857 .

Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc.-Earnings-
$\xrightarrow{\text { Period- }}$
Feb Wks.- Tune 27 '37
$\$ 31,003$ to Feb. 26,38
$\$ 208,454$
Earnings per share on in 1,900 shares class B stock


Kellogg Co.-New Secretary The company announced on May 16 the appointment of Edwin $L$.
Harding as Secretary and General Counsel.-V. 144, p. 3506 . Laclede Gas Light Co.-Earnings


Lanston Monotype Machine Co.-Earnings-
 Adj. applic. to prior yrs.

 $\begin{gathered}\text { P. \& L. surplus___- } \\ \text { Shares capital stock out- }\end{gathered} \overline{\$ 3,592,408} \overline{\$ 3,575,328} \overline{\$ 3,572,289} \overline{\$ 3,563,084}$ $\begin{array}{cccrr}\text { Shares capital stock out- } & \mathbf{5 t a n d i n g}(\$ 100 \text { par)-- } & 51,89 & 52,737 & 52,853 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 4.25 & \$ 4.54 & \$ 4.17 & \$ 1.67\end{array}$ $x$ After depreciation and taxes.

Comparative Balance Sheet


 Deferred charges.$x$
$y$
Rixed assets.-.
pats. \& Impts.
Total_......... $\overline{88,937,652} \overline{\$ 9,002,209} \mid$ Total........... $\overline{\$ 8,937,652} \overline{\$ 9,002,209}$


Lehigh Valley Coal Co.-Earnings-
(Including Wholly Owned Subsidiary)


Consolidated Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}\$ & \mathbf{8} \\ 610,156 & \mathbf{8 7 7 , 5 9 4} \\ 35,498 & 363,569\end{array}$
 a After reserves of $\$ 46,408,235$ and surplus arising from revaluation of revaluation of $\$ 9,621,836$ in 1936. b Includes $\$ 240,001$ investments in Bote-Under the decree of U. S. District Court dated Nov. 7,
Not
1923 trustees were authorized to issue $1,212,160$ certificates of interest in the
189,300 shares of capital stock then outstanding, all of which capital stock is pledged under the Lehigh Valley RR

change restrictions and credited to reserve for foreign exchange fluctuations.
I Including $\$ 2,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 9,000$ in 1936 for surtax on undistributed profits. $z$ After deducting $\$ 13,933$ representing foreign taxes on dividends recived from foreign subsidiaries during the current year which were de-Note-Foreign exch of balance sheets have been charged to reserve for contingencies.


Libby, McNeill \& Libby (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Years Ended-
Cost of goods,
Gross profit

$\qquad$
Assets-
Securities at Assets-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Securities at cost Balance Sheet March } 31 \\ & \text { Cash }\end{aligned} 1938$ 1937


 Total_.......... $\overline{\$ 7,102,368} \overline{\$ 5,132,126} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 7,102,368} \overline{85,132,126}$ X Market value $\$ 5,229,192$. y Represented by $184,792(122,337$ in
$1937)$ shares, par $\$ 10$. V . 146 , p. 1880 .

## Lone Star Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 b Earns per share----- depletion interest $\$ 0.55 \quad \$ 0.97 \quad \$ 0.97$ a After depreciation, depletion, interest, amortization, Federal income
taxes, minority interest, \&c. b On $5,533,747$ shares of common stock.

Louisiana Land \& Exploration Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for the First Quarter Ended March 31, 1938 Net oil and gas income.
Operating expenses $\$ 843,900$
$-\quad 47,000$

| Profit, |
| :--- |
| Geophysical \& adminis. exps., lease rentals, taxes, leases aban, |
| 796,900 |
| 26200 |





- V. 145, p. 3501 .

Ludlum Steel Co.-Proposed Merger-
See Allegheny Steel Co. above. V. 146, p. 3192
McGraw Electric Co.-Earnings

 Note-Before any provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. -
V. 146, p. 1881 .
McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ After Federal taxes, charges \& minority interest. y On 1,282,983 share
Maltine Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.-Earnings-
Summary Statement of Income Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1937
(Not incl. earns. of McKessport Tin Plate Co. Jan. 1 to March 16, 1937) Sales, less discounts, returns, and allowances.-
a $b$ Cost of goods sold, operating exps, and dep $\qquad$

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Selling, general, and administrative expenses (includes extra } \\ \text { compensation of } \$ 19,185 \text { to officers and employees) } & 1,694,661\end{array}$
Net earnings
Other income
Total income
Interest on borrowed mone Other expen
Provision for
--......

Net profit

|  | $\$ 97,89$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 42,080 |  |

 book inventories of finished roods and revised, resulting in a reduction of the amount of $\$ 50,049$, which the company charged to earned surplus The cost methods employed at the tin plate manufacturing division were revised as of March 17, 1937 so as to include depreciation and a portion of ventories produced thereafter include an applicable portion of such charges b The amount of depreciation charged to operations was $\$ 425,142$. at $\$ 803,000$

Note-No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits Surplus Reconcilement Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1937
Balance, Jan. 1, $1937 \ldots$
Net profit for
Earn. Surp. Paid-in Surp
$\$ 2,448,799$
757,655
Net profit for 1937
Net excess res. for Fed. \& State tax. for prior years
Miscellaneous credits.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { a Additions by reason of Merger, March 16, 1937-- } & 1,060,857\end{array}$
b Adjustment to paid-in surplus
$2,935,439$
240,917
Total-
Loss on assets sold or scrapped
Adjustments of inventories resulting from revision
Adjustments of inventories resulting from revision
of labor and expense "normals'" used in valuing
finished goods and goods in process.............
Flood loss.
Merger and proposed refinancing
Dividends, cash $\$ 1$ per shrplus. on 63,792 sh. March
Dividends, cash $\$ 1$ per sh. on 63,792 sh. March 8,
$1937, \$ 1.50$ per sh. on 727,584 shs from March 17
Balance, Dec. 31, 1937 $\qquad$ $1,155,168$
\$4,734,858 \$6 848,582 a Earned surplus of McKeesport Tin Plate Co. transferred by reason
of the merger of March 16,1937 amounted to $\$ 3,060,857$. Paid-in surplus was increased by reason of the merger of March 16, 1937 in the amount of $\$ 2,935,439$, arrived at as follows:
Excess of stated value of capita; stock of McKeesport Tin Plate
Co. over par value of common stock of the corporation issued
Excess of stk., without par value, into com. stk., par value $\$ 10$, of the
corporation $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Transfer to the corporation of the paid-in surplus of Mckeesport } & 175,428\end{array}$
 Total-- applicable to paid-in surplus upon cancellation in the $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,205,439\end{aligned}$ merger of the common stock of National Can Co. held by

Net addition -
Adjustment of the earned surplus and paid-in surplus transferred from McKeesport Tin Plate Co. to reflect the effect of certain adjustments affecting McKeesport Tin Plate Co. applicable to periods prior to Jan. 1 ,
1928 , resulting in the transfer of the net amount of $\$ 240,917$ from earned surplus to paid-in surplus.


 Investments \& advances (at | cost) |
| :--- |
| Other assets |
|  | broperty, piant \& equip'mt 12,455,119 Patents-...................

Deterred charges Misc. accounts pa 195,378
283180
363,792
500,000
Total Less $\qquad$ btpul nsecured notes pay..........-.
Reserve for workmen's com-


MacAndrews \& Forbes Co.-Earnings

## Cales (net) Years-

Gross profit. ther income.............. b1937.
$\mathbf{\$ 5 , 6 4 4 , 8 6 8}$ $s$ b1936

$\$ 5,537,98$ | $\$ 5,1935$ |
| :---: |
| $4,232,619$ |

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income......-- } & \$ 886,283 & \$ 881,644 & \$ 856,863 & \$ 1,003,327\end{array}$

 $\begin{gathered}\text { Profit \& loss surplus_ } \\ \text { Shares }\end{gathered} \$ 2,529,227 \quad \$ 2,522,103 \quad \$ 2,519,618 \quad \$ 2,541,914$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Shares com stock out- } & 303,894 & \mathbf{3 0 3}, 893 & 303,894 & 303,894 \\ \text { standing (par } \$ 10 \text { ) } & \mathbf{3 0} & \$ 2.51 & \$ 2.44 & \$ 2.94\end{array}$ a Includes depreciation: $1937, \$ 67.203 ; 1936, \$ 67,748 ; 1935, \$ 112,040$, Note-No provision made or believed to be required, for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

|  |  |  |  | 936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Assets- <br> Cash | 2,471,791 | Liabilities- Accts. payable and |  | 355,776 |
| U. S. Govt oblig's ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 739,109 | -739,109 | accrued expenses | es 432,937 |  |
| Stocks and bonds- 201,463 | 201,197 | Provision for Fed. |  |  |
| Notes \& actts. ree- 409,175 | 491,164 |  | 284,056 |  |
| Inventories.....-.Stock allotment to |  | Dividends payable 333,750 |  |  |
|  |  | Res. for employm't |  |  |
| ployees .-..- 57.933 | 41,380 | Preferred stock | n $\begin{array}{r}60,490 \\ \text { 1,990,400 }\end{array}$ | 56,495 $1,990,400$ |
| nd. buil | 1,829,440 |  | - 3,038,940 | $3,038,940$$1,662,122$ |
| Prepaid expenses.- | 64,236 | Common stock | 1,664,616 |  |
| Goodwill. tr.-mks, <br> brands, \&c..... 2,030,323 | 2,030,323 | Earned surplus...- $2,529,227$ |  | 2,522,103 |
| Total_.......... 10,334,417 10,224,569 Total..........10,334,417 10,224,569 <br> a After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 2,965,313$ in 1937 and $\$ 2,958,261$ in 1936.-V. 146, p. 2698. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| Calendar Years | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |
| Total income | a\$71,368 | \$29,8 | \$12,36 | 21,331 |
| Loss on foreign exchange |  |  |  | 19,150 |
| Administrative expenses Depletion \& depreciation | 24,070 8,348 | 26,739 2,040 | 12,066 409 | 19,150 |
| Other deductions.- | 45,097 | 14,381 |  |  |
| Loss for year | 86,944 |  |  |  |
| Previous earned defici | ,490,45 | 2,476,650 | ,094 | 468,268 |
| Property abandoned. |  |  |  |  |
| Pre-oper. expenses ten off |  |  | 8,669 | 581,833 |
| pprec.from revaluation of property in prior yrs written off |  |  |  | 218,908 |

Deficit, Dec. $31 \quad \overline{\$ 2,497,396} \overline{\$ 2,490,453} \overline{\$ 2,476,650} \overline{\$ 2,094,085}$ Includes profit on sale of oil royalties, \&c. of $\$ 21,358$ in 1936 and a Includes prof
$\$ 37,164$ in 1937 .

Earnings for Quarter Ended March ${ }_{1938} 193$
$\begin{array}{llll} & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \$ 412 & \$ 177 & \text { yprof } \$ 2,703\end{array}$
$x$ After general taxes, abandoned leases and depletion. y Before Federal
income taxes. income taxes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabulties- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prop., plant \& eq. | \$285,973 | \$236,095 | Capital stock (par |  |  |
| Contingent asset.- | 1,555 |  |  | 8 8,266 | 888 |
| Cash.....-....- | 114,668 7,582 | 138,210 1,523 | Accounts payable. Accured acts.-- | 8,260 1,190 | 1,628 |
| Deferred charges | 596 | 500 | Surplus | x70,919 | 59,112 |

Total.......- $\$ 410,375 \overline{\$ 376,328}$ Total.......... | $\$ 410,375$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 376,328$ |
| 1020 |

x. Capital surplus $\$ 2,568,315$, less earned deficit of $\$ 2,497,396$ - V .145

Market Street Ry.-Earnings-
[Including South San Francisco RR. \& Power Co. Year Ended March 31-
Total gross revenues
Total gross revenues
Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res.)
Other income.
Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp
Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp
for retirement reserve).............................. Appropriation for $r$ Gross income-
Interest charges
$\qquad$ $\$ 7,424,78$

Anterest charges of aedist discount and expense
Net income
-V. 146, p. 3192
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 690,373 & \$ 1,179,624 \\ 5, J \cup, \cup \cup 0 & 5,0,000\end{array}$

## Melville Shoe Corp.-Sales-




Memphis Natural Gas Co.-Dividend ReducedThe directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, no par value, payable May 25 to holders of record May 20 . This compares with 30 cents paio on Dec. 17, last; 20 cents paid on Sept. 10 last; 10 cents paid on May 20, 1937; 30 cents paid on Dec. 29. 1936; 20
cents paid on May 11,1936, and 10 cents paid on Feb. 15. 193. and on May 24, $1934 ;$ this latter payment was the first made since April 15 , 1932 , when a regular qua

Mead Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$\qquad$
 cicle
 x Last quarter of 1935. y Includes Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
 Total $\ldots . . .-46,373,85540,878,068$ Total -..........46,373,855 $40,878,068$
a Represented by 32,035 shs. of no par value at Dec. 25,1937 and 32,145 a Represented by 32,035 shs, of no par value at ne
shs. at Dee. $31,1936$. b Represented by 49,300 no p
by 619,374 shs. of no par value. -V. 146. p. 3022 .
Mesta Machine Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Profit from oper., after
deducting maint. \& re-
1937 1036
pairs and royalties but
 Gen., adm. \& sell. exp-.-
Prov. for doubtful accts.
Depres. Pepreciation............. Loss on disposal of capi tal assets.............
Rents. . for Pa. inc. tax.
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
Prov. for Fed, surtax

Net profit for year.
Preferred dividends. Preferred dividends.
Common dividends.

Balance, surplus.-.-
Earnings per share on $87,611,373$
61,342
\$6
\$6,857,243
$\$ 5,174,295$
$\$ 2,495,618$
49,196 A conmion stock

876 \$5,
$6,224,974$
619,829
$\$ 2,544,814$
426,603

Tin

-
Assets

Assets
Permanent
$\stackrel{\text { Perman }}{\text { Cash_. }}$
Acets. rec. unde term contracts. Accts. receiv.,
Inventories.
Intangible asse Intangible assets.
Deferred charges

Total
$\overline{17,128,371} \overline{15,324,841}$
Total 17128,371 15,324,841 Total -.........

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 3508
Minnesota \& Ontario Paper Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
[Excluding National Pole \& Treating Co.]
3 Months Ended March 31
$\begin{array}{ll}1938 \\ \$ 714,932 & \$ 454,146\end{array}$ Net loss.
-V. 146, p. 2050.

Minnesota Valley Canning Co.-Bonds Caıled A total of $\$ 12,500$ first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds series A due Jan. 1,1941 , have e been called for redemption on July 1 at 101 $1 / 2$. Payment wis.
the First National Bank \& Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.-V. 146, p. 2699.
Middle States Petroleum Corp.-Earnings-
Incl afful. cos. consolidated, but excluding Louisiana \& North West RR.] $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Gross income from oper- } & \$ 1,535,587 & \$ 1,325,635 & \$ 1,164,336 & \$ 1,265,007 \\ \text { Operating expenses_- } & 504,942 & 439,108 & 380,514 & 464,981\end{array}$
 Interest on fun

Depl. \& amort. of leaseh
Deprec. of phys. equip--
Abandonments and other
leasehold expenses..-
Miscell. charg
Net income.
Prop of consol. net inc: $\$ 296,234 \quad \$ 40,329$ loss $\$ 23,454$ \$39,056
 a Including $\$ 111,515$ net profit on sales of assets.

|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 [Excluding Louisiana \& North West RR.] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilutes- | 1937 |  |
| Cash.- | \$117,170 | \$110,087 | Int. on fund. debt_ | \$53,833 | 856,530 |
| Accts. rec. \& accr. | 107,310. | 149,332 | Accts. pay. \& accr. |  |  |
| special deposits.-- | 86.124 | 58,843 | Habilities | 85,272 | 884 |
| Miscell. assets and |  |  | Recelv'ship claims |  |  |
| claims ......-. - | 2,432 | 7,841 | allowed. | 58,688 | 59,346 |
| Investments | 111,800 | 208,025 | Fed. \& State taxes | 67,413 | 39,857 |
| Oll prop. \& well. eq. | 3,096,831 | 3,191,393 | Miscell. liabilitles_ | 31,903 | 1,745 |
| Misc. prop. \& eq-- | 61,366 | 51.770 | Contingent liabil's |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& supplies- | 139,094 | 116,731 | payable in oil... |  | 391,362 |
| Prepald items and |  |  | Funded debt. | 1,656,400 | 1,739.400 |
| deterred charges | 5,080 |  | Def. lab. \& credits | 7,407 | - 2,099 |
| Contingent assets, \&e., in oll. |  |  | Res, for conting. \& |  |  |
|  |  | 60,245 | recelv, expenses. | 101,024 | 198,376 |
|  |  |  | Minority ints., cad- |  |  |
|  |  |  | ital and surplus- | 351,943 | 334,733 |
|  |  |  | Res. for declaration |  |  |
|  |  |  | Net worth | 1,035, | 1,032,333 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\times 299,954$ shares class A, no par, and 895,529 shares class $\mathbf{B}$, no par,
utstanding (represented by voting trust certificates issued and to be issued). outstanding (repres

Net profit from operations.-...................................... $\$ 119,966$
Note-Provision for income taxes is for normal Federal and State income taxes; no provision has been maxes for furtax on undistributed net income under the Revenue Act of 1936 , liability for which will d
dends, if any, paid during the year.-V. 146, p. 3193 .

Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Net inc. from oper. an

 Other deductions -...
Losson invest. in Baeder
Adamson Paper Mills, Adamson Paper Mills,

Net income for year.-
Approp. and unapprop. surplus, Jan. 1.

$\qquad$ $\frac{\ldots}{82,668,8}$ $7 \frac{}{\$ 2,}$ 262,000 |  | $\quad$ | 690,981 | $2,041,492$ | $2,541,741$ | $1,905,937$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 2505 | 185,070 | 53,036 |  |

 Surplus, Dec. $31 \ldots \overline{\$ 6,599.179} \overline{\$ 5,272,031} \overline{\$ 4,041,492} \overline{\$ 2,541,742}$ a Old buildings abandoned in connection with extension of plant.

Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.-.-.-....-- | \$362,659 | \$346,787 | Accounts payable. | \$293,592 | \$690,153 |
| Marketable secur. | 2,686,696 | 1,820,508 | Accr'd wages, int., |  |  |
| Trade notes \& ac- |  |  | taxes and res |  |  |
| counts receiv'le. | . 945,549 | 1,274,008 | for taxes. | 1,302,306 | 909,076 |
| Inventories- | 3,169,981 | 2,629,351 | y Common stock | 2,883,780 | 2,883,780 |
| Other notes \& accounts recelv'le_ | 377 |  | Appropriated su |  |  |
| Investments | 633,038 | 2640,181 | Unapprop. surplus] | 179 | $4,522,031$ |


|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cash valuent of life } \\ \text { insurance \& pen- }\end{array}$ | $3,174,906$ | $2,950,063$ |

insurance \& pen-
sion fund policies

Total_....... $\$ 11,078,857$ \$9,755,040 Total........ $\$ 11,078,857 \overline{\$ 9,755,040}$ in $\mathbf{x}$ Less reserves for depreciation of $\$ 1,474,448$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,381,454$ n 1936. y Represented by 961,260 shares of no par value. z Includes
Mission Corp.-Earnings-


Net income- $\qquad$ - $\mathbf{x}$ 1, 8075,686 $\$ 677,834$
629,705 of $\$ 10,000$ excess of amount received from sale of 250,000 shares Tide of $\$ 10,000$ excess of amount received from sale of 250,000 shares Tide
Water Associated Oil Co. common stock on March 19,1937 (at $\$ 14.30$ per share $)$ over the amount at which such shares were carried on the books
( $\$ 9.303$ per share) ( $\$ 9.303$ per share)


New Directors-
Two men retiring from the board of directors were replaced by Arch Hyden and Edward Groth. Reelected members incluce red David S. Heeht,
John Hay Hopkins, Edward L. Shea, and Harold L. Rowland.-V. 146. John Hay.

Missouri Pacific RR.-Annual Report-
Traffic Statistics-Years Ended Dec. 31


|  | me Accoun | or Calenda |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Revenues- | 1937 | 1936 | 193 |  |
| Freight-- | 79,229,616 | 78,026,008 | 63,697,038 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Paill }}$ | - ${ }_{2}, 730,010$ | ${ }^{5}, 6,635,7$ | 4 | 3,932,744 |
| Express--....-...-. | 1,235,292 | 1,249,478 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous.......... | $2,057.560$ $1,342.616$ | 2,128,517 |  |  |
| int facilit | $\begin{array}{r}1,342,169 \\ \hline 15909\end{array}$ | 1,137,723 | $\begin{array}{r}1,166,783 \\ 126,315 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 962.120 117,989 |
| Total ry. oper. revs, | 92,418,698 | 90,421,931 | 74,550,935 | 73,435,591 |
| aint. of way |  |  |  |  |
| Mraint. of equipmen | 17,650,002 | 17,550,585 |  |  |
|  | 34,039,7 | 31,784,186 | 28 | ${ }_{26}{ }^{2680} 28.174$ |
| Miscell operations | -773,256 | 640,038 |  |  |
| General | 3,077, | 3,291,641 | $\times 2$ | ,614,309 |
| otal ry. oper. exp. |  |  |  |  |
| Net rev. from ry. ope |  | 92 | 60,7 | 58,380,450 |
| Railway tax accruals | 4,169,731 | y5,054,523 | 13,800,751 | 15,055,141 |
| Uncoll, railway re |  |  |  | 33,009 |
| Total oper. income | 16,777,262 | 17,134,536 | 10,150,877 | 11,268,552 |
| Other Oper. Income- |  |  |  |  |
| Rent fr. pass.tr. in cars. | $\begin{aligned} & 583,014 \\ & 706,813 \end{aligned}$ | 468,482 <br> 690,544 | $312,336$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479.21 \\ & 520,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| ng equipment |  |  |  |  |
| Jt. facility rent income- | 457,909 | 422,739 | 890,046 490 |  |
| Total oper. income | 832 | 18,806,327 | 11,580,865 | 12 | Deduc' ns fr. Oper. Inc.

Hire of fgt. cars-deb. bal.
 Rent for work equipment
Joint facility rents....
Net ry. oper. income-
Non -Oper. Income-Non.-Oper. Income-
Inc. from lease of road
iscell. rent income Mis. from rease or road-
Misce. nonot income.phe.-
Dividend income.prop. Inc. from funded securs.
Inc. from unfund. secur Inc. From funded securs.
Iniscellan unfund. secur.
Gross income
Deduc'ns fr. Gross Inc. Rent for leased roads...
Miscellaneous rents Miscellaneous rents-:-: Mepcell. tax a accruals--:-
Int. on funder oper prop Int. on funded debt
Int.:-
Int unfunded debt.:


| $3,473,131$ |
| ---: |
| 202,195 |
| 602,168 |
| 29,736 |
| 1,737 |
| $1,925,313$ |
| $5,230,583$ |
| 26,876 |
| 218,111 |
| 202,981 |
| 18 |
| 291,406 |
| 61,618 |
| 6,811 | $\begin{array}{r}3,987,967 \\ 215,398 \\ 463817 \\ 38.274 \\ 1,895,555 \\ \hline\end{array}$ liscell. income charges



$$
13,114,279
$$


 x $\begin{gathered}\text { X Includes a credit of } \$ 573,690 \text { covering adjustment of amounts charged }\end{gathered}$ tirement Act. y The provision of $\$ 1,225,855$ made in 1936 werde Retirement Act. Y The provision of $\$ 1,25,855$ made in 1936 under the
Federal Retirement Act of 1935 has been credited to the income of 1937 as
a resalt of the repeal of that act in 1937 . a result of the repeal of that act in 1937 .
Note- The 1935 railway operating revenues have been reclassified to
conform to revised ICC classification of accounts, effective Jan. 1.1936 .

| Assets- |  | Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- Invest. in |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Li }}$ |  |  |
| Impt. on leased | 547,929,603 | 772,194 | Pret |  |  |
|  |  |  | Governm |  |  |
| ry. property-.Sinking funds. Deposits in lieu of mtge. prop. sold | 687,696 | 76 | grants | 141,114 | 39,76 |
|  |  |  | F |  |  |
|  |  |  | Loans and |  |  |
|  | \% | ${ }_{7}^{195.386}$ |  | 24 |  |
| Mise. phys.prop Inv. in aftil cos. |  |  | , | 1,169,970 | ,434,417 |
| Inv. in affil. cos. -unpledged - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12,489 | $\underset{\text { misc.ases }}{\text { wag }}$ | 204 |  |
|  | 1,075,7 | 1,100,754 | Int. mat' |  |  |
| Oth. Inv, unpl'd | 13, |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,609, | 11,448, | tured |  |  |
|  |  | 52,342 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , |  |  |
|  | 129 |  | nm |  |  |
| Traftic \& car service bal. rec.. | 1,296,2 |  |  |  |  |
| Net bal. rec. fr. |  |  | Oth | ${ }_{325,237}^{350,288}$ |  |
| Mists. accosond.-- |  |  | Deterred liab |  |  |
| Mat is \& supp |  |  | Tax lia |  | 3,340,806 |
|  |  |  | Pre |  |  |
|  |  |  | debt | 95. | 8,646 |
| Whar. curr. assets |  |  | Ins. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Oth. def. assets <br> Rents \& insur premium pald |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Accrued deprec- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Othadvance.est. | 104,451 | ,631 |  |  |  |
| debits...-.-- | 4,125,678 | . 4,532,469 | surplus...... | 1,535,493 | ,512,63 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^5] Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
stock payable June 1 to holders of record May 24 . A dividend of 40 cents stok payable June 1 to holders of record May 24 . A dividend of 40 cents
Was paid on March 1 , ast, and previoussly revular quarterly dividends of
25 cents per share were ditributed in addition and 25 cents per share were distributed In addition, an extra divididend or or 65
cents was paid on Dec. 1 , Iat; ;nd extras of 15 cents were paid on Sept. 1 ,

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Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)
 a After retirement and replacement reserves, interest, amortization,

## Montour RR.-Earnings

 April Gross from railway Net arter rents Gross from railway Net from railway-Net atter rents

Net prof. before deple. $\overline{\$ 1,530,556} \overline{\$ 403,533} \overline{\$ 105,666} \overline{\text { los } \$ 26,760}$ dincludes $\$ 4,585$ in 1937 and $\$ 643$ in 1936 for Federal surtax on unA Assets-Assets-
a Mning property
COpper on hand
Col Ore \& concentrates
on hand $\&$ in transit. Metals sold -i.-.
Acects recelvable.
Materials on hand Materials on hand
Cash
Deterred charges..

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 131,170 \end{aligned}$ | 1336834411 | Liabultites- <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 489,851 | 583,409 | Accounts payable. | 35,938 | 38.861 |
|  |  | Accrued taxes | 478,488 | 78,192 |
|  |  | Unpald treatment, |  |  |
| 667,080 | 323,378 | refining and de- |  |  |
| 209,901 | 34,831 | livery charges.- | 147,484 | 117,307 |



60,185
70,835
712,869
435,204
90,260
130,500
130,500
ben p. 2378 After

Motor Products Corp.-Earnings -


 Feb. 1, 1936 (195,627 shares stack dividend declared Dec. 9 . 1935 , payable of $\$ 10$ per share) ${ }_{\text {After }}^{\text {giving }}$ eeffect to the stock dividend the net profit was equal to $\$ 2.76$ per share on
391,254 shares. y Includes provision for surtax on undistributed profits.


Munic.,.Can. Govt.
\& ther
sother secur. Acec. bond int.
Actec.
Rec.,
trade (net)
Invente.,
Dep. in
In losed
$\underset{\substack{\text { Dep. in closed dibs- } \\ \text { Propertles } \\ \text { (net) }}}{ }$
$\xrightarrow{\text { Properties }}$ Deferted charges.-
of stabilizing their market price. F. H. Reid, of Denver, Colorado, is Mullins Mfg. Corp.-Earnings-
 a On class A and B shares. y Consolidated figures. $z$ On class B stock. which wascordance apith the plan of reorganization dated as of March 31, 1937, which was approved by the stockholders of company at a special meeting assets of Youngstown Pressed Steel Co. of Warren, O. 年d after issuing
170,525 shares of class $\mathbf{B}$ common stock as a $100 \%$ stock dividend to holders of class B common stock, company issued to Youngstown Pressed
Steel Co., in payment for the assets acquired, 200,000 shares of clas $\mathbf{B}$ Steel Co., in payment for the assets acquired, 200,000 shares of class $\mathbf{B}$
common stock. Company continues to operate the plant acquired from Youngstown Pressed Steel Co., which was engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of drawn and stamped steel and porcelain enameled steel
products. Net sales for 1937, exclusive of sales from the Warren, O., plant, which was
acquired from Youngstown Pressed Steel Co., were $\$ 8,306,493$ about $26 \%$ in excess of net sales for the year 1936, and in addition net sales from the May 1, 1937, amounted to about $\$ 2,323,579$. Since early in November, however, reflecting the decline which has taken place in business conditions generally, company has experienced a severe decline in its sales, particshor the 10 months ended Oct . 31 in 1937, net sales, exclusive of those from the
Warren, O., plant, were $39 \%$ excess of net sales for the similar period in 1936. Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937

## Assets-

 shipments increased progressively over those in the previous year, and| Assets- | Ltabilittes- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on hand \& in ba | \$520,118 | Notes payable - Banl | \$275,000 |
| a Notes \& accts. receivable | 502,893 | Aects. pay.-Trade | 67,334 |
| Debit bals. in acets. payable | 10,860 | Miscell. accts. payab | 16,750 |
| Inventories | 1,294,902 | Accrued liabilities. | 130,444 |
| b Other notes, loans \& accts. |  | Res. for Federal ta | 145,489 |
| receivable --.-.- | 9.309 | Reserve for roya | 14,057 |
| Invest. in \& advs. to a partially |  | Deferred credit | 15,000 |
| owned subs. co., not consol. | 5,325 | e \$7 preferred stock | ,438,750 |
| c Land, bldgs., mach., equip- |  | Class B com. stock | 541,050 |
|  | 3,739,256 | Capital surplus | 2,291,486 |
| Deferred | 70,820 | Earned surplus | 253,91 |
| d P | 35,788 |  |  |
| Tota | 189,271 | Total |  |

a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 42,923$. b Less reserve. c After
reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,418,409$. d After reserve for amortization of reserve for depreciatalue $\$ 50$ per share.-V. $\$ 46, \mathrm{p} .3022$.
10,886. e Stated valu
Murray Corp. of America-Earnings-
$\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Gross revenue }\end{array} & 1937 & 1936 & \mathbf{1 9 3}\end{array}\right)$ Gross revenue sell., gen. \& adm. exps.
and taxes, \&c.-....--
Depreciation_-......
 rrov. for Fed. inc. tax
(estimated)
Net profit - $\bar{J}$. W Mur-
Pref. divs. of
Net profit.............
Dividends
Surplus. - $\mathbf{S t k}$. $\mathrm{Par} \$ 10$ )
Earnings per share $\begin{array}{rrrr}1,344,913 & 1,295,606 & 1,228,649 & 1,351,559 \\ 716,074 & 664,372 & 656,983 & 647,635 \\ -\cdots- & 707 & 122,388 & 176,925\end{array}$ 7
 x Represented by 391,254 no par shares.-V. 146, p. 2700 . $\$ 8,992,990$ Motor Transit Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| Period Ended April 30, 1938- | Month | 12 Mos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue- | \$71,888 | \$275,655 |
| Expense | 62,758 | 248,922 |
| Balance | \$9,130 | \$26,733 |
| Income | 39 | 108 |
| Balance | \$9,170 | \$26,841 |
| Income deductio | 15,350 | 59,346 |
|  | \$6,180 | \$32,50 |

Motor Wheel Corp.-Common Dividend Omittedcommon shares on June 10. A dividend of 20 cents per share was paid on hhare were distributed.
Harry $F$.
Harry F. Harper, President of the company, said the omission of the
dividend was due to the marked decline in automotive sales, resulting in dividend warter net loss of $\$ 69,416$ and to the fact that sales in the second quarter are not showing "any great increase over the first quarter."
V.146, p. 3022

Mountain States Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-To Issue $\$ 30,000,000$ Debentures-
The company May 19 filed with the securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-3704, Form A-2) under the Securities
Act of 1933 covering $\$ 30,000,000$ of 30 -year $314 \%$ debentures due June 1 1968 , of which $\$ 27,750,000$ are to be publicly offered, and the balance by of the company's pension fund.
Be The net to repay in full the company's demand in an amendment, are to be used to repay in full the company's demand notes held by the pension phone \& Telegraph Co., the registrant's parent, and the balance will be added to the company's cash to be devoted from time to time to plant and equipment.
-The underwriters, who are to be named by amendment, have authorized Morgan stanley and Co., Inc to buy and sell the debentures in the open
market and otherwise, either for long or short account. for the purpose
account indebtedness owed to Standard Gas \& Electric Co. Would be con verted into common stock on the basis of 5.2 shares of common stock for would receive four shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock and all accrued dividends thereon. The common stock is to receive nothing
Nash-K.
Nash-Kelvinator Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\times$ After taxes, depreciation, \&c. y Profit.-v. 146, p. 3194.
National Candy Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { N Net profit. } & \$ 153,653 & \$ 10,857 & \$ 116,153 & 108 s \$ 22,602 \\ \text { Earns.persh.oncom.stk. } & \$ 0.62 & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.43 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ x After depreciation allowance for Federal taxes, \&c.
Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax.-V. 146, p. 1408.
National Department Stores Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earns $\times$ Net sales. Cot sales.-.-.-.-
Cepreciation
Depreciation
Other income profit
Total income.--
Tnterest _--..-.-.-.
Federal surtax
Subsidiary preferred dividends.
Subsidiary preferred
Minority interest.
Other deductions.
Net profit_-
x Including sales of leased departments.
$\$ 654,167$
$\$ 1,149,591$
$-\$ 46,101,861$
$-\quad 45,118,831$
$-\quad 213.450$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 45,258,225 \\ 43,776,204 \\ 194,595 \\ \hline \$ 1,287,426 \\ 269,417 \\ \hline \$ 1,556,843 \\ 193,414 \\ 149,896 \\ 43,383 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ puting statutory taxable income from Federal income dax returns exceeds The foregoing statement does ing statement by a substantial amount owned real estate companies (not consolidated) the investments in which are carried in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at the nomin al of $\$ 90,560$, after provision for depreciation and amortization in the amount of \$119.452.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

| Assets- ${ }^{1938}$ | $937$ | $1938$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land, bldgs., e |  | 6\% pref.stock.... 1,636,390 |  |  |
| \&c............a2, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 09,542 | 2,908,606 | b Common stock..Sec'd notes pay4,940,646d 287,009 |  | 4,899,681 |
| Lease improvem'ts 190,697 |  |  |  | -401,812 |
| Stock of real estate 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill......-- 1 |  | subs. cos.-. --. | 1,425,000 | 1,835,000 |
| Cash..........-.- 1,374,609 | 1,526.062 | Other sub. debt.-. | 742,800 | -822,400 |
| U. S. Govt. securs. | 50,100 |  | 9,442 |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. |  | Drafts \& accts.pay <br> Accruals | 1,732,883 | 2,822,995 |
| (net) .......-.-6,153,414 | 5,863,931 |  | 740,138 | -928,281 |
| Due from subs. in |  | Res. for inc. taxes_ | 175,433 | 209,658 |
| liquidation_---- 21,919 | ${ }^{37,753}$ | Current reserves.- | 45,000 | -45,000 |
| Inventories ......- 5,846,104 | 6,475,216 | Accts. pay. mdse. |  |  |
| Life insur. (cash value) |  | Unearned int. or |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets .-.-.- 105,674 | 123,781 | Unearned int. or initial accts sec_ | 51,063 |  |
| Deferred charges.- 328,923 | 318,611 | e Res. for clamm.- | 431,081 | 1881,097 |
|  |  |  | 79,018 | 8. 75,159 |
|  |  | Capital surplu | 2,355,122 | 2,321,992 |
|  |  | Earned surplus.--. $1.6555,267$ |  | 7 1,001,100 |
|  |  |  |  | 4. Dr96,656 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936. b Represented by 488,192 ( 485,578 in 1937) no par shares. c Represeated by 9,451 pref. shs. and 556 common shs. d Due in semi-annual |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| instalments of $\$ 57,401$ each on July 30, 1939 and \$229,607 on Jan. 30 , |  |  |  |  |
| amount of $\$ 229,607$ at $31 / 2 \%$. e Set up at reorganization for payment |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of disputed claims. \&c. $\mathbf{f}$ Improvements to leased premises at Jan. 31, 1936 at nominal value of $\$ 1$ plus subsequent additions at cost less reserve for amortization of $\$ 3,720$.-V. 146, p. 2542. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Enameling \& Stamping Co.-Earnings - |  |  |  |  |
| Calendar Years |  | 193 |  |  |
| Sales billed to custor | 181,126 | 10,672,860 | 1941,687 |  |
| Cost of sales, incl. sell., publicity \& adm, exps. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 340 | ,789,348 | . 451 | 7,775,886 |
| Profit from operat'ns Income from investm'ts_ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108,204 | 84,684 |  |  |
| Total ---------- | \$949,251 | \$968,197 | 21,699 | ,038,46 |
| Repairs, renewals and maintenance <br> Depreciation |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 338,969 | 331,107 | 330,410 |
|  | 184 |  |  |  |
| Carrying charges on un- |  |  |  |  |
| used plants....- | 42,768 | 4,103 | 7.02 | 54,460 |
| Loss on disposal of pat'ts Provision for Federal |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| income taxes | 25,331 | ,767 | 5,563 | 9,036 |
| Prov, for Fed'l surtax on undistributed profits. |  | 5,243 |  |  |
| Net profit for year... Common dividends. | 278,084 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 340,551 \\ & 228,550 \end{aligned}$ | $12,89$ | $171$ |
| Balance, surplus Shs. cap. stock outstanding (no par) | 278,084 | \$11 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings per | 14,775 | 14,775 $\$ 290$ | 5 | 75 |


| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Cash in banks and on hand. | \$445.445 | \$754,265 | Accts. payable and | 1937 | 1936 |
| Acets. \& notes rec. |  |  | Acer. State, local \& | \$227.454 | \$516,634 |
| less provision for |  |  | cap. stk taxes-- | 51,754 | 55,433 |
| accts. \& allow-- | 821,336 | 1,170,103 | rity taxes | 30,085 | 8,875 |
| ock of mdse., |  |  | Prov. for Fed. inc. |  |  |
| mat'ls \& suppl. |  |  | tax \& surtax on |  |  |
| on hand and in | 2,838,936 | 2,431,355 | undistr. profits | 25,331 | 54,010 |
| Invest'ts (at cost). | 28,680 | 2,431,355 | Reserves | 93,778 |  |
| $x$ Real est., bldgs., |  | 28,680 | y Capital stoc | 5,738,750 | 5,738,750 |
| plant \& equip.- | 5,058,790 | 5,065,785 | Earned surplus. | 2,338,541 | 2,338,541 |
| Unexpired insur.. | 25,530 | 24,372 | Eamed surplas... | 72,837 | 674,303 |
| Other def'd chgs. - | 10,813 | 14,973 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 489,532 | Total | 29,529 | 489,532 |
| After r | 硣 |  | ,219,835 |  | n |

x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 8,219,835$ in 1937 and $\$ 8,133,186$ in
1936. y Represented by 114,775 no par shares.-V. 146, p. 1719.

[^6]National Fireproofing Corp.-Earnings-

| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 338,912 \\ & 215,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 233,088 \\ 103,731 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$123,562 | \$129,357 |



Profit -
$\$ 180,327$
268,079

| 8157,120 |
| :--- |
| 159781 |

Interest on $5 \%$ cumul. conv. income de
$\$ 175,651 \quad \$ 2,661$
Loss for the period.$\$ 175,651$
a Including operating, selling, general and administr
On Jan. 17,1938 the corporation filed its petition for a final discharge from the 77-B proceedings in the U. $\mathbf{D}$. District of Pennsylvania. Court for the Western order discharging the corporation from the 77-B proceedings.

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | Liablities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Assets-Cash on hand \& on | \$ | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Accounts payable_ | 128,799 | 27,474 |
| deposit-.----... | 208,351 | 347,635 | Accrued liabilities_ | 78,201 | 72,734 |
| $x$ Notes \& accts.rec | 202,800 | 221,358 | Advance bilgg onincompleted con- |  |  |
| Inventory Incomple.....- $739,968 \quad 708,560$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | struction contr- | 684 | 2,540 |
| Incompleted construction contr_ | 6,978 | 5,900 | Term indebtedness | 3,436.900 | 3,428,350 |
| Other assets....- | 295,658 | 108,909 | Deferred liability_ | 87,897 |  |
| Inv. in affil. cos--y Prop., plants \& |  |  |  | 367 | ,01 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Common stock (par | 2,448,910 | 2,447,940 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Pats. \& goodwill } & 813 & 1,429\end{array}$ |  |  | Capital surplus...- | 9,654,181 | 0,184,073 |
| Pats. \& goodwill <br> Unamort. portion of bond disc. and expense ....... |  |  | Earn. surpl. (since June 8, 1936 |  |  |
|  | 121,235 | 134,670 |  |  |  |

## expense........

Unexpired insur.
prem., prepaid
$\begin{array}{llll} & 76,094 & 26,109\end{array}$
Total_........15,721,626 $\overline{16,533,468} \mid$ Total ..........15,721,626 $\overline{16,533,468}$ in After allowance for doubtful items, \&c., of $\$ 20,944$ in 1936 and $\$ 21,452$ 1936 and $\$ 1,319,841$ in 1937.-V. 146, p. 115 .
National Funding Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Income Statement Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937

 Other miscellaneous losses, $\begin{array}{r}80,438 \\ 3,495 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$
Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes and surtax
x5,428
Dividends y $\$ 41,392$
$x$ Provision has been made in this statement for Federal income tax, for
excess profits tax and for surtax on undistributed profits for the amounts excess pronts tax and for surtax on undistributed profits for the amounts
shown to be due by tax returns to y This statement includes the operating results of Pacific Southwest Discount Corp. and S. A. Scher
acquisition, to Dec. $31,1937$.

Consolidated Earnings for the Three Months Ended March 31, 1938
 Operating expenses---1
Provision for Federal and State taxes.--
Net income
Surplus Dec. 3 1, 1937
Net adjustments prion




National Republic Investment Trust-Liquidating Div. On May 6, 1938, an order was entered in the Circuit Court of Cook líquidating payment of $\$ 5$ per share be made to all holders of record of cumulative convertible preference shares.
After liquidation of the assets of the trust and completion of the settlements indicated in the annual reporter of Decting the above-mentioned disbursement, fees and administration expenses are allowed in the sum of
$\$ 57,152$. By further terms of the order, a reserve is being held for pending and contingent claims. The court found
of common shares.
The holders of cumulative convertible preference shares as shown by the records of the trust, should now present these certificates in person or and receive the liquidating payment of $\$ 5$ per.share ordered paid by the ment, and returned to the holder of record.
Certificates should be retained when they are returned from the City National Bank \& Trust Co., so that the holder may participate in further

## National Transit Co.-Smaller Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the This compares with 55 cents paid on Dec. 15, last; 45 cents paid on June 15,
1937; 35 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1936; 40 cents paid on June 15, 1936; 35 cents paid on Dec. 16, 1935; 40 cents paid on June 15,$1935 ; 35$ cents on
Dec. 15, $1934 ; 40$ cents on June 15,1934, and Dec. 15,$1933 ; 35$ cents on June 15, 1933; 20 cents paid on Dec. 15 and Sept. 15, 1932, and quarterly
payments of 25 cents per share previously.-V. 146. p. 1409.

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Neisner Brothers, Inc.-Dividend HalvedDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock payabie June or

quarterly divideads of 50 cents per share were distributed. Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years | Sales |
| :---: |
| Cost an |
| and |


 y $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \text { Retired; represents payment for period Nov. 1, } 1936 \\ & \text { Disbursements for period May } 1,1937 \text { to Nov. } 1,1937\end{aligned}$

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | Liabiltites- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }^{1936}$ |
| b Fixed assets.... | 5,922,894 | 5,371,625 | Accounts payable. | 470,509 |  |
| Cash --.-.-.-.- | 1,868,524 | 3,058,919 | Funded debt--.- | 2,459.000 | 2,600,000 |
| Prepd. rents \& cash |  |  | Accrued interest-- | 25.139 | 33,128 36550 |
| adv. to lessors |  |  | Mtte, payable-.-. |  | 365,500 |
| Acets. receivabie:- | 200,000 60,659 |  |  |  | 4,00 |
| Lite ins. cash val- | 54,371 | 45.725 | Liab. for retire. of |  |  |
| Inventory | 2,483,225 | 2,330,152 | 7\% cum. pret. |  |  |
| Deferred charges. |  |  | stock, | 17,379 |  |
|  | 439,259 | 485,495 | Rents pa.ma |  |  |
|  |  |  | Prove for taxes. | 331,150 | 396,24 |
|  |  |  | 7\% cum, convert. |  | 2,182 |
|  |  |  | Serial pret, stock.- | 2,500.000 |  |
|  |  |  | Reserve | 108,646 | 108,6 |
|  |  |  | Liab. for pur cost |  |  |
|  |  |  | Common stoek |  |  |

Total ........-11,093,452 $\overline{11,589,574}$ Total ..........11,093,452 $\overline{11,589,574}$
a Represented by 204, 932 shares no par stock in 1936. B After depre-
cation and amortization of $\$ 2,250,514$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,990,977$ in 1936 .


New Bedford Cordage Corp.-Dividend ReducedThe directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, $\$ 5$ par value, payable June 1 to holders of record May 13 . This monstock, 55 par value, payable June 1 to holders or record May 13 . This paid on Dec. 1 and on sept. 1 last; dividends of 25 cents were paid on
June 1 and March 1, 1937, and on Dec. 1, 1936; a dividend of 50 cents was paid on sept. 1, 1936 , and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share had been distributed.-V. 146, p. 1249 .
New England Power Association (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Mar. $31-1938-3$ Mos.-1937
Gross oper. revenue-- $\$ 13,091,865$
$\$ 13,777,377$
$\$ 52,685,563$ Gross oper. revenue...
Other income.

 Depreciation
b Federal, State $\&$ muni-

Consol. balance before
capital chargesesore
2,390,239 \& ${ }^{\$ 1,3}$ Int. on funded debis-ct. \&
Amort. of debt disct.
 Other charges against in
Pref. divs. of sub. cos Min. int. in net earns. of
subsidiaries
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { subsidiaries earns. of } & 962,537 & 962,786 & 3,850,658 & 3,1851,144\end{array}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Consol.bal.before dive } \\ \text { pref } \\ \$ 1,336,335 \\ \$ 1,659,831 \\ \$ 5,405,091\end{gathered} \$ 86,121,571$ Assn. dieclared during
$\begin{array}{lllllll} & 662,925 & 994,379 & 3,646,063 & 3,646,053\end{array}$
Consolidated balance- $\$ 673,410 \quad \$ 865,451 \quad \overline{\$ 1,759,028} \overline{\$ 2,475,517}$
a Included in operating costs is $\$ 219,900$ provision for a flowage equaliza ${ }^{-}$ tion reserve created during the three months ended March 31, 1937 , because o ${ }^{\text {b }}$.better than normal" water conditions during such period. This amount was credited to operating costs in susequent months during 1937 and, therefore, $\$ 219,900$ is included as a credit to operating costs for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938 , bi No provision has been made in this serioms, the amount of such liability, it any, being determinable only at
perion thend on the calendar year. Neither has provision been included in 1938
the end of accounts for increased Federal taxes if the Revenue Act of 1938 is enacted. -V. 146, p. 3195.

New England Power Co.-Earnings-

 Operating costs. earn Maintenance--
Depreciation-..........:-
cipal taxes...........
Bal. before cap' chges. Amortization of debt dis count and expent--.-Other interest charges-
Balance before divs Preferred
Balance for com. divs.
and surplus.-.
$\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{\$ 5 8 8 , 0 9 0} & \$ 529,643 & \$ 2,429,115 & \$ 1,984,193\end{array}$ a Included in operating costs is 8219,900 provision for a flowage equaliza-
tion reserve created during the three months ended March 31 , 1937 because of "better than normal" water conditions during such period. This amount was credited to operating costs in subsequent months during 1937 and,
therefore, $\$ 219.900$ is included as a credit to operating costs for the 12 months ended March 31.1938
undistributed net income applicable to the 1938 periods, the amount of such
liability, if any, being determinable only at end of calendar year--V. $146^{\circ}$
p. 1883 .
New Bedford Gas \& Edison Light Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended March 31-
Total operating revenues




Balance of income..................................- $\$ 839,745 \frac{\text { C }}{81,100,518}$ Note- No provision is made in this statement for Federal surtax on un-
distributed profits, if any, for the year 1938.-V. 146, p. 3195 .
Newport Industries, Inc.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Sales-net net
Cost of sales, selling \&

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { selling \& } & \$ 5,456,746 & \$ 4,363,598 & \$ 3,413,006 & 19,7984,835\end{array}$ | general expenses $-\cdots$ | $3,526,420$ | $3,380,001$ | $2,715,068$ | $2,201,505$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Interest-net-rion- } & 17,838 & 9,390 & 1,91 & 11,494 \\ \text { Charges for equip. dis- } & 8,486 & 4,949 & 8,287 & 6,247 \\ \text { mantled }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { distributed profits- } & 21,314 & 31,088\end{array}$ c Propor. oper. loss of
affiliates.
62,894

 a Before provision for reduction in investment in Armstrong-Newport
Co. (50\% interest) which was charged to deficit account. Includes excess profits taxes. c Provision for company's proportion of 1937 operating loss of Armstrong-Newport Co (50\% interest). d Includes dividencs paid on subordinated $5 \%$ notes ( $(8744,425)$ and cash $(\$ 34,596)$ total $\$ 779,-$
020 . Includes results of operations of General Naval stores Co. Inc. wholly-owned sales subsidiary dissolved in 1937, the net assets and business of which were taken over by Newport industries, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3

| Assets- | $\underset{\$ 631,252}{1937}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936,526 \end{gathered}$ | Llabulttes- |  | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \mathbf{s 2 3 4 , 6 7 4} \\ \mathbf{4 5 , 8 9} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash |  |  | Accounts.payable. | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \mathbf{\$ 2 1 6 , 0 7 3} \\ 38,983 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 476,651 | 587,292 | Purchase money |  |  |
| Inventories | 1,151,641 | 787,820 | obligat'n in mon- |  |  |
| Sundry other |  |  |  |  |  |
| - rent assets Land, bldgs, and | 33,396 | 27,564 | quisition of pret quisit, stock of |  |  |
| machinery--- | 2,418,046 | 2,144,637 | ${ }_{\text {subsidary }}^{\text {suberes }}$ |  | 131,000 545,834 |
| vestments, 8 do. |  |  | ctisell. reserves. | 5,000 |  |
| (at cost) | 449,877 | 504.306 | $\mathrm{b}^{\text {b Rese for Fed.tax_ }}$ | 290,000 | 134,500 |
| Deferred charges.. |  |  | Miscell. liab --.-* | ${ }^{\text {d } 32.000}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {Leng-term liabs. }}$ Reserve for taxes | 700,825 |  |
|  |  |  | predecessor cos. |  | 47,82 |
|  |  |  | Purchase money |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cap. stk. (par \$1). |  |  |
|  |  |  | Surplus (pald-In). | 1155,849 134,422 | 3,155,849 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total_......... $\$ \overline{55,349,020} \overline{\$ 4,576,128}$ Total_........ $\overline{\$ 5,349,020} \overline{84,576,128}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 1,981,685$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,838,079$ in 1936 . adjustment, if any, as may be required upon final determination of the Federal and State tax liability of predecessor companies assumed by thi
company at its inception, the amount of which cannot at this time be company at its inception, the amouximum amount of subordinated notes to be purchased in 1938 at prices not to exceed par value plus accrued
interest.-V. 146, p. 3197.
New York Dock Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

a After reserve for depreciation of $87,708,730$ in 1937 and $\$ 7,466,511$ in
New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ment accruals } \ldots . . . .: & 28,477 & 25,664 & 289,744 & 289,519 \\ \text { Net income......... } & 15,437 & 13,003 & 130,197 & 132,721\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Note- No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed } \\ & \text { profits for the year 1938.-V. 146, p. } 3024 \text {. }\end{aligned}$

New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Annual ReportGeneral Statistics for Calendar Years Average miles operated
Revenue tons carried.
Tev, tons carried one $m-9$


Total.................. $\$$ Railway Oper. Expenses-
Maint. of way \& structs_ Maint. of way \& structs_
Maint. of equipment.-.
Traffic expenses.-.t.-.
Transportation expenses
Miscellaneous operations Miscellaneous operations Transportation for inv,-

Net oper. revenue... Uncollect. railway revs
Railway oper. income. $\overline{\$ 4,449,089} \overline{\$ 2,248,996} \overline{\$ 1,243,331} \overline{\$ 1,888,720}$ Other Oper. Income-
Rent from locomotives. Rent from pass.train cars Rent from floating eqpt_ Reat from work eqpt.--
Joint facil. rent income.
Total oper. income $\overline{\$ 4,884,717} \overline{\$ 2,686,557} \overline{\$ 1,644,140} \overline{\$ 2,324,579}$ Deducts. from Oper. Inc.

2,274,972
$\begin{array}{r}2,274, \\ 2,421, \\ 565, \\ 4,847, \\ 29 \\ 605 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}61,825 \\ 65,296 \\ 29,546 \\ 605,486 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$


Hire of frt. cars-debit
balances....-.-.
Rent for locomotives--
Rent for pass. train cars-
Rent for worl equipment
Joint facility rents Net ry. oper. income- $\$$ Non-Oper. Income-
Inc. from lease of road \& equipment
Miscell. rent income-...--
Misc. non-oper. physical Misc. non-oper. physical
property
Dividend income.............. Dividerd income--.-------
Inc. from funded secursInc. Prom funded securs_
Inc. from unfunded secs_ $1,184,066$
266,308
144,691 $\begin{array}{r}44,691 \\ 4,404 \\ 390,352 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $1,029,107$
220,682
110,638 $\begin{array}{r}110,638 \\ 10,057 \\ 324,183 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 991,889$
$\begin{array}{ll}30,953 & 31,504 \\ 79,850 & 66,454\end{array}$

Gross income_........ Deducts from Gross Inc.
Rent for leased roads... Miscellaneous rents.-. Miscell. tax accruals--Int. on unfunded debt-
Amort. of disc, on fund. Amort. of disc. on fund.

|  | 1934, |
| :---: | ---: |
| 8 | $\$ 8,702,985$ |
| 3 | 407,040 |
| 9 | 227,202 |
| 4 | 120,170 |
| 5 | 203,895 |
| 6 | 82,890 |

Net loss x Includes credit of $\$ 83,501$ covering adjustment of amounts charged to general expenses in 1934, account of contributions under Federal Retire-
ment Act. Y The provision of $\$ 177,756$ made in 1936 under the Federal Retirement Act of 1935 has been credited to the income of 1937 as a result Note-The 1935 railway operating revenues have been reclassified to
conform to revised Interstate Commerce Commission classification of accounts, effective Jan. 1, 1936

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

$\times 148,329$ shares of common stock par $\$ 100 .-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. 3196 .

## New York Central RR.-Bank Loans-

The company as of April 30 had borrowed $\$ 10,000,000$ of the $\$ 20,000,000$ Commerce Commission, a report to Securities and Exchange Commission
The loans, secured as to principal and interest by collateral pledged with the banks, were received from five banking institutions, First National to the road and Chase National Bank and J. P. Morgan \& Co. loaned
$\$ 1,250,000$, each.
O.

New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-REA LoanThe New York P. S. Commission has authorized the company, to issue for a loan in that amount from the Rural Electrification Admministration.
The funds will be used to construct 210 miles of rural distribution lines. The funds will be used to construct 210 miles of rural distribution lines.
The Commission specified that the company should provide a sufficient The Commission specified that the company should provide a sufficient
New York Trap Rock Corp.-Earnings -
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

| Net operating profit.-.- <br> Other income | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \$ 816,457 \\ 41,773 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ \$ 1,017,644 \\ 48,809 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 506.596 \\ 33,551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1934 \\ \$ 724,416 \\ 46,855 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross income | \$858,230 | \$1,066.454 | \$540,147 | \$771,271. |
| Interest charges | 290,978 | 313,884 | 322,675 | 323,026 |
| Prov. for add'l pay'ts to holders of stamped bonds and debentures. |  |  |  |  |
| bonds and debentures- Prov. | 40,562 | 39,363 | 43,780 |  |
| Prov. for doubrec. ${ }^{\text {Pr a a acts. }}$ | 5,010 | 49,915 | 31,793 |  |
| Prov. for Fed.\& State tax | 56,196 | 35,254 | 28,384 | 30,994 |
| Loss on property retired. | 5,644 | 16,537 | 3,343 |  |
| Reduction in book value |  |  |  |  |
| Other deductions.----- | 11,508 | 14,264 | 8,385 | 17,374 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax- | 6,502 | 25,901 |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. surtax.-- | 103 | 1,168 |  |  |
| Portionjapplic. to minority stockholders | Cr1,046 | Cr414 | Cr619 | Cr668 |
| Net income | \$33,840 | \$168,397 | oss\$264,324 | \$2,691 |
| Previous surplus. | 3,962,322 | 3,961,250 | 4,312,695 | 4,458,813 |
| Pronit on bonds and de- bentures retired. | 17,084 | 12.035 |  |  |
| Cancellation of liab. for royalties \& other exps. |  |  |  |  |
| accrued in prior years Credit adjustments | z6,039 | x 5,198 | 18,194 24,654 |  |
| Total surplus | \$4,019,28.5 | \$4,146,881 | \$4,091,219 | \$4,491,147 |
| Dividends on preferred. | 77,305 | y127,694 |  |  |
| Dividends on com |  | 44,985 |  |  |
| adj. of reserves set up in |  |  |  |  |
| prior years |  | 11,665 |  |  |
| Loss on sale of treas. stk. |  |  |  |  |
| Distribution from treas. in settlement of unpaid |  |  |  |  |
| preferred dividends..-- |  |  | 129,970 |  |
| Other cnarges. |  | z215 |  | 178,453 |

Profit \& loss surplus_- $\overline{\$ 3,941,970} \overline{\$ 3,962,322} \overline{\$ 3,961,250} \overline{\$ 4,312,695}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Excess over cost of treasury preferred stock to be used in payment of
dividend on preferred stock on Jan. 1, 1937. y Dividends on $7 \%$ cumula dividend on preferred stock on Jan. 1, 1937 . Y Dividends on $\%$ cumula
tive preferred stock consisting of cash 865,894 and 618 shares of treasury preferred stock at $\$ 100$ per share, $\$ 61,800$. $z$ Consists of adjustment of
Federal income taxes-prior years of $\$ 788$ and reduction in reserve for workmen's compensation insurance claims arising during corporation's Assets- Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$638.221 | \$345.611 |
| d Notes and accounts recei | 908,220 | 1,066,430 |
| Marketable securities (at cost) | 1,999 | 6,767 |
| Inventories | 293,276 | 254,516 |
| Cash and treasury pref. stock deposit with agent | 19,334 | 62,544 |
| Trade notes receivable, not due within one year--- | 7,383 | 1,660 |
| Inventory of repair parts and supplies... | 341,063 | 322,124 |
| Amount deposited with State insurance fund under |  |  |
| Workmen's compensation insurance--- | 24,878 | 879 |
| Deposited with Scate Insurance Fund of N. | 11.070 |  |
| Unpaid instal. on sale of investment | 31.684 |  |
| Cash in sinking funds. .-...-...- | 281 | 149 |
| Company's bonds and | 262,403 | 236,047 |
| Miscellaneous investments | 11,208 | 43,208 |
| Securities deposited with Industrial Commissioner, N Y State Department of Labor | 52,448 | 82,882 |
| $f$ Property, plant and equipment | 13,820,612 | 14,170,968 |
| Deferred debit items.. | 100,609 | 88,124 |

 Total_----

| Accounts and accrued liabilities........................... | $\$ 324,686$ | $\$ 290,842$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Federal and | 2385 | 43,180 | Federal and State taxes.-....... $\qquad$


insurance claims arising during corporation's

| terms as self-insurer-an |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Liability for additional payments to holders of | 4,750 | 27,543 |

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Reserves } \\ \text { Equity of minority stockholders of Carbonate of } & 27,669 & 14,304\end{array}$ Lime Corp a Preferred stock
Profit and loss surplus. stock at cost $\qquad$
 a Represented by 20,000 no par shares. b Represented by 180,000 no
par shares. a 8,952 shares in 1937 and 8,953 shares in 1936. d After par shares. c 8,952 shares in 1937 and 8,953 shares in 1936 . d After
reserve of $\$ 122,922$ in 1937 and $\$ 118,733$ in 1936 . 1110 shares. f. After
reserve for depreciation and depletion.-V. 146, p. 3198 .
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account of Calendar Years


 $\xrightarrow{1937} \stackrel{1936}{1930,500} \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{\$ 3 , 4 6 0 , 5 0 0}\end{aligned}$


 Total_........ $\$ 8,968,099$ Total_.......... $\overline{\$ 8,968,099} \overline{\$ 8,1869,569}$
x Represented by 173,025 shares no par value.-V. 145, p. 2399
North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc.-Earnings-
3. Months Ended March 31-

| Administrative and general expense. <br> Legal and purchase expense |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Depreciation.

Net operating income
Net income before Federal taxes_- $\quad \$ 26,443-\$ 27,173-\$ 16,009$
Assets
Cash_-.....-.
Accounts rec.-...--
Marketable secur.
(cost).......... leases_.... y Furn. \& fixtures
Deferred assets. Comparative Balance Sheet March 31

Total_6...-. $\$ 1,463,306 \$ 1,467,463$ Total_......... $\$ 1,463,306 \$ 1,467,463$ $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 1,135,057$ in 1938 and
$\$ 1,075,241$ in 1937 . $\mathbf{y}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,682$ in 1938 and
\$7,821 in 1937.-V. 145, p. 3353, 2701.
North Penn Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 General taxes
Federal \& State income taxes.
Net earnings.


Net income-- acrued on preferred stocks
Dividends $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 193
$--\quad 1,93$
$--\quad 10$ 1938,279
$2,938,702$
66,269

101,155 $\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ \$ 2,560,107 \\ 1,817,090 \\ 64,356 \\ 139,548 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 7$ cumulative prior preferred. $\qquad$ | 44,712 |
| :---: |
| 92,120 |

$\qquad$ $\$ 320,282$ $\begin{array}{r}45,197 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Note-No provision has been made for Federal surta, on $\$ 182,96$ profits for the period Jan. 1, 1938 to March 31, 1938 as the amount thereof,

Northampton Street Ry.-Earningsvet Months Ended March 31-

1938
$\$ 5.694$ Revenue fare pass
Average fare.
-V. 145 , p. 1268 .
d. $\$ 5,694$
308,920
9.4 cts

Northern States Power Co.-Weekly OutputMay 14,1938 totaled $24,828,665 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of the week ended with the corresponding week last year.-V. 146, p.3198.

Northwestern Barb Wire Co.-To Change NameStockholders have voted to change the name of the company to North-
western Steel \& Wire Co. James C. Foster President, states that continuous growth and expansion of the business, with increased facilities and greater diversification of products were responsible for making the
change.-V. 146, p. 1723 .

Northwestern Public Service Co.-Accum. DividendsDirectors at a meeting held May 12 declared dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share
on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock
of the company, payable on June 1 , to holders of record May 20 . Similar payments were made in each of the four preceding quarters.
See also V. $143, \mathrm{p} .3157$ and $\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .2855$, for detailed dividend record.
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Total oper. revenues...-- } & \$ 732,767 & \$ 711,402 & \$ 2,857,604 & \$ 2,788,562 \\ \text { Operating expenses. } & 452,214 & 436,154 & 1,762,978 & 1,678,545 \\ \text { State, local \& misceli. } & 72,621 & 67,464 & 277,943 & 255,256\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Federal taxes--- } & 72,621 & 67,464 & 277,943 & 255,256 \\ \text { Federal \& State income } & 15,892 & 15,160 & 48,790 & 60,785 \\ \text { normal tax } & \\ \text { Undistributed profs. tax } & \text { See a } & \ldots \ldots & & \end{array}$
 arsincome Gross income
Int. on long-term debt

General interest Amort. of bond discount | \& expense |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| \&iscell. inc. deductions | 6,225 | 6,225 | 24,901 | 24,992 | Net income------

 a It is estimated that the company has no liability for undistributed
profits tax on its operations for this period.-V.146, p. $922 ; \mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}, 2859$.


Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

## 12 Months Ended April 30-

Operating revenues
Gross income after
Oprating revenues
Gross income after retirement accruals
and

carns. per common share without deduction for
surtax on undistributed profits..--...-. a Without deduction for surtax of $\$ 40,000$ on undistributed profits for
fisscal year ended Nov. 30,1937 (none in fiscal year ended Nov. 30.1936 ),
charged to surplus.

Note- No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the fiscal year beginning profits for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1,1937 , since any liability for such
tax cannot be dermined until the Oldetyme Distillers Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Years End. Dec. 31$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Years End, Dec. 31- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$
 Gross profit on sales--
Other operating income- $\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 3,394,159 \\ & 178,683\end{array}$
 2,982,058 2,531 189,460 Operating profit..... $-\frac{2,982,058}{\$ 590,784}-$ Idle plant Lnterest expense--------
Misc on sale of investm'ts

Profit-
Other inc
come-..................

| 150,932 |
| ---: |
| $-\overline{8} \overline{7} \overline{8}$ |
| $\$ 325,613$ |

Net profit before Fed Fed. inc. \& undistributed
$\$ 365,963 \quad \$ 403.492$ loss $\$ 512,677$ loss $\$ 162,802$ profits taxes .........-118,000 $\quad 110,000$
Net profit......... $\$ 247,963 \quad \$ 293,492$ loss $\$ 512,677$ loss $\$ 162,802$ 1037 soliated Balance Sheet Dec. 31



Inventory $\quad$ Land, buildings,
Mtge. \& equip
Misce. receivable assets_-.
Miscell. assets_--
Brands and trademarks Goodwill-...-....-

$\begin{array}{rr}185,625 & 163,007 \\ 1 & 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}120,052 & 143,680\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Accts. pay. and ac- } & 400,099 & 1,065,793 \\ \text { cruals -a-_- } & 43,580 & 53,166\end{array}$
Res. for Fed. inc.-
undistrib. profits
tave
 tillers \& \& Brewers
to Dis-

Total.....--- $\overline{\$ 7,821,617} \overline{\$ 7,319,071}$ Total......- $\overline{\$ 7,821,617} \overline{\$ 7,319071}$ a After reserve of $\$ 30,501$ in 1937 and $\$ 87.291$ in 1936. b After depre-
ciation. c Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par.-V. 144, p. 4356.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
$\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar } \\
\text { Net sales- } \\
\text { Cears- }\end{array} \quad 1937$ \& 1936 \& 1935 \& 1934, <br>
\hline

 

$\begin{array}{l}\text { Cost of sales, selling and } \\
\text { general expenses, \&c-- }\end{array}$ \& $22,715,773$ \& $16,399.125$ \& $12,102,998$ \& 8,921 <br>
\hline

 

general expenses, \&c.-- \& $22,715,773$ \& $16,399.125$ \& $12,102,998$ \& $8,921,241$ <br>
Depreciation_-...... \& 580,103 \& 518,315 \& 446,087 \& 998,219 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




 a Special charges consist of $\$ 1,926,005$ for receivables, $\$ 1,069,988$ for
inventory, $\$ 1,190,343$ adjustment of properties not used, and $\$ 871,543$ accrued interest written off. b Loss. c Deficit.

A ssets-


 Accts. with foreign distributor--.er c Unused property
Export acct. rec.
 Deferred charges.- $\quad 123,051 \quad 82,707$ Earned surplus ..- 2,854,397 $\quad$ 671,634
 a Arter deducting reserves for depreciation. b After reserve for losses of
$\$ 1,455,895$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,149,440$ in 1936 . Not used in operations; after reserve for depreciation and reserve for reduction to estimated liquidating values. d Represented by $339,196.37$ no-par shares in 1937 and
272,074 no-par shares in 1936 e Including $\$ 750,000$ reserved for loss on
possible future abandonment on consolidation of properties.-V. $145, p .3206$.

## Outlet Co.-Earnings-



Surplus
Earnings per share on 99,420 shares

| - | $\$ 517,410$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $-\quad 12,736$ |  |
| $-\quad 397,680$ |  |

$\$ 73,944$

| $\$ 645,397$ | $\$ 491,927$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 34,279 | 47,068 |
| 14,250 | 15,750 |
| 571,665 | 223,695 | common stock (no par)-alance Sheet Jan. 3

Total......... $\overline{6,240,294} \overline{6,265,980}$ Total_.......... $6,240,294$
$\times$ Represented by 99,420 no par shares. y After depreciation and amortiX Represented by 99,42
zation.-V. 146, p. 286.

Oneida, Ltd.-Smaller Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common
Regular
dividends of 25 cents per share were paid in each of the five preceding quar-
ters, and previously quarterly dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share were disteris, and previously quartery dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share were dis-
tributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on the common shares on Jan. 15, 1937.-V. 145, p. 3354.

## Otis Elevator Co.-Earnings-

Calendar Years-
Net sales completed.
[Including Domestic Subsidiaries]
. $8271937 \quad 1936$
Cost of sales-..-.
Maintenance and repairs
Depreciation............
Gross profit
Selling, general and adm.
expense...............
Net operating profit_
Other income (net)
Total income
Estimated Fed in tax.

$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Total surplus__.... } & \$ 8,151,255 & \$ 6,148,783 & \$ 5,708,331 & \$ 6,187,178 \\ \text { Preferred dividends.... } & 290,000 & 399,000 & 390,000 & 890,000 \\ \text { Common dividends_.... } & 2,799,680 & 1,199,853 & 1,199,846 & 1,199,844\end{array}$
Ernd.surp.atend of yr. $\frac{2,799,680}{\$ 4,961,575} \frac{1,199,853}{\$ 4,558.930} \frac{1,199,846}{\$ 4,118,485} \frac{1,199,844}{\$ 4,597,334}$ Earns. per sh. on 2,000,
000 shs. of com. stock
$\begin{array}{lllll}000 \text { shs. of com, stock, } & \$ 1.60 & \$ 0.82 & \$ 0.36 & \text { Nil } \\ \text { no par, outstanding... }\end{array}$







goodwh \& other
Intangib e assets
repaid exps. and
Prepaid exps. and
deferred charges
Contract installa-
tion in progress,
Total_....... $\overline{40,410,518} \overline{39,849,072}$ Total_......... $\overline{40,410,518} \overline{39,849,072}$ $x$ After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 132,142$ in 1937 and
$\$ 129,545$ in 1936 After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 13.605,423$ in 1937 15-Cent Div - New Director
The directors have declared a divide
common stock, no par value, payable June 20 to holders of record May the Like amount was paid on Mareh 21 , last; 60 cents was paid on Dee. 20 last; 40 cents paid on Sept. 20 last; 25 cents paid on June 21,1937 and pre-
viously quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share had been distributed. B. A. Tompkins, Vice-President of Bankers Trust Co. of New York City, has been elected a director, of this company increasing the member
ship to 12 from 11.-V. 146 , p. 3199 .

Pacific Coast Co.-EarningsConsoliduted Income Account for Calendar Years


| 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$2,904,088 | \$2,759,999 | \$2,286,319 |
| 1,971,515 | 1,921,425 | 1,706,285 |
| - 335,468 | 324,413 | 304,215 |
| 159,977 | 113,244 | 111,433 |
| \$437,127 | \$400,917 | \$164,386 |
| 250,723 | 278.889 | 289,080 |
| 21,137 | 31,690 | 27,572 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3,393 \\ \times 4,632 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,393 \\ \times 10,011 \end{array}$ | 3,393 |


$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Income for the year--_-.-.-. } & \$ 157,242 & \$ 76,93510 s s \$ 155,660 \\ \text { Min. int.-Pacific Coast Cement Co.. } & 4,432 & 8,216 & \text { Cr21,444 }\end{array}$
Net income........-.-................ $\$ 152,810 \quad \$ 68,719$ loss $\$ 134,216$ x No provision made for Federal undistributed earnings tax-company
disclaiming liability. 3 Months Ended March 31-
Gross earnings
Operating expenses (inclu. depre


do not include any provision $\$ 32,234$ prof $\$ 31,831$ Note- The figure
ributed profits tax
$\qquad$
127,319

$1937 \quad 1936$ $\begin{array}{ll}8,094,651 & 8,752,890 \\ 242,742 & \text { First pretities- }\end{array}$
$152,500 \quad 152,500$
$400,000-400,000$
$700,000 \quad 700,000$
$185,366179,09$

| 35,903 | $6,099,270$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 515,656 | 366,135 |

value of cap.stk.11,272,500 11,272,500
valuation of cap-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { ital assets.......... } \\ \text { 8,257,192 } & 8,257,192\end{array}$
prec. of limerock
$\begin{array}{rrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { prec. of } \\ \text { deposits } \\ \text { Earned deficit-....- }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}828,164,741\end{array} & 8,828,440 \\ & 1,257,149\end{array}$
Total _..........683,824 $10,080,83$
Total_---1.-10,683,824 10,989,838 Total.........-10,683,824 10,989,838 a After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 3,475,887$ in 1937 and
$\$ 3,836,996$ in 1936 . and reserve for revaluation of $\$ 6,678,476$ in 1937 and
$\$ 6,885,359$ in 1936 . $V$.

Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Change in Col-lateral-
This company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it has withdrawn 15 shares of Whitewater Mutual Water Co. and one share of
mortgage dated May 1, 1922, and has transferred such shares to the South-
Pacific Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Ionths Ended March 31- $\quad 10,1938 \quad 1937$. Gross operating revenue-1.-.-. and administrative ex-
Maintenance, operating
penses, taxes (except Federal income tax) and penses, taxes (except Federal income tax) and
provision for insurance, casualties and un-
 Net operating revenue.
Miscellaneous income. $\begin{array}{ll}46,487,845 & 42,356,771 \\ 14,003,195 & 13,216,312\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\$ 40,373,763$
221,297 $841,507,174$
292,163
Gross income...-.
Bond $\&$ other int., disct. \& other inc. deductions_$\$ 40,595,060$
$12,217,497$
3 $\$ 41,799,337$
$14,468,237$
$1,912,065$ $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Bond \& other int, disct. \& other inc. deductions.- } & 12,217,497 & 14,468,237 \\ \text { Provision for Federal income tax } & 3,620,809 & 1,912,065\end{array}$
 Balance before dividends. $\overline{\$ 24,756,754} \overline{\$ 25,202,035}$ Divs. of subs. on capital stocks held by public and $\qquad$ 246,419 Remainder-applicable to Pac. G. \& El. Co-..- $\$ 24,509,605$
Dividends on preferred stock
$\$ 24,955,616$ Dividends on preferred stock.
Dividends on common stock
Balance--- -14617.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pacific Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- } \\
\text { [Including Coast Counties Gas \& Electric Co.] }
\end{gathered}
$$

| 3 Mos. End. Mar. 3 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue | 1,452,922 | \$1,411,093 | \$1,248,569 | \$1,111,936 |
| Operation | 572,650 | 549,237 | 478,136 | 437,406 |
| Maintenance | 47,360 | 41,552 | 40,365 | 30,522 |
| Deprec. \& amortization | 166,941 | 173,578 | 167,592 | 150,152 |
| eral income) | 93,257 | 84,637 | 70,840 | 84,573 |
| Profit. | \$572,713 | \$562,090 | \$491,634 | 409,281 |
| Other inco | 11,777 | 9,775 | 11,853 | 12,383 |
| Total profit | \$584,491 | \$571,864 | \$503,487 | \$421,665 |
| Interest on funded debt- | 65,800 | 70,300 | 74,800 | 125,262 |
| and expense | 3,228 | 3,229 | 3,228 | 2,081 |
| Other int. \& deductions_ | ,235 | ,907 | ,327 | 1,539 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-- | x89,500 | x81,200 | 62,783 | 45,231 |
| Profit | \$425,727 | \$416,228 | \$362,348 | 247 |
| Divs. on pref. stock of sub. company | 53,296 | 53,296 | 53,296 | 53,2 |
| Net profit | \$372,431 | \$362,932 | \$309.051 | 19 |

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit_............ } & \$ 372,431 & \$ 362,932 & \$ 309.051 \\ \times\end{array}$ -V. 146, p. 2381.

## Pacific Tin Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


 Operating income $\begin{array}{r}-\times \$ 1,515,378 \\ \hline-\quad 20,634\end{array}$ $\$ 1,256,195$
18.058 Totalincome

 $\begin{array}{r}302 \\ 6,614 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Depreciation. 153,873




Consolidated earned surplus.-.-.- x Unsold tin concentrates are carried at cost at Dec. 31, $\$ 837$ where at the beginning of the year they were carried at market price whereas prior year, net income applicable to Pacific Tin Corp. for 1937 would be increased by approximately $\$ 117,000$.
Note-No provision has been made for United States surtax on undistrib-

Assets-
Cash
U.S. Govt. securs. U.S. Govt. securs. Acounts receiv--:Tin concentrates--
at cost...... at cost-......... at cost......... Sundry investm'ts
Deferred charges Deferred charges --
a Construction
equip-at cost,-
b Mining props.
(leaseholds)
c Other assets
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Total_--.-.-. $\overline{\$ 7,703,118} \overline{\$ 7,531,407} \mid$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 7,703,118} \overline{\$ 7,531,407}$ a After depreciation. b Of Yukon Gold Co. and its subsidiaries-at cost to Yukon Golditional amount at which stock of Yukon Gold Co. is stated in accounts of Facific Tin Corp. in excess of book values of Yukon Gold Co. and its subsdiairies which were determined to be applicable to
such stock at date of acquisition. d Minority interest in subsiaries-par such stock at date of acquisition. d Minority interest in subsdiaries-par e Autnorized and issued- 208,433 shares, no par value. f Unissued but authorized and reserved for exchange, share for share, against surrender of
special stock, 208,433 shares, no par value-at stated book value of right of exchange, g From revaluation of Yukon Gold Co. stock in the of right of exchange. goring revaluation of Yukon Gold Co. stock in the accounts
of Pacific Tin Corp. $h$ After deducting $\$ 1.500,718$ distributed to Pacific
Tin Corp. stockholders as dividends.-V. 146, p. 2863 .
Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.-Earnings-


Total income
$\qquad$
Expense
$\qquad$
Accrued taxes and fire. insurance
$\$ 142,051$
157,495 $\$ 380,958$
237,266

Net loss for period. $\$ 39,502 \mathrm{prf} . \$ 128,692$
Note-No provision has been made for depletion.


Patino Mines \& Enterprises Consolidated (Inc.) (Del.) Income Statement for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937 Income from Operations Prof. on definite acc't sales of prev. ye
Sales as per definite account sales of
 1936 inventory ex Sividends from other companies Sundry profits, incuding interest and exchange:-
Inventory op tin concontates at Dec. 31.1937 -
$1,138.180$ long tone exported, advised as sold at about $\varepsilon 109$ per ling ton-
and 128 long tons of fine tin in transit at $\varepsilon 185$ and 180 per long ton-
674.154 long tons of fine tin unexported, at cost
Proportion of sterling proceeds sold to Bolivian Bolivian
Currency urrency
 Pounds. $\quad{ }_{25,844}$ 82,709

$-\quad 1,155,088$ |  | 38,088 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 52,016 | 12,975 | ----- $\quad 216,624$ $2.683, \overline{8} 6 \overline{2}$

$\begin{array}{r}38,158 \\ 53,710 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $2,735,8 7 8 \longdiv { 1 , 9 5 9 , 4 9 2 }$

Government, and Bolivian currency received in

Deductions-
Total cost of 193 concentrates rexported 1937
Proauction cost of 1937 concentrates, excluding

 Taxes (othe
Beplance and depreciation
Deplion
Additional Bolivian inc. tax pald in 1937 profits.
Cost of examination of other min
Cost of examination of other mines and proceeds
therefrom.
Balance
Net profit on operation of railway
Sundry transfers and adjustments
Net profit from operations --
prove for inc. taxes for year ended Dec. $31,193 \overline{3} 7$
Results of operations carried to surplus. $\qquad$ pecial dividend of $\$ 1.7933$ per share in cash paia $\times$ Proportion of dividend of $\$ 2$ U. S. per share paid December, 1937 applicabe to ef to capital surpius, representing $\$ 1.7933 \mathrm{U}$. S . per share.
Note-All materials used in the company's operations represent a joint
expenditure in Bolivian currency and sterling. be traced accurately tbrough the stores records. which are carried ins cannot别 currency during the period for materials has been prorated to operations on the basis of the sterling value of materials issued. up until declared as
The profits of subsidiary companies are not taken up dividends.
 Dr819,148 $225 \quad 40,992$ 259,799 $\begin{array}{r}208,203 \\ 137,129 \\ 1,645 \\ \hline\end{array}$

492,573
308,939
$713 \quad$ Cr2,328

## 185,962 loss 3,671

| $\begin{aligned} & 2,206,027 \\ & 1,126,764 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185,962 \\ \text { loss3, } 371 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dr51,138 |  |
| 281,653 <br> 970,000 |  |

$\overline{2,147,571}$
133,710
56,717 ,17 7. -
 ?

bFFixed assets-.
Deterred charges. intangible assets_- $20.084,206 \quad 2,084,206$ Calendar Years-
Operating revenue $\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ -\$ 9,981,723 \\ -8,298,441 \\ \hline\end{array}$ eprec. \& amortization. Profit_............ Int. on de Int. on debentur Federal taxes.-........Loss on disposition of capital assets-------
Loss on resale of treasury Losonds on unoccupied prop Other int \& misc. chgs
Minority interests-Cr

## Net profit

 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 439,112 \\ 187,940 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec 31$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Asse } \\
& \text { Cash } \\
& \text { Marke } \\
& \text { a Acet } \\
& \text { Mats }
\end{aligned}
$$

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

| Assets- Cash \& dem'd dep.: In London and <br> In Bolivia. Notes rec. (trade) Acc'ts receivable Inventories. . 90 <br> days sight \& cur. Current acc'ts of Loans guaranteed by mortgages <br> a Property, plant and equipment. Machacamarca- net Uncia Ry., net worth of invest. Deferred charges_ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Pounds
Sterting ${ }_{\text {Bolvian Pounds }}$ . ${ }_{3,821,137}^{77,532}$ Cash do dem'd dep In New York and In BoilviaNotes rec. (trade) ratto pay. at 90 ${ }^{0}{ }^{7,9}$
> $\begin{array}{cc}942,763 & 816.924 \\ 194,482 & 1,691\end{array}$


Bolitran

Curtency | Pounds |
| :--- |
| 342 terting |
| 386 | ,323,640 384,021

970,000 970,000
110,526
110,526

74,381
56,517
 arter reserve for depletion and depreciation. $b$ Authorized, $2,500,000$ $13,803,160-$ converted at U. S. 85 per 11 . coutstanding and in transit 343

Note-Funds in Bolivia include $1,000,000$ bolivianos deposited in a
special account, to be used for humanitarian purposes in Bolivia, in connection with the special dividend declared therefor in December, 1936. of this sum $500,000.16$ bolivianos is represented by sterling drafts on hand amounting to f6,188.2.5, which have been obtained from the Bolivian of those funds has been made in the accounts.-V. 145, p. 3826 .

Park \& Tilford, Inc.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

| Sales Costs and expenses | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 11,679,488 \\ & 10,723,128 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1966 \\ \$ 10,720,757 \\ 9,874,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1935 \\ \$ 8,547,183 \\ 8,096,736 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ \$ 9,546,030 \\ 9,089,524 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance | \$956,360 | \$846,282 | \$450,447 | \$456,506 |
| Other income (net) | -26,052 | 22,968 | 36,960 | 110,692 |
| Other nonrecurring inc.- | 192,772 | 73,559 |  |  |
| Total inco | \$1,175,184 | \$942,808 | $\$ 487,407$ | \$567,198 |
| Interest | 52,276 | 61,003 | $60,151$ | 62,225 |
| Loss on leasehold oper-- | 26,100 | d170,826 | 159,461 | 158,940 |
| Loss re. cancell. of lease |  |  |  | 21,624 |
| curities.. |  |  |  | a9,325 |
| Depreciation | 10,511 | 10,511 | 13,147 | 12,931 |
| Fixs., mach., \& equip. | 25,819 |  |  |  |
| Federal income taxes. | 163,936 | 100,589 | $2 \overline{3}, \overline{5} \overline{1}$ | 35,046 |
| Prov. for Fed. surtax | 10,158 | 89,344 |  |  |
| Excess profits tax | 8,548 |  |  |  |
| Other deductions |  |  | 5,825 | 6,581 |
| Net profit- | \$877,835 | \$482,986 | \$225,251 | \$210,525 |
| Prefer red dividends |  | 106,505 |  |  |
| Shs. com. stk. outst'g | 243,683 | 213,222 | 210,189 | 210,189 |
| Earnings per share. | \$3.59 | \$2.26 | \$1.07 | \$1.01 | a Loss on sale of Park \& Tilford, Inc., stock. c Paid in cash, d Includes


$\$ 52,621$ loss on building not used for business disposed of during 1936 . 3 Mos. End. Mar.31- $1938 \quad 1937 \quad 1936 \quad 1935$ | Net profit after charges_ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ No provision was made for |  |  |  |
| $\$ 129,720$ |  | $\$ 165,304$ | $\$ 42,187$ |

 x Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par. y Represented by 6,285 shares
$\$ 1$ par at cost in 1937 and 5,500 shares at cost in 1936. z Includes trade $\$ 1$ par at cost in
acceptances.-v.
146, p. 2055.
Parmelee Transportation Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 8,963,076 \\ 7,356,749 \\ 1,120,925 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 485,401$
197,572 $\frac{\$ 325,205}{128,318}$ r-an share on $\quad \$ 248,599 \quad \$ 342,170 \quad \$ 151,488$ loss $\$ 308,514$ Note-No provision has been made in 1936 and 1937 for surtax on un distributed profits, since payment of dividends is prohibited by contract.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { b After reserve for depreciation of } \$ 2,468,761 \text { in } 1937 \text { and } \$ 2,753,437 \text { in } 1936 \text {. } \\
& \text { c Represented by } 721,905 \text { no-par shares. d Payable to Checker Cab MMf. } \\
& \text { Corp. (secured by taxicabs- of which } \$ 1,085,892 \text { current and } \$ 215,362
\end{aligned}
$$ c Represented

Corp. secured by taxicabs), of which. $\$ 1,085,892$
due subsequent to Dec. 31, 1938.-V. 146. D. 2704 .

Penick \& Ford, Ltd., Inc.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 15 t, holders of record June 1 . A dividend of Dec. 15, Sept. 15 , and on June 15 , 1937 , and previously
were paid on
regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an ext
146, p. 3260 .

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
Net loss after deprec., taxes. \&
$\begin{array}{ll}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 50,577 & \$ 106,54\end{array}$

## Net loss afer 2864.

## Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.-Earnings-

$\times \underset{\text { Net profit_-... }}{3}$ March 31 -
$\begin{array}{ll}1938 & \quad 1937 \\ \$ 70,913 & \$ 175,264\end{array}$ x Apter depreciation, depletion, interest and Federal income taxes, but
before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 146, p. 2382 .

## Pennsylvania Coal \& Coke Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years field Bituminous Coal Corp. lease.) Mined tonnage sold (net) Net sales $\&$ ship $\bar{n}$ ing exp..... $a_{-}$Cost and expenses.... Miscell. colliery earnings Total colliery profit_-.loss $\$ 210,739$Deprec. $\&$ deplet., \&c. Reat estate loarnings....
Tital oper. loss-a
Total profit..........loss8198,442 loss $828,188 \quad 877,007 \quad \$ 17,238$ a Includes prepald royalties. b The lessor of a major portion of the
properties which the company operates has consented to ar reduction of
$\$ 44.222$ in the minimum royalty reauired under the lease for 1335 . Costs $\$ 44.22$ in the minimum royalty required under the lease for 1935
and expenses also includes prepaid royalty amounting to $\$ 112,935$.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Prosels- }}^{\text {A }}$ |  |  |  | 1937 |  |
| Prop. | . 181 | ,032,009 | b Capital stock ---\$ | 80 | 31,648,880 |
|  | 187,042 |  | Notes payable .-. |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. res | 95 | 589,922 | Accounts payable. | 28 |  |
| Accts, companies |  |  | A cerued taxeed |  |  |
| Sundry asseti |  | 35,845 | Contingent reser | 122,000 |  |
| urit | 185,179 | 71,830 | Sund |  |  |
| Int. in net assets of |  |  | billt |  |  |
| subs by virtue of |  |  | Res. for ins. funds. | 109,182 |  |
|  | 276,480 | 285,419 | Surplus of | 276,480 | 285,419 |
| counts |  |  | su | 1,074,958 |  |
| Inventories-....... | 1263689 | 101,592 |  |  |  |
| Inventory-supply |  |  |  |  |  |
| houses --...--- | ${ }^{62,549}$ | 52.200 |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 12,181 | 9,273 |  |  |  |
| Investments | ${ }^{9,823}$ | 10,170 |  |  |  |
| Insurance funds-- | ${ }^{109,182}$ | 178,956 |  |  |  |
| Sundry other assets | 14,667 |  |  |  |  |
| Funds deposited as |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adv. to atril. co- |  | ${ }_{9,092}$ |  |  |  |
| s | , 2,832 | ,31,6 |  |  |  |

Pennsylvania Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended March 31Operating expenses.
General taxes-

$\begin{array}{rr}\mathbf{8 3 2 1 , 1 6 8} & \$ 362,683 \\ 13,119 & 13,072\end{array}$
Balance.
Interest on funded debt

Divs accrued on pref. stock of Pemnsylvania
Balance, deficit.
 the rate of $7 \%$ per annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1,1936 .
Since that time, the preferred dividends since that time, the preferred dividends have been paid in part and there
is now an accumulation of accrued dividends, in arrears, of $63 / 4 \%$ or $\$ 6.75$ per site
No No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed $f_{\text {any, cannot be determined at this time.-V.'146, p. } 1887 \text {. }}$
$\underset{\text { Period End March Gas \& Electric Corp. }}{\text { P }}$ (\& Subs.) - Earns.


## Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues.-.-. incl.taxes. } & \$ 3,188,216 & \$ 3,190,264 & \$ 38,443,783 & \$ 37,582,302 \\ \text { Onortiz. of limited-term } & & 1,842,689 & 1,766,091 & 21,774,852 & 21,340,260\end{array}$
 Net oper. revenues .-.
Rent for lease of plant.. $\overline{\$ 1,125,728} \xlongequal{\$ 1,214,173} \overline{1,917} \overline{\$ 14,022,465} \frac{2,215,000}{\$ 14,027,042}$
 Gross income-.

nterest on mtge. bonds $\underset{\$ 1,133,193}{ } \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,232,330 \\ & \$ 14,207,930 \\ & \$ 14,260,689\end{aligned}$ Interest on mtge. bounds | Interest on debentures_- | 50,000 | 50,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other int. \& deductions. | 15,872 | 18,895 | 216,146 | 212,663 |
| Int. chgd. to construct' | $C r 1,575$ | $C r 1,099$ | $\operatorname{Cr19,721}$ | $\operatorname{Cr} 14,299$ | Net income-

Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the
$\$ 715,146$
$\$ 7,966,505$
$\$ 8,015,762$ period, whether paid or unpaid stocks for the $\quad 3,846,546 \quad 3,846,543$
 Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits.-V. 146, p. 3200.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 906,808 \text { for } \$ 1,107,369 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ Note-No provision is made in this statement for Federal sur

distributed profits, if any, for the year 1938.-V.146, p. 1563 .

Pennsylvania State Water Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.-

 Gross income_-_-
Interest and other deductions of subsidiaries.-.
Minority interest Int, amort. of discount, \&c., of Pennsylvania State
Water Corp. 334,964 $\quad 379,810$
Net income ............................................. $\$ 242,588 \quad \$ 254,702$ Note-The above income accounts include surtaxes on undistributed
profits as computed and recorded at the close of the calendar years 1936 and profits as computed and recorded at the ccrose of the calendar years 1936 and
1937. For the year 1938 to date no accuals for such surtaxes have been made.-V. 145, p. 3018.
Peoples Water \& Gas Co.-EarningsTotal operating revnues 31 -


Net income_.......................................... $\$ 103,293 ~ \$ 98,816$ Notes: (1) Cumulative dividends on preferred stock to March 31, 1938 ,
not declared and not reflected in the above balance sheet are $\$ 24,500$ or $\$ 3.50$ per share of which $\$ 3,500$ represents accumulated dividends to Sept. 30,1937. (2) The operating results for the year ended March 31, 1938 are not comparable with those for the year ended March 31, 1937 , as the com

|  | alance Sheet March 31 |  |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- <br> Plant, prop.,rights, franchises, \&c.-\$ | 1938 | 1937 | Lidulittes |  |  |
|  | ,246,701 | \$5,163.606 | 1 1st mtge. $5 \%$ gold | 2,758,000 | 2,758,000 |
|  |  |  | bonds |  |  |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Co. 1st mtge. 6 s | 298,500 | 299,500 |
| working funds.- | 144,054 | 142,052 | $6 \%$ note pay. to |  |  |
| a Accts. and notes |  |  | Fed. Water Ser. |  |  |
| recelvable --.-- | 165,442 | 177,541 | Corp...--- | 90,000 | 95,000 |
| Accr. unbilled rev. | 5,897 | 5,898 | Notes payable. |  | 152,117 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies- | 83,297 | 109,360 | Accounts payable. | 33,724 | 50,067 |
| Deferred chass. and |  |  | Due to atfil. cos.-. | 16,374 | 20,242 |
| prepald accounts | 29,655 | 36,888 | Deps. \& accr. int.- | 163,935 | 148,608 |
|  |  |  | Accrued items | 140,619 | 161,521 |
|  |  |  | Deferred liabilitles |  | 104 |
|  |  |  | Reserves. | 648,739 | 700,134 |
|  |  |  | \$8 cum. pref. stock | 350,000 | 591,500 |
|  |  |  | b Common stock -- | 42,500 | 460,000 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 237,035 | 37,100 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus | 56,182 | 160,451 |

Total_......... $\overline{\$ 4,835,609} \overline{\$ 5,635,345}$ Total........... $\$ 4,835,609$ \$5,635,345 in After reserve for uncollectible accounts of $\$ 22,435$ in 1938 and $\$ 19,592$

Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Corp. (\& Subs.) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { 12 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- \\ \text { Net sales and other }\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $1937 \quad 1936 \quad 1935$ operating income

Cost and expenses, incl.
C $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Cost and expenses, incl. } \\ \text { deprec. and depletion. } \\ \text { den }\end{array} & 38,850,011 & 40,732,245 & 40,629,825 & 38,597,499\end{array}$


Net loss_-. $\quad \overline{\$ 7,301,775} \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 5,211,316 \\ & \$ 4,859,566 \\ & \mathbf{x} \$ 3,851,513\end{aligned}$ activities of the corporation. y Includess interest accrued but not paid of $\$ 2,971,074$ for 12 months ended March 31, 1938, and $\$ 1,326,328$ for 12
months ended March 31, 1937.-V. 145, p.

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-EarningsEarnings for the 12 Months Ended Feb. 28, 1938

 $\underset{\text { Net earnings }}{\text { Interest charges }}$ \$1,687,785
 Amortization and oth
Federal income tax
Retirement $\qquad$
Balance available for dividends

- V. 146, p. 118.
$\$ 630,859$
Phillips-Jones Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnıngs $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net sales_-.-.-.-. } & \$ 8,610,166 & \$ 7,564,708 & \$ 7,271.464 \\ \text { Cost of sales, exp., \&c-- } & 8,455,922 & \times 7,388,840 & 7,068.782\end{array}$

| Depreciation_------- | 8,459,009 | $\begin{array}{r} 88,840 \\ 76,697 \end{array}$ | 86,416 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,017,990 \\ 78,612 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | \$75,234 |  |  |  |
|  | 21,760 | 20,8 | 11.087 | 4, |
| Total inco | \$96,994 | 20,01 | 17, |  |
| Interest---- | 25,128 | 21.70 | 23,04 | 24, |
| Net in | \$71 | \$98,3 | 104 |  |
| referred | 81,917 | 82,14 | 82,14 | 82, |
| Surplus $\qquad$ <br> Shares of common outstanding (no par) -.-Earns. per share on com. $\times$ After deducting cred | $\begin{array}{r} \text { def } \$ 10,051 \\ 85,000 \end{array}$ |  | \$22,162 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 21,789 \\ 85.000 \\ \$ 0.26 \\ \text { Ist United } \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 85,104 \\ \$ 0.19 \\ \text { representing } \end{gathered}$ | 85.0080.00 |  |
|  | Nil |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | claim ag |  |


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| a Fixed assets.... $\$ 1,724,295 \$ 1,782,104$ |  |  | 7\% |  |  |
| Will, \&c.-...- |  |  | Notes pay | ${ }_{765,555}$ | 770000 |
|  | 199,952 | ${ }_{1}^{213,233}$ | Accounts payable. |  |  |
|  | 1,013,032 | 1,347,289 | Royaltes pay., \&c. | - 50.312 | ${ }_{21}^{46,522}$ |
| Claim against U. S . |  |  |  | 30,574 |  |
| Rents rec., do.--- |  |  | Dindends | 20.309 |  |
| Investments | 25,000 | 10.000 | Surplus. |  | 83 |
| Inventories....-. | 42 | 1,841,298 |  |  |  |
| Sundry notes and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 120,001 | 182,473 |  |  |  |
| Total_.-.-...- |  |  |  |  |  | a After deducting depreciation of $\$ 1,100,017$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,080,274$ in

1936. b Represented by 85,000 shares of no par value.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2705$.
Pierce Oil Corp.-Annual ReportOne of the principal assets of the company is $1,103,419.5$ shares of stock Corporation). 1937, company received from and out of capital surplus distribution of $220,683.9$ shares of Consolidated Oil Corp. common stock by virtue of company's ownership of $1,103,419.5$ shares of stommon of sticrece Petroleum Corp. Simultaneously company borrowed wit the bank collateral note in the reduced principal amount of $\$ 1,000,000$ held by Pierce Petroleum Corp. Dhe bank ioan of $\$ 1,000,000$ had been reduced to of Consolidated Oil Corp. common stock.

Income Account for Calendar Years

| Interest Other in | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 154,478 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ \$ 17,836 \\ 7,164 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 3.316 \\ D_{r 56} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1934 \\ & \$ 4,396 \\ & 2,390 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| xpen | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 154,478 \\ \times 68,065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 824,999 \\ \times 1,133.084 \end{array}$ | \$3,260 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 86,786 } \\ 106,178 \\ \hline 808\end{array}$ |

 Deficit, Dec. 31...... $\$ \overline{\$ 10,535,929} \overline{\$ 10,622,341} \overline{\$ 9,514,256} \xlongequal[\$ 9,517,516]{\$, 5}$ x Expenses and other charges. y Before any provision for Federal surtax Balance Sheet Dec. 31



C $\begin{aligned} & \text { Petroleum Corp } \\ & \text { d Bank loan.-. }\end{aligned}$ $\qquad$
Total ....... $\overline{45,500,331} \overline{45,622,831}$ Total_..........45,500,331 $\overline{45,622,831}$ a $1,103,119.5$ shares of no-par capital stock of Pierce Petroleum Corp.
A Also includes $220,683.9$ shares of the no-par-value common stock of bAlso includes $220,683.9$ shares of the no-par-value common stock of
Consolidated Oil Corp. received from and out of capital surplus of Pierce Petroleum Corp. in partial liquidiation of that company quited of marked value approximately $\$ 1,950,000$. c Paid off March 9 , 1937 d Secured
by 200,000 shares of Consolidated Oil Corp. common stock pledged as collateral.-V. 146, p. 2545 .
Pierce Petroleum Corp.-Annual Report-
On Feb. 15, 1937, company reduced its capital from $\$ 19,134,519$ to $\$ 625,000$ by reducing the amount of capital represented by each of the
$2,50,000$ sharese of stock from $\$ 7.6538$ per share to $\$ 0.25$ per share, resulting in an addition to capital surplus of $\$ 18,509.519$.
oil Corp partiarliquidation in the proportion of one-fifth of a share of Consolidated Oil Corp. common stock to each one share of Pierce Petroleum Corp.
By this distribution the book capital surplus was reduced by $115,009,172$ to a In the year 1937 , also, 12,334 shares of Consolidated Oil Corp. common stock were sold, at an average price of approximately $\$ 16.43$ per share,
resulting in a net book loss of $\$ 167,648$. At the close of 1937 , company owned 125,000 shares of common stock
At $\begin{aligned} & \text { Consolidated Oil Corpl and was suubstantially dependent for income upo }\end{aligned}$ dividends received on its holdings of this stock.
On Feb. 1 , 193 , (just prior to the distribution above-mentioned), compail received adividenn in amount of $\$ 127,466$ on May 15,1937 , a dividend of $\$ 0.20$ per share on the remaining 125,000 shares in amount of $\$ 25,000$ j
on Aug. 16, 1937 , a dividend of $\$ 0.30$ per share in amount of $\$ 37.500$ and on Aug. 16, 1937, a dividend of 80.30 per share in amount of 837,500 ; and
on Nov. 15,1937 a dividend of $\$ 0.20$ per share in amount of $\$ 25,000-\mathrm{a}$
 note due from Pierce Oil Corp. in amount or $\$ 4,653$, and from refund of or atotal income during 1937 of $\$ 222.571$, including dividends.
At the present time, insofar as directors are aware, there are only two
matters of importance still undetermined: viz. (a) the liability of pierce Petroleum Corp. under the agreement between the two companies dated May 6,1924 to pay to Pierce Oil Corp. the expenses to enable it to maintain its corporate existence so long as it is in existence; (b) the liability of Pierce
Petroleum Corp for alleged deficiencies in United states income taxes for Petroleum Corp. for alleged deficiencies in united states income taxes for
the years $1927-1930$, incl., and interest and penaltites thereon. The latter matter is now the subject of negotiation be
corporation and the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

> Earnings for Calendar Years
a Total income

Surplus, Dec. 31.....def\$436,872 def\$268,729 $\$ 411,029 \quad \$ 286,673$ a Includes dividends on Consolidated Oi1 Corp. stock of $\$ 214,967$ in 1937; $\$ 513,467$ in $1936 ; \$ 161,459$ in 1935; and $\$ 271,250$ in 1934.

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | $1936$ | Ltabututes- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ |
| Cash in bank |  |  | Notes payable- |  | 1, |
| Inv. in shs. of no |  |  | y Common stock-- | 625.000 | , |
| par val. com. sttk |  |  | b Capital surplus. |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Corp }}$ | 41,533 | 20,951 |  |  | 268,729 |
| Oil Corp |  | ,000,000 |  |  |  |
| tal.........-3,688,476 19,865,790 Total.......... 3,688,476 19,885,790 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25.000 shares quoted market value |  |  |  |  |  |
| common stock, $\$ 18,5) 9,519$, less distribution, $\$ 15,009,171$, from and out o capital surplus and in partial liquidation of 500,000 shares of Consolidated |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia, Ltd.-Earns. Month of-
Gross.--1-
$\times$ After expenses, but befor

Pirelli Co. of Italy (Societa Italiana Pirelli)-Earnings [All Figures in Italian Lire]
 Exc. charges for trials \&
reseraches

 -V. 146, p. 1887 .
Pittsburgh Brewing Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 3.50$ cum, pref. stock, no par value, payable
 Nov. 20, ${ }^{1936}$ and dividends of 50 cents per share paid on Aug. 18 , and disbursement on the preferred stock since the third quarter of 1920 , when
a regular quarterly dividend of $87 / 2$ cents per share was paid.-V. 145 , a regular
p. 3665 .

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable July it to holders of record June 10 A common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 10 . A
like amount was paid on Aprill 1 , last, and compares with $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 24
 Aprial, 1937 ; $\$ 2$ on Dec, 21,1936 or 81.50 paid on Oct. 1,$1936 ; 50$ cents phaid instributed quarterly prior theretors, In addition, an extra dividend of of $\$ 1$
 2383

Pittsburgh United Corp.-Distribution-
Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., trustee, has sent a letter to preferred
stockholders of the corporation, advising that at the end of 10 days the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court will become effective and a new decree will then be framed and distribution made, unless within the 10 -day period a petition of any party interested is filed, asking for a rehearing, or
other legal steps taken. oth

| $r$ Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 19 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Total income---.-.-.-- | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 106.002 \\ 39,709 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | \$38,142 | \$65, 390 |
| General expense | 25,250 39776 | 8,968 36,900 | 5.536 20,200 | $\begin{array}{r}5,278 \\ 16,750 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net loss - ${ }^{\text {Nass }}$ - | pror81,267 | 889,257 | \$63,879 | \$87,419 |
| Steel Corp. com. stock | 80,347 | ------ | , | ----- |
| Net loss. |  |  | \$63,879 | \$87,419 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | \$ | Labu | 1 |  |




x Market value

Pneumatic Scale Corp.-Dividend Halved-
The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the
Thater common stock, payab $\begin{aligned} & \text { with } 60 \text { cents paid on Nov. } 24 \text {, last; and } 30 \text { cents paid on sept. } 1 \text { and on }\end{aligned}$
 when $\dot{3} 0$ cents per share was also distributed.-V. 146, p. 925.
Plymouth Oil Co.-Earnings-


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equal in principal amount to one-half of the outstanding issue shall have been rece impending default (in sinking fund) is not cured by the plan thus presented. there is grave danger of foreclosure and receivership with immediate suspension of interest and heavy legal and other expenses," Mr. Breen says.-V. 146, p. 3201.
Prescott Gas \& Electric Co.-Tenders-
The Irving Trust Co., New York, will until 10 a . m. June 2, receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient 1 st mtge. $6 \%$. 30 -year gold bonds, due July 1 ,
1940 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 21,278$ at prices not exceeding 105 and accrued interat.th. 144, p. 4358.

## Prudence Bonds Corp.-Reorganization Plans Declared

 Operative -It was formally announced May 17 by Thomas W. Streeter, President of tion had been declared operative in orders signed by Robert A. Inch of the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of New York, and that the new company had been organized under the laws of the state of New York New York City.
The reorganization proceedings of Prudence-Bonds Corp. have no connection with the reorganization proceedings before Judge Moscowitz of principal and interest on the bonds. The new company is entirely independent of and unaffiliated with the old company of the same name (Pru-
dence-Bonds Corp., debtor). The Prudence Co., Inc., and New York dence-Bonds Corp., debtor), The Prudence co.,
Investors (parent company of the old company).
The entire capital stock of the new company
seven voting trustees of whom Charles W. Devoy, Harry Hall, William F. MacDermott and Thomas wer Streeter were named in the reorganization by the court. The voting trustees are also directors of the new company. The former company of the same name had outstanding 18 different $\$ 56,400,000$ when proceedihgs for its reorganization in $77-\mathrm{B}$ were begun in June, 1934 . Payments of principal in some of the series during the reorganization have reduced the present outstanding bonds to approxi-
mately $\$ 53,250,000$. There are over 37,000 individual holdins of the
 conds. Pation and their maturity extended until 1945 assumed by the new
corth provision for a urther extension of five years upon the consent of $51 \%$ in amount of the bonds in each series.
18 An initial distribution of interest is to be made at this time in 12 of the Nov. of each year, beginning Nov. 1, 1938, to the extent that interest period. earned on a particular series of bonds of the old company are being asked to send in their bonds to the new company for stamping and registration. Only bonds so stamped are entitled to receive payments of interest or principal and voting The plan of reorganization provides that funds realized from reduction in mortgages and the sales of properties shall go into a retirement fund. Fromement fund and the lowest tenders will be accepted to the extent that funds are available
in the new company of the assets securing the bonds is now centralized by the trustees in 77-B, with their counsel and staff, and by 11 corporate trustees, with their counsel and staff, and by various servicing and managesubsidiary known as the new company has organized a wholly owned 100 East 42 d St., for the purpose of managing and operating real estate which forms part of the collateral.
Thomas W. Streeter, who has been elected President of the new corpora-
tion, was formerly President of the Mortgage Certificiate Loan Corp. and special representative of the Banking Department in the liquidation of

Public Service Co. of Colorado (\& Subs.) -Earnings


 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { nt. on unfunded debt } & 40,370 & 395,110 & 312,232 & 226,202 \\ \text { and amortization \&c-- } & 440,370 & 828,000 & 828,000 & 828,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net income_-_-a-- } & \$ 3,297,821 & \$ 3,182,325 & \$ 2,654,414 & 2,265,652 \\ \text { Divs. on preferred stocks } & 669,521 & 669,501 & 669,506 & 669,512\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Divs. on preferred stocks } & 669,521 & 669,501 & 669,506 & 669,512 \\ \text { Divs. on common stocks } & 2,288,000 & 1,924,000 & 1,664,000 & 1,664,000\end{array}$ x Provision for surtax on undistributed profits amounts to $\$ 875$. y No
provision for surtax on undistributed profits made as it is anticipated that none will be payable for 1937

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3

| Consolidated Balance sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 37 |  | ${ }_{8}^{37}$ | 1936 |
| util \& |  |  | 7\% 1st pref. stock 5,872,800 | 872,900 |
| properties | 8,291,962 | 87,821,407 | 6\% 1st pref. stock 3,995,700 | 3995,700 |
| rand Val. Hydro |  |  | $5 \%$ 1st pret. stock 375,000 | 375,000 |
| leasehold | 194,943 | 204,568 | Common stock _ - 20,800,000 | 20,800,000 |
| isc't on pf. |  |  | Funded debt_-.-47,399,100 |  |
| and prem. |  |  | Notes pay to bks. $4,500,000$ | ,500,000 |
| exch.of pret. stk. |  | 276,038 | Notes pay. (curr.) |  |
| vests. (at cost) | 1,954,04 | 1,953,991 | Notes payable to |  |
| Sink. fund assets. | 3,055,002 | 2,841,813 | others ........ 43,70 |  |
| Special cash deps |  | 11,546 | Prop. purch.oblig 477,21 |  |
| ash on deposit in |  |  | Accounts payable 582,109 | 505,425 |
| escrow |  | 1,682 | Wages \& sals. pay |  |
| ash | 730,568 | 687,951 | Curr. accts. with |  |
| Notes and a |  |  | fiscal agent_- 29,3 | 5 |
| eceivable- |  | 2,611,635 | Accruals ........ 1,891, | 5 |
| affiliated cos | 2,454 | 2,653 | Prov. for Fed tax 564, |  |
| Interest accrued | 1,59 | 1,657 | Due to Cities Serv |  |
| dse., mat'ls |  |  | Pow. \& Lt. Co 2,191,1 | 1,791 |
| supplies (at cost) | 064,7 | 86,420 | Acets. (not curr.) |  |
| repayments | 64,17 | 57,359 | Consumers' \& line |  |
| Bals. in closed |  |  | extension deps_ $\quad 579,729$ |  |
| banks |  | 25 | Contra accounts- 36,000 | 7,030 |
| Notes \& act |  |  | Res. for replace'ts 8,601,092 | 746 |
| (not curr.) | . 28,271 | 36,6 | Injury \& damages |  |
| (personnel) --- |  |  | Contrib.for extens 391,5 | 69,943 |
| eferred charges. | 861,204 | 994,196 | Misc. reserves | 100,000 |
| ontra accounts_ | 36,000 | 67,030 | Earned surplus - 2, 2 , 348,899 | 10,54 |

Total _......100,979.465 $\overline{101,157,458}$ Total_......100,979,465 $\overline{101,157,458}$ After reserves.-V. 144, p. 2671
Prudence Co., Inc.-Decision Reserved on PaymentsTrustee Resigns-
Judge Grover M. Moscowitz in Federal Court, Brooklyn, on May 13, epresenting the Bre 10 decision on an apprication by Ralph $W$ Croily, of $\$ 500,000$ by the trustees in reorganization of the company. On the same proposed by the hearing on the plan of reorganization of the company proposed by the Reconstr
Prudence Co. $820,000,000$.
William W. Palmer, attorney for the RFO. opposed the application for years and would have to wait only a few weeks more for the hearing on the plan for reorganization.
After the adjournment was announced former Supreme Court Justice
Stephen Callaghan, one of the trustees of the Prudence Co., tendered his

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resignation to Judge Moscowitz, saying the press of other business made continuance as trustee
tion.-V. 146, p. 2546 .
Public Service Corp. of N. J.-To Pay Smaller DividendNew Director-
Directors at a meeting held May 17 declared a dividend of 50 cents per
nare on the common stock, no par value, payable June 30 to holders of snare on the common stock, no par value, payable June 30 to holders of
record June 1. Dividends of 65 cents per share were paid in each of the five preceding quarters, and previously regular wuarterly dividends of 60 cents per share were distributed.
cents was paid on Dec. 19,1936 .
President Thomas N. McCarter gave out the following statement in reference to the meeting of the directors held on May 17:
As forecast in my remarks to the stockholders at the annual meeting held amount of the dividend upon the common stock. This situation is brought about by a combination of circumstances among which the more prominent (1) Electric

Jan. 1 last, $\$ 1,250,000$. 1938 over 1937 , estimated. $\$ 1,100,000$.
(2) Increased taxes in 1938
(3) Increased operating expenses both as to certain wages (including
year. (4) The business depression which has seriously affected the subsidiaries,
especially the Electric and Transport departments. especially the Electric and Transport departments. There was paid in the month of March the first quarterly dividend for the year 1938 at the former prevailing rate of 65 cents per common share. The directors today have declared a dividend for the second quarter, pay-
able June 30, of 50 cents per common share. It is hoped that this rate able June 30, of 50 cents per common share. It is hoped that this rate can be continued for the palance of the year. If so continued at this rate,
it will mean a payment of $\$ 2.15$ per common share for 1938 as against $\$ 2.60$ per common share similarly paid in 1937. With the retur. of normal pusiness conditiolo, it is believed that th
crease and again permit a higher dividend
Due to complications existing as a result of new Federal legislation affecting utilities, John E. Zimmerman, President of United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia, and Edward Hopkinson r., of Philader member of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Electric Co., have resigned from our board. Their places have been filled at today's meeting by the election of George Barker, Vice-President in Charge of Real Estate and Purchases, and John L. O Toole, Vice-Presic
Public Relations.

Period End. April $30-1938-$ Month-1937
Gross earnings.
193 1938-12 Mos. 1937 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Oper, exps, maint., de- } \\ \text { prec. \& taxes }\end{array} & 7,580,876 & 7,434,745 & 91.672,695 & 85,760,294\end{array}$
 p. 2866

Public Service Co. of Oklahoma-Earnings [The accounts of the subsidiary companies have not been consol, herein.] $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } & 1938-3 \text { Mos. }-1937 & \text { 1938-12 Mos. } & \text { 1937 } \\ \text { Total oper. revenues }\end{array}$ Operating expenses--
State, local \& miscell.
Federal taxes Federal and State income normal tax
Other income (net)
Gross income
Int. on long-term debt
General interest

| 196,934 | 177,935 | 766,742 | 696,871 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { a66,273 } & 55,604 \\ 16,384 & 13,181\end{array}$



Amortiz. of bond dis-

$\square$
$\square$

s.201 M count and expense...Prior lien stock dividends

Balance $\begin{array}{rrrr}26,967 & 27,786 & 110,324 & 113,348 \\ 2,630 & 1,020 & 9,522 & 5,020\end{array}$ | $\$ 351,888$ |  | $\$ 296,862$ | $\$ 1,432,435$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 1,339,269 \\ 133,892\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 133,892 | 535,567 | 535,567 |  | $\$ 217,997 \quad \$ 162,970 \quad \$ 896,868 \quad \$ 803,702$ a The accrual for Federal normal income tax in this period has been coma The accrual for Federal normal income tax in this period has been com-

puted in accordance with the requirements of the Revenue Act of 1936.
No provision has been made for Federal undistributed profits tax.-V. No provision
146, p. 2383
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Operating reven
Operation---
Maintenance.-

Net oper. revenues



Balance, deficit................................- $\$ 450,977 \quad \$ 424,124$ a No provision has been made for any Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for 1938 since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year. Jan. 1, 1937, the company adopted the new system of accounts prescribed by the Federal Power Commission, which differs in certain respects from the system the company previous y followed, hence
the above 12 months' figures are not exactly comparative.-V. 146, p. 3029.

Pullman Co.-Earnings-
[Revenues and Expenses of Car and Auxilliary Operations] Period End. Mar. 31-1

Sleeping car operations: 1938-Month-1937 1938-3 Mos.-1937 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Sleeping car operations: } & \$, 999,168 & \$ 5,438,603 & \$ 15,408,181 & \$ 16,108,443 \\ \text { Total revenues_...... } & \$ 4,991,117 & 4,741,863 & 13,812,232 & 13,474,549\end{array}$ Net revenue......... $\quad \$ 389,051 \quad$| $\$ 696,739$ | $\$ 1,595,949$ | $\$ 2,633,894$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |


Net revenue...... $\quad \$ 16,646>\$ 26,607-\$ 89,218-\$ 127,479$

| Total net revenue....- | $\$ 405,698$ |  | $\$ 723,346$ |  | $\$ 1,685,167$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taxes accrued | $\$ 2, \ldots, 137$ |  | 339,855 | $1,050,926$ | $1,130,353$ |  |


Quarterly Income Shares, Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 2087.
Radic-Keith-Orpheum Corp.-Amended Reorg. PlanAmendments to the proposed plan of reorganization were submitted
May 16 for the consideration of Federal Judge Bondy. After hearing a May 16 for the consideration of Federal Judge Bondy. After hearing a on the amendments will begin May 24 before the special master. Hear The amendments we:e submitted by Hamilton C. Rickaby, counsel for the

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -


Reed Drug Co.-Sales-
in the same period last yoar, an increase of $\$ 76,802$, as against $\$ 621,110$ in the same period last year, an increase of $\$ 76,802$ or $12 \%$. First. four as against $\$ 158,176$ in April, 1937 , an Ancrease of $\$ 20,735$. The company has just opened a new store in Oshkosh, Wis, and prior to that one in
Sheboygan, Wis. The Reed Chain now consists of 15 stores.-V. 146 ,
p. 4127 .
Reo Motor Car Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
3 Mos. End. Mar.31- $1938 \quad 1937 \quad 1936 \quad 1935$

Reynolds Investing Co., Inc.-Ordered to Answer Creditors' Petition-
Federal Judge Guy L. Fake at Newark, N. J., on May 18 ordered officers ganization of the company under the Federal Bankruptcy Act should not
be approved. be approved. which also asked appointment of a trustee, listed the
The petition, when company's liabilities at approximately $\$ 3,681,900$, including a secured
loan of $\$ 235,000$ from the National City Bank, New York, and $\$ 3,446,900$ in 20 -year $5 \%$ debentures due April 1, 1948.-V. 146, p. 2706

Reynolds Metals Co.-No Action on Common DividendDirectors at their recent meeting took no action on the payment of a
dividend on the common shares at this time. Directors decided to await dividend on the common shares at this thme. year before taking action. A dividend of 15 cents was paid on March 1 , last, and dividends of 25
cents per share were paid in each of the four quarters of 1937 .-V. 146 , cents per
p, 1087 .

Rheem Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Calif.-Bonds Offered-Blyth \& Co., Inc., and Greenwood-Raggio \& Co., San Francisco, on May 6 offered at 100 and int. $\$ 1,500,000$ 10 -year sinking fund $5 \%$ debentures, series $A$.
Dated April 1, 1938: due April 1, 1948. Interest payable A. \& $~ \& ~ O ~$
Convertible until April $\mathbf{1}$, 1943 , unless previously redeemed, into shares of the company's common stock, at $\$ 14$ per share if converted on or prior to April 1,1939 , at $\$ 17$ per share of converted thereafter and on or prior
to April 1,1941 , and $\$ 20$ per share if converted thereafter and on or prior to Aprii 1, 1944 . The conversion privilege is subject to adjustment and
conditions as provided in the indenture. Beginning in 1943, payments to conding funds for the redemption of series A debentures are to be made
sinking
by the company by the company, subject to the conditions provided in the indenture. Such a minimum of approximately $50 \%$ of the series A debentures before maturity. Redeemable, at option of company, either as a whole on the irst day
of any month, or in lesser amounts on any interest payment date, upon at of any month, orior notice.
least days
Company-Company was incorp. in California, on Jan. 22, 1930. Prin-Company-Company was incorp. in California, on Jan, 22, 1930. Prin-
cipal executive offices, Richmond, Calif. Company is engaged principally in the such as pails barrels, drums and tanks, and in the manufacture and steel, such as pails, barrels, drums and tanks, and in the manufacture and
sale of certain household and general utility products. In the case of certain products the company, in the assembly thereof, uses certain parts
manufactured by others. The business of the company in Australia is manufactured by others. The business of the company in Australia is
conducted by its wholly owned subsidiary, Rheem Manufacturing Co. conducted by its wholly own
(Australia) Propietary, Ltd.
Purpose-Net proceeds, exclusive of accrued interest, to be received by
the cor pany fron the sale of these $\$ 1,500,000$ debentures, after deducting the corr pany fron. the sale of these $\$ 1,500,000$ debentures, after deducting
the estimated expenses of the company in connection with such sale are expected to approximate $\$ 1,41,342$. Company intends to use such net proceeds as follows: To discharge bank loans, $\$ 1,250,000$; to coor plete
purchase of Chicago plant, $\$ 70,000$; to provide additional working capital, purchase
$\$ 91,342$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Income Account Years Ended Dec. } 31 \\
1937
\end{gathered}
$$

## 

 | Net profit from operations....... | 448.184 | $\$ 304,686$ | $\$ 172,653$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Total income............................ } & \$ 548,895 & \$ 369,260 & \$ 218,698 \\ \text { Deductions from income } & 13,400 & 12,173 & 38,252 \\ \text { Prov for Fed \& Australian inc. taxes } & 95,261 & 65,678 & 26,396\end{array}$

Net income.......................... $\$ 440,233 \quad \$ 291,408 \quad \$ 154,049$Underwriters-The names of the several underwriters and the amounts
of the series A debentures which they have severally agreed to purchase,of the series $A$ debentures which they have severally agreed to purchase,
are as follows:


Brush, Slocuax b \& Co., San Francisco
Brush, Slocuax b \& Co., San Francisco.
Schwabacher \& Co
-V. 146, p. 2220.

Ritter Dental Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 $x$ After provision for depreciation of $\$ 27,876$ ( $\$ 25,675$ in 1936), Federal
taxes of $\$ 20,800(\$ 16,850$ in 1936) and other charges. y After taxes and taxes of $\$ 20,800$ ( $\$ 16,850$ in 1936
other charges.
(H. H.) Robertson Co.-Earnings

3 Months Ended March 31-

Net profit after charges and taxes | Net profit after charges and taxes. | 1938 | 1937 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earns. per sh. on 239,060 shs. cap. stk. (no par) | $\$ 74,474$ | $\$ 199,387$ | -V. 145, p. 4127

St. Joseph Water Co.-Reqisters with SEC-1 - pe 4198 ; V See list giv
142, p. 2843 .

Rutland RR.-Earnings-
 Net denicit-............. Net deficit, if based on $30 \%$ or bond interest as
x Indicates deficit
provided in bond plan: For the month of March
 For the three months-income a vailabie for fixed charges, 8230,018 , deficit:
Obligations
The New York Stock Exchange invites attention to the fact that the
Rutland-Canadian RR. Co. 1st mitge. gold bonds $4 \%$ due July 1, 1949
 Rutland KR. Co. Coal \& Coke Co., a creditor, has applied in Federal Court

St. Louis Rocky Mountain \& Pacific Co. (\& Subs.)-


Gross revenue.
Other income.
Total income-
nt. chks. \& other deducInt. chgs. \& other deduc
Deprec. and depletion.
Provision for taxes....
Neet income -.......
Common dividends
shares common stock.-.
Earnings per share


Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
AssetsCash - i...........
O.s. Got.
Othe mars.
 Notes \& acc' 'ts rec-
Materials, supplies de coals on hand. Prepail expenses
Investments. Investments
Sinking fund de-
Dosited for re-
demp. of bonds
demp. of bor re-
Sundry notes and
ace'ts recelvable
roperties, plant \&

Total_....... $\overline{13,579,849} \overline{13,771,1}$
,
St. Louis Southwestern Ry.-Depositary Accepts Deposits of Underlying Bonds-
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as denositary for the committee is mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds dated July 1, 1910, due July 1, 1940, with coupon due Jan 1 . 1936 , and subsequent coupons attached
for depuasit Central Arkansas $\&$ Eastary for the committee is now accepting for deposit Central Arkansas \& Eastern RR, first n.ortgage $5 \%$ 30-year
gold bonds dated July 1,1910 , with coupon due san. 1,1936 and subsequent coupons attached.-V. 146, p. 2868.


## Sedalia Water Co.-Earnings-

 Operating revenue March 31-

## Sheller Mfg. Corp.-Earnings-

$\times 3$ Months Ended March 31-
$\mathbf{x}$ Net income---s--.
$\mathbf{y}$ Earnings per share
 fore Federal surtax Feral income taxes ago.
Schiff Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
stock, payaule June lo to holders of record May 31. Like amount was
paid on March 15 , last and compares with 50 cents per share paid on Dec. 15 ,
A stock dividend of $50 \%$ w.
A dividend of 75 cents per share was pay 26, 1937 .解

## Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-

Statement of Operations for Quarter Ending March 31,1938 , 148,68 tons
Ore mill
Metals produced Metals produced-Copper_
Set amount realized from sales (7, $\overline{7}, 137,562$ $x$ Adjustment in value of copper inventories
Net cost after crediting precious metals
 x Copper inventories are carried at the working costs Note-In the above figures no allowance has been made for taxes, depreciation or deferred development.-V. 145, p. 621 .
Siemens \& Halske A. G.-Earnings-

Years End. Sept. $30-$ $\begin{array}{cc}{[\text { In German Marks] }} \\ 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ ales after deducting out1935 lays for raw material | and supplies |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ancome from investm'ts- | $13,078,716$ | $12,054,273$ | $10,50,691,553$ | $119,044,339$ | Excess of int. rec. over

amounts paid on curr.
liabilities..........-

| traordinary income.- | 331,274 | 1,667,498 | 772,791 | 750,636 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total incom | 3,680,778 | 209,368,318 | 184,178,494 | 5 |
| ages, sal., |  |  |  |  |
| Social charges-Legal | 7,668,394 | 6,786,121 |  |  |
| Voluntary. | 6,262,303 | 5,858,158 | 5,178,353 | 4,498,577 |
| Prov. for dwellings, \&c | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |
| Depr. of prop'y \& plant- | 2,719,710 | 1,967,271 | 2,155,618 | 1,360,479 |
| Other depr. \& write-offs. | 1,952,200 | 1,392,646 |  |  |
| Interest on funded debt- | 4,793,817 | 5.184,743 | 4,886,044 | 5,082,183 |
| T'axes on net worth \& inc | 15,867.479 | 8,089,965 | 7,629,336 | 4,384,178 |
| Other taxes and charg | 4,370,860 | 3,306,518 | 2,808,959 | 2,162,49 | Other taxes and charges

All other expends. with except. of outlays for
raw mat'I \& suppli
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { raw mat' \& supplies-- } \\ \text { rlocation to special res }\end{array} 56,056,625 \quad 57,383,592 \quad 52,745,734 \quad 35,820,923$ (from German funds
released from America $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 2,500,000

Total surplus....... $\overline{15,107,494} \overline{14,665,438} \overline{11,621,387} \overline{9,627,982}$


Assets
Land a Buildings. N $\epsilon$ b buildings.
Machinery....
Plant heating Plant, heating \& Tools, factory office equil
Concess'ns,
pat.,
licenses, trade-
marks \& other
similar rights.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Investments } \\ \text { Inventories } & 168,258,744 & 153,393,336\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Market. securs, } & 72,816,102 & 83,349,382 \\ \text { Share in treasury } & 7,062,540 & \mathbf{7 , 0 6 2 , 5 4 0} \\ \text { Mtge. loans rec } & 143,511 & \mathbf{1 4 9}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Mtge. loans rec. } & 143,511 & \mathbf{1 4 9}, 165 \\ \text { Acc'ts receivable } 12,431,063 & 108,391,041\end{array}$

Cash on hand,
incl. cash with
incl. cash with
Reichsbank \& $\begin{aligned} & \text { phans' fund for }\end{aligned}$

 Deferred charges $\quad 427,752 \quad 690,563$

## Total_........ $\overline{474,656,108} \overline{464,053,068} \bar{T} \overline{474,656,108} \overline{464,053,068}$

 a After depreciation of 1,993,641 reichsmarks at Sept. 30,1936 , and$2,191,099$ reichsmarks at Sept. 30,1937.-V, 144, p. 3692 .
Silesian-American Corp.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest earned. | \$391,074 | \$587,584 | \$366,712 | \$394,067 |
| Miscellaneous income |  |  |  | 9,837 |
| Total income. | \$391,074 | \$587,584 | \$366,712 | \$403,905 |
| Int. \& discount oa bonds | 272,875 | 357,398 | 450,678 | 518,989 |
| Admin. exp. and taxes ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $\times 138,907$ | x104,919 | 59,893 | 73,777 |
| for prior years | Cr833 | 9,901 | 40,005 |  |
| Net loss for year- | \$19,876 | pf $\$ 115,365$ | \$183.864 | \$188,861 |
| Credit to sur. in connec'n with bonds retired |  |  |  |  |
| Adj. of bond disc. \& exp- | 13, 2,923 | $\begin{array}{r} 76,745 \\ 8,164 \end{array}$ | 194,775 | 329,831 |
| Net credit to surplus.x No Federal surtax on | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 120,415 \\ & \text { ndistribute } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200.274 \\ \text { income is d } \end{gathered}$ | \$10,911 | $\$ 140,970$ by the co. |


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\underset{\S}{1937}$ | $\underset{\$}{1936}$ | Liabllttes- | 1937 | $\underset{\$}{1936}$ |
| Cash in bank | 250,958 | 494,435 | Accounts payable- | 70,657 |  |
| Acc'ts receivable- |  | , 348 | Fed. taxes accrued | 19,798 | 34,783 |
| Invest. (pledged) 2 | 28,585,864 | 28,735,864 | Int. accr. on bonds | 113,444 | 150,500 |
| Inv. (not pledged) | 4,470,183 | 5,220,183 | 7\% coll. tr. bonds. | 4,309,000 | 5,345,000 |
| Furn. \& fixtures.- | 1,555 | 1,554 | 7\% cum. pref. stk_ 1 | 2,000,000 | $12,000,000$ |
| Bond disc. \& exp.- | 84,563 | 143,226 | x Common stock.- | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 7\% coll. tr. bonds. | 342,012 | 129,610 | Capital surplus. | 9,445,274 | 9,445,274 |
|  |  |  | Surp. arising from bonds retired..- | 1,655,913 | 1,518,545 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 5,121,048 | 5,138,001 |
| Total | 33,735,135 | 34,725,221 | Total | 3,735,135 | 34,725,221 | Total__........ $\overline{33,735,135} \overline{34,725,221}$ Total_.........33,735,135 $\overline{34,725,221}$ $\times$ Represented by 200,000 no-par shares.-V. 146, p. 927.

Silver King Coalition Mines Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- }\end{array} & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net profit after taxes \& } \\ \text { deprec. but before depl } & \mathbf{y} \$ 66,401 & \mathbf{x} \$ 429,834 & \$ 206,367 & \$ 56,955\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{r}\text { deprec. but before depl } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 1,220,-\end{array} & \mathbf{y} \$ 66,401 & \mathbf{x} \$ 429,834 & \$ 206,367 & \$ 56,955 \\ \begin{array}{r}\text { 467 shs., par } \$ 5, \text { com- } \\ \text { mon stock. }\end{array} & \$ 0.05 & \$ 0.35 & \$ 0.16 & \$ 0\end{array}$ - $\quad \$ 0.05$ marke $\$ 0.35$ rit $\$ 0.04$ 1,722 tons of zinc concentrates produced and valued at cost during year 19 Add $\$ 25,271$ or 2.1 cents per share, representing difference between cost y Add $\$ 25,271$ or 2.1 cents per share, representing difference between cost
and market value of 912 tons ores and concentrates produced in 1937 and
unsold Dec. 31,1937 , or total profit for quarter of $\$ 91,671$ equal to 7.5
cents per share.

For the year ended March 31, 1938, the net income was $\$ 1,077,830$, equal to 88.3 cents per outstanding share. ${ }^{\text {Due }}$ di dividend payments and depletion there was no surtax on undistributed profits in prior years an
of this nature.-V. 146, p. 1728 .


Net income - Invidend on common stock of Iowa Public \$601,446 Includes dividend on common stock of Iowa Public $\begin{array}{r}\$ 85,534 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Note-The company made no provision for 1936 for iether Federal normal
income tax. Federal surtax on undistributed profits or State income tax, on income tax. Federal surtax on undistributed prorts or stat oncone tax, on foregoing statement of income representing principally premium paid on retirement of, and unamortized discount and expense applicable to. certain
bond issues which were refunded during that year. The company estimates
 that no surtax on undistributed profits is payable for 1937, and no provision
has been made for the period Jan. 1,1938 to March 31, 1938 for this item. -V .146, p. 2385 .
Sioux City Stock Yards Co.-To Pay $371 / 2$-Cent Div.-stock, payable May 16 to holders of record May 9 shire stock, payable May 16 to holders of record May 9 . , Like amo.
paid on Feb. 15 , last, and on May 15,1937 .-V. 146, p. 1090.
Sioux City Service Co.-Earnings-

Snia Viscosa-Ear

| Calendar Years- | (All figures given in Lire) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profits on merchandise, | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Profits on merchandise, } & 121,661,992 & 96,386,571 & 90,844,630 & 76,644,402 \\ \text { divs. }\end{array}$

$\qquad$
Profit
$\frac{30,000,000}{49,893,647} \frac{27,000,000}{36,343,698} \frac{25,000,000}{34,138,859} \frac{24,000,000}{26,152,918}$ Balance Sheet Dec. 31

y After reserve of $7,500,000$ lire.-V. 146, p. 2709.
Snider Packing Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rllll}\text { Years End. Mar. 31- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net sales_- } & \$ 6,045,706 & \$ 5,496,177 & \$ 6,242,498 & \$ 5,559.100\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { preciation....-.-- } & 4,911,521 & 4,058,665 & 4,662,701 & 4,004,874 \\ \text { Sell., adver., adminis. \& } & 647,483 & 644,098 & 640,003 & 618,956\end{array}$
Profit before other income, int. \& deprec.
Other income (net) $\qquad$ $\$ 793,414$
$\times 70.875$
$\$ 939,793$
21,740
$\$ 935,270$
83,149
 Dividends paid.......- 157,500 non 315,000
x Includes $\$ 48,698$ nonrring income. y
distributed profits: $1937, \$ 1,163 ; 1936, \$ 5,052$. . Includes surtax on un-

| Onsolidated Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ets | 1938 | 1937 | Lhabiltties- |  | 1937 |
|  | \$611,372 | \$905,519 | Accounts payab | \$48,73 | \$55,681 |
| Accts. and |  | 4 | Accrued interest \& other expenses.- | 166,73 | 54,078 |
| ue |  |  | Prov. for Federal |  |  |
| for seeds |  |  | income tax | 78 |  |
| ventories | 4,313 | 4,0 | Funded deb |  |  |
| c Real est., pl |  |  | Reserve for tingencies | 338,0 | 338,093 |
| equipment, | ,639,577 | 2 | Sundry reserve | 96,778 |  |
| erred | 69.755 | 66 | d Common stock | ,094,967 | 1,094,967 |
|  |  |  | Cap |  |  |
|  |  |  | Earned sur | 666,1 | ,548 |
| Total_-.-....- $\$ 4,435,490 \$ 4,403,267$ Total_-......-- $84,435,490$ \$4,403,267 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| reserves for depreciation. \&c. of \$5,067,537 in 1938 and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,080.939 in 1937. d Represented by 210,000 no par shares.-V. 146, |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1259$ |  |  |  |  |  |

SiscoelGoldMMines, LLtd.-Earnings-
( Net profit
Earnings per share on
1938
$\$ 289,056$ 1937 O
321,260 x After depreciation, Federal and provincial taxes.-V. 146, p. 2709.
Soundview Pulp Co.-Earnings -
4 Months Ended April 30-
$\begin{array}{cc}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 246,724 & \$ 366,254 \\ \$ 0.42 & \$ 0.74\end{array}$
Ner nscome after a
Eare on
-V. 146, p. 3203 .

## Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings -


 Int., depr., amort. \& div
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 813,000 \\ 769,875 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 782,652 \\ 765,436 \\ \hline\end{array}$ -V. 146. p. 2709

## Southern Kraft Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

Years Ended Dec. 31- $\qquad$ 1937
Affiliated companies
Other inine.-. $\qquad$
Total sales


Outward freight and delivery expenses.-...-.
Selling. general and administrative expens
Selling. general and administrative expenses.
Balance.
$\xlongequal{\mathbf{8 1 1 , 2 5 7 , 5 8 5}, 58,58} \xlongequal{59,404,613}$

Amortization of debt discount and expenseDepreciation

$1,231,473$
147,126
955125
304,922
$1,701,958$
71,196
880,926
Net profit for the year.
$\overline{86,545,293}$

 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 8,697,474$ in 1936 and $\$ 9,512,834$ in
1937. b After reserve for doubtul accounts of $\$ 345,819$ in 1936 and $\$ 619$,1937 . b After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 345,819$ in 1936 and $\$ 619,-$
888 in 1937. c Represented by 100,000 no par shares.-V. 146, p. 2549 .

Southern Pacific Co.-Vice-Chairman to Retire-
Paul Shoup, Vice-Chairman since 1932 and President of the railroad from
1929 to 1932, will retire from the company's service June 1 after 47 years of 1929 to 1932, Will retire from the company's service June 1 after 47
service, it was announced by Hale Holden, Chairman of the Board.
Mr. Shoup's retirement is at his own request.
Earnings of System
Period End. Apr. 30-
Railway oper, revenues
1938-MOnth-1937
$\$ 15,094,847 \$ 18,176,90$
$\begin{array}{ccc}1938-4 & \text { Mos, } & 1937 \\ 450,786,771 & \$ 74,349,454 \\ 52,146,292 & 56,981,715\end{array}$
Railway oper. revenues_
Railway oper. expenses_ $15,094,847$
$13,116,911$
 Railway tax accruals.-- $\qquad$ $5,995,479$
$3,203,128$ $17,367,738$
$5,468,706$
$3,191,157$ Equipment rents (net)-
Joint facility rents (net)

Southern Ry. - New Director
Hugh Morrow has been lected a director of this railroad, succeeding the late Fairfax Harrison. Gross earnings (est,
$-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3203$.

Spicer Mfg. Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Profit from operation.-. } & \$ 216,490 & \$ 737,195 & \$ 585,939 \\ \text { Expenses_-_, } & 176,794 & 223,591 & 167,090\end{array}$ 1935
$\$ 887,872$
169,394 Operating profit.....-
Other income, net Other income, net Dotal income--
Idereciation-.-
plant expense Idie plant expense-

| Net profit_.........lossx $\$ 142,469$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. |
| $\mathbf{x} \$ 332,926$ |
| 306,780 |

Spiegel, Inc-Sales-
 Sales $146, \mathrm{p} . \overline{2} 8 \overline{7}$.
-Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas and Electric Co. system for the week ended May 14, 1938 totaled
$97,388,799$ kilowatt-hours, a decrease of $7.4 \%$ compared with the coresponding wed
Standard Investing Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1938
Cash dividends received...

$\$ 18,888$
4,347
Total income---n debentures
Interest on loans and
General expenses $\$ 23.23$
40.62
6.58
97
Deficit
Income account balance, March 31, 1938
$\$ 149,994$

| Balance Sheet March 31, 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Asets- | Llablutties- |
| Cash in banks.....-.....-...- \$234,413 | Accounts payable --------- 936,546 |
| Investments, at cost.......... 5,517,622 | Reserve for contingencles.....- $\quad 200,000$ |
| Notes receiv, from arfil cos... $\quad 209,959$ | Note payable.......-.....t. 617,127 |
| Acets. receiv.-securities sold. $\quad 48.306$ |  |
| Accrued interest recelvable-.- $\quad 9.815$ | Cumulative preferred stock _.- $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{7 5 0 , 3 0 0}$ |
|  | Common stock ------------ y394,331 |
|  | Capital deficit......-.-.-.-.- 629,183 |
|  | Income account balance.....-- 149,994 |
| Total_.................. $86,020,115$ |  |

 ar shares. $\$ 2,79,448$, or $\$ 41,44$ per share, on March 31 , 1938 .
There are 54,385 shares of common stock reserved against warrants attached to preferred stock, and 116,425 shares reserved agair of $51 / \%$ debentures. Included in the shares issued are 21 shares preferre 1930 against stock of American London \& Empire Corp. (a former sub-

Standard Oil Co. of Calif. (\& Subs.)-Earnincs-

 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Total net income--- } & \$ 71,358,907 & \$ 49,372,754 & \$ 42,839,132 & \$ 36,936,981 \\ \text { Depr., depl. \& amort } & 20,264,012 & 18,835,764 & 18,301,080 & 16,937,174\end{array}$ Prospect. devel. \& retire
 ncome tax (est.) --
Divs. on pref. stock of
sub. company $\begin{array}{r}5,313,374 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ 19,667 20,000 1,652,00 Net profit to surplus - $\$ 41,254,778$ \$23,310,224 $\$ 18,594,330 \quad \$ 18,327,807$
 Surplus. $\qquad$ $-8255,325,6058232$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shs. cap. stk. (no par)_- } & 13,102,900 & 13,102,900 & 13,102,900 & 13,102,900 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.42 & \$ 1.40\end{array}$ a Includes $\$ 1,071$ surtax on undistributed profits of su

| cts - $\quad 1937$ $\$$ | 36 | Labilities | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | $1936$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash ........- 17, | 16,057,569 | Acets. payable | 9,406,044 | 22,5 |
| Notes and acets. |  | State mot |  |  |
| receivable .-. 21,982,345 | 15,790,870 | taxes payable |  | ,448,662 |
| ktable securs - 3,298,429 | 2,758,430 | d Fed. inc. tax | 4,00 | ,253,000 |
| Investments .-. $57,639,034$ | 54,966,455 | Fed. undist.pro |  |  |
| Inventory, oils. $30,116,104$ | 31,979,989 | \& excess prof. |  |  |
| Invent'y, mat'ls |  | taxes of subs |  |  |
| \& supplies --- | 5,114,322 | Other accr. taxes |  |  |
| Inventory, other |  | payable | 2,719,82 | 2,458,222 |
| merchandise Long-term notes | 910,483 | Fed'l exclse ta |  |  |
| Long-term notes \& accts, rec | 2,369,774 | payable $\qquad$ Other curr. liab | $\begin{aligned} & 491,149 \\ & 209,965 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 518.596 \\ & 246,608 \end{aligned}$ |
| Capital stk. of | , 8 , | Long-term |  |  |
| Standard |  | pay |  |  |
| of Calif. he |  | Deferred credits | 494,991 |  |
| by subsidiary _ 4,004.773 | 3,704,10 | Gen. ins. reserve | 12,910,933 | 12,618,485 |
| a Fixed assets_, $449,046,236$ | 8,223,894 | Res. for empl's' |  |  |
|  |  | benefits | 2,060,000 | 2,060,000 |
| arges....-- 4,201,119 | 4,227,529 | Res. for contin | 5,647,626 | 6,685,782 |
|  |  | b Capital stock 3 | 27,572,500 | 327,572,500 |
|  |  | Capital surplu | 67,947,621 | 167,947,621 |
|  |  | Earned surplus. | 61,350,555 | 49,123,205 |
| Total.----- - - | 586,103,421 | Total------ | 96.334,441 | 6.103 |
| a After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 282,676,693$ in 1937 and $\$ 268,383,865$ in 1936. b $13,102,900$ no par shares. c Consists of 98,046shares in 1937 and 88,146 shares in 1936 at cost. d Estimated. e Excess shares in 1937 and 88,146 shares |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Standard Tube Co.-Listing Approved-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved for listing 46,500 additional
shares of class B common stock, $\$ 1$ par, upon official notice of issuance. shares of class $B$
$-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .2387$
Standard Wholesale Phosphate \& Acid Works, Inc. Special Dividend -
Directors have declared a special dividend of 30 cents per share on the
common stock, par 820 , payable May 25 to holders of record May regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share was paid on April 15 , iast regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents
$-\mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p} .3519 .-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 1730 .
Storkline Furniture Corp.-Dividend OmittedDirectors have decided to omit the dividend ordinarily payable on the
common stock par $\$ 10$ at this time. Adividend of $12 y$ cents. per share common stocke par s, last: 25 cents was paid on Nov. 27 , last, and previously
was paid on Feb. 2 ,
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) - Annual Report-W. S. Farish, President, and W. C. Teagle, Chairman, state in part: The steadily increasing demand for the products of petroleum has grad-
ually built the Standard oil Co. (N. J.) to its present size. Today it is ranked among the largest corporations. Its gross business amounts to
$\$ 1,300,000,000$ annually. Its operating companies over the world em to $\$ 1,300,000,000$ annually. Its operating companies over the world employ
177,000 workers. Its tanker fleet comprises 200 ocean-going carriers.
 institutions. Nearly half of the domestit
Relative to othe total volumpe of the world petroleum business. tnis com-
pany's size is not impressive certainly nowhere does it hold such a proportion of the total business as to deprive the public of the benefits of
healthy comptition healthy competition. For example: in the United States. the units in
which it is interested produced last year sligntly more than $6 \%$ of the Na-
 cost-lowering advantages of large scale operations. Resulting possible the cosve enabled it to sell productso of constantly improved qualitity at prices lower than those prevailing 10 years ago, despitita a genceral advanace in prices
of other commodities. Tnis same efficiency has permitted the company to or orher commodities. This same efriciency has permitted the company to
rais wages and with the reduction in costs, The best measure
of the extent to wnich real wages in the company's operations have gone up is the ability of the average employee to punchase the prodicto gone his
own labor. In 1928 an employee in an eastern seaboard refinery could huy four gallons of gasoline with his compensation for one hour's work, whereas
in 1937 an hour's work purchased eight gallons of gasolne, excluding the sales tax in each case.
it is not large when set off the profits from all these operations is subscantial, volume of the business transacted. The consolidated net profits for the the past 10 years nave averaged $866.000,000$ an a average return of approximately Tnis company has built up the thed suave bebs. bend its investment in capital assets through technical rather than financial processes, and has attained
its present size by internal growth paralleling the expansion of both the automotive and petroleum industries. Its debt is small in relation to its
assets. It has engaged in relatively little public financing. Its expansion assets. It has engaged in relatively little public financing. Its expansion
has been acomplished principally by plowing back earnings and utilizing
fully the capital generating forces of technical progress.

Wherever transportation reaches or industrial enterprises arise, there is an Wherever demand for petroleum products. To meet such calls, Standard
Oil Co. (N. J.) has been obliged to extend its activities into nearly every Oil Co. (N. J.) has been obliged to extend its activities into nearly every
country on the globe. It has of necessity maintaned financial reser country on the globe. It has of necessity maintained financial reserves to enable it to undertake expensive exploration in remote places both in the United States and in foreign countries. It has fortified itself to withstand
the losses which follow when pioneering efforts of this character fall. It has
encouraged new inventions, and has undertaken extensive research in chemistry, physics and geology.
Oil fields are short lived fields demands specialized technical skill. With each new field the coded new of the raw material and tne products manufactured from it change. Trans quipment than ordinary or products requires more efficient methods and cated technical process y transportation. Manufacturing is a complicharacter. Finally, distribution mumerous by-products of vastly different Intion where the demand is for frequent small deliveries. In the two generations of its existence the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) has across the whole width of the American continent and recently swing sack reign the region of the Gulf coast. To meet the requirements of its countristomers most efficiently it has been obliged to develop production the islands of the western Pacific. It has witnessed equally sweeping changes in the character of manufacturing processes, marketing sweeping and the volume of demand for its principal products. To comply fully with its obligations to consumers it has had no choice but to search out and develop its own sources of crude oil. manufacture its own products and
devise efficient systems of distribution Just as mass production in the automotive industry has put a car on the road for every family of five, so the integration of all operations in the larger
units of the oil industry has made it possible to run these cars at the min mum outlay for fuel. Complete integration on the these cars at the mininot only promotes efficiency it stimulates successful operations in the petroleum industry by individuals and small companies. There are thou-
sands of small producers and refiners in the American petroleum industry sands of small producers and refiners in the American petroleum industry
today. In Texas, whicn supplies $40 \%$ of the nation's crude oil, the 20 largest companies produce only a little more than one-half of the total output. The balance is produced by innumerable small enterprises. Not ouly do benefits from the presence of the other. Through its activities in other countries, the company not only con-
tributes to international trade, but safeguards the American consumer from the risk, however remote, that domestic reserves may become inthe world over. and has made available to the American economy technical advances that have commercial application. As an example, it has developering the art of hydrogenation. The availability of this technique guarantees this nation against any shortage of liquid hydrocarbons for an
indefinite period indefinite period.
So convinced is
of its position in the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) of the inherent soundness of its position in the national economy that it invites the closest scrutiny
of its record, firm in the belief that it merits the approval of the public.
It is dedicated to the objective of It is dedicated to the objective of so applying the full range of its spubliciand resources that the consumer may be served with ever increasing efficiency
both as to price and quality; that its employees may earn a continuing fair compensation for their labor, and security in their old age; that its stock holders may receive a reasonable return on their investment; and that the public may benefit by a constructive utilization of an important natural be judged by its performance, and an organization which can be appraised on the basis of its capacity to fulfil its obligations.
Domestic Taxes-The annual report for
business from the surtax on undistributed profits then a bad effect on The accuracy of this prediction is now manifest. The experience with this law has already demonstrated that it is a mistake to tax corporate earnings With both a direct income tax and a severe surtax on any earnings retained
in the business for the purpose of paving debts, expanding plant or carrying labor through depression periods. The new law, which drastically curtails these provisions, should be helpful because it again takes note of the fact
that most corporate surpluses consist, not of hoarded cash, but of investment in plant and equipment consist, not of hor Industry would welcome a still simpler law because it needs particularly to be able to anticipate just what its tax burden is going to be, and to plan
intelligently to meet this item which has come to be one of the major exintelligently to meet itures in its The consistent increase of taxes in the United States is emphasized by
comparing the total to the outstanding stock of the Jersey company It amounted on a per share basis to $\$ 3.20$ in $1935, \$ 3.85$ in 1936, and The following figures indicate that your companies overated in 1937 primarily for the benefit of government. next for the benefit of employees,
and finally for the benefit of the stockholders whose invested funds bear
the risks of the business.

Companies in the Consolidation
Taxes on the business-Direct
Indirect (consumer sales)
In the
United States
$\$ 60,380,85$
$54,669,826$
Total Incl.

Foreign Tatal_ \begin{tabular}{ll}

$\overline{\$ 115,059,684}$ \& | $\$ 206,884,717$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 110,226,299$ | $\$ 193,668,679$ | <br>

\hline 10
\end{tabular} $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dividends to public (incl. divs. to minority } \\ & \text { stockholders in foreign and domestic subs.) }\end{aligned} \quad 74,227,290 \quad 100,374,469$ Company Production-Gross production of domestic and foreign subaverage of 649,514 barrels daily. This figure includes total production of the companies in which thers is a minority interest (except in Iraq where only the company's share of production is given) and one-half of the oil

produced by the Standard-Vacuum Co. in the Far East. It excludes crude oroduceduced for partners. As compared with 1936 , gross production in-
creased $15.10 \%$. Despite this greater volume of production the company increased its proved oil reserves in 1937 , both domestic and foreign.
Domestic subsidiary and affliated companies accounted for 80. barrels of the total gross production, an average of 221,521 barrels daily. This was a gain of $18.34 \%$ over 1936 , but average of 221,521 barrels daily.
of the wells, due to pelow the capacity of the wells, due to proration restrictions. Forign production increased
$13.49 \%$
over 1936 and amounted to $156,217,384$ barrels. an average of $13.49 \%$ over 1936 a
427,993 barrels daily
There was a slight
There was a slight increase in the percentage of production obtained by
natural flow and a corresponding decrease in production by air and gas lift. The figures for 1937 were: $66 \%$ of the total obtained by natural flow, $8 \%$ was being obtained from 14,975 wells, an increase of 1,302 over 1936 . Of the total wells, 19,448 were in the United States.
At the close of 1937 , the company's subsidiaries throughout the world
had total stocks of crude oil of $43,75,0,00$ barrels, which can be considered Pipelines-Domestic subsidiary and affiliated companies overated ap-
proximately 5,200 miles of trunk pipeline. These systems delivered to proximately 5,209 miles of trunk pipelinge. carriess $70,536,673$ barrels of crude oil. Crude oil movements through trunk lines increased $21 \%$ over The A jax Pipeline Corp., an affiliated company, not included in the foregoing figures, operated 393 miles of trunk pipeline and transported apApproximately 153 miles of trunk pipeline wers laid in southern Louisiana during the year by the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana.
Marine Department- The gain in the world's consumption of petroleum products was reflected in an increased demand for tanker tonnage. Adolder types of vessels. By the middle of the year all serviceable tankers
were in operation and freight rates reached the highest level since 193). and during the latter part of the year brought about tonnage, the company time-chartered a total of 325,000 deadweight tons for a period of from one to four years.
Five new ocean-going and four new
bined deadweight of 85.000 tons were delivered during the year. This brings the company's fleet up to an aggregate of $2,105,0,0$ deadweight tons or
about $14 \%$ of the world's cotal tanker tonnage. There are still to be de-
livered on the company's vessel-building program nine ocean-going tankers The United Sype tes Mkers. Marime Commission asked American operators to
undertake the construction of tankers of approximately 16,000 deadweight undertake the construction of tankers or arproximately 16, defense. Agree ments with the U. S. Maritimee Commission and contracts with shipyards for the construction of 12 tankers were signed by this company on Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$,
1938 , the Commission paying the cost of the national defernse features and reserving the right to request the company to sell, during the period of reseir construction, certain of thees
vessels have been so disposed of.
These tankers differ from regular commercial tankers, chiefly in respect to speed and consequent increase in hull dimensions. The agreement pro vides that they must be capable of maintaining a sea speed of $161 / 3 \mathrm{knots}$ loaded, whereas commercial tankers are designed to maintain a sea speed
of 12 to 13 knots. Ownership of these tankers is vested in the company of 12 to 13 knots. Ownership of these tankers is verted in the company
and in normal times they will be operated in the satme manner as other vessels of the fleet. They will be subject to requisition. under the same
conditions governing the requisition of any other American flag vessel. conditions governing the requisition of any other American cos subsidy and the company will receive no contribution toward the expense of operation. The company welcomed this opportunity of cooperating with $t$ the Government in its prog.
Our owned and chartered ocean-going vessels this year transported a total or $273,800,000$ barels, exceeding by $16 \%$ the quantites transporte in World statistics indicate that new tankers under construction for delivery not allowing for withdrawals or scrapping of obsolete tesels throughout 1937. They consumed approximately $145,000,000$ barrels of crude, a daily average of 397,252 barrels. This was an increase of $13 \%$. Foreign refineries ran $158,337,000$ barrels of crude, a daly average of
433,800 barrels, an increase of $12 \%$. Combined domestic and foreign crude crease in throughput over the previous year. Foreign figures include half of the total crude runs at the standard-Vacuum refineries in the Natural Gas Companies-The important natural gas subsidiaries showed
larger sales in spite of the sharp recession in industrial sales beginning The Nhoily owned distributing companies in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia sold $99,603,221,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $5.78 \%$, tris
inclusive of approximately $8,000,000,000$ feet purchased from a partly owned subsidiary.
The Lycoming
Lincoming United Gas Corp. group (in which company has $81.7 \%$ Interstate Naturat Gas Co., Inc. (in whinch ocmpanany has has $53.97 \%$ stock
(nterest) sold $46,595,922,000$ cu. ft., an increase of $13.5 \%$ Colorado Interstate GGas Co. (in which company has a $421 / \%$ stock stock interest) and Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America (in which company has a $13.31 \%$ stock interest), each handided increased volumes of gas,
the sales being $5.44 \%, 10.51 \%$ and $7 \%$ respectively greater than the
previous year.
Mexico-On March 18, 1938 , the Mexican Government seized the properties of the Huasteca Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil $^{\text {il Co. }}$
(N. J.). The matter was promptly placed before the state Department by 'the Huasteca and other American companies similarly concerned. A brief was filed with the Department setting forth that the Mexican Government's action was not in accord whet iss own constioction nor its statute relating to expropriation, and that the seizure was a violation of international
law. The co mpanies are keeping the State Department advised of current
developments.
Jth has been reatedly stated that it was necessary for Mexico to take
over the properties of the foreign oil companies because of their unwillingness to pay decent wages , The petroleum industry has always paid wages in all countries as high as
-usually higher than-the scale of other industries. In Mexico, an oil worker's actual earnings, plus benefits, were considerably more than those
received by workers in other lines. Here are the basic rates during 1935, taken from an official source, the Annual Review of the Mexican Depart-
ment of Labor for 1936: Average Daily Wages Average Daily Wages

```
Masons
```


 The petroleum wage scale tells only part of the story, because in addition
to the basic wages paid, the oil companies also furnished free many of the ecreation facilities and medical and hospital care for the employee's entire family. The payment of these and other benefits and allowances has been equivalent to an additional $36 \%$ in the ren.un.
The level of wages bears a definite relationship to the prices received by industry. In recent years Mexico has consumed about $40 \%$ of the petroleum it produced currently. Since 1934 the Governir ent has set the
price at which gasoline had to be sold throughout the Republic. With the price at which for its principal product fixed by Government, which in posed at the same time heavy production and export taxes, the oil industry in Mexico vielded only a very small return on its investment.
action on the part of workers. It was generated by radicals fon enting labor disturbances, Early in 1936 , when conditions had reached such a stage that the continue and brought this fact to the attention of President

ries over to the Government.
The ber and benefits should be limited capacity it investigated petroleum earnings. It treported that during such 1935 and 1936 the companies earned an ayerage of 56.260 .176 pesos per annun. The actual amount as determine by it it ithe Labor Board awarded a general increase of $26,000,000$ pesos a year. As this increase alone was more than the companies had been earning, they were left with no alternafive but to petition
tion the Court denied.
The companies then offered to try to find the additional funds if th administrative features or in control of operations. The companies objected to administrative features such as these:
(a) Executive positions not held by syndicate members were arbitrarily (a). Executive positions not held by syndicate members were arritrarily
reduced in number, and it was further provided that the occupants must be discharged summ (b) The syndicate could expel a member at any time for any motive, and upon recelipt of notice the empaye the syndicate leaders the power of economic life and death over the worker, for once expelled, the worker was blacklisted, and kept from re-employment elsewhere.
The conciliatory offer to make the wage concession demanded was recompanies were seized.
Wing the sein tinued, many employees were laid off and benefits enjoyed under private. ojeration whe Mexican Government itself has been in the oil business for 15 years. The wages and benefits it paid were much under those of the foreign companies. When the Government assumed managenent of the much higher than that maintained in the regular Government operations. Shareholders-At the end of 1936 ownership of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.). April 9 , 1938 , , it had increased to 31 . 1936 , estates and trus.
was 210 shares.

Our usual comparative income statement for the calendar year was published in V. 146, p. 3204.
 conting. res. representing
undistributed certain foreige surns.
 Appropriated anties_ $\quad$ 2.060,815,536 $1,841,849,697 \quad 1,894,914,4831,941,709,974$ construction, marine equipment and miscellaneouss property, 8 , $2,458,462,588$; less reserves for depreclation, depletion and amortization, $81,294,562,213$; balance as Atter reserves for amortization of $\$ 14,163,630$ in $1937, \$ 12,803,593$ in 1936




 Dee. 15, 1945, $823,180,000$; miscellaneous, $81,792,833 ;$ tota,
$8139,268,807$. e Includes loans payable.--v. 146, p. 3204 .

| Sullivan Machinery |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. }}{\text { Profit }}$ (efore provision | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Profit berfere for depretion | loss 886.364 | \$154.494 | \$101,647 | 820,853 52.679 |
| Provision for deprec.-- Provision for inc. taxes | 70.676 | 72,771 |  |  |
| Net | \$157,040 | 223 | 49,086 | ,82 |


Superheater Co. (Del.)-Earnings-
[Including Affiliated Canadian Company]
3 Months Ended March 31-
Operating profit Operating prone
Other income
Orfit

1938
856,072
94,857

 | 1936 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 20,113$ |
| 159,050 | Total income




Net profit-..-..................... $\$ 74,451 \quad \$ 858,844 \quad \$ 263,644$ Note- No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits.
V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2550$

## Sweets Co. of America, Inc.-Earnings-

$\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End.Mar. } 31- & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \times & \$ 35,144 & \$ 29,040 & \$ 16,808 & \$ 8,358\end{array}\right)$ x After expenses, deprec., \&c., but before Federal taxes.-V. 146, p. 1892 Tampa Electric Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Operatingrevenues-r income after re- } \\ \text { Gross } \\ \text { tirement accruals. }\end{array} & 131,673 & 120,374 & 1,515,426 & 1,425,243\end{array}$ has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed Note- No provision 1938 since any liability for such tax cannot be deter mined until the end or the yen
Tennessee Public Service Co.-To Sell Knoxville Units for $\$ 7,900,000$ to TVA -
The directors of National Power \& Light. Co. on May 19 accepted the
Tennessee Valley Authority-City of Knoxville's offer to purchase electric proprrties of the Tennessee Public Service Co. for a price of $\$ 7,900,000$, thu becoming the first large utility to succumb to pressure of
The offer as accepted represented an increase of $\$ 40000$ over the first
the proposal made last week by Mayor Mynatt of Knoxvilie for the National Power subsidiary, the sale are Kingsport-Waterville transn
certain current cash assets, and the company's traction lines.
The sale is to be worked out under terms and with machinery similar to that contemplated by the agreement made in 1934. but not carried out. The price agreed upon represents the present rate base for the thility's
electric properties plus net additions, plus $5 \%$. The offer of $\$ 7,500,000$ erecresented only the rate base.
Following a three-hour meeting of directors of National Power \& Light the company issued the following statement: this afternoon the board voted to recommend to stockholders the acceptance of the joint proposal made by the city of Knoxville and the Tennessee Valley Authority for the purchase of the physical electric property of the e ennesse
Public Service Co: at a price of $87,900,000$, subject to minor adustments. The Waterville-Kingsport transmission line and the street railway systen are not included in this purchase.
"The sale is to be worked out under terms and with machinery similar to that contemplated by the agreement made in 1934 but not carried out.
Immediately following the adjournment of the meting. Mr P. S. Bawer director of the Watervill--Kingsport transmission line of the Tennessee. Public
 can Gas \& Electric Co. for about $81,300,000$. This transmission line connects the Carolina Power \&
with Tennessee Public Service and hooks into the Appalachian Power \&: with Tennessee Pubic service Electric subsidiary.

While no definite offer has been made for the street railway system of the Tennessee Public service Co., it is understood that Mayor Mynatt
has submitted to National Power officials the names and bids of private interests in Knoxville that are interested in operating the traction porperties.
With the announced price of $\$ 7.900,000$, plus approximately $\$ 1,300,000$ for the transmission line, the base figure for the company stands at $\$ 9,200,-$
000 . In addition to this, National Power expects to realize up to $\$ 1,500,000$ in current assets from its subsidiary. Whatever is obtained for the railway properties The Tennessee Public servic the figure in $5 \%$ bonds: 50,000 shares of $\$ 6$ preferred stock, and 1,000 shares of common stock. Alght and also 42,342 shares, or $85.4 \%$ of the preferred stock. On the basis of the present price offered by the TVA and the City of Knoxville, basis of the present price ofrered sale of the transmission line and other
plus proceeds realized from the salvage, there would be nothing a vailable for the common stock.-V. 146 . salvage, t
p. 3204 .

Tennessee Electric Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Int. on unfunded debt \& } \\ \text { miscellaneous charges }\end{array} & 78,558 & 139,685 & 71,818 & 59,055\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Amort. of debt disct. and } & & 92,422 & 81,636 & 85,379 & 77,806 \\ \text { Int. charged to constr.-. } & \text { Cr55,869 } & \text { Cr44,373 } & \text { Cr41,773 } & \text { Cr } 24,425\end{array}$


Balance_-........ $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,050,393 \\ & \$ 537,026 \\ & \$ 335,140 \\ & \$ 124,870\end{aligned}$ Note-No provision has been made in 1936 and 1937 for the Federal
surtax on undistributed profits as it is estimated that all taxable income has been distributed during such years.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1937 | 1936 | Liabiltites | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | Fixed cap. incl.

intangibles Inv. in secur. of S. fd. \& spec.dep Debt disc.\& exp. amortization of
Defd charges Defd. charges \& Cash.
a Acets. \& notes receivable - -..

Due from affil Due from affil. Mat. \& supplies. |  |
| :---: |
| $49,345,974$ |

Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Annual Report Calendar Years-
Operating revenues Operating revenues_-...
Operating expenses.-.
Taxes and rents (net) Net ry. oper. income.
Other income. Gross income
Int. on funded debt
Other interest d--
Other deductions Net income.
Income applied to sink-
ing \& other res. funds. ing \& other res.
Inc. transf. to $P$ 1937 Assets-
Inv. In rd \& equip. 83,4
Deposit in Deposit in lieu of
mtg. prop sold mtgd prop. sold
Misc. phys.prop--
Inv. in affili. cos. Inv in
Cash
Special Special deposits...-.
Traffic \& car serv
 agents \& cond'r
Misc. accts. recelv Masc.accts. receiv.
Material \& suppl's
Other curr assets Other curr. assets_
Deferred assets Deferred assets.-.
Unadjust. debits.

## U




Total....... 110,142,145 107,690,921 Total ......110,142,145 107,690,921 a After reserve of $\$ 429,049$ in 1937 and $\$ 364,402$ in 1936 . b Represented

[^7]
## Texas Consumers Water Co.-Successor- <br> See Texas Water Co. below.-V. 129, p. 3327.

Texas Water Co.-Bonds Offered-Bioren \& Co., Philadelphia, on May 11 offered $\$ 175,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $6 \%$ series $A$, at 98 and interest.
Dated Jan. 1, 1938; due Jan. 1, 1958 . Int. payable J. \& J. Red. at at 101 to and incl. Jan. 1,1956 thereafter at par. Date on 30 days' notice,
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, trustee. Purpose- The amount of the net proceeds, estimated at approximately
$\$ 146,900$, to the extent necessary will be applied to the payment, redemption or retirement of all outstanding 1 st mtge. bonds and unsecured notes of $\$ 72,590$, will be added to the cash working capital of the company. $\$ 72,590$, will be added to the cash working capital of the company.
Capitalization Outstanding After Proposed Financing
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { First mortgage bonds, } 6 \% \text {, series A. } \\ \text { Preferred stock } 6 \% & \text { non-cumulative }(\$ 20 \text { per share) } & \$ 175,000\end{array}$

Company-Incorporated Oct. 14, 1937, in Texas.
The various plants now owned by company have been in operation more than 20 years, but were not consoldated under one management and ownership until 1929 , when issuer's predecessor, 'Texas Consumers
Water Co., was organized as a Delaware corporation. The issuer has been In operation since Oct. 14, 1937. - Business done by issuer is that supplying water to the public, principally for domestic purposes. Issuer is also engaged on a small scale, in supplying water for commercial and
industrial purposes. Issuer owns and operates seven plants supplying water to three growing communities located in central and western Texas $-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathbf{p} .2550$.

Third Avenue $\mathbf{R y}$.-Tenders-
The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., as trustee, is inviting tenders for the 1887, in an amount ifficient to exhaust the sum of $\$ 350,000$. Tenders interest and must be phesented not later than 12 o'clock, noon, on accrued
1938 . Payment of $\$ 150$ per $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of bonds has previously

## Timè, Inc.-Buys "Literary Digest"-

The company has taken over the Literary Digest, Ync.
the sale had been underway since the "Literary Digest" suspended publica tion early this year.' The name will be continued on " "Time's" masthead and the "Digest's" 250,000 subscribers will get copies of the combined magazine beginning with the issue of May 23 .
Time. Inc., bought the 50 -year old humorous magazine "Life", in 193 and converted it into a picture magazine, retaining the name. $L$ ife" in 1936 Commenting on the sale, Mr. Ingersoll said: '"The 'Literary Digest' has
held an honored place in American publishing for more than two generaheid an honored place in American publishing for more than two genera-
tions. In our generation we hope that Time' is the worthy journalistic
successor of these giants of an earlier age."-V. 146 , p, 1730 .

Tivoli Brewing Co.-Earnings -
3 Months Ended March 31-
x Net income---
Earns per share
 x After deductions for operating expenses, normal Federal income taxes
and other charges but before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed
earnings.-V. 146, nings.-V. 146, p. 1417
Transcontinental \& Western Air, Inc.-Earnings-
$\times$ Net loss Ended March 31-


United Dyewood Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Catendar Years-
Net sales. Net sales
Cost of sales - $\$ 5$, Depreciation-.........
Sell., gen., \&c., expenses Operating profit
Other income Total income-
Prov. for U. S. normal
inc, \& for, inc. \& div. Portion of net income of
subs applicable to misubs. applicable to mi-
nority interest..... Net income.
Common pref. dividends.... Surplus Surplus-1-...............

| 28,632 | 26,418 | 20,576 | 19,324 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$416,185 | \$514,156 | \$473.875 | \$220,293 |
| 206,570 208,570 | $208,25)$ 208,59 | 212,082 | 218,806 | $\begin{array}{lllll} & \$ 1,185 & \$ 97,405 & \$ 191,793 & \$ 1,487 \\ \text { Note-The } & & \$ 185 & \$ 1.38 & \$) .01\end{array}$ surtax on undistributed profits in 1936 or 1937.


| ssets- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lant pro | \$974,112 |  | Linhtities | 193 | 193 |
| Cash | 8974,112 | \$ 1.204788 | Preferred stock | 500.000 | ,500,000 |
| Securities |  | 317,770 | Minority int. in | 1,391,830 | 1,391,830 |
| b Notes \& accts. |  |  | sub. cos | 138,163 | 145,542 |
| recelvable----- | 660,948 | 930,442 | Bank acceptances. | 466.031 | 221,107 |
| Royalties receiv.- | 59,668 | 47,477 | Letters of credit | 6.979 | 21.874 |
| Inventories | 2,633,076 | 2,138,954 | Bonuses \& comm's | 112,480 | 145,521 |
| Invest. \& advs | 671,127 | 698,223 | Taxes. | 150,140 | 102,570 |
| Cash with div. dis- |  |  | Notes \& accts. pay. | 279,582 | 284,059 |
| bursing agent.- | 86,375 | 86,375 | Royalties payabie. | 31,807 | 24,407 |
| Goodwill, pats..\&e | 2,398,622 | 2,412,012 | Accts. payable to |  |  |
| Prepaid insurance, |  |  | an allied co...- | 47,088 | 97.829 |
| es, \& | 23,706 | 21,300 | Dividends payable | 86,375 | 86.375 |
|  |  |  | Reserves | 290.014 | 666.133 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 67,259 | 60,605 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus | 2,492.405 | 2.598,727 |
|  |  |  | d Pref. treas.stk.Dr | 1,583.000 | 1,550 |
|  |  |  | e Com. treas. stk. | Dr1,830 | Dr 1,830 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total .......... $\overline{\$ 8,475,322} \overline{\$ 8,794,752} \mid$ Total .......... $\$ 8,475,323$ \$8,794.752 a After allowances for depreciation. b After allowances for doubtful
accounts and notes of $\$ 48,406$ in 1937 and $\$ 64,381$ in 1936 c Represented accounts and notes of $\$ 48,406$ in 1937 and $\$ 64,381$ in 1936 . c Represented
by $\$ 10$ par shares. d Represented by 15,590 shares in 1936 and 15,830
shares in 1937 . e Represented by 183 shares at par.-V. 146, p. 1262 ,

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly OutputWeek Ending-
Electric output of
$\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { May } 14,38 & \text { May } 7,338 & \text { May } 15,37 \\ 83,891,409 & 81,953,431 & 87,154,216\end{array}$
United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 12 Months Ended March 31- } \\ \text { Gross operating earnings of subsidiary com panies } & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$ Gross operating earnings of subsidiary com panies
(after eliminating inter-company transfers)
General operating expenses._-_



 | Total income of subsidiary companies_-...... |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest, amortiz. \& pref. divs. of subsidiary cos | $16,908,492$ | $\$ 25,942,131$ |
| $15,006,500$ | $15,876,051$ |  | Balance

Proport. of earns., attribut. to minority com. stock
$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 9,901,992 \\ 2,157,490 & \$ 10,066,080 \\ 2,316,189\end{array}$ Equity of U. L. \& P. Co. in earns. of sub. cos

Income of United Light \& Power Co. (exclusive of $\mathbf{\$ 7 , 7 4 4 , 5 0 2} \xlongequal{\$ 7,749,891}$ | income received from subsidiaries) | $-\cdots .-\cdots$ |
| :--- | :--- |


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { pense, \&c. of holding company } & 2,2,192,197 & 2,529,398\end{array}$ Balance transferred to consolidated surplus....- $\overline{\$ 4,938,418} \overline{\$ 5,050,539}$ Income Statement (Company Only) 12 Months Ended March 31-
Gross income
Gross incorne-.--
Expenses and taxes.
Int, amprtiz
Int., amortiz of discount \& expense on funded debt
Other deductions
Net income-

| 1938 | 1937 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3,324,727$ | $\$ 2,865,413$ |
| 388,812 | 200,498 |
| $2,450,581$ | $2,494,505$ |
| 41,615 | 34,893 |

-V. 146, p. $287 \overline{7}^{-1}$
United Light \& Rys. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
12 Months Ended March 31 -
Gross oper. earns, of subs. \& cons. (after
eliminating inter-company transfers) - cos. (after $\$ 70,588$
 Mrovision for retirement
$\begin{array}{llll} & 9,643,485 & 8,536,045\end{array}$



Equity of $\mathbf{U}$. Lt. \& Rys. Co. in earnings of sub-
sidiary and controlled companies
sidiary and controlled companies. .......-
Income of U. Lt. \& Rys. Co. (exel. of income re-



$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Holding company deductions: } & & & 1,043,241 \\ \text { Interest on } 51 / 2 \% \text { debentures, due } 1952 & & 1,369,288 & 1,375,000 \\ \text { Amortization of debenture discount and expense } & 42,827 & 42,988\end{array}$

| Tax on debenture interest discount and expense | 42,827 | 42,988 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |

Balance transferred to consolidated surplus


[^8]United Molasses Co., Ltd.-Interim Common DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend of $71 / 2 \%$. less tax, on the
common stock as against $614 \%$ paid a year previously. - V. 146, p. 123 .
United Piece Dye Works (\& Subs.) -Earnings Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years



$\$ 165,091 \quad \$ 89,108 \quad \$ 229,241$ pro
(\& Subs.)-Earnings-
(Excluding Rosskai G.m.b.H.)

| United States Lines Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- <br> (Excluding Rosskai G.m.b.H.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Ended Dec. 31- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Profit from voyages-Re | 18,521,074 | \$15,976,315 |
| Expenses. | 15,138,354 | 213,789,372 |
| Net profit from voyage | \$3.382,720 | \$2,186,943 |
| Other operating income | 869,177 | 55,098 |
| Total | \$4,251,898 | \$2,242,041 |
| Administration, advertising, | d2,630,517 | 765,008 |
| Lay-up and repair expenses | 171,039 | 192,975 |
| Amort. of leasehords \& deprec. | 28,766 | 12,871 |
| Profit from operation | \$1,421,575 | \$1,271,188 |
| Other income credits | 15,166 | 14,421 |
| Gross income | \$1,436,742 | \$1,285,608 |
| Income charges | 241,396 | 490,557 |
| Depreciation of steam | e1,314,665 | b1,628,140 |
| Loss for the year | \$119,319 | \$833,089 |

Loss for the year_-.......................................... $\$ 119,319 \quad \$ 833,089$
a Including $\$ 2,258,312$ commissions to International Mercantile Marine Co. b In addition to the depreciation shown, which was provided at the
usual rates, capital surplus was charged at Dec. 31,1936 , with $\$ 360,821$, representing an adjustment of the reserve for depreciation of the SS. Leviarepresen c Voyage revenue includes an estimated amount of $\$ 752,630$ for
than.
operat,ng-differential subsidy covering voyages commencing subsequent to operat,ng-differential subsidy covering voyages commencing subsequent
June 30,1937 . d As of $\mathrm{J} v, y 1,1937$ the company assumed the operations of its ships, which were previously operated for it by International Merof its ships, which were previously operated or
cantile Marine Co. as general agent. Commissions paid to the agent on
voyages commencing prior to July 1, 1937, amounting to $\$ 1,513.134$, are voyages commencing prior to July 1,1937 , amounting to $\$ 1,513,134$, are
included above in voyage expenses. The company's expenses of operating included above in voyage expenses. The company's expenses of operating
itt ships for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1937 , exclusive of direct voyage expenses, which are shown separately, are included above in adminıstration,
advertising, \&c. e The annual rate of depreciation on the SS. Manhattan advertising, \&c. e The annual rate of depreciation on the
and SS. Washington was increased on June 25,1937 to $5 \%$, the rate specified and ss. Wassidized vessels by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 . The This rate was applied to the cost of the vessels, less hotel equipment, and the depreciation so computed for the remainder of 1937 amounted to $\$ 136,525$ more than the
depreciation would have been for the same period if computed on the basis depreciation would have been for the same $p$.
used by the company prior to June $25,1937$.


United States Plywood Corp.-Acqu'sition-
Thin corpration has purchased the distributing units of the Alyomas
Plywood and $V$ eneer Co . Iccated in the middle west, and has enteres into Plywood and veneer Co. Iocated in Alige madale prctucts. Lawrence Ottinger,
 estabilished for over 50 y years and is the largest manufacturer of fine ply-
woods in the United States: United States Plywood Corp. 15 warehouses
This transaction gives the This transaction gives the United States Plywood Corp. 15 warehouses
and sales offices at strategical points throughout the country, and with the
addition of two or three more which are contemplated the company will addition of two or three more which are contemplated the company will
$n^{\text {ave }}$ complete nationwide distribution. A national advertising campaign
is in preparation. With its wholly owned and controlled plants the United
States Plywod Corp. now ranks as the largest plywood operator in the
world. world.-V.146, p. 2551 .
United States Steel Corp.-Asks to Have "Pittsburgh Plus" Order Set Aside-
This corporation and its subsidiaries-The American Bridge Co., Car-
negie-Illinols Steel Corp., American Steel \& Wire Co. and Tennessee Coal, Iron \& RR. Co.-on May 18 filed a petition to set aside the "Pittsburgh Plus"' order issued by the Federal Trade Commission in 1924. The petition
was filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. "Pittsburgh Plus" is the alleged practice prior to 1924 of selling products at amered prices which were equal to the price f.o.b. Pittsburgh, plus regardless of the point where such products were actually manufactured to enforce its order, the order has never been actually rescinded of record. Under the provisions of a recent amendment to the Federal Trade ComMay 21 to have it set aside.
is the fact the reasons assigned in the petition for setting aside the order is the fact that the order was based on practices and conditions as they It is alleged that the enforcement of the order should not be made under the facts and conditions as they exist today.-V. 146, p. 3207.

## United Steel Works Corp.-Earnings-

(In Reichsmark-Approximated to nearest,tnousand Peichsmark) 1 Th Year End. Year End. Year End. $\quad$ G Mos.End.
Sept. $30^{\prime} 37$ Sept. $30^{\prime \prime} 36$ Sept. $30^{\prime \prime} 35$ Sept. $30^{\prime} 34$
Excess of sales over cost
of raw materials and
 Balance of profits of cos.
operating Uniced Steel operating
Wks. Corp. for latter's
 results of whose oper. are taken over in ac-
cordance with agree-
ments (net).-.-. equalization-_-.-.-.
Approp. of unsued port.
of reserve for renew. of short lived plant
Extraord. inc. \& c Extraord Total_-
Wages and salarie
Social charges.
Deprec. on fixed Social charges--1-----
Deprec. on fixed assets.
Other depr \& write-off Int, pay. (less int. rec.) Taxes payable.-.

Balance, surplus _... $\overline{27,016,000} \overline{22,856,000} \overline{21,246,000}$ Comparative Balance Sheel Sept. 30
(In Reicnsmark-Approximated to the nearest thousand Reichsmark) Real estate Real estate Machinery and plant. Furniture and fixture Patents, ilicenses, \&c
Prepayments for cap Prepayments for capita
Toos and spare parts. Investments Bonds not yet redeened Marketable securities Company's shares in treasury Prepayments for new plant and merchandise.-. a Accounts rece b Claims against third parties (per contra) ---
Due by affiliated and associan Due by affiliated and associated cosNundry debtors.
Cash on hand, in banks and checks
Prepaid interest and suspense
Total-
Liabilities Statutory reserve
General reserves Reserves for adjustment of
Welfare and pension funds
Funded indebension funds. Repayabie in Reichsmark for'n currency.Sundry loans
b Revalorized loans \& mtges. (per contra)
 Proceeds of sale by a
Unclaimed dividends Interest due (not yet pai Pref. payments on acct. of acquisition of prop Due to affiliated and archeuer Bergwerks A.
Liabilities arising Liabilities arising out of the acceptance and drawing o
Bank loans Sundry creditors
 Sundry credits
Total --......... $\qquad$
 revalorized loans and mortgages payable by company on their behalf.

## Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March 31-$\mathbf{x}$ Net loss-...--.-.-. $\qquad$

$\mathbf{x}$ After charges and taxes. y On 500,000 shares capital stock.
inventory write-down to market
Utilities Power \& Light Corp. - Dirertorate-
At the final session of the adjourned 1937 annual stockholders meeting Frederick Z. Marx, Charles A. McDonald, Phillips B. Shaw and Henry A. Stix were elected directors by unanimous vote of class B stockholders
represented. Messrs. Gilruth and McDonald, trustees for Public Utilities Securities Corp., and Mr. Marx, trustee for Webster Securities Corp., replace Harley L. Clarke, R. R. Ronroe Mand Harry M. Mope Hos as class B direc-
tors. Election of above directors had already been approved by Federal tors. Election of above directors had already been approved by Federal
Judge William H. Holly. On April 2 Harry Reid and George H. Judge elected directors by class A A stockholders, and on Aprge H. Hnutson Gardner and M. L. Sindeband were elected directors to represent preferred

Vadsco Sales Corp.-Earnings-
[Including Subsidiaries, but Excluding Vadsco Realty Corp.] Calendar YearsNet sales.-.-.

Cost of goods sold.-. | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,955.048$ | $\$ 1,983$ |
| 978 |  |

Operating profit_-.
Income from invest. and
miscell. earnings. Total income_.......-
Sell.. gen. \& adm. exps.
Prov for bad debts. Prov. for bad debts.-.--
Int. \& a mortiz. on mtge. Rent on lease \& expense
Taxes paid on non-oper ating properties.-.--Prov for normal inc. tax

Profit for year. $\qquad$ $\$ 22,723$ $\begin{array}{r}3,666 \\ 700 \\ 510 \\ \hline\end{array}$
22,723 \$13,238 loss $\$ 79,854$ los $\$ 116,116$ Note-No provision has been made in the above statement for loss of
Vadscolty Corp. in the amount of $\$ 51,668$ in $1937, \$ 60,411$ in 1936 and $\$ 81,831$ in 1935. Depreciation provided on capital assets during 1937
 a After depreciation of $\$ 643,857$ in 1937 and $\$ 629,745$ in 1936 . b Repre sented by shares of $\$ 100$ par. c Represented by $1,015,916$ no par shares,
including stock to be issued for stocks of predecessor companies not pre including stock to be issued for stocks of predecessor companies not pry
sented for exchange, amounting to 19,786 shares.-V. 145, p. 3362 .
 12 Months Ended March 31
Total operating revenues.-.
Operating expenses
Total operating revenues.-
Operating expenses....-.
Maintenance.
Provision for retirements.
Federal income taxes.



## 

 Balance. . .-..................-- $\$ 300.776 \quad \$ 4061255$ Note-No provision is made in this statement for Federal surundistributed profits, if any, for the year of 1938 .-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3207$.
Vulcan Detinning Co.-Earnings-

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 888,558 \\ & 749,978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 902,484 \\ & 792,065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \$ 602,479 \\ & 534,545 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 753,492 \\ & 692,840 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income | \$138.580 | \$110,420 | \$67,934 | \$60,652 |
| Other | Dr 4,383 | 35,315 | 22,587 | 29,430 |
| Total inco | \$134,197 | \$145,734 | \$90,521 | \$90,082 |
| Taxes, \&c | 90,064 | 35,266 | 29,527 | 23,891 |
| Net profi | \$44,132 | \$110,468 | \$60,994 | \$66.191 |
| Balance, surplus, Jan. | 891,208 | 1,098,925 | 958,998 | 885,617 |
| Total surplus | \$935,340 | 1,209,393 | \$1,019,992 | \$951,808 |

 Patents, goodwill. \&c...
Cash Cash_...
 Co.s sown preferred Accts. recelvable.$\begin{array}{rr}1,013,412 & 971,845 \\ 1,018,694\end{array}$ Accts. recelvable.-
pald expen \& pres
pald
pald ex $\begin{array}{rr}209,253 \\ 99,209 & 287,207\end{array}$ Res. for Govt. chgs $\begin{aligned} & \text { es. for conting. \& } \\ & \text { in generat }\end{aligned} \quad 68,632$ $68,632 \quad 86,541$ Total_.......-86,154,085 $\$ \overline{86,671,141}$ Total_.......... $\overline{86,154,085} \overline{\$ 6,671,141}$ in After deducting $\$ 2,026,149$ reserve for deprecia

Walker \& Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account alue, payable on the $\$ 2.50$ cumulative class A convertible stock, no par 00 cents paid on Feb, 17 , latders of record May 20 . This compares with Feb. 18, 1937 ; Nov. 30, Oct. 15, Aug. 31, July 1 , April 25 and Feb. 15,
1936 and on Dec. 20, Nov. 15, Aug. 15, May 15 and Feb. 15, 1935.-
V. 146, p. 612.

Walworth Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| . 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31-1938 | 1937 | 1936 | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit.-...---.-.-.-.--loss\$172,549 | \$827,850 | \$196,242 | \$206.093 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Int. on notes and drafts_ } & 1.580\end{array}$ | 2,527 | 1,002 | 1,191 |
|  | 2,530 | 2,938 | 3,709 |
| Coupon int. on mtge. |  |  |  |
| bonds \& debs. of Wal- |  |  |  |
| worth Co. (accrued but |  |  |  |
| not paid) ---.---..- 81,378 | 83,958 | 83,958 | 134,301 |
| Deprec, taken on plant |  |  |  |
| Reserve for Federal in- $\quad 109.802$ | 101.937 | 97,870 |  |
| come taxes-...-.-.--- 693 | 94,528 |  |  |
| Net profit .-.....-loss $\$ 368,118$ | x\$542,369 | \$10,475 | loss\$44,142 |
| Provision for Walworth Alabama company ac- |  |  |  |
| Alabama company ac- crued unpaid pref. div. |  |  | 3,937 |
| d unpa |  |  |  |
| Consolidated net prof.loss\$368,118 | \$542,369 | \$10,475 | loss\$48,080 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Before provision for Federal 146, p. 3208. | $\operatorname{tax} \text { on } u$ | ributed | profits.-V. |
| Sidney) | c. $-B$ | Call |  |
| he entire issue of first mor | series A | ds, dated | On |
| and series B bonds dated June 1, |  |  |  |

gitized for FRASER
redemption on June 1 at 100. Payment will be made at the Northern
Trust Co, Chicago, Il.


## Washington Oil Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & & 1934 \\ \text { Gross income for year_. } & \$ 183,295 & \$ 191,326 & \$ 181,361 & \$ 180,422\end{array}$ Net income-

Dividends paid $\qquad$ \begin{tabular}{c}
$\$ 23,025$ <br>
47,372 <br>

\hline | $\$ 24,347$ |
| :--- |
| 23,686 |
|  |
| 0.97 | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 Tel. \& cable oper revs.
Totat tel. \& cabie oper.
expenses.
Net tel. \& cable oper
revenues-.-. revenues.-................
Uncoll oper.
Taxes assignable to opers Taxes assignable to opers
Operating income Operating income-
Non-operating income Geducts frome gross inc Net income
V. 145. p. $2208 .-\cdots$$\frac{\$ 163,473}{\$ 908,238 \text { def } \$ 1,079,744} \frac{1,444,372}{\$ 1, \ldots}$

| (George) Weston, Ltd. (\& Subs.) - Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Months Ended March 31- | 1938 | 1937 |
| x Net operating profit. | \$160,099 | \$124,497 |
| Income taxes | + ${ }_{20,058}$ | 14,394 |
| Net profit. | $\$ 91,375$ 22.679 | $\$ 65.572$ 22.679 |
| Balance for commo |  |  |
| ares common st | 404,421 | 375.0 |
| rnings per share |  |  |
| subsidiaries.-V, 146, p, 2713 . |  |  | $x$ After providing for anl interest due and accrued on funded debt of

## (H. F.) Wilcox Oil \& Gas Co.-Earnings-

 Net profit-............ $\$ 127,283 \quad \$ 18,579$ loss $\$ 258,495$ loss $\$ 416,164$
Note-No provision is considered necessary for Federal taxes for 1937.
Assets- Balance Sheet Dtc. 31

| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilities- | 1937 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$90,090 | \$79,910 | Accounts payable. | \$211,760 | \$153,633 |
| Receivables | 121,438 | 145,360 | Accrued liabilities. | 125,011 | 121,757 |
| Market, securities |  | 145,726 | Prin, amt. of bonds |  |  |
| Special deposits..- | 46,865 | 108,635 | currently matur- |  |  |
| Inventories. | 446,123 | 173.049 | ing. | 18,500 | 56,000 |
| a Other assets | 123,436 | 92,386 | Unexp. proceeds |  |  |
| b Capital assets. | 4,155,720 | 4,158,860 | from sales of par- |  |  |
| Investments | 52,390 | 87,552 | ticipating ints-- | 57,376 |  |
| Prepaid \& def.chgs | 48,878 | 57,566 | Current amt. due |  |  |
|  |  |  | Reserves | 67,686 | 63,874 |
|  |  |  | 6\% 1st mtge. bds. | 724,000 | 838,000 |
|  |  |  | Pur money obligs. | 18,360 |  |
|  |  |  | Preferred stock. | 137,300 | 630,150 |
|  |  |  | c Common stock | 2,429,638 | 2,141,939 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 149,208 | 18,578 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 1,145,977 | 1,024,928 |
|  | ,941 | 49,0 | Total | ,084,941 | 049,0 |

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 5,084,941} \overline{\$ 5,049,047}$ Total_........ $\overline{\$ 5,084,941} \$ 5,049,047$
a After allowance for losses. b After deducting allowance for depletion a After allowance for losses. b After deducting allo
and depreciation. c Par value $\$ 5 .-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .1898$.
Willson Products, Inc.-Earnings -


## Earns. per sh. on co $-\mathrm{V}, 146$, p. 3208.

Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

| 12 Months Ended March 31 | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenues....- | \$6,389,085 | \$6,065,554 |
| Operating expenses | 4,229,054 | 4,078,612 |
| Taxes, other than income | 703,651 | 613.069 |
| Provision for income taxes | 212,116 | 66,982 |
| Net operating revenues after | \$1,244,263 | \$1,306,891 |
| Non-operating revenues. | 6,988 |  |
| Gross income | \$1,251,251 | \$1,344,438 |
| Interest charge | 416,506 |  |
| Interest during cons | Cr11,548 | 3,742 | Interest during construction

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed income for the 3 months ended March 31 , 1938 . So far as can be de termined no provision f
1937 .-V. 146, p. 3039 .

-V. 146, p. 1265.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (\&Sub.)-EarningsYears Ended March 31-
 Net oper. rev. (before approp. for deprec.) ..... $\overline{83,387,689} \overline{\$ 3,526,051}$

Net oper. rev. \& other inc. (before appro. for

nterest charge (net) Amortiz, of abandoned street railway property:-
Other income deduct

## Net income <br> Net income..

 hown in accordance with the classifications of accounts to prescribed by regulatory commissions effective Jan. 1,1937 , which differ in certain respects nstances the figures prior to Jan. 1,1937 , have been adjusted in accordance with the new classifications of accounts. (2) No provision was made b the corporation for Federal income taxes or for surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 or for state incore taxes for 1936 or 1937 as the corporatio debt discount and expense and rederption premium and expense on bonds redeemed in 1936 which resulted in no Federal or State income taxes for hat year or State income taxes for 1937. During the period from Jan. 1,to for 1936 in the amount of $\$ 20,100$ which was reversed over the period fromJuly 1 to Dec. 31,1936 . During the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31,1936,物 1936. The amount included in operating expenses as provision for Federa ncome taxes in the consolidated income account for the year ended March 31, 1937, above, includes $\$ 4,000$ representing provision made by the sub which amount includes $\$ 1,230$ for surtax on undistributed profits. No provision for surtax on undistributed profits during 1937 or 1938 is included curred by the corporation or the subsidiary company for those year V. 146, D. 2878 .

## Woodward Iron Co.-Earnings-

Calendar Years- $1937 \quad 1936$
Gross sales-less discts., 1937
 Depreciation
Depletion...


Int. on funded debt
$\begin{array}{cccrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { count and expense dis--- } \\ \text { cont }\end{array} & 17.464 & 30.593 & 30,593 & 31,639\end{array}$

Net income_......... $\$ 1,177,512 \quad \$ 633,927$ def $\$ 487,581$ df $\$ 1,157,185$ x Net income for the period Jan. 1 to March 31 -carried to earned
surplus prior to reorganization, $\$ 400.166$; net income for the period April 1 to Dec. 31 -carried to earned surplus since reorganization, $\$ 777,346$. y The company having been in reorganization under Section 77-B of or the surtax ol undistrinuted profits, because of the exemption provided Statement of Capital Surp
Balance of earned surplus transferred at date of reorch 31 to Dec. 31, 19371937, $\$ 116,911$; add difference between the par value of the preferred old common stock, all of which had a par value of $\$ 100$ per share, and the
par value of the new common stock, par value $\$ 10$ per share, which was exchanged for the old preferred and common shares upon reorganization $\$ 7,853,260$; total $\$ 7,970,171$; deduct distribution of $\$ 2.81$ per share on plan of reorganization, $\$ 10,835$; expenses of reorganization not applicable to discount and expense of funded debt, $\$ 93.558 ;$ balance. April 1,1937 exercise of option to convert $\angle \mathrm{d}$ mtge. cumulative $5 \%$ income bonds into new common stock on the basis of 40 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount
of such bonds surrendered for conversion, $\$ 1,190.205$; balance, Dec. 31 of such bonds surr
$1937, \$ 9,055,984$.

| ssets- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| a Notes and accounts...... $\quad 572,080$ | Unpaid salaries, wages and |  |  |
| Inventories_...--.-.......... 1,327,997 | commissions.............- |  |  |
| Investments and other assets $\quad 23,045$ | Int. accrued on funded debt . |  | 213.190 |
| b Mines, bldgs. and equipm't 5,858,252 | Taxes-Accrued and withheld |  | d 286.857 |
| c Land and mineral reserves_ $15,494,020$ | 1st mtge. 5\% bonds......... |  | -7.052,500 |
| Deferred charges_....-.-.-- 376,431 | 2d mitge. cumu. 5\% inc. bds. |  | 4,263,800 |
|  |  |  | 141,356 |
|  | Common stock ( |  | 2,670,380 |
|  | Capital surplusEarned surplus |  | 9,055,983 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| a Less reserve of $\$ 44,067$. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 13,158$, 426. c Reserve for depletion deducted in amount of $\$ 2,499.299$.-V. 146 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wolverine Tube Co.-Preferred Dividend Deferred- |  |  |  |
| Directors have decided to defer action on the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$. A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was paid on March 1, last.-V. 145 , p. 2411 |  |  |  |
| Wright Aeronautical Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Calendar Years- 1937 | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ \$ 11,377,466 \\ 9,822,295 \\ 417,010 \end{array}$ | $1935$$193$ |  |
| Net sales -.....-....- \$16,654,393 |  | \$7,757,461 | \$9,339,851 |
|  |  | 7,052.697 |  |
|  |  |  | 373,242 |
| Net income_-.....-. $\$ 2,561,643$ <br> Other income 108,649 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,138,161 \\ 88.526 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 327,646 \\ 95,649 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | +185,713 |
| Total income----.- $\$ 2,610,292$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,226.687 \\ 9.978 \end{array}$ | \$423,295 | 1,0ヶ6,096 |
| Other deductions--- <br> Prov. for Fed. inc taxes_ <br>  |  |  | -3904 |
|  |  |  | 942 |
| Prov, for Fed. surtax on <br> Prov. for Fed. surtax on <br> undistributed profits $\quad 05,595$ | 13,000 |  |  |
| Net income---.-.-- - \$2,090,192 | \$1,057,098 | \$423,295 | 966,153 |
| Dividends paid_-....- ${ }_{\text {Shs cap.stk out. }}$ (no par) $1,199,562$ |  |  | 56,153 |
| Shs.cap.stk.out. (no par) Earned per share | 599.857$\$ 1.76$ | 599.857$\$ 0.70$ | 599.857 |
| Earned per share-.---- \$3.48 |  |  | \$1.61 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Includes royalties received under $\$ 112,143$. | lic | eement, le | xpenses |


| Assets- | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | $\stackrel{1936}{\$}$ | Liabluties- |  |  |
| Cassh in bait |  |  | Notes pay to affil- |  |  |
| on hand. | 8930,643 | \$503,196 | ated company | 2.000,000 |  |
| Trade acceptances, |  |  | Accounts payable. | 574.773 | 692 136 |
| current. | . 336 | 71.744 | Accrued liabilities_ | 158,605 |  |
| Accts. receivable.- | 1,704,754 |  | Deps. ${ }^{\text {sales contracts }}$ | 5,590 |  |
| Inventories Due from aftil.cos. | $\begin{array}{r}3,959,327 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -150,733 | Other liabs. (est.). | 4,997 | 5,07 |
| Trade acceptances. |  |  | Res, for self-insur. | 12,000 | 12,00 |
| not current -..- |  | 8,337 | Def'd inc.. interest |  | 1.651 |
| c. over per en |  |  | Due to affil.cos.-- | 34.467 | 4,0 |
| A pril 7.' 40 , for eng \& dev. serv | 55,920 | 84,922 | Reserve for commitment conting | 24.439 | 24,43 |
| Plant prop. (net) - | 4,668,843 | 3,689,842 | Res. for serv.guar. |  |  |
| Misc. inv. at cost- | 4,584 | 4,610 | expense | 138,000. |  |
| Pat. license rights_ | 63,518 |  | Prov. for Fed. tax- | 495,420 | 159,6 |
| ald taxes. |  | 25,850 | ${ }^{\mathrm{x}}$ Common stock | - $2,9,516.467$ | 2,999,2 |
| ce, |  | 25,850 | Earned surplus, | 3,352,856 | 2,462,2 |
|  |  | 4,921 | Total | 6.899 | 8,084, |

x Represented by 599,857 no-par shares.-V. 146, p. 3208
Worcester Street Ry. Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 226.500$ 1st mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A, due June 1, 1947 has been call

Yellow Truck \& Coach Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{cccc}1937 \\ \$ 73,451,555 \\ \$ 59,426,329 & 1936 \\ \$ 35,856,793 & 1934 \\ \$ 28,249,839\end{array}$ Net sales
Net profit before prov.
for depr, $\&$ special adj. for depr, \& special adj.
Prov for depreciation$\begin{array}{llll}3,722,321 & 5.176,405 & 1,339,500 & \text { loss } 370,904 \\ 1,025,075 & \begin{array}{l}922,600\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}909,022\end{array} & 912,830\end{array}$ vedit. arising from in co. spropor. of net profit
and propor. of sub. and $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { contr. cos. not consol Cr1,057,708 } & \text { Cr993,633 } & \text { Cr679,229 } & \text { Cr397,266 }\end{array}$ Reversals of unused res.
$\&$ accruals or portions Cr586.957 Cr578,293 ...... ....... Prov. eq excess of cost over equity value of
capital stocks capital stocks................

osses in connection wit sub. transportation cos. sold, \&c c| Provision for taxes | $\mathbf{x} 561,344$ | $\mathbf{x} 750,390$ | 733,457 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Earns. per share on com-
bined class B stock and
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { bined class B stock and } \\ \text { common stock.....- }\end{array} \quad \$ 0.85 & \$ 1.36 & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ x Including provision of $\$ 55,753$ in 1937 and $\$ 21,000$ in 1946 for surtax on undistributed profits. y of controlled companies not consolidated. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 nvestments - $10,284,306 \quad 9,092,358$ b Common stock -. $800,000 \quad$ b 800,000 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Cotes receivable-- } & 165.855 & 196,893 \\ \text { Cash_..- } & 1,337,777 & 8,250,599\end{array}$
Special deposit for

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { payment of dam- } \\ \text { age claims.-.- }\end{array}$ | 65,875 | 89,581 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Accrued liabilities. } \\ \text { and }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Federal and Dom. |  |  |  |




Deferred charges
Patents, \&c....

| Reserve for depre- |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| catation, \&c.-. | $10,365,174$ | $9,664,240$ |
| Sundry reserves.- | 503.168 | 740,384 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { profits in inter- } \\ \text { company sales_-- }\end{array} & 300,000\end{array}$
Res. for possible
$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { loss under repur- } \\ \text { chase agreement }\end{array} & 736.542 & 933,169\end{array}$


Total_-........ 59,701,544 57,873,443 Total.-........-59,701,544 57,873,443 a After reserves. b Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ each. $\mathbf{c}$ Federal taxes
d These loans had been completely liquidated as of March $29,1938$. -V. 146, p. 3039.

## Yukon Gold Co.-Earnings-

The company reports a summary of the results obtained in the first quarter of 1938 (including company's share in the profits of its subsidiaries) the estimated profit is calculated after all known charges. United States income and other taxes have been estimated, for the current quarter, on the basis of the 1936 Revenue Act. No deduction has been made on account
of the surtax on undistributed profits since it is not anticipated that Yukon Gold Co. will incur such surtax
Net income, before depreciation and depletion $\qquad$ 1937
$\$ 224,000$
54,000
 Per share Yukon Gold Co. stock-1.-.-.-. 4.9 cents 4.9 cents
While the results obtained in the first quarter of the present year While the results obtained in the first quarter of the present year com-
pare favorably with those obtained in the first quarter of 1937 , this favorable comparison is to be accounted for by two factors: (1) The net income for the first quarter of 1937 was reduced by $\$ 107,000$, as the result of a change in accounting methods introduced in that quarter. (2) The net income for the first quarter of 1938 was increased by an estimated result of buying quotas (additional to your company's own quota) from other operators. Since opportunities to make such purchases are few, this item must be considered an unusual addition to the results of this quarter. Without these two items, the net income for the first quarter of the
present year would have been approximately $40 \%$ of the net incore for the corresponding quarter of 1937.
corresponding quarter of 1937 .
In the first quarter of 1938 production amounted to $1,175,000$ pounds
of tin (as compared with $1,065,000$ pounds in the first quarter of 1937). 300,000 pounds, such excess being added to inventory. Production will not be continued at this rate. Under the International Restriction Agreement inventory cannot be substantially increased above its present level.
Quotas have been sharply reduced; company's exports and sales during the Qecond quarter of this year will be limited to approximately 670,000 pounds of tin; and it is planned to reduce production to about this level.-V. 146

Zonite Products Corp. (\& Subs.) $\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- }\end{array} & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Operating profit....- } & \$ 100,956 & \$ 110,432\end{array}$
 Federal taxes.............. $\quad 5.466$ Prov. for future adv.--50,000

 $x$ Provision for reserve for contingencies to occur in second qua
936 . y Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night,May 20, 1938.
Coffee-On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 to 4 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales registering 37 lots. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 2 points lower, with transactions totaling 9 lots. There was very little feature to the market. The buying was largely week-end short covering. For the week Santos contracts were 10 to 15 points lower and Rio contracts were 1 to 7 points lower. Havre on Saturday finished irregular at $1 / 4$ franc higher to 11/4 franes lower.
On the 16th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points off in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 28 lots. The Rio contract closed 5 to 2 points off, with sales totaling 12 lots. Most of the activity represented switching, with May exchanged for December at 16 points and for July at 11 points. Straddles of the May " $D$ " and " $A$ " positions were effected at 144 points. Clearances from Brazil last week were 293,000 bags, of which 171,000 were for the United States, 96,000 for Europe and 26,000 for all other destinations. In Brazil the spot price of Rio 7 s was marked up 200 reis to 11.000 milreis per 10 kilos, but prices otherwise were unchanged. milreis per 10 kilos, but prices otherwise were un
The Havre market closed $11 / 4$ to $13 / 4$ franes higher.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 1 point higher to 1 point lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 17 lots. The Rio contract closed 2 points higher to 1 point lower. In restricted trading the market finished not far removed from previous closing prices, except in the May Rio position, which was up 7 points on short covering. The Sao Paulo Coffee Institute reported to the exchange that coffee stocks in Sao Paulo interior warehouses and at railways on April 30 th amounted to $6,619,000$ bags, of which 234,000 are of the $1935-36$ crop, $2,452,000$ bags of the $1936-37$ crop and 3,933 ,-$1935-36$ crop, $2,452,000$ bags of the $1936-37$ crop and 3,933,-
000 bags of the $1937-38$ crop. Brazilian offerings were not much changed, but buyers were showing no inclination to reach for new supplies, with visibles afloat and in stock amounting to $1,070,959$ bags. That figure compares with 780,000 bags on hand at this time a year ago and 903,000 bags two years ago.

On the 18 th inst. futures closed 6 to 10 points up in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 41 contracts. The Rio contract closed 3 to 7 points net higher, with sales totaling 11 contracts. Trading was mixed, but on light buying small gains were registered. News that Brazil had agreed on a $30 \%$ sacrifice quota for the new crop was somewhat offset by the estimate of $24,000,000$ bags as the yield, about $2,000,000$ above the latest guesses from private sources. On the other hand further activity in milds at higher prices was noted. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with good Santos 4 s at from 6.70 c , to 6.90 c About 25,000 bags of Colombian coffees were reported bought by a large roaster for prompt and June shipment, with $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. mentioned as a price on the Medilian variety. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to $21 / 4$ francs higher.

On the 19th inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 37 contracts. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 2 points up, with sales totaling 6 contracts. The market on the whole was extremely quiet, reflecting the tone of the actual market. Santos contracts opened 2 to 4 points lower, and showed little tendency to rally from these levels. Rio contracts started 2 points lower to unchanged. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were light and little changed. Santos 4 s were at from 6.70 to 6.75 c . on the offering cables of one were at from 6.70 to 6.75 c . on the offering cables of one
shipper. Santos $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ for shipment in even monthly installments over the 12 months starting September, were offered at 6.75 c . Milds held steady, with the "in sight" supplies small, but the movement of the middle crop is expected to gain momentum soon, having been delayed by heavy rains. Havre was $3 / 4$ franc higher to $1 / 2$ franc lower. Today futures closed 2 to 6 points lower in the Santos contract. The Rio contract closed virtually unchanged from the previous day's finals. Up to one o'clock over 100 lots, or 25,000 bags, had been traded in the Santos contract. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged, with Santos 4 s at from offers from Brazil were unchanged, with Santos 4 s at from
6.65 to 6.75 c . generally. Business was light. Medium 6.65 to 6.75 c . generally. Business was light. Medium
color 4 s were offered as low as 6.15 c . Milds were steady color 4 s were offered as low as 6.15 c . Milds were steady
and unchanged. In Havre futures were 2 francs higher to $11 / 4$ francs lower, with premium now existing on the near months.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Cocoa-On the 16 th inst. futures closed 3 to 8 points net lower. The opening range was 4 to 2 points off compared
with previous finals. The market ruled heavy during most of the session, with transactions totaling 259 lots, or 3,471 tons. London outside prices were unchanged to 3 d . higher, with futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to with futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. higher to
6 d . lower, with 540 tons trading. Selling in the local market came largely from tired longs. Buying came largely from shorts covering. Local closing: May, 4.44; July, 4.51; Sept., 4.62; Dec., 4.72; Jan., 4.82; May, 5.02.

On the 17 th inst. futures closed 9 to 11 points net lower. The opening range was 9 to 4 points under the previous finals, while the closing bell found values very little changed from the opening. A total of 262 lots or 3,511 tons changed hands. London outside prices ran $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 3 d . lower, while futures lost 3d, to $71 / 2$ d. on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 630 tons trading. Local closing: May, 4.35; July, 4.43; Oct., 4.58; Dec., 4.68 ; Jan., 4.73.
On the 18th inst. futures closed 8 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 358 contracts. The market sank into new low ground when nine transferable May notices were issued, starting renewed liquidation. They revealed that a stubborn long interest still exists in the spot month despite the prolonged fall in prices. By early afternoon 275 lots were traded. At that time prices were 5 to 10 points lower, with May at 4.25 c ., off 10 points. Hedge pressure and liquidaMion together with lack of new buying account for the fall. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,200 bags. They now total 682,647 bags. Local closing: May, 4.27; July, 4.38; Sept., 4.49; Oct., 4.54; Dec., 4.65; Jan., 4.70; March, 4.79.

On the 19th inst. futures closed 6 to 7 points net lower. New low prices for the season were established in the cocoa market as a result of scattered hedge selling, further liquidation and dealer selling. Buying was attributed to covering of shorts. Reports of increased offerings of actual cocoa, mainly Accras, were an influence. In the early afternoon prices were 10 to 11 points lower, with July at 4.27 c ., off prices were 10 to 11 points lower, with July at 4.27 e ., off
11 . Trading was fairly heavy, with sales totaling 393 contracts. Manufacturers were buying on the scale down. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,000 bags. The total now is 681,635 bags. Arrivals since May 1 have totaled 52,178 bags, against 198,952 bags in the comparable period of last year. Local closing: May, 4.21; July, 4.32; Sept., 4.42; Oct., 4.47; Dec., 4.59; Jan., 4.64; March, 4.73; May, 4.82. Today futures closed 1 to 8 points off. Transactions totaled 320 contracts. The market drifted down into new low ground under further liquidation of the May and July low ground under further liquidation of the May and
positions. In the early afternoon May stood at 4.19c., off 2 points, while July was 4.27 , off 5 points. Trading was active, with a total of 275 lots to that time. Manufacturers continued their policy of buying only on a scale down. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,000 bags. The total now is 680,614 bags. Local closing: May, 4.20; July, 4.26; Sept., 4.36; Oct., 4.41; Dec., 4.52; Jan., 4.53; March, 4.67; May, 4.77 .

Brazil to Continue to Destroy Surplus Coffee Reports
New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange-Quota of 30\% Fixed for 1938-39 Crop
Brazil will continue to "confiscate" and destroy surplus coffee, it was learned on May 18 when a cablegram to the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange stated that the Financial New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange stated that the Financial
State Secretaries of the coffee producing States of Brazil completed their meeting which started on May 9 and agreed that a quota of $30 \%$ should be fixed for the 1938-39 crop, the coffees to be paid for at the rate of two milreis (about 11c.) per bag of 132 pounds. The new crop (1938-39) is estimated at $24,000,000$ bags, $30 \%$ of which would be $7,200,000$ bags, presumably to be destroyed as acquired by the Government, leaving $16,800,000$ bags free for export. However, to promote the production of better grades, it was also agreed that "wate the production of better grades, it was certain fine grades of "unwashed coffees" would bear a sacrifice quota of but $15 \%$, the Exchange said, adding:
As Brazil's exports to the world this year will run close to $15,000,000$ bags and about $1,000,000$ are consumed annually in large Brazilian cities, the a vailable supplies of about $17,000,000$ bags from the new crop are nearly balanced with prospective demand. The current (1937-38) crop, estimated at about $26,000,000$ bags, bore a sacrifice quota of $70 \%$, leaving only $30 \%$ free to move into the export trade. The $70 \%$ quota on the current crop was acquired- $30 \%$ at five milreis per bag and $40 \%$ at 65 milreis per bag. According to latest estimates, Brazil in the coffee crop year which will end on June 30 will have red carry 8.28749 and which $8,628,749$ are off the market.
Cuban National Coffee Conference to be Held in JuneCreation of National Association of Coffee Growers to be Discussed
The second National Coffee Conference of Cuba composed only of the members of the coffee industry of Cuba will be held in Santa Clara during June, according to an announcement made public in Cuba and reported to the Department
of Commerce by the office of the American Commercial Attache at Havana. The Conference is promoted by the Cuban Department of Agriculture and the Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Coffee as well as other interests, and an organizing commission has already been appointed, the report stated. The Commerce Department on May 5 further stated:

Among the questions to be taken up at the conference will be the creation of a national association of coffee growers, and the discussion of plans for a campaign to promote the sale of Cuban coffee in world markets. The improvement of the system of bonded warehouses in Cuba and means of dis-
proving agricultural methods in the production of coffee will also be discussed.

The Cuban Department of Agriculture will compile statistical data for the conference, according to the report.

Sugar-On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher with sales totaling 52 lots. Sustained covering in the July and September positions, believed to be hedge lifting for Puerto Rican producing account, kept the domestic sugar futures market steady today (Saturday). For the week the market was unchanged to 1 point higher, January showing the 1 point advance. Sales for the week were 45,400 tons against 32,650 the previous week. The only change in the raw market today was the offering of 1,000 tons of Philippines for June-July shipment at 2.85 c ., which compares with an offering price in the previous session of 2.90 c . The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point higher, with transactions totaling only 7 lots. The London market ruled quiet and unchanged. Raws were held at $5 \mathrm{~s} .3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to $.921 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f.o.b. Cuba with freight at 17 s . 6 d . On the 16 th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Transactions totaled 116 lots or 5,800 tons. Short covering and new buying in the domestic sugar contract absorbed hedging and new selling, with the market ruling steady. Interest was mainly confined to the September position in which 76 lots were traded outright at 1.96c., and in switches in and out of that month. Five lots of September for March were exchanged at 4 points and 10 lots of July for September at 4 points. In the market for raws an operator bought 1,500 tons of Philippines, due May 27, at 2.76c. delivered, 1 point better than the last sale for the same position. Refiners, however, were not interested at better than 2.75c. for May, but would pay more for later arrivals. The world sugar contract closed 2 to 3 points net higher, with transactions totaling 229 lots. The London market was steady. Small offerings were held at $5 \mathrm{~s} .3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to $.921 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba, offerings were held at 5 s . $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to $.921 / 2$ c. f.0.b. Cuba,
with freight at 17 s . 6 d . Futures there were $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. with freight at 17 s . 6 d . Futures there were $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
higher. On the 17 th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net higher. Th the 17 th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net on the futures, prices for the latter dropping to new seasonal lows for the life of the contracts. Transactions totaled 12,200 tons. The raw sugar market developed an easier tone yesterday as sellers turned anxious with the appearance of additional offerings of Philippines. One seller of a Puerto Rican parcel was offering 10,000 bags in nearby arrival position at the close at 2.71c., but there were no takers. The market weakened when it was learned that a big cargo of Philippines, 8,000 tons, was due to arrive on June 2 , whereas the general impression was that it was due in second-half June. This brought out the cheaper Puerto Rican offerings and caused buyers to withdraw. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 3 points lower, with transactions totaling 23 lots. London futures closed $1 / 4$ d. to $3 / 4$ d. lower and raws there were offered at $5 \mathrm{~s} .11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to .94 c . f.o.b. Cuba with freight unchanged at 17s. 6 d . On the 18th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points off in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 450 lots. Domestic sugar futures were again subject to a deluge of selling orders, a good part of which represented hedging against actuals. All months were at new seasonal lows. In the raw market American bought 12,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, due to arrive at the end of May, at 2.70c., setting the spot price at that level. The new spot price equals the low price set for duty free sugar in 1934, established last on April 20, 1934. So far only the 3 or 4 Southern refiners have announced that the $\$ 4.50$ price would apply in all territories. However, for all practical purposes, plenty of sugar is available at that level. World sugar contracts, partially reflecting London and also in sympathy with the declines in reflecting London and also in sympathy with the declines in domestic values, again touched new seasonal lows in all
execpt the nearest month, July. World contract prices closed 2 to $41 / 2$ points net lower, with sales totaling 266 contracts.

On the 19th inst. futures closed 1 point up to unchanged in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 353 contracts. Rather aggressive trade covering in the Sep. and March deliveries resulted in gains of 2 to 3 points by early afternoon. In the raw market one further sale was reported at 2.70 c . the sale covering 500 tons of Philippines, due May 31, to American Sugar Refining Co. A further interest in certain American Sugar Refining Co. A further interest in certain
arrival positions was reported at 2.68 to 2.70 c ., while offers arrival positions was reported at 2.68 to 2.70 c ., while offers
ranged from 2.72 to 2.75 c . The AAA figures on deliveries ranged from 2.72 to 2.75c. The AAA figures on deliveries
for the first four months were about a standoff. World sugar contracts reflecting the steadier tone in London and the improvement in the domestic market, worked 2 to 3 points higher in quiet trading, and finally ended 2 points to $1 / 2$ point net higher, with sales totaling 74 contracts. London futures were unchanged to $1 / 4$ d. lower, while raws there were offered at 5 s . per cwt. London prices opened higher than due on the basis of New York prices. Today futures closed due on the
3 to 4 point off in the domestic contract, with sales totaling

489 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to 3 points down, with sales totaling 155 lots. Domestic sugar futures broke to new low ground when heavy selling appeared, principally from Cuban sources. Stop orders were uncovered cipally way down. Buying was generally short covering. Sept, in early afternoon was selling at 1.86, off 3 points. Sept., in early afternoon was selling at 1.86 , off 3 points.
In the raw market most buyers withdrew bids. A sale of In the raw market most buyers withdrew bids. A sale of
8,000 tons of Philippines, June-July shipment, was made at 8,000 tons of Philippines, June-July shipment, was made at 2.75 c ., equivalent to 2.70 c . or even less for spot. World sugar contracts opened $1 / 2$ point higher, easing off as the session progressed and closing at about the lows of the day. London futures were a farthing either way, with transactions totaling 15,000 tons. Raws there were still offered at 5 shillings per cwt., equal to about .92c. per pound f. o. b. Cuba.

Prices were as follows:
May:-
July:-
Septem
Sugar Consumption in 14 European Countries During First Seven Months of Current Crop Year ReFirst Seven Months or ported 36,046 Tons Below Last Year
Consumption of sugar in the 14 principal European countries during the first seven months of the current crop year, September, 1937 through March, 1938, totaled 4,379,902 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with $4,415,948$ tons consumed during the similar period last season, a decrease of 36,046 tons, or approximately 0.8 of $1 \%$, according to Lamborn \& Co., New York. The firm's announcement further stated: Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on April 1, 1938 amounted to
4 $4,482,700$ tons as against $3,968,600$ tons on t
crease of 514,100 tons, or approximately $13 \%$
crease of 514,100 tons, or approximately $13 \%$
The estimated beet sowings for the current season for the fourteen principal European countries, according to, advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is placed at $3,973,000$ acres, as compared $5.6 \%$. These countries produced $6,467,000$ long tons of sugar last season. $5.6 \%$. These countries produced 14 countries included in the survey are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy Poland, Roumania, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Lard-On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Trading was relatively light, with prices moving within a narrow range. Opening quotations were about unchanged, but later scattered commission house buying in the September and October deliveries lifted values 2 to 7 points in the deferred deliveries. Packing interest supplied the bulk of the offerings. The early gains were canceledjbefore the close as a result of the selling referred to. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today (Saturday) were 476,000 pounds, destined for Bristol and Cardiff. Liverpool lard futures were 6 d . to 1 s . higher. Demand for hogs at Chicago was reported as slow. Scattered sales were made at $\$ 8.25$ per 100 pounds. Total hog receipts at the leading Western packing centers amounted to 12,400 head against 7,800 head for the same day a year ago.
On the 16 th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net lower. The market was a more or less dull affair, with trading light and fluctuations narrow. The Chicago lard stocks report issued after the close of the market showed that supplies at the leading mid-West packing center increased 2,644,146 pounds during the first half of May. The figure was slightly more than trade expectations. Total stocks on May 14th at Chicago were $66,785,854$ pounds against $66,141,708$ pounds on April 30th, and $124,277,790$ pounds on May 15th, 1937 . Liverpool lard futures were 6 d . lower to 3 d . higher. Lard shipments from the Port of New York over the past week-end totaled 373,680 pounds destined for Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow and Hamburg. Hog prices at Chicago were 5 to 10c. higher. Sales ranged from $\$ 7.85$ to $\$ 8.45$. Total receipts at the principal Western markets were 58,000 head against 45,600 head for the same day a year ago.
On the 17th inst. futures closed 10 points net higher on all deliveries excepting May, which was 5 points off at the close. Trading was relatively light, with the tone steady. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today were 361,082 pounds, destined for London, Liverpool and Manchester. Liverpool lard futures were easy following the decline in American prices on Monday, with the range 3 to 9 d . lower. Hog prices at Chicago closed 10 to 20c. higher. Sales ranged from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.55$. Receipts at the leading Western markets totaled 49,000 head against 38,200 head for the same day last year.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher. Strength in hogs and the steadier tone in grains stimulated speculative buying in lard futures. Prices at one time showed a maximum rise of 15 to 17 points, part of these gains being subsequently lost. Lard exports from the Port of New York were heavy today, totaling 691,675 pounds, of New York were heavy today, totaling 691,675 pounds,
destined for London, Hull, Aberdeen and New Castle. Liverpool lard futures were 3 to 6 d . higher. Chicago hog prices were 15 to 25 c . higher. Receipts of hogs at the western packing centers totaled 44,300 head against 35,300 head for the same day a year ago. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 8.75$.

On the 19th inst. futures closed 10 to 17 points net lower. All of Wednesday's gains were erased in lard futures today. Opening prices were 7 to 12 points off. The nearby May delivery was the weakest month, and the price on this option declined 17 points. There were no export shipments of lard

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from the Port of New York reported today. Liverpool lard futures closed 3 d . to 6 d . higher. Hog receipts at Chicago totaled 16,000 head. Hog prices at Chicago declined 10 to 20c. owing to the heavier marketings than anticipated. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 8.10$ to $\$ 8.60$. Total receipts at the leading western packing centers amounted to 54.400 head against 34,600 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 2 points up to unchanged. Trading was light in this commodity today, with the undertone steady.
daily closing prices of lard futures in chicago


Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 26.871 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, $\$ 24.871 / 2$ (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export) steady. Family (export), $\$ 28$ per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: quiet. Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.- 4 to 6 lbs., $131 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to 8 lbs. 13c.; 8 to 10 lbs., $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f. -14 to 16 lbs., 18c.; 18 to 20 lbs., $171 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., $18 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 17 \mathrm{e} . ; 10$ to $12 \mathrm{lbs} ., 161 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.- 16 to 18 lbs. $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $121 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to 25 lbs., $117 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to 30 lbs., $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $241 / 2$ to $261 / 4$ c. Cheese: State Held ' 36,22 to 24 c .; Held ' $37,191 / 2$ to $21^{1} / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs: 19 to $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 8.6 to 8.8 c . per lb Quotations: China Wood: tanks, $10.5 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Drums, $111 / 4$ to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Coconut: Crude, tanks, $.033 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; Pacific Coast, .03 c Corn: Crude, West, tanks, nearby, $.071 / 8$. Olive: Denatured, spot drums, 85 to 95 c . Soy Bean: Crude, Tanks, West, forward, $.05 \frac{3}{4}$ to $06 ;$ L. C. L., N. Y.-.08. Edible: Coconut: 76 degrees, $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Lard: Prime, Ex. winter strained, $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, light filtered, 31c. Turpentine: 29 to 31c. Rosins: $\$ 4.85$ to $\$ 7.70$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 67 contracts. Crude, S. E., $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Prices closed as follows:



Rubber-On the 14th inst. futures closed 18 to 21 points net lower. The opening range was 14 to 22 points below the previous final quotations. Transactions totaled 1,290 tons. The bearish figures on consumption of rubber were more or less discounted, and the futures market ruled lower largely because of lower cables and easier stock market. Spot in the trade also followed the lower trend, closing at $117 / 8 \mathrm{c}$, off $3-16$. April reclaimed rubber consumption is estimated at 7,480 long tons; production 6,399 long tons; stocks on Spril 30, 23,339 long tons. Local closing: May 11.83; July, 11.91; Sept., 12.04; Oct., 12.10; Dec., 12.23 Jan., 12.28; March, 12.39 '

On the 16 th inst. futures closed 11 to 13 points net lower Transactions totaled only 940 tons. Spot No. 1 standard ribs in the trade declined $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $123 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Continued commission house liquidation and trade covering, with some scattered factory buying made up the bulk of the activity today. Rubber stocks in London for the week ended May 15 showed an increase of 831 tons over the week previous 15 showed an increase of 831 tons over the week previous.
Local closing: May, 11.72; July, 11.78; Sept., 11.91; Oct., Local closing: May, 11.72; July,
11.97; Dec., 12.10; March, 12.27

On the 17 th inst. futures closed 8 to 12 points net higher. The higher stock market in the afternoon prompted commission houses with factory accounts to buy rubber at the lower levels; moving the market up for net gains of 8 to 12 points. Transactions totaled 1,920 tons. Spot No. 1 standard ribs advanced $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. in the trade to $117 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. After opening 2 to 10 points easier on the lower stock market and weaker cables, the market moved in a narrow range until the buying in the afternoon began to move quotations up. the buying in the afternoon began to move quotations up.
Local closing: May, 11.80; July, 11.86; Sept., 12.00; Dec. 12.20 .

On the 18th inst. futures closed 9 to 6 points net higher Transactions totaled 44 contracts. Firm cables caused the recovery in rubber futures to continue. Opening 4 to 10 points higher, the market this afternoon stood at 6 to 10 points higher, with July at 11.96c. and Sept., at 12.10 c . both up 10 points. It was reported that shipment rubber offers were high, and that was a factor in the market. The London market closed 1-16d. to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher and steady London market closed $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher and steady. Sept., 12.09; Dec., 12.26 ; Jan., 12.33; March, 12.45 .

On the 19th inst. futures closed 35 to 40 points net lower. The market reversed its trend and dropped severely today, registering substantial losses at the close. It was largely a professional market in sympathy with London declines Sales to early afternoon totaled 1,290 tons. Traders gener ally are awaiting the quota meeting to be held in London May 31. London closed easy at declines of 1-16 to 3-32d. Singapore also was lower. Local closing: July, 11.57; Sept., 11.72 ; Oct., 11.78 ; Dec., 11.91; Jan., 11.95; March, 12.05. Today futures closed 23 to 20 points net lower. Transactions Today futures closed 23 to 20 points net lower. Transactions totaled 287 contracts. Lower London prices and news of
fresh labor disturbances in Akron caused pessimism in the fresh labor disturbances in Akron caused pessimism in the
local rubber trade. Futures opened 7 to 24 points lower. Trading was fairly active, with some recovery from the
extreme lows. By the early afternoon the market was off 13 to 15 points, with July at $\$ 11.44$, Sept. at $\$ 11.57$ and Dec. at $\$ 11.76$. Sales to that time totaled 2,160 tons. London closed $1 / 8$ to $7-32 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. It was estimated that United Kingdom stocks had increased 1,600 tons this week. Singapore also closed lower. Local closing: May, 11.30; July, 11.36; Sept., 11.49; Dec., 11.69; Jan., 11.72; March, 11.85.

Hides-On the 14th inst. futures closed 5 points net lower on all deliveries. The opening range was 6 to 12 points below Friday's finals, the list moving higher on scattered buying. Transactions totaled $2,280,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange increased by 2,923 hides to a total of 768,281 hides. The domestic spot hide situation was quiet today. Local closing: June, spot hide situation was quiet
9.05 ; Sept., 9.38 ; Dec., 9.70 .

On the 16 th inst. futures closed 17 points net lower. The opening range was 7 to 15 points off from the previous finals. The market continued to ease off under scattered selling apparently encouraged by the weakness in the securities market. When the last bell sounded, the active months were at the lows of the day. Transactions totaled $3,840,000$ pounds. The certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange increased by 5,078 hides to a total of 773,359 hides. Local closing: June, 8.88; Sept., 9.21; Dec., 9.53; March, 9.84.

On the 17 th inst. futures closed 12 to 13 points net higher. The market ruled easy at the start and initial prices were from 1 to 18 points off compared with previous finals. The buying power showed considerable improvement during the later dealings and offerings on the other hand were less numerous, with toe result that prices worked higher within a comparatively short time. The better tone in the securities market played considerable part in the improved action of the hide market. Transactions totaled $5,160,000$ pounds. Local closing: June, 9.01 ; Sept., 9.33; Dec., 9.66
On the 18 th ins.. futures closed 4 to 5 points net higher. I ransactions totaled 124 contracts. The market ruled steady in moderate trading, holding in sympathy with the stock market. In early afternoon prices were 4 to 5 points higher, with June at 9.06c. and September at 9.38c. on sale of 2,480,000 pounds. Certificated stocks in licensed warehouses increased 4,260 hides. They now total 777,619 pieces. Local closing: June, 9.05; Sept., 9.38; Dec., 9.71; March, 10.01.

On the 19 th inst. futures closed 13 to 14 points net lower. Transactions totaled 165 contracts. The market was weak in spite of reported better inquiry for actual hides. On sales of $4,680,000$ pounds to early afternoon June sold down to 8.86 c ., off 19 points; Sept. to 9.17 , off 21 points, and Dec. to 9.50 , off 21 points. Towards the close there was a fairly substantial rally. Certificated stocks of hides in licensed warehouses increased 2,941 hides. The total now is 780,560 pieces. It was reported that sales of spot hides in the domestic market totaled 10,000 . Some 6,000 heavy native cows Jan.-Feb.-March takeoff, sold at $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: June, 8.92; Sept., 9.25; Dec., 9.57; March, 9.88. Today futures closed 20 to 23 points off from the previous closing prices. Transactions totaled 144 contracts. This market frllowed the downward trend of most of the other commodity markets. Apathy in the spot hide market contributed to the decline. In the early afternoon the market was 13 to 17 points net lower in active trading, which to that time totaled $3,960,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks increased 9,125 hides to a total of 782,685 pieces. Local closing: June, 8.72 ; Sept., 9.05; Dec., 9.35; March, 9.65.

Ocean Freights-The market for charters the past week was relatively quiet. Charters included: Grain booked: Four loads Baltimore to Rotterdam, May, 14e. Ten loads, Albany to Antwerp, May, 14c. Five loads, Albany to Antwerp, May, 14c. Grain: Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, June 10-28, cancelling, 2s. 9d., option picked port United Kingdom 3s., Belfast, 3s. $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., St. Lawrence to four ports, Bergen, Stockholm range, June-July, 18c. Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, June 20 -July 11 cancelling basis, 2 s .9 d . (incomplete on Wednesday). Sugar: Cuba to United Kingdom, Continent, prompt, 17s. 3d. Cuba to United Kingdom-Continent, June, 17s.; Santo Domingo, 16 s . Cuba to Casablanca, June, about 16s. 6d. San Domingo to United Kingdom-Continent, June 1-15, cancelling, 16 s . Charters: Gulf to Havre, early June, 13s. 6d. Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, June 20-July 11, cancelling, 2s. 9d.; option picked ports United Kingdom at 3s., Belfast, $3 \mathrm{~s} .11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, June-July, 2s. 9d.

Coal-It is reported that demand for anthracite coal in the East has been rather disappointing. Consumers on the line are not taking any coal. Storage of coal in the hands of dealers and ultimate users are believed to be small. Several of the wholesale anthracite coal companies here announce that on June 1 there will be an advance of 25 c . per ton on all anthracite coal wholesale quotations for both on the line and at Tidewater. One of the terms of the sale is that the date of delivery governs the price. Several of the interests here state that activity may show some improvement before the increase becomes effective on the first of June. This advance is the beginning of the monthly increases which will take place at the first of every succeeding month until will take place at the first of every according to figures furnished prices are set for the winter. According to figures furnished

May 21, 1938
anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended April 30, have amounted to 1,149 cars, as compared with 2,368 cars during the same week in 1937, showing a decrease of 1,219 cars, or approximately 60,950 tons.
Metals-The report of Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Steel and Pig Iron, usually appearing here, will be found in the articles appearing at the end of, the department headed "Indications of Business Activity," where they are covered more fully.

Wool-Prices are said to be holding fairly well, with the situation apparently healthy. It is pointed out that raw material is too close to production cost to permit of any major decline, and as domestic growers have the support of the Administration, a very stable to slightly rising market may be anticipated when manufacturing moves out of the doldrums, and how soon that will be, there is no clear indication. Raw wool prices on spot material in Boston have been practically without change for the month, but they are fully firm, it is said. Apart from lack of mill demand there seems nothing particularly disturbing on the horizon, although in some manufacturing quarters stress is laid on the delay of the trade pact with Great Britain. This is not much of a factor, trade pact with Great Britain. Lick of sizable demand is however, in the wool market. Lack of sizable demand is having no detrimental influence on prices, which are now at
the top of the slight rebound from the low of the year. There is reported to be no large supply of spot wool pressing for sale. Prices on original bag territory wool are firm even on clean-up lots. Good French combing original bag bring 64-65c., while the graded French combing is quoted around 66c. Less desirable wool in original bags is available at $62-$ $63 c$., and occasionally down to 60 c . in the lowest bracket class 3 wool. Texas wools are firm to strong, the choice wool $65-68 \mathrm{c}$., with some of the average wool, $61-64 \mathrm{c}$.
Silk-On the 16 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ c. lower to. $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The market ruled quiet, with the volume amounting to 240 bales. After opening $1 / 2$ c. easier, the market moved in a narrow range, with trade switching as the principal feature. The average quotation of crack double extra remained unchanged at $\$ 1.61$. Yokohoma came through 2 yen lower to 3 yen higher, while Kobe was reported unchanged to 4 yen better. Grade D remained the same in both centers at 700 yen. Spot sales for the two primary markets totaled 850 bales, and futures transactions totaled 1,975 bales. Local closing: May, $1.541 / 2$; July, $1.401 / 2$; Aug., 1.49; Oct., 1.481/2; Nov., 1.49; Dec., 1.49.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ higher. The market opened off $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and moved within a very narrow range during the session. The lack of interest on the exchange restricted activity to only 230 bales. Trade switching and some commission house liquidation made up switching and some commission house liquidation made The the small volume on the Commodity Exchange. . The
average quotation of crack double extra declined $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to average quotation of crack double extra declined $1 / 2$ c. to
$\$ 1.601 / 2$. Yokohoma reported a loss of 2 to 4 yen, while Kobe was 1 yen higher to 6 yen lower. Grade D dropped $21 / 2$ yen in both centers to $6971 / 2$ yen. Spot sales for both markets amounted to 775 bales and futures transactions totaled 2,000 bales. Local closing: May, $1.55 \frac{1}{2}$; July, 1.51; Aug., 1.50 $1 / 2$; Sept., 1.49; Oct., 1.491/2; Dec., 1.49.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 1 c . to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Transactions totaled 53 contracts. Japanese interests were credited with buying silk futures, which after opening unchanged to 2 c . higher, stood 1c. to 2 c . higher in the early afternoon. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market advanced 1c. to $\$ 1.63$ a pound. The Yokohoma Bourse closed 4 to 10 yen higher, while the price of Grade D silk in the outside market advanced $21 / 2$ yen to 700 yen a bale. Local closing: May, $1.561 / 2$; July, 1.53; Sept., 1.51; Oct., 1.51; Nov., 1.51; Dec., 1.51 .

On the 19 th inst. futures closed 1 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The market held fairly steady in the early trading, but later developed marked weakness in certain deliveries and closed developed marked weakness in certain deliveries and closed at the lows of the day. The price of cerack double extra $\$ 1.64$ a pound. Yokohama Bourse prices closed unchanged to 1c. higher. Outside grade D silk advanced 5 yen to 705 yen a bale. Local closing: May, 1.551/2; June, 1.53; Sept., 1.491/2; Oct., 1.49; Nov., 1.49; Dec., $1.481 / 2$. Today futures closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. Sales totaled 46 contracts. Mixed trade operations in silk held the markets steady after opening unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. In early afternoon May stood at $\$ 1.551 / 2$, unchanged, and Nov. at $\$ 1.481 / 2$, off $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sales to early afternoon totaled 140 bales. The price of crack double early afternoon totaled 140 bales. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 1c. to $\$ 1.63$
a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse prices closed 1 to 4 yen lower, while grade D silk was 5 yen lower at 700 yen a bale. Local closing: May, $1.55 \frac{1}{2}$; Nov., 1.49112; Dec., 1.49.

## COTTON

Friday Night, May 20, 1938.
The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 17,042 bales, against 16,918 bales last week and 24,610 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1937, $6,944,405$ bales, against $6,116,047$ bales for the same period of 1936-37, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1937, of 828,358 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Totel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 109 | 1,547 | 349 | 110 | 120 | 67 | 2,302 |
| Houston | 254 | 166 | 292 | 136 | 310 | 1,511 | 2,669 |
| Corpus Christi_- | 1,644 | 813 | 2,394 | 449 | 994 | 1,484 | 7,778 |
| Mobile.-.-...- |  | 28 | , 357 | 169 | 363 | 148 | 1,085 |
| Savannah .-.-.- | 595 | 250 | 132 | 184 | 300 | 134 | 1,595 |
| Oharleston .-. |  |  | 395 | 189 | ---- | 68 | 65 |
| Lake Charles..-- | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ |  |
| Norfolk .-...-. |  | 34 | 156 | 92 | 167 | 29 | 478 |
| Baltimore |  |  |  |  |  | 442 | 442 |
| Totals this week. | 2,633. | 2,859 | 4,076 | 1,330 | 2,255 | 3,889 | 17,042 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1937, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Receipts to } \\ \text { May } 20 \end{gathered}$ | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | Since Aug $1,1937^{\circ}$ | This Wek | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Galvest | 2,302 | 1,871,503 | 2,201 | 1,691,286 | 702,747 | 38 |
| Houston | 2,669 | 1,792,702 | 1,297 | 1,278,391 | 749,345 | 289 |
| Corpus Chris | 20 | 399,004 | 30 | 283,869 23,046 | 47,061 16761 | 28,679 |
| Beaumont- <br> New Orleans | 7,778 | 2,076,771 | 14,078 | 1,964,834 | 743,061 | 394,500 |
| Mobile | 1,085 | 209,084 | 5,179 | 296,811 | 49,695 | 52,48 |
| Pensacola, \&c |  | 76,818 |  | 93.744 | 8,479 | 4,39 |
| Jacksonville |  |  | 1.531 |  | 14, 2,7974 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Savarleston }}^{\text {Sa }}$ | 1.595 | 127,316 | 1,531 | 165,485 | 14.797 41 | 138,45 |
| Lake Char |  | 78,876 |  | 55,997 | 17,024 | 5,476 |
| Wilmingto | 17 | 27,512 | 68 | 25,398 | 24,549 | 15,414 |
| Norfolk. | 478 | 54,750 | 755 | 39,018 | 28,623 | 24,343 |
| New Yor <br> Boston. |  |  |  |  | 3,620 | 4,2 |
| Baltim | 442 | $\overline{2} \overline{3}, \overline{6} \overline{3} \overline{4}$ | 1,960 | 60,991 | 1,025 | 1,32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 | 1932-33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston .-- | 2,302 | 2,201 | 14,425 | 4,919 | 9,535 | 18,292 |
| Houston--.- | 2.669 | 11,297 | 10,316 |  | -5,457 | 18,905 |
| New Orleans. | 7,778 1,085 | 14,078 5 1,179 | 14,130 1,783 | 5,614 1,167 | 12,743 4,325 | 24,365 6,660 |
| Savannah. | 1,595 | 1,531 | 2,537 | '947 | 741 | 2,131 |
| Brunswick.-- |  |  |  |  |  | 4,24 |
| Charleston--- | 652 17 | 985 68 | 913 | 874 | 378 3 | 4,24 |
| Norfolk | 478 | 755 | 246 | 159 | 322 | 43 |
| Newport News <br> All others | 466 | 2,137 | 1,125 | 1,105 | 982 | 4,47 |
| Total this wk. | 17,042 | 28,231 | 45,482 | 18,627 | 34,486 | 79,65 |

Since Aug. $1 .-\overline{6,944,405} \overline{6,116,047} \overline{6,465,873} \overline{3,917,829} \overline{7,031,272} \overline{8,090,810}$
The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 43,463 bales, of which 4,633 were to Great Britain, 4,793 to France, 12,006 to Germany, 2,364 to Italy, 8,689 to Japan, 800 to China and 10,178 to other destinations. In the cor responding week last year total exports were 94,298 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,245,460$ bales, against $5,038,336$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| eek Ended | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports from- | $\begin{array}{l\|} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{array}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 606 | 563 | 2,954 | 1,289 | 3,832 | 220 | 2,030 | 11,494 |
| Houston. |  | 2,268 | 4,905 | 1,009 | 1,364 | 480 | 5,013 | 15,039 |
| New Orlea | 2,640 | 950 |  |  | 435 |  | 2.362 373 |  |
| Mobile - | 986 | -.-- | 915 | 66 |  |  | 373 | 2,274 |
| Savannah Norfolk | 94 |  | 165 |  |  |  |  | 259 |
| Los Angeles.- | 307 | 1,012 | 3,067 |  | 3,058 | 100 |  | 7,544 |
| San Francisco |  |  |  |  |  |  | 400 |  |
| Total | 4,633 | 4,793 | 12,006 | 2,364 | 8,689 | 800 | 10,178 | 43,46 |
| Total 1937 | 12,726 | 3,185 | 6,921 | 10,327 | 51,597 | 500 | 9,042 | 94,298 |
| Total 1936.- | 30,201 | 997 | 18,395 | 2,149 | 25,486 | 967 | 10,168 | 88,363 |


| From Aug. 1, 1937 to May 20, 1938 Exports from- | Exported to - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galvesto | 286,115 | 185,696 | 238,996 | 149,781 | 186,065 | 43,542 | 254,463 |  |
| Houston | 258,113 | 166,831 | 177,720 | 122,904 | 125,059 | 28.085 | 206,642 | 1085,354 |
| Corpus Christi | 92,349 | 74,840 | 57,261 | 52,979 | 32,926 | 3,829 | 58,285 | 372,469 |
| Beaumont | 4,250 | 123 | 3,725 |  |  |  | 500 | 8,598 |
| New Orleans. | 451,610 | 250,293 | 138,571 | 140,040 | 45,566 | 4,143 | 202,557 | 1232,780 6169 |
| Lake Charles | 24,335 | 6,805 | 3,125 | 2,613 |  |  | 24,821 | 61,699 |
| Mobile | 28,426 | 18,779 | 43,272 | 14,513 | 00 | 50 | 18,391 60 | 193,63 1,742 |
| Jacksonville | 1,543 | 177 | 139 <br> 11,510 | 357 |  |  | 629 | 53,432 |
| Savannah | -53,281 | 17. | 34,220 | 714 |  |  | 5,771 | 93,986 |
| Charleston. | 101,064 |  | 50,569 | 100 |  |  | 7,041 | 158,774 |
| Wilmington. |  |  | 200 |  |  |  | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Norfolk | 5,955 | 4,369 | 22,508 |  | 20 |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.621}$ | 16,873 <br> 16.92 |
| Gulfport- | 7,194 2,337 | 5,341 980 | 2,157 1,160 | 934 | 10 |  | 7,861 | 13,28 |
| Boston | 300 |  | 27 | 286 | 250 |  | 7.031 | 7,8 |
| Baltimore. |  |  |  | 398 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 271 | 51 | 222 | ${ }_{1}^{200}$ | 142,034 | ,557 | 2,127 78,294 | 3,48 380,75 |
| Los Angeles.-- | 102,410 25,25 | 21,897 100 |  | 1,163 | 146,258 | 3,435 |  | 179,392 |
| San Francisco Seattle | 25,252 | 100 | 10,863 |  | 66,258 | 3,435 |  |  |
| Total | 1555,949 | 736,792 | 824,743 | 486,982 | 598,788 | 89,64 | 952,565 |  |
| Total 1936-37 | 1112,863 | 692,417 | 694,729 | 352,132 | 1502,902 | 22, | 660,615 | 5448,328 |
| Total 193 | 1270 | 656,8 | 803, | 34 | 1455,57 | 37, | 873,936 |  |

NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to and. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are say that for the month of March the exresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 15,020 bales. For the eight months ended March 31, 1938 , there were 183,831 bales exported, as against 206,942 bales for the elght months of 1936-37.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| May 20 at- | On Shiphoard Not Clear d for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Britain }}{\text { Gieat }}$ | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Other Foreign | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coast- } \\ \text { wise } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |
| Galve | 1,700 | 2002116216 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 1,532 \\ 2,831 \\ 100 \\ \hline-:- \\ \hdashline- \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 11,000 \\ 2,843 \\ 4,011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 2,587 \\ & 2,58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,900 \\ & 18,420 \\ & 11,532 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 685,947 \\ & \hline 840 \\ & 741925 \\ & 731,529 \end{aligned}$ |
| New Orle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chavanah | 700 |  |  |  |  | 800 | 144,997 41,680 |
| Mobile | 150 |  |  |  |  | $2 \overline{1}$ | 49,483 |
| Norfor port |  |  |  |  |  |  | 121,213 |
| Total 1938-. | $\begin{array}{\|c} 5,593 \\ 13,58 \\ 9,731 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,521 \\ & \hline 5,425 \\ & 8,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,463 \\ & 9,247 \\ & 5,488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,876 \\ & 20,43 \\ & 23,105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,411 \\ & 2,485 \\ & 1,206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,864 \\ & 51,138 \\ & 48,209 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1,544,297}{2,5314}$ |
| Total 1937-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,624,987 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the pas week was only moderately active, with the undertone of the market generally heavy. Factors in the easier tendency of prices were the unsatisfactory action of the stock market and unfavorable business conditions; also weather in the South, which so far reflects no particularly adverse conditions as concerns the new crop. Liquidation of Bombay straddle accounts, hedges against Brazilian and other outside growths, were factors also that operated against values.

On the 14th inst. prices closed 1 to 4 points net lower Trading was very light in volume, with the movement of prices withinja very narrow range of 4 to 5 points. However, the market responded but little to the marked heaviness that prevailed abroad, where Liverpool was 10 to 11 American points net lower, having failed to follow the advance here on Friday. The action of the foreign markets resulted in a narrowing of the New York-Liverpool differences, while the New York-Bombay spread was wider. This resulted in a moderate amount of Liverpool and Bombay selling, and during the day there was also some hedging against foreign growths. Contracts generally were not plentiful. Offers from the South continued light, and the domestic spot position was dominated by the government loan. The official report showed that 15,609 bales of cotton were placed in the loan during the week, bringing the total to $5,355,803$ bales which included 156,905 bales repossessed by original owners. Southern spot markets as officially reported, were unchanged to 5 points lower. The average price of middling cotton at the ten designated spot markets was 8.75 c .
On the 16th inst. prices closed 10 to 13 points net lower. The market ruled heavy throughout most of the session. Lower markets abroad and foreign selling combined with liquidation and general declines in other commodities, were responsible for the downward course of prices today. The market started off with declines of 4 to 7 points. Liverpool and Bombay were both lower and there was considerable early selling from both of these centers as well as further hedging against foreign growths. When the foreign markets closed, the market held steady for a time with slight rallies on trade buying and covering. Late weakness in outside markets resulted in renewed final pressure when prices dropped to lows for the day. The foreign selling was based on narrower differences, especially between here and Liverpool, with July differences down to 98 points, which compared with 126 a month ago and 157 two months ago. This gradual shrinkage between the two markets is attributed to large stocks held in Great Britain and the sustaining influence of the governmental loan on domestic markets. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 14 points lower. Average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 8.66 c .

On the 17th inst. prices closed 1 to 4 points net higher. The market was quiet, with the undertone steady. A feeling of apathy appears to pervade trading circles, with nothing in the news to serve as a real incentive for action on either side. Offers from the South were negligible, and the market depended largely on foreign selling for contracts. There was a fair amount of early Liverpool selling on differences and some Bombay selling of near positions. At the same time, Bombay firms were buying late months. Some foreign hedges appeared. Volume of offers, however, was not large, and while new buying was lacking, there was enough price fixing to give the market a steady undertone. Southern spot markets, as officially reported were unchanged to 5 points higher. Average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 8.67c.

On the 18th inst. prices closed 1 to 3 points net higher. The steady tone in the cotton market which has featured the dealings of the past two days, was continued today in a limited volume of transactions. A short time before the close of business active months registered gains of 2 to 5 points from the closing levels of the preceding day. The market opened steady and quiet, with prices 2 points net higher. Foreign selling was light. Brokers with Bombay affiliations and spot houses sold moderately in the July and October options. The buying power was supplied by the lifting of options. and price fixing. Some spot houses were buyers of the July position. The weekly weather report from Washington
showed that in the central and eastern cotton belt rainfall was mostly light to moderate, except for rather heavy falls in the northeast and central north, and temperatures were generally below normal, especially in the northern districts. At Liverpool futures closed 2 points lower to 1 point higher in a narrow market
In the 19th inst. prices closed 10 to 5 points net lower. After showing an improved trend during the past two sessions, cotton prices turned slightly lower today in a moderate volume of business. Shortly before the end of the trading period the list was 3 to 7 points below yesterday's closing levels. The market opened moderately active, with futures 1 to 3 points under the last quotations of the preceding day. Some selling was done by brokers with Bombay connections in the July and October options as the New York-Bombay differences widened. The South and spot houses also sold. There were a few foreign hedges. The Continent, local professionals and the trade did most of the buying. Locals bought on reports of rain in the Carolinas, Oklahoma and Texas. Futures on the Liverpool Exchange declined 1 to 3 points. Prices were influenced by the easiness at Bombay and foreign liquidation and hedging against outside growths.
Today prices closed 7 to 4 points off. Cotton again sold lower in a moderately active session. A fairly heavy volume of sales marked the opening, with prices falling 4 to 6 points from last night's final quotations. These losses were chiefly attributed to the weakness in Bombay and Liverpool. Brokers with Bombay affiliations sold all the active contracts, particularly the near deliveries. There was heavy price-fixing on the scale down. The differences between New York and Bombay widened out again. This encouraged the undoing of straddles. Reports of rain in the Western belt influenced buying by local professionals. There was also some foreign hedging. The Liverpool market lost 3 to 5 points, declining in sympathy with lower overseas markets and foreign hedge selling.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: May 14 to May 20-
Middling upland $\qquad$ $\underset{8.72}{\text { Sat. }} \underset{8.62}{\text { Mon. }} \underset{8.63}{\text { Tues. }} \quad \underset{8.65}{\text { Wed. }} \underset{8.58}{\text { Thurs. }} \underset{8.53}{\text { Fri. }}$

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and taple in relation to the base grade, Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on ......-...-. Premiums and
 of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on May 19.

|  | \% $\begin{gathered}78 \\ \text { Inch }\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {1nch }}^{15-16}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { In } \\ \text { Longer } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 7nch | ${ }_{\substack{15-16 \\ \text { Inch }}}^{\text {chen }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1 \ln \text { Le } \\ & \text { Longer } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Id. Fer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Good Mild... | . 58 on | :89 on | 1.05 10 |  | . 06 |  | ${ }^{53} \mathbf{5}$ on |
| Good Mid | . 51.08 | . 76 on | . 88 on | Mid |  |  | ${ }^{25}$ ott |
| St. Mld .- | . 34 on | . 61 on | . 82 on | *St. Low Mld-- |  | 40 | 33 ott |
|  |  |  |  | *Low Mid.---- | 2.29 off | 2.24 | 2.18 oft |
| ${ }_{\text {LOw M1 }}$ | 1.40 oft | 1.30 ort | 1.24 orf | Good Mid |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {StIC. Good }}$ | 2.22 ott | 2.17 ott | 2.12 ort | St. M | . 750 |  | 42 oft |
| *Good Ord | 2.80 otr | 2.77 ott | 2.76 | ${ }^{*}$ *St Lid.- | ${ }_{2}^{1.54}$ |  | 2. |
| Good Mia |  |  |  | *Low Mid | 2.91 | 2.86 otf | 2.83 off |
| St. MId | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 61.0 on | . 82 on | Yel. Saas | 19 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bt. Low }}$ | . 61 ort | : 36 orf |  | *st. M1d. |  |  |  |
|  | 40 ott | 1.30 off | . 24 | *M | 2.4 | 2.36 oft | 2.31 ort |
| ${ }^{*}$ Pti. Good | 2.80 | 2.17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Good Ord.--- |  | 2.7 |  | (intiol |  |  |  |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { May } 14 \end{aligned}$ | Monday May 16 | Tuesday May 17 | Wednesday May 18 | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\begin{array}{c} \text { June(1938) } \\ \text { Range_- } \end{array}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- Closing - | $8.69 n$ | $8.59 n$ | 8.6 | $8.62 n$ | $8.55 n$ | $8.50 n$ |
| Jull)- Range . | 8.72- 8.78 | 8.61-8.69 | 8.63-8.68 | 8.64-8.70 | 8.56-8.65 | $8.50-8.57$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Aup. }}{\text { Range -- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Closing - }}$ | $8.74 n$ | $8.63 n$ | $8.65 n$ | $8.67 n$ | $8.60 n$ | 8.5 |
| Sept.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. Clising. | 8.76n | $8.64 n$ | 8.67n | $8.69 n$ | 8.62n | $8.57 n$ |
| Oct.- Range - | 8.77-8.82 | 8.66-8.75 | $8.66-8.74$ | 8.70-8.76 | 8.63-8.71 | 8.58-8.63 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Range.. }]{\text { Closing }}$ | 8.79n | $8.67 n$ | 1n | 8.72 | 8.66n | 8.60 |
| Dec.- ${ }_{\text {Range - }}$ |  |  |  | 8.73 | 8.65-8 | 8.60- |
| ${ }_{\text {Closin- }}$ | $8.81 n$ | 8.69 | 8.7 | 8.74 | 8.6 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan.(1939) } \\ \text { Range.- } \\ \text { Closing - } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.82-8.83 \\ & 8.82 n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.69-8.78 \\ & 8.69-8.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.72-8.76 \\ & 8.73 n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.75-8.78 \\ & 8.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.65-8.72 \\ & 8.69 n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.61-8.64 \\ & 8.63 n \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rlosing- }}$ | 8.86n | 8.73n | 8.76n | $8.78 n$ | $8.72 n$ | 8.66n |
| ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Range -- }}$ |  | 8.76-8.85 | 8.78-8.85 | 8.80-8.85 | 8.74 | 8.67-8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { may }}$ Clising |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- <br> Closing | $\begin{aligned} & 8.94-8.94 \\ & 8.93 n \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} 8.83-8.87 \\ 8.80 n \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.82-8.87 \mid \\ & 8.83 n \end{aligned}$ | 8.86-8.8.89 | $8.80-$ $8.80 n$ | ${ }_{8.75 n}^{8.75-8.79}$ | $n$ Nominal

Range for future prices at New York for week ending May 20, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

|  | ange for Weel |  | Range Since Beginntng of Opt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 1938 | 8.50 May 20 | 14 |  | 36 July |
| I. 19 |  |  |  |  |
| . 19 | 8.5 | 8.82 May | $8.90 \mathrm{Mar}, 121938$ | 9.39 Feb. 181938 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1 | 8.61 May 20 | 8.83 May 14 | 8.5 | 8 |
|  | $8.67{ }^{-170 y}$ | 8.92 | ar. | 9.20 Apr. 291938 |
| Apr, May*1 |  |  | 5 May 2019 | 94 May 14 |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery - The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

| New York | May 13 | May 14 | May 16 | May 17 | May 18 | May 19 | Open Contracts May 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May | 11,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 35,900 | 15,300 | 21,900 | 13,000 | 20,500 | 36,800 | 887,000 |
| Octob | 23,200 | 7,200 | 19,000 | 15,500 | 18,100 | 21,800 | 628,400 |
| December | 17,900 | 9,600 | 12,900 | 9,300 | 6,900 | 10,700 | 380,200 |
| January (1939) | 11,500 | 800 | 2,600 | 900 | 800 | 1,300 | 130,300 |
|  | 11,300 | 7,100 | 11,400 | 6,200 | 4,500 | 7,100 | 238,900 |
| May |  | 00 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 3,200 | 2,100 | 5,100 |
| Inactive monthsSeptember (1938) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Total all uture | 104,300 | 40,700 | 68,800 | 46,200 | 54,000 | 79,800 | 2,270,000 |
| New Orleans | May 11 | May 12 | May 13 | May 14 | May 16 | May 17 | Open Contracts May 17 |
| May (1 | 100 | 250 | 1,000 | 50 | 350 | 1,450 | 1,400 |
| July | 3,800 | 1,850 | 14,850 | 1,700 | 2.900 | 3,050 | 117,950 |
| October | 4,400 | 1,150 | 8,900 | 1,350 |  | 4,650 | 145,800 |
| December | 1,350 100 | 300 | 8,650 | 1,400 50 | ${ }_{200}^{2,100}$ | 2,550 50 | 57,800 4,550 |
| March . | 250 |  | 6,750 | 1,400 | 1,100 | 650 | 25,900 |
| All inactive month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 10,000 | 3,550 | 40,150 | 5,950 | 10,450 | 12,400 | 353,400 |

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, 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. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only. May 20-
Stock at Liverpool.

Stock at Mancheste |  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tootal Great Britai $\qquad$

$\qquad$ |  | 193 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 00 | 795 |
| 0 | 134 |
| 029 |  |
| 000 | 217 |
| 000 | 13 |
| 000 | 25 |
| 000 | 12 |
| 000 | 8 |
| 000 |  |

Total Continental Stocks....
 $-\frac{5}{18}$

Total visible supply........... $\overline{8,576,800} \overline{5,729,128} \overline{6,163,888} \overline{5,720,968}$ Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:



 Middling uplands, New York...Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool.-.-| Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, Lpool | 3.98 d. | 6.14 d. | 5.22 d. | 6.03 d. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Continental imports for past week have been 76,000 bales.
The above figures for 1938 show a decrease over last week of 37,632 bales, a gain of $2,847,672$ over 1937, an increase of $2,412,912$ bales over 1936, and a gain of $2,855,832$ bales over 1935.
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 tonight, and the same items for the
corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Motement to May 20, 1938 |  |  |  | Movement to May 21, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { May } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Soocks } \\ \text { May } \\ 21 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week | Seas |  |  | Cek | ea |  |  |
|  | 387 |  | 2,008 |  | 923 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,301 \\ 9,284 \end{array}$ | $.694$ |  |
| Montgo | 128 | 52,505 | 1,095 | 50,393 | 73 | 52,253 | 1,423 | 36,557 |
| Selma. | 7 | 69,140 | 152 | 58,793 | 64 | 55,323 | 1,886 | 30,513 |
| Ark., Blyt |  | 170,895 | 268 | 91,287 | 9 | ${ }^{168,043}$ | 1,114 | 39,675 |
| Forest City | 47 | 60,369 100.996 | 166 | 26,454 33,843 | 100 | 30,495 | 166 200 | $\begin{array}{r}2,731 \\ 6,588 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Helena Hope | 26 | 100,996 65 | 500 201 | 34,209 23 | 10 | 54,554 | 327 | 5,420 |
| Jonesboro |  | 36,524 | 68 | 24,212 |  | 19,607 | 88 | 8,124 |
| Little Ro | 85 | 145,344 | 346 | 89,664 | 817 | 190.312 | 2,191 | 40,243 |
| Newport |  | 46,324 | 87 | 21,402 |  | 27,904 | 32 | 6,474 |
| Pine Bluf | 198 | 186,080 | 632 | 66,286 | 413 | 140,608 | 1.125 | 17.009 |
| Walnut Rg | 10 | 62,126 17.515 | 274 278 | 31,578 16,575 |  | 46,184 | ${ }_{83}^{112}$ | 10,638 14.452 |
| Ga., Albany | 119 | ${ }_{45,339}$ | 1,580 | 16,127 | 18 | 19,360 | 1,530 |  |
|  | 1,275 | 229,886 | 2.768 | 178,885 | 2,081 | 353,879 | 11,052 | 147,750 |
| Augusta | 2,151 | 170,847 | 856 | 134,442 | 2,075 | 197,200 | 3,627 | 84,398 |
| Columb | 600 | 30,950 | 500 | 34,60 | 300 | 17,625 | 400 | 36,003 |
| Macon | 131 | 46,741 | 58 | 33,1 | 196 | 45,3 | 64 | 24,657 |
| Rome | 50 | , |  | 21,96 | 40 | 21,198 | 550 | 24,207 |
| La, Shrev | 22 | 147,232 | 711 | 59,746 | 13 | 100,171 | 17 | ,538 |
| Miss., Clar | 229 | 259,190 | 975 | 51,745 | 132 | 164,076 | 877 | 5,846 |
| Columbu | 132 | 40,307 | 478 | 30,050 | 31 | 38,815 | 831 | 23,170 |
| Greenwo | 364 | 300,514 | 1,451 | 61,59 | 164 | 260,842 | 1,643 | 11,481 |
| Jackson | 18 | 65,578 | 82 | 25,23 | 432 | 62,570 | 1,068 | 7,711 |
| Natchez |  | 18,830 |  | 10,802 |  | 20,680 | 16 | 1,246 |
| Vicksburg |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 138 \\ 182 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137,316 \end{aligned}$ |  | 39,161 51 | 92 | , 117 |
| Yazoo | 3,098 | 186,468 | ,098 | 12,3009 4 | 3,665 | 311,474 | ,591 | ,1170 |
| N.C., Gr'boro Oklahoma- | 76 | , | 5 | 3,773 | 250 | 10,161 |  |  |
|  | 166 | 521,577 | 1,328 | 144,7 | 92 | 176,482 | 4 | 59,717 |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 1,618 | 140,071 | 2,333 | 88,249 | 2,232 | 222,756 | 3,612 | 82,646 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 14,657 | 2600,804 | 22,721 | 583,329 | 10,978 | 2515,995 | 25,544 | 356,131 |
| Texas, Abliene | 5 | 45,986 |  | 7,545 | - 3 | 38,914 | 324 | 925 |
| Austin. | 17 | 18,026 |  | 1,463 |  | 16,244 |  | 349 |
| Brenh |  | 13,961 | 21 | 2,347 |  | 6,405 | 70 | 1,315 |
| Dallas | 153 | 114,214 | 429 | 34.191 | 202 | 82,608 | 840 | 5,197 |
| Paris. | 2 | 93,400 | 431 | 22,858 | 213 | 71,656 | 20 | 31 |
| Robstow |  | 15,661 | 2 | 687 |  | 13,701 |  | 41 |
| San Antonlo |  | 7,639 |  |  |  | 8,952 |  | 153 |
| Texarkana | 127 |  | 49 |  | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ 32 \end{gathered}$ |  | $98$ | 669 |
| Waco-- |  | -, 27 |  | 13,675 |  | 7,570 |  |  |

 *Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.


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:


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { May } 20 \end{aligned}$ | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monda | Tuestay | Wed'de | Thursday | Friday |
| Ga | 8.57 | 8.4 | 8.48 | 8.50 | 8.43 | 38 |
| Mowile | 8.92 | ${ }_{8.52}$ | 8.53 | 8.85 | 8.48 | 4 |
| Savannah | 8.87 | 8.77 | 8.78 | 8.81 | 35 | 8.69 |
| Montgomery | 8.75 | 8.65 | 8.65 | 8.70 | 8.65 | 8.60 |
| Augusta | 9.02 | 8.92 | 8.95 | 8.95 | 8.88 | 83 |
| Memphis | 8.8 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 88 8 | 8.50 | 8.50 |
| Lituston--7.-- | 8.65 <br> 8.55 <br> 8 | 8.55 | 8.60 | 8.60 | 8.55 | 8.50 |
| Dallas-7.-. | 8.57 8.37 8.37 | 8.27 8.27 8 | 8.28 8.28 | 8.30 8.30 | 8.23 8.23 8 | 8.18 8.18 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { May } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { May } 16 \end{aligned}$ | Tuesday <br> May 1 | Wednesday May 18 | Thursday <br> May 18 | Friday May 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May(1938) | 878b-881 | 865b-868a |  |  |  |  |
| June. | 8.86 | 8.74 | 8.75 | 8.80 | 8.71 | 8.67 |
| ${ }_{\text {S }}$ August--e- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 8.93 | 8.8 | 8.83 | 8.86 | 8.77 | 8.73 |
| Deeember ${ }^{\text {Jan. (1939) }}$ | $8.95-8.96$ 8.97 | 8.84, | 8.85 8.86 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.88 \\ & 8.89 \end{aligned}$ | 8.79 <br> 8.80 | 8.76 8.77 |
| February, | 9.02 | 8.91 | 8.93 | 8.95 |  | 8.83 |
| April |  | 8.91 |  |  |  | ${ }^{8.83}=$ |
| May--.- |  |  |  |  | 8.91 | 8.876 8.90a |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spot -.. } \\ & \text { ODtions. } \end{aligned}$ | Barely stdy Steady. | Steady. Steady. | Qulet. <br> Steady. | Quiet. Steady. | Steady. <br> Steady. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steady } \\ & \text { Steady } \end{aligned}$ |

Cotton Loans of CCC Through May 12 Aggregated. $\$ 233,961,278$ on $5,355,803$ Bales-Announcement was made on May 13 by the Commodity Credit Corporation that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through May 12, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of $\$ 233,961,278.03$ on $5,355,803$ bales of cotton. This includes loans of $\$ 6,578,647.55$ on 156,905 bales which have been paid and the cotton released. The oans average 8.39 cents per pound.
Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States are given below:

| State- | Bates | State- | Bate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 778,810 | Missouri | 76,778 |
| Arizona. | 125,153 | New Mexico | 48,612 |
| Arkansas | 565,070 | North Carolina | 117,015 |
| California | 67,528 | Oklahoma | 84,613 |
| Florid | 993 | South Caroli | 252,110 |
| Georgla | 440,674 | Tennesse | 278,043 |
| Loulsian |  |  |  |

Cotton Ginned from the Crop of 1937-The Bureau of he Census will shortly issue the annual bulletin on Cotton Production in the United States from the crop of 1937. The statistics were compiled from the individual returns collected from 12,838 active ginneries located in 920 counties in 18 States. The final figures of cotton ginned are 18,252,075 running bales, counting round as half bales, equivalent to $18,945,022$ bales of 500 pounds each. The total is 10,349 running bales in excess of the preliminary figure issued on March 21.

The bulletin will show the ginnings by States and by counties for the crops of 1934 to 1937. It will also show the ginnings to specified dates throughout the season, by States and by counties, for the crop of 1937. These detailed figures are of local interest, and permit of a closer analysis of the statistics.
The following tabular statement presents the final figures of cotton ginned by States for the last three crops. The quantities are given in both running bales, counting round as half bales, and in equivalent $500-1 \mathrm{lb}$. bales.

COTTON GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1937, 1936, AND 1935

| State | Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales) |  |  | Equtralent $500-\mathrm{Lb}$. Bates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1937 | 36 | 1935 |
| ${ }_{\text {Alaba }}^{\text {Alizo }}$ | (1,566,602 | 1,185,027 187 | 1,033,457 | ${ }_{\text {1, } 636,363}^{12908}$ | 1,148,524 | ${ }_{\text {1,061, }}^{134} \mathbf{1}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkansas }}$ | 1,808,840 | 1,265,622 | ${ }_{841,518}$ | 1,915,206 | 1,302,992 |  |
| California | ${ }^{723,035}$ | 436,3 | ${ }^{232,725}$ | 738.700 | 442, 444 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Georsia }}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}35,363 \\ 1,473,984\end{array}$ | 1,086,458 | - ${ }_{\text {c,052,662 }}$ | 1,505,946 | ${ }_{1}^{1,990} \mathbf{2 6 8 5}$ | 1,062,526 |
| Kentuck | 1,415,409 | 1,080,445 | 1,05,606 | 15,471 | 1,010,170 | 1,062,342 |
| Louisiana | 1,050,629 | 742.565 | 541,3 | 1,103,622 | 761,149 | 556,288 |
| Mississipd | 2,561,778 | 1,862,515 | 1,226,295 | 2,692,427 | 1,910,6¢ | ,259,482 |
| Missouri | 390,219 | ${ }^{301,267}$ |  | 397,226 |  | 173,9 |
| Mew Mexico- | 153,812 780,594 | -104,999 | 70,178 579,313 | 156,409 781,483 | \| | 574,20 |
| Oklahoma | 756,419 | 289,740 | 562,704 | 763,403 | 286,379 | 564,9 |
| South Carolina | 996,175 | 804,232 | 738,744 | 1,023,319 | 815,788 | 744,182 |
| Tennessee | 4, ${ }_{4}^{633,335}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{4225,192}$ |  | 660, |  |  |
| Texas | ,378 | 2,825,420 |  | 5,163,895 | 479 |  |
| All oth. States ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,089 | 1,918 | ${ }_{796}$ | 3,272 | 2,028 | ${ }^{246}$ |
| ited | 8,252.07 | 12,141 | 20.346 | 22 |  |  |

* Includes Illinols and Kansas.

Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, \&c., in April-Under date of May 14, 1938, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the month of April, 1938 and 1937. Cotton consumed amounted to 414,392 bales of lint and 57,852 bales of linters, compared witi: 510,941 bales of lint and 60,443 bales of linters in March, 1938 , and 718,975 bales of lint and 73,715 bales of linters in April,
1937. It will be seen that there is a decrease in April, 1938, when compared with the previous year, in the total lint and linters combined, of 320,446 bales, or $40.4 \%$. The following is the statement:
april report of cotton consumed, on hand, imported and exported, and active cotton spindles
(Cotton in running bales, counting round as half bales, except forelgn, which is in


| Country of Production | Imports of Foreign Cotton ( $500-\mathrm{lb}$. Bales) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April |  | 19 Mos. End. A pril 30 |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Egypt. | 3,229 | 8,234 | 35,191 | 59,391 |
| Peru-. | 2,341 | 5,491 | 677 9,270 | 1,511 30,392 |
| Mexico | 11,171 | 8,993 | 21,640 | 27,391 |
| British India. | 2,268 | 4,375 | 30,004 | 44,669 |
| All other | 133 | 347 | 1,964 | 3,783 |
| Total | 19,142 | 27,735 | 98,746 | 167,137 |

## Linters imported during elg 0,679 equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales.

| Country to Which Exported | Exports of Domestic Cotton, Excluding Linters (Running Bales-See Note for Linters) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A pril |  | 9 Mos. End. Aprll 30 |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| United Kingdom | 78,540 | 64,406 | 1,472,659 | 1,026,547 |
| France | 20,904 | 11,955 | 693,610 | 632,448 |
| Italy -- | 28,973 | 38,415 | 438.063 | -313,302 |
| Germany | 25,845 | 73,865 | 615,156 | 573,795 |
| Spain... |  | 6,819 | 170.760 | 13906 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Ofher Euro }}$ | 51,105 | 41,156 | 610,319 | 436,448 |
| Japan | 120,996 | 112,217 | 554,984 | 1,354,681 |
| China | 8.345 |  | 18,814 | 13,000 223 |
| Canada | 13,929 | 16,510 | 197,127 | 223,862 |
| All | 16.870 | 7,265 | 262,637 | 48,927 |

Total

| 377,250 | 373,158 | $5,034,129$ | $4,762,357$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Note-Linters exported, not included above, were 25,448 bales during April in in 1938 and 204,954 bales in 1937. The distribution for April, 1938, follows: United Kinglom, 1,277; Netherlands, 359; Belgium, 421; France, 5, 875 ; Germany, 12,782; Italy, 2,608; Czechoslovakla, 213; Yugoslavia, 174; Canada, 1,279; Hon

Returns by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that the Oklahoma cotton crop was injured by hail which fell in seven counties. Arkansas reports that the weather has been favorable in most sections. In Texas only fair progress is being made, with the exception of the southern and the western sections. In the remainder of the tate the crop is from one to two weeks late. Nights have been too cool and rain has been too frequent.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rain } \\ & \text { Days } \end{aligned}$ | Rainfall Inches | $\overline{\text { High }}$ - Thermometer- Mean |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| s-Galveston. | Days | 10.40 | +82 | Low 72 5 | Mean <br> 69 |
| Austin.- | 3 | 0.13 | 86 | 68 | 77 |
| Abilene. | 2 | 0.98 | 92 | 60 | 76 |
| Brenham | 2 | ${ }_{1}^{1.23}$ | 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | 77 |
| Corpus Christi | 2 | 0.28 | 86 | 74 | 80 |
|  | dry | 0.84 | 86 | ${ }_{6}^{64}$ | 75 |
| Henrietta | dy | 0.30 | 94 | 54 | 74 |
| Kerrville | 2 | 1.38 | 88 | 60 | 74 |
| Lampasas | dry | 0.70 | 88 | ${ }^{64}$ | 78 |
| Nacogdoches | 2 | 1.38 | 84 | 60 | 72 |
| Palestine.--- | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0.42 | 86 | ${ }^{62}$ |  |
| Paris Antonio- | 4 | 2.23 | 86 | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | 77 |
| Taylor---- |  | 0.28 | 90 | 62 | 76 |
| Weatherford--- |  | 1.80 | 84 | 58 | ${ }_{73}$ |
| Oklahoma-Oklanoma | 3 | 0.68 | 89 | 56 | 73 |
| Fort Smith...- | - 3 | 1.11 | 90 | 68 | 74 |
| Little Rock-.--- | 3 | 1.46 | 88 | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73 69 |
| isiana-Alexan | 2 | 0.42 | 89 | 63 | 76 |
| ${ }_{\text {Amew }}$ Nmite Orieans- | - 2 | 0.86 | 88 | ${ }_{66}$ | 77 |
| Shreveport--- |  | 2.59 | 89 | 60 | 80 |
| ississipp-Meridian | 3 | ${ }_{0}^{1.95}$ | 92 | -54 | 73 |
| bama-Mobil |  | 0.05 | 87 | 60 | 75 |
| Birmingham. |  | 0.14 | 90 | ${ }^{56}$ | 73 |
| Montgomery | 1 | 0.18 | 94 | 58 | 76 |
| ida-Jacksonv | dr |  | 92 | 22 | 77 |
| Pensacola-:--. | 1 | 0.24 | 82 | 66 | 74 |
| Tampa | dry |  | 94 | 66 | 80 |
| Georria-Atlanta | dry |  | 96 | 54 | 75 |
| Augusta |  | 0.14 | 94 | ${ }_{54}$ | 76 |
| Tennessee-Memphis.- | 3 | 1.79 | 86 | 60 | 73 |
| Chattanooga-i.-.------ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0.48 0.59 | ${ }_{90}^{90}$ | 54 54 | 72 |

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:


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.

| Week | Receipts at Port |  |  | Stocks at Intertor Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1836 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Feb} \\ 18 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86 | 18 | 035 | 25 | 188 | 2103 | 59. | 19.670 | 42,943 |
| ${ }_{4}$ | 82 | ${ }^{64,149}$ | 48,200 | 250 | 181 | 205 | 39, | 1 |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{67,954} 5$ | - 488,43 | 248 | ${ }_{1885}^{1744}$ | ${ }_{196} 21$ | ${ }^{71,8} 4$ | 2,043 |  |
| 25 | 47,032 | 61 | 48,797 | 2431,771 | 162 | $19+$ | 17,929 | Nu | 22.525 |
| 1. | 44, | 59 | 35,770 | 2397,991 | 1569,244 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{31} 1.48$ | 50, 142 | 35.602 | ${ }^{23822.621}$ | 1503.310 | 1871 | 18.110 | Nil | 4,617 |
| 22. | ${ }^{280,976}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42,883}$ | ${ }_{34,771}^{34.922}$ | ${ }_{2322.171}^{233818}$ | ${ }_{1387 \text { 245 }}^{1440.172}$ | 1814,475 |  | NII | 15,333 |
|  | 45,944 | 44,904 | 20,044 | 2289,937 | 132 | 177 | 13,710 | Nil | NH1 |
|  | 24,610 | 40,825 | 39,157 | 2263, | 1255. | , |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{13}$ | 17,018 | 31,296 | -40,509 | ${ }_{2216}^{2237}$ | 1206,606 | ${ }_{1651}^{163,}$ | Nill | $\mathrm{NH}^{\mathrm{NH}}$ | 1.201 |

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The follow ${ }^{-}$ ing brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance ${ }^{e}$ the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Seas |
| Visible supply, May 13 | 8,614,432 |  | 5,949,094 |  |
| Visible supply, Aug. 1 | 104,203 | ${ }_{4}^{4,339,022}$ |  | - $4,899,258$ |
| Bombay receipts, to May 19. | 54,000 | 2,190,000 | 59,000 | 2,808 |
| Other India ship'ts to May 19 | 13,000 40,000 | 1920.000 | 7,000 | 97 |
| Other supply to May $18 * b$ | 13,000 | 1,430,000 | 34,000 12,000 | +494,00 |
| Total supply | 8,838,635 | 23,697,854 | 6,197,565 | 24,70 |
| Visible supply May 20 | 8,576,800 | 8,576,800 | 5,729,128 | 5,729,128 |
| Total takings t | 261, |  |  |  |
| Of which Amer | 186,835 75 7 | 10,479,254 | 266,437 | 13,774,081 | Of which American...

Of which other

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by
Southern mills, $4,405,000$ bales in $1937-38$ and $5,745,000$ bales in $1936-37$. takings not being available and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, $10,716,054$ bales in $1937-38$ and $13,230,08$
$1936-7$, of which $6,074,254$ bales and $7,529,081$ bales American.


## $b$ Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of Indian 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

| May 19 <br> Receipts- |  |  | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  | 1935-36 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | eek | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay ............... |  |  | 54.000 2, 290,000 |  | 59,000 | 2.808,000 | 51,000 | 2.638.000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exportr } \\ & \text { from- } \end{aligned}$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Since Aug. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Britait }}{ }^{\text {Grat }}$ | Conti- nent | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Snina } \end{array}$ | Total | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Britaitat } \\ \text { Br } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Japan \& } \\ \text { China } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Bombay- | 5,0001,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,000 \\ & 28,000 \\ & 15,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 11,000 \\ 31,000 \\ 39,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 24,000 \\ 64,000 \\ 55,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,000 \\ & 73,000 \\ & 98,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213,000 \\ & 343,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 638,000 \\ 1240,000 \\ 1135,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 890,000 \\ 1656,000 \\ 1586,000 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1936-37\%-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-36-9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Incias | 4,000 | 9,0007,0005,000 | …- | $\begin{aligned} & 13,000 \\ & 7,7000 \\ & 10,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179,000 \\ & 380,000 \\ & 910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 341,000 \\ 5599,000 \\ 516,000 \end{array}$ |  | 520,000 832,000 |
| 1936-37- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-36-- | 5,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total all-- } \\ 1937-38- \\ 1936-37- \\ 1935-36-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 22,000 \\ 35,000 \\ 20,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 11,000 \\ 31,000 \\ 39,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,00 \\ & 71,000 \\ & 65,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218,000 \\ & 453,000 \\ & 4414,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 544,000 \\ 942,000 \\ 869,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 638,000 \\ 1240,000 \\ 1135,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1410,000 \\ 2635,000 \\ 2418,000 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | ${ }^{4,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 for the past week
previous two years:


Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states the market in both yarns and in cloths is steady. Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:


Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 43,463 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-To Liverpool-May 17-West Cobalt, 519

| To Manchester-May 17-West Cobalt, 87- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Bremen-May 17-Kelkheim, 2,954 |  |  |
| To Japan-May 16-Kuisima Maru, 3,8 |  |  |
| China-May 16-Kuisima Maru, 220.- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Copen |  |  |
| avre |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| To Venice-May 14-Ida, 255 |  |  |
| To Trieste-May 14-Ida, 1,034 |  |  |
| To Gdynia-May 14-Tana, 460; Georgia, 40 To Gothenburg-May 14-Tana, 253 |  |  |
|  |  |  |


To Waban, 500-MMay 14-Michigan, 124-...-May 18 -Georgia,
To Enschede-May 18 Breedijk, 200
To Gdynia-May 18 -Vasim, 200 May 17 -Morto-S. S.


To 1,076 Bremen May 14 -American Press, 1,303_-May 13-
To Kelkheim, 2,492 -Amburg May 14 American Press, $75 \ldots$ May 13 Kelk-
To Rotterdam-May 13 Waban, 23 May 14-American
To Lisbon-May 14-American Press, 150 -
To Oporto-May 14-American Press, 555
To Oporto-May 14 -American Pres
To Riga-May 14 American Press,
NEW ORLEANS-To Valparaiso-May 14-Alua, 45
To Antwerp-May 13-Beemsterdijk; 100...May 17 -Wa-
To Rotterdam-May 13 - Beemsterdijk, 50 -
To Hull-May 12 -Duquesne, $362, \ldots-$.
To Liverpool-May 14-West Cobalt, 1,574
To Ghent-May $14-$ Waban, 800 -
To Havre-May 17 -Waban, 950

To Manchester-May 15-Wacosta, 415,
To Antwerp-May 12-Desoto, 162 -


To Hamburg-May 20 - City of Baltimore, 165 SAN FRANCISCO-To Australia- -

## To H2, Sre <br> To Havre- ? Santiago, 1,012 -

 ${ }_{1}^{2.967}$To Liverpool-May 12-Lochgail, 242 .
To Manchester- To Sapan-Sofie Bakke, 65.

Total
$\begin{array}{r}3,058 \\ 100 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$
Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&e., at that port:


The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of pot cotton have been as follows

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet |
| Mid. upl'ds | 4.78 d . | 4.77 d . | 4.73 d . | 4.76 d . | 4.72 d . | 4.68 d . |
| Futures Market opened | St'y, unch to 3 pts. advance | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Quiet, unch } \\ & \text { to } 1 \text { pt. } \\ & \text { decline } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Steady at 4 to 5 pts. decline | Quiet,stdy. unch. to 1 pt. adv. | Steady at 3 to 4 pts. decline | Quiet at 4 to 5 pts. decline |
| Market, $\stackrel{4}{\mathrm{P}} . \mathrm{M}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Barely sty } \\ 2 \text { points } \\ \text { decline } \end{array}\right.$ | Quiet at <br> 1 to 2 pts . decline | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { St'y, } 1 \text { pt. } \\ \text { dec. to } 1 \\ \text { pt. adv. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Quiet, sty. 2 pts. dec. to 1 pt.adv. | Steady at 1 to 3 pts. decline | Quiet, st'y 3 to 4 pts. decline |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:


## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, May 20, 1938.

Flour-Owing to the generally bearish wheat developments, there is little or no change in the waiting attitude of flour consumers. Offices of the leading mills have nothing encouraging to report. Business remains entirely on a hand-to-mouth basis, with orders for filling-in purposes only. Shipping instructions give signs of improving, however.

Wheat-On the 14th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The market moved fractionally lower today in a slow trading session. The general disposition appeared to be a waiting attitude pending crop and export trade developments. In the absence of outside interest, the market was quiet and dull. Many feel that with a recordbreaking acreage standing for harvest, a big winter wheat crop is in prospect, and this more than counters the influence crop is in prospect, and this more than counters the influence
of rust, moisture and freeze complaints coming from different sections. As far as export conditions were concerned recent declines of almost 6 c . in Argentine prices were believed to have brought that wheat nearer to a competitive basis, but the Buenos Aires market advanced $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. today. Chicago May wheat contracts, on which delivery can be made now, were strengthened at times by gains of as much as $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. in Winnipeg May.
On the 16 th inst. prices closed $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 2 c . net lower. These final prices were about the lows of the day, and the lowest levels touched in four years. July and September contracts, representing the new domestic crop, both dropped below bottom quotations. Drenching rains in the Texas Panhandle, reported as likely to prove of immense value, were an outstanding factor. In addition to favorable domestic crop reports, scantiness of European demand served to pull values down. A decrease of more than two and onehalf million bushels in the United States visible supply total was ignored. Aside from a few loads, no export business, either United States or Canadian, was indicated. ness, either United States or Canadian, was indicated.
Considerable attention was given to cables saying drought Considerable attention was given to cables saying drought
in Great Britain, that has had no equal since 1785, was virtually ended last night. Selling pressure here received impetus also from stress put on Federal plans for a wheat loan rate corresponding to world prices.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Breaking again and again four year low price records, wheat tumbled $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel at Chicago today and $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at Winnipeg. Increased likelihood of bumper yields both in the United States and Canada did much to pull prices down. Widespread beneficial rains fell in the Southwest and Northwest, and the forecast indicated further downpours. The lower quotations brought some enlargement of export demand. Late estimates were that Europe purchased 700,000 bushels today from North America and that 265,000 bushels of Kansas and Oklahoma wheat would be loaded out of Houston this week, the first export shipment from Houston in six years. Considerable notice was taken of statements by Canadian officials that no serious damage had been done by recent dust storms in prairie provinces. On the other hand, there were some complaints of too much moisture in Oklahoma and in eastern Kansas and Nebraska.
On the 18th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. About a cent a bushel advance in Chicago wheat values took place late today owing largely to reported purchasing of $1,500,000$ bushels for Italy. One version was that Italy's purchases consisted chiefly of wheat from Bulgaria and Argentina. The price bulge did not develop until Chicago May delivery had recorded a new low for the season, $775 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Aiding upturns of values here were early Liverpool quotations, higher than due, together with reports that Italy, facing the poorest crop prospects in years, had given official facing the poorest crop prospects in years, had given official recognition to breadstuff shortage. Talk also was current that the immediate effect of a Federal wheat loan in this country would be to halt setbacks of prices. It was further contended wheat intrinsically should bring more than world markets were showing, and that the estimated billion bushel crop in the United States was yet far from secure.
On the 19th inst. Chicago wheat prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Despite a temporary setback of $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to new low price records, wheat rallied late today and virtually overcame losses. North American export purchases of 300,000 bushels helped bring about the late rally. Some Kansas reports told of fear of damage from rust and mold because of excessive moisture. Predictions were heard that sooner or later Italy this season would purchase from other countries $75,000,000$ bushels. Big imports by France or
the Netherlands, it was stated, had also been authorized. A handicap, however, was that exporters said trans-Atlantic buying overnight amounted to little. Contributing to price upturns were reports from the domestic Southwest stressing muggy weather conducive to rust.
Today prices closed unchanged to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Although some rallying power developed in the Chicago wheat market today after prices had dropped about 1c., the recoveries today after prices had dropped about le., the recoveries
failed to hold well. Scarcity of offerings on declines had only a transient uplifting effect. May wheat was relatively firm in contrast with new crop months, July and September, but buying volume was disappointing. The Robinson Elevator Co. issued a forecast that Kansas would harvest probably $207,508,000$ bushels this season as against latest official estimate of $193,000,000$ bushels. The Robinson forecast assumed normal weather would prevail and that black rust development would not be a serious factor. It was emphasized that the addition or loss of a fer bushels in yield per acre could easily affect the final outcome by a considerable figure, as the acreage destined for harvest was abnormally large. No export demand worth while was reported. Open interest in wheat was $68,944,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO May.
July $-\cdots-1$
September
 Mray
Juy-
Septe

## July-:--

 $1321_{\text {i }}$ Based on transactions since official open trading prior to July 29 .DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT TN WINNIPEG. $\xrightarrow{\text { May }}$

Corn Heavy - On the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ up to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off Corn met with good demand, particularly from interests filling huge export orders. Grain moving by lake was setting no records for volume at this time of year

On the 16th inst. prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Lacking the recent export interest, corn drifted down with wheat. Primary receipts totaled $1,065,000$ bushels, against $1,165,000$ bushels the week before, while primary shipments continue heavy at $2,334,000$ bushels as against $1,487,000$ bushels the week previous

On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. New export purchases of corn totaled 250,000 bushels, but it had little appreciable effect on the futures market. The first trade in December corn was made today at 2c. lower than September.

On the 18 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light and devoid of particular feature. Primary receipts of corn yesterday were 843,000 bushels. Co primary shipments remain heavy, reaching $2,195,000$ bushels, against 577,000 bushels the week previous.

On the 19th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / \mathrm{sc}$. net higher. This market was relatively firm, though trading was very light. Today futures closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. up. Trading was light and without any particular feature. Open interest in corn totaled $44,718,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of corn in new york
No. 2 yellow


dAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## May.--1 July

 May.
 *Based on transactions since official opening, July 29; sold as high as 81 in unofficial trading prior to July 29.
Oats-On the 14th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down. There was very little to report concerning this grain, the market being very quiet.
On the 16 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The market ruled heavy in sympathy with the downward trend of wheat and corn.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ c. off to $1 / 8$ c. up. Trading was light, with switching from the near to the distant deliveries the feature.

On the 18 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to unchanged Trading light and of a routine character.
On the 19th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8 c$. net higher. This market was slightly more active and firmer, apparently in sympathy with the firmness of corn. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was no real selling pressure, this market easing in sympathy with the lowering trend of other markets.
daily closing prices of oats futures in chicago

## May--



 $421 / 4$ in unofficial trading prior to July 29 .

May 21, 1938

## daily closing prices of oats futures in winnipeg 

Rye-On the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. This market was also quiet, though there were rumors of some export business in rye.

On the 16 th inst. prices closed $11 / 8$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This was a severe drop in rye prices and a full response to the sharp downward trend of wheat values and the bearish reports coming in from different sources.

On the 17 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off. This grain appears to be influenced largely by the reactionary trend of wheat and of course the bearish weather and crop reports.

On the 18 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was light and featureless

On the 19 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ c. up to unchanged. Trading was light and without special feature. Today prices closed 1 to $1 / 2$ point net lower. The action of wheat, together with some selling as a result of bearish weather and crop reports, contributed to the downward course of rye values.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO
 Season's High and When Made Leason's Low and When Made

daily closing prices of RYe FUTURES IN WINNIPEG $\xrightarrow{\text { Maly }}$

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May-.. $\qquad$

Closing quotations were as follows: PLOUR
Spring oats, high protein . $5.65 @ 5.95$ Rye flour patents. ${ }_{\text {Spring }}$. $4.45 @ 4.55$

 1.70
4.00

Hard winter patents
Hard winter clears Grain
Wheat, New York-
No. 2 red, ci.f., d ${ }^{\text {Oats, New York- }}$

Corn, New York-
No. 2 yellew, all r $\qquad$ $73 . \begin{gathered}471 \text { S'libs, malting. } \\ \text { Chicago, cash_. }\end{gathered}$ $\qquad$
All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at | Flour | Wheat | Cor | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8. 196 lbs | bush 60 | bush 56 | bush 32 | bush 56 lbs | sh 48 lbs |
| Chicago - | 211,000 | 280,000 | 3,901,000 | 516,000 | 7,000 | 100,000 |
| Minneapolis |  | 548,000 | 376,000 | 68,000 | 71,000 | 415,000 |
| Duluth---- | 16 | 492,000 161,000 | $1,154,000$ 388,000 | 186,000 4,000 | 178,000 1,000 | 293,000 333,000 |
| Toledo |  | 62,000 | 108,000 | 60,000 |  |  |
| Indianapolis |  | 10,000 | 251,000 | 72,000 | 0 |  |
| St. Louls.- | ${ }^{95,000}$ | 151,000 | 127,000 | 78,000 | 2,000 | 75,000 |
| Peorla |  | 25,000 | 655,000 | 31,000 | 1,000 | 42,000 |
| Kansas C1 | 9,000 | 1,107,000 | 126,000 | 36,000 |  |  |
| Omaha. |  | 166,000 | 41,000 | 44,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph. |  | 26,000 | 32,000 | 18,000 |  |  |
| Wiehita ---- |  | 289,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Sioux City- |  | 4,000 $1,419,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,000 \\ 1,961,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 547,000 \end{array}$ | ,000 |  |
| Tot.wk | 368,00 | 4,740,000 | 9,129,000 | 1,662,000 | 265,000 | 1,303,000 |
| Same wk '37 | 308,000 | 2,259,000 | 2,697,000 | 1,399,000 | 673,000 | 1,117,000 |
| Same wk '36 | 358,000 | 7,549,000 | 4,377,000 | 1,794,000 | 1,158,000 | 1,977,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 15,680,000 |  | 26 | 0 |  |  |
| 1936 | 16,968,000 | 188,820,000 | 135,198,000 | 69,166,000 | 15,632,000 | 76,048,000 |
| 1935 | ,278 | 87,398, | 5,3 | 17,665,000 | 21,576,000 | ,113,00 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 14, 1938, follow:

| ptsat- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs 59,000 5 | bush 56 lbs | bs | ush | bush |
| Philadel'la- |  |  | 5,000 | 18,000 |  |  |
| Baltimor | 16,000 | 1,000 | 15,000 | 000 | 28,000 |  |
|  | 24,000 |  | 290,000 | 21,000 |  |  |
| Montre | 15,000 | 448 | 63,000 | 84,000 | 147,000 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Boston }}$ | 14,00 | 59,000 | 㖪 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Quebee |  |  | 0,000 |  |  |  |
| hree Riv |  |  | 6788.000 |  |  |  |
| al |  | 1,589,000 | 3,880,000 |  | 175,000 | 387,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since Jan. } \\ & 1938 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 5,243,000 | 30,085,000 | 20,739,000 | 1,378,000 | 1,369,00 | 3,083,00 |
|  |  | 2,739,000 | 265,000 | 106,00 | 327, | 25,000 |
| 1937 -. | 5,340,0 | 16,649,000 | 14,596,00 | 1,068,000 | 703,000 | 274,000 |

[^9]| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| w york | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 69,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Bushels } \\ 83,000 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Barrels } \\ 39,056} \end{gathered}$ | ushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| ${ }_{\text {Albany }}$ Citit | 20,000 332,000 | 180,000 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pt }}$ Pterthr, Arexa | $\begin{array}{r}308,000 \\ 59,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 58 |  |  |  | 126,000 |
| Sorel - New Orieans | 2,000 | 523,000 | 15,000 |  |  | 126,000 |
| Galveston. | 1,449,000 | 477,000 |  |  | 147,000 | 261,000 |
| Monitrax. |  |  | 10,000 | 3,000 |  | ,00 |
| lebe |  | 5900000 678,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 245,000 | 79,056 | 87,000 | 147,000 | 387,000 |
| Same week 1937... | 9,000 | 4,24,0.1 | 108,125 | 77,000 | 313,000 | 25,000 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1937, is as below:

| Exports for Week and since July 1 to- | Fiour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week May 14 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 14 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 14 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Barrels | Barcels | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushel. |
| United Kingdom. | 21,520 | 2,075.061 | 2,233.000 | 62,376,000 | 1,141,000 | 28,941,000 |
| Continent --....- | 11,536 |  | 443,000 9,000 | 46,494,000 | 3,104,000 | 29,811,000 |
| So. \& Cent. Amer | 10,500 | 546,000 | 9,000 2,000 | $1,178,000$ 66,000 |  | 172,000 5,000 |
| West Indies- | 33,500 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,296,500 \\ & 22.000 \end{aligned}$ | 2,000 | 86,000 |  | 5,000 1,000 |
| Brit. No. Am, | 2,000 | 22,000 238,073 |  | 1,618,000 |  | 1,000 8,000 |
|  | 79,056 | 4,646,136 | 2,687,000 | 111,732,000 | 4,245,000 | 58,938,000 |
| Otal 1937 | 08,125 | 4,810,100 | 4,029,000 | 103,576,000 | 4,245,00 | 7,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, May 14, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States- | Wheat Bushels | Corn Bushels | Oats Bushets | Rye Bushels | Barley Bushels |
| Boston. States- |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| New York | 33,000 | 83,000 | 3,000 |  |  |
| Philadel phia | 239,000 | 55,000 | 26,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| Baltimore. | 237,000 | 38,000 | 12,000 | 33,000 | 1,000 |
| New Orleans | 38,000 | 351,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Galveston | 843,000 |  |  | 2,000 |  |
| Fort Worth | 901,000 | 150,000 | 27,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Wichita | 177,000 |  | 4,000 | 6,000 |  |
| Hutchins | 808,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 1,180,000 | 325,000 | 79,000 | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| Kansas Cit | 6,074,000 | 704,000 | 280,000 | 224,000 | 17,000 |
| Omaha | 1,277,000 | 2,382,000 | 81,000 | 51,000 | 57,000 21,000 |
| Sioux City | 1433,000 | 358,000 | 59,000 | 3,000 4,000 | 21,000 11.000 |
| St. Louls- | 1,043,000 | 1,162,000 | 39,000 | 4,000 | 11.000 |
| Indianapolis | 300,000 | 1,150,000 | 202,000 | ------ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Peorla- }}$ | -7,7800 | 57,000 $13,890,000$ | 4,000 $1,260,000$ | 480,000 | 360,000 |
| Chicago antoa | $\begin{array}{r} 7,266,000 \\ 442,000 \end{array}$ | 13,890,000 | 1,260,000 | 480,000 | 360,00 |
| On Lakes | 657,000 | 256,000 | 192,000 |  |  |
| Milwauke | 1,664,000 | 1,024,000 | 204,000 | 18,000 | 390,000 |
| Minneapolis | 4,474,000 | 1,069,000 | 6,762,000 | 326,000 | 2,733,000 |
| Duluth | 3,215,000 | 7,081,000 | 2,103,000 | 584,000 | 1,110,000 |
| Detroit | 142,000 | 1,000 | 3.000 | 2,000 | 100,000 |
| Buffalo | $3,490,000$ 60,000 | $2,794,000$ | 443,000 | 243,000 | 123,000 |
| On Canal |  | -433,000 | 56,000 |  |  |

Total May 14, 1938 ..- $34,710,000 ~ \overline{34,365,000} \overline{11,849,000} \overline{1,998,000} \overline{4,938,000}$ Note-Bonded grain not included above: Barley-Duluth, 31,000 bushels; on Lakes, 547,000 ; total, 578,000 bushels, against $1,625,000$ bushels in 1937. Wheat-
New York, 58.000 bushels; Butfalo, 116,000; on Lakes, $2,357,000$; Erie, 342,000 ; New York, 58.000 bushels; Butfalo, 116,000; on Lakes, 2,3
total, 2,873,000 bushels, against 11,159,000 bushels in 1937.

|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Ba |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian | Bushels | shels | Bushels | ushels | Bushels |
| Lake, bay, river \& seabd. | 9,852,000 |  | 564,000 | 12,000 | 1,441,000 |
| Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur | 12,213,000 |  | 373,000 | 849,000 | 1,257,000 |
| Other Can. \& other elev. | 13,395,000 |  | 5,584,000 | 241,000 | 4,515,000 |
| tal May | 460 |  | 521,0 | 02,0 | ,213, | $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Summary- } & 34,710,000 & 34,365,000 & 11,849,000 & 1,998,000 & 4,938,000\end{array}$

 Total May 14, 1938 ..- $\overline{70,170,000} \overline{34,365,000} \overline{18,370,000} \overline{3,100,000} \overline{12,251,000}$
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended May 13 and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a y 13, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 13 \text {, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since. } \\ & \text { Suly 1, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| North Am. | 3,691,000 | 161,028,000 | 168,651,000 | $4,255,000$ 1337000 | $\begin{array}{r} 59,360,000 \\ \mathbf{7 , 5 1 5 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | 24,542.000 |
| Black Sea Argentina | 416,000 $1,018,000$ | $76,412,000$ $58,266,000$ | $58,392,000$ $154,294,000$ | $1,337,000$ $1,083,000$ | 180,542,000 | 345,939,000 |
| Australia - | 5,252,000 | 107,357,000 | 85,578,000 |  |  |  |
| India. | 120,000 | 13,216,000 | 8,864,000 |  |  |  |
| Other countries | 120,000 | 23,418,000 | 27,232,000 | 240,000 | 74,813,000 | 18,171,000 |
| Total | 17,00 | 439,697,000 | 503,011,000 | 6,915,000 | 322,230,000 | 388,659,000 |

Corn Loans of CCC Aggregated $\$ 20,558,197$ on 42,464,491 Bushels Through May 12-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on May 13 that "Advices of Corn Loans" received by it through May 12, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on $42,464,491$ bushels of corn. Such loans aggregated $\$ 20,558,197.48$, based on a loan rate of 50 cents per bushel, of $21 / 2$ cubic feet of ear corn testing up to $141 / 2 \%$ moisture; the average amount loaned per bushel determined in this manner thus far has been 0.4841 cents.
Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are given below:


Weather Report for the Week Ended May 18-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended May 18, follows:
At the beginning of the week fair, cool weather prevailed over most
southern and southwestern sections. while scattered showers occurred from southern and soutswardert the Pacific coast By By the 12th a a low hat hat developed over western texas and the New Englance const on the latter date.
ward on the $12-16 t h$, reaning
Widespread rains over Eastern States resulted from the passage of this depression and temperatures moderated slightly, but the extreme Southeast including the Florida Peninsula, was without appreciable precipitation.
Rather general rains fell over the Great Plains on the 13 th and local showers occurred on the 16th, but most of the country west of the Plains
was without appreciable precipitation, except in isolated localities. At the was without appreciabever, light to locally neavy rains were reported from close of the week, however. 1 ight to localy neavy rains were reported Mississini and Missouri Valleys and the Southwest.
many part,
Temperatures were mostly below normal from the Great Plains eastward, Temperatures were mostly below normal from the Great Plains eastward, while they were generally above the seasonal average to the westward
The minus departures from normal ranged from 3 degrees to as much as 12 diegres in most of the East, with the relatively coolest weather centered in
the ohio Valley, particularly in the eastern portion, where 3 stations re ported mean terperatures 12 degrees below normal. Temperatures were slightly above the seasonand coast.
the eouthern New England
It was generally warmer than normal from the Rocky Mountains west-
ward, excent for local areas in eastern Montana, western Washington ward, except for local areas in eastern Montana, western Washington,
and alon the south Pacific coast The relatively warmest weather Was
anentered in the western Great Basin and in the interior valleys of Callfornia, where the week was 8 deergees to 9 degrees warmer than normal.
Mine Minimum temperatures were low for the season in the ohio ander at first-
Lake region, and adjoining sections, but subrezing weather
order tantions was confined to local areas in the Northeast, the central
 The lowest
Precipitation for the week was moderate to heavy in many sections from
the eastern Ohio Valley eastward and northeastward. The amounts were
 they were generally in excess of 2 inches Moderate to heavy amounts
were reported also from parts of southern Texas, the lower Missouri Valley and portions of the western onio Valley Weeky precipitation was very
light in most of the ountheast, the upper Lake Region and quite generally
lity were generally too light to measure.
Unseasonably low temperatures. during the week retarded growth of vegetation and delayed germination of recently planted crops, with exten-
sive frost damage over large areas. The greatest damage from frost and sive frost damage over large areas. The greatest damage from frost and
freezing temperatures was reported from Nowk, the western hall or
Trenser Pennslyania, West Virginia, Ohio and the Lake Region. There was con-
siderable harm to tender truck crops and to fruit in some sections, the eastern Ohio Valley
While low temperatures were unfavorable in the eastern area, droughty conditions were temporarily reileved rather
weastward and northeastward. Most places received sufficient moisture for present needs, but in general additional rain is needed rather generally.
With warmer weather, vegetation will show considerable revival. However, in the Southeast, from South Carolina southward, there was very
little rain and moisture is still needed, especially in southern Florida where citrus fruit continue to suffer badly
temperatures and substantial rainfall in many localities, wilthough moderate of the north had but little moisture, with duststorms and considerable soil drifting in western North Dakota and northeastern Montana. Dust-
storms occurred in parts of the southern Plains, especially in southwestern Kansas and the Panhandle of oklanoma. Rain is still needed in the southern portion of the western halif of the country, especially in most of
New Mexico and Arizona, but elserwere the outlook is in usually favorable, with the prevailing high temperatures and mostly ample
moting rapid growth of grain, cultivated crops, and ranges.
SSall Grains-Low temperatures in most eastern sections of the Wheat
Belt were somewhat unfavorable; growth was siowed; some frost damage Beit were somewhat unfavorabe; ; growth was siowed; some frost damage
was reported to rye, oats and winter wheat in portions of the Lake region. was reported trye, ond condition of winter wheat range from rather poor in the
Progress and
eastern Lake region to mostly good or excellent from Kentucky eastward. eastern Lake region to mostly good or excellent from Kentucky eastward. Good to excellent progress ississippi Valley northward, though there are
tions from the middle Miss some reports of too-rank growth in portions of Missour and lowa
The week was not so favorable in the Great Plains area; negligible precipitation and unusual wind movement resulted in duststorms in southwestConsiderable black stem-rust is appearing in central and southeastern Kansas, with leaf rust prevalent in the eastern two-thirds of that state,
rust damage in Oklahoma is indeterminate. From the Great Plains westrust damage in weather was favoerable and winter wheat made mostly ex-
Ward warmer weat
collent prooress: it is jointivg northward to Montana. Ample subsoil cellent progress, it is jointing northward to Montana. Ample subsoil
moinsture for present needs is reported in the Northwest where apparently moinsture for present needs is reported in the N
little damage was done to grains by recent cold.
Rye and oats made fair to very vood progress in most States from the Plains eastward, although in portions of the Ohio Valley progress has
been rather slow and some stands are poor. Small-grain harvest is under

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
North Carolina-Raleigh: Good soaking rain 13-14th, though rather
light in parts of south, followed by strong, arying winds. Crops improved. light in parts of south, followed by strong, drying winds. Crops improved.
Good progress transplanting tobacco and
sweet potatoes. Progress of Good progress transpanting toond some complaints of poors stands, mainly
cotton fair to good; nights col and
in Piedmont. Wheat heading to upper Piedmont. Parts of oat and hay crops cut; some damage by rain.
South Carolina - Columbia. Cold and only light rains retarded crop growth, especially cotton, Germination of late-planted cotton poor; irreg-
lield work active; cotton chopping good progress at lower elevations. Oat and wheat harrests begun in north; maturing rapidly.
Wind last few days generally detrimental. Rain and normal warmth needed.
Georgia-Atalnta: Cotton mostly good stands where up; planting made good advance in north where rapidly nearing end; chopping weld ane. but soutch, first-time plowing done. Too dry for transplanting sweet potatoes
mut and for most crop growth in south: more
Florida-Jacksonville: Moderate rains in north and extreme southeast, otherwise droughty. Condition and progress of cotton good in north; stands irregular; fields are clean and chopping making very good progress,
condition deteriorating in central. Propress of corn very good in north, but fair to poor in south a account drought. Citrus continued to suffer badly. Truck good in north,
Watermellon shipments begun.
Alabama-Montgomery: Normal warmth, but nights rather cool; rains
Mericial Planting cotton continues; stands middle of week timely and beneficial. Planting cotton continues; stands
mostly good; chopping extending well to north. Cornt truck, pastures and miscellanee
Mississippi- Vicksburg: Cold nights generally unfavorable for cotton and corn germination and growth. Rain needed locally, especially
delta counties. Chopping made good progress where cotton stand obtained. delta countios. corn and cotton mostry very good. Oats nearly ready for
Cultivation oentral. Progress of gardens, pastures and truck mostly fair.
harvest in central Loutisiana-New Orleans: Cold and only light local rains. Progress of cotton rather poor due to coolness; chopping good a avance; condition rairly good, except locally fair to locally poor; condition moostly average and weil worked, but needs rain. Good progress digging potatoes and setting sweet Texas-Houston: Warm in northwest and extreme west; normal or Texas- Houston, Warm Mostly good rains exxept none at iev stations,
slightly below elsewhere. Mork delayed due to rain and wet soil. Corn fair
to good generally; chopping continues in extreme west and tasseling beginsome excellent in northwest; some deterioration and rust damage in central, but winter wheat heading and filling out nicely in that section generally. west. Cotton planting continues slow advance, with bulk planted, except in northwest and scattered wet areas; chopping continues in south
and west; stands of early planted mostly fair; general condition fair to good. Truck fair to good. Ranges good to excellent; cattle mostly good.
Fruit mostly fair; early peaches ripening in central. Rice fair progress. Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Normal warmth; light to heavy rains; some local hail damage; heavy duststorms in panhandle on way 13th. Pro-
gress and condition of corn fair, but crop needs sunshine; much replanting necessary. Oats fair to good; heading; slight rust damage. Ont ont fair progress planting cotton and that up making rather poor progress. in central; much wheat heading. Pastures very good; much red rust in central; much wheat heading.
Arkansas-Little Rock: Progress of cotton poor first of week due to
cold, dry soil; much seed not germinated; progress fairly good to very good rest of week due to normal warmth and rains, except in extreme south where still too dry Planting small amounts of cotton in many cultivating most portions; still planting. All other crops good to good; ent progress and condition.
Tennessee-Nashville: Farm work delayed by frequent rains; vegeta-
tion helped. Condition and progress of winter wheat mostly very good; some rust developed. Progress of corn poor; much damage by cutworms; condition generally fair; considerable to be planted. Cotton planting slow;
early germinating poorly; condition and progress poor. Potatoes. gardens early germinating poorly; condition and probress poor. Potatoes, gardens
and hay crops good to excellent; considerable cut hay damaged by rains.
Setting tobacco good progress.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night May 20, 1938 Unseasonally cool temperatures and the continued low level of general industrial activities again served to retard retail trade. While the lack of buying interest affected particularly the summer apparel division, home furnishings, too, were in little demand by consumers. Agricultural sections, which up to recently were able to make a fairly satisfactory showing, are now reported to fare little better than the industrial regions. Department store sales, during the week ended May 7, were $13 \%$ below the corresponding week of 1937, according to the survey of the Federal Reserve Board. For the same week, sales of department stores in the metropolitan area declined $9.6 \%$, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, while in Newark the decline in sales reached $13.9 \%$.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued rather spotty, although a fair volume of reorders on wash goods was again received. While retail merchants appeared to show somewhat increased interest in offerings, actual purchases involved only immediate requirements, whereas little or nothing was done on future needs. A feature of the week was the reduction of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on standard white chambrays and covert cloths, which, it was hoped, will result in greater buying activities on the part of work and sport clothing manufacturers. Business in silk goods continued fairly active, and prices remained steady, reflecting the sound spot position in this field. Trading in rayon yarns continued quiet although it was said that the current demand for yarns is sufficient to absorb the curtailed output, and that no further increase in surplus yarn stocks is taking place at the present time.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets, early during the period under review, continued its good showing. Later, however, business slowed down considerably, although numerous inquiries continued to come into the market. Retarding factors were the conflicting reports about the movement of finished goods in distributive channels, the mild recession in the raw cotton market, and the easier trend in security prices. Notwithstanding the decline in sales, however, sentiment remained rather confident, reflecting the steadily improving statistical position, due to the drastic curtailment measures of the mills, as well as reports that Government relief agencies will soon reenter the market for more purchases of "goods. Business in fine poods continued dull, although prices remained firm. Voiles again sold in fair volume at steady quotations. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}$, $61 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}$, $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 37 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics remained quiet. While many manufacturers are said to be uncovered on their fall requirements, little forward buying is undertaken at present, pending an improvement in the general outlook for business. A further substantial amount of spot orders on tropical worsteds and gabardines was received, reflecting the improved demand for garments made of these materials. Reports from retail clothing centers made a fairly good showing although adverse weather conditions tended to hold down the total volume of sales. Business in women's wear goods continued to be restricted to sample orders on the new fall collections. An early pickup in this division is anticipated, however, as the season advances and a clearer idea of the trade's reaction to the new lines is obtained.

Foreign Dry Goods-Tradings in linens remained in its previous desultory fashion, with transactions confined to occasional spot lots of household items and dress goods. Operations of importers continued to be restricted by the uncertainty surrounding the Anglo-American trade negotiations. Business in burlap remained inactive, as traders waited further news on the proposed production agreement of the Indian jute mills. Domestically lightweights were again quoted at 3.45 c ., heavies at 4.75 c .

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## News Items

Arkansas-Governor Proposes Debt Refinancing Loan by RFC-At a recent meeting in Arkansas between Governor Carl E. Bailey and Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Governor proposed that the Corporation extend a loan of $\$ 145,000,000$ at a rate of $31 / \%$ to the State, in order to refinance its highway debt now carrying an average rate of $5 \%$, according to Little Rock advices.
Governor Bailey, in a recent statement, said negotiation of a $31 / 2 \%$ loan
would mean release of $\$ 8,000,000$ for highway construction includin would mean release of $\$ 8,000,000$ for highway construction, including Federal aid grants the debt was refunded, pledges all highway revenue, after
of 1934 , by which the maintenance charges, to debt service and bond tenders.
Granting of the loan by the RFC would in effect m
Granting of the loan by the RFO would in effect mean transference to
the Federal agency of the State's entire outstanding obligations.
In connection with the above report we give In connection with the above report we give herewith the
text of an Associated Press dispatch from Washington,
D. C., casting doubt upon the authority of the RFC to extend funds for this purpose:
Chairman Jesse $H$. Jones of the RFC, studied today the possibility of
the RFC granting a request of Gov. Carl E . Bailey of Arkansas for a $\$ 145,000,000$ loan to refinance Arkansas highway bonds.
 whether the RFC had authority to make the loan. He said that Jones,
pending outcome of the investigation had no comment to add to a statement pending outcome of the investigation had no comment to add to a state
he made in Arkansas that he doubted whether the authority existed.
Gas Tax Receipts Show Wide Gains-Growing importance of State gasoline taxes as a source of State, city, and county revenue was reported by Prof. Finla G. Crawford of Syracuse University in an article just published in the 1938 "Public Works Engineers' Yearbook," by the American Public Works Association. Although the tax made its first appearance on the statute books of Oregon
only 20 years ago, the yile dhas increased from $81,000,000$ in 1919 to more
that $\$ 700,000,000$ in 1937 , and produces more than $25 \%$ of all state tax revenue., States now share an increasing amount of the revenue with cities
and counties. Proceeds of the tax have also been widely used for seneral and counties. Proceeds of the tax have also been widely used for ge
fund purposes relief and education in many states, the study shows. fund purposes, relief and education in many States, the study shows. from
Although State highway funds received 42.3\% or $\$ 289,14,000$
gasoline tax revenue in 1936. the percentage so used dropped from 70.7


 Use of the gasoline tax rectipts for other than highway purposes began
before 1927 ; but gained further impetus as hard-pressed sought new' sources of revenue for immediate expenditure during the de-
pression, the study shows. In 1936 nearly half of the revenue was spent for pression, the study shows. In
purposes other than highways.
purposes amount of gasoline ytax revenue spent for general fund purposes, relief, and education continued at about the same figures in 1937 as in 1936, but the amount represented a smaller percentage of the total receipts.
Several States, including Colorado, Kansas, Maine and Minnesota, proseveral states, including colorado, Kansas, Maine and Minnesota, pro-
hibit by constitutional amendment the use of gasoline taxes for other than
road purposes. Similar amendments were introduced in 20 states last road purposes, Similar amendments were introduced in 20 states last
year, and recived affirmative action in Alabam, Colorado. Indiana and
Nevada. Statutes prohibiting the use of basoline tor purposes excent hishway improvements or passed in Alatam receipts for and any
North Dakota, while South Dakota rescinded previous legislation and
DerNorth Dakota, while south Dakota rescinded previous legislation per-
mitting such distribution. mitting such distribution.
The gasoline tax rate varies from one cent per gallon in Missouri to seven
cents in Florida, Tennessee and Louisiana.
Indiana-United States Supreme Court Upholds State Tax on Bond Interest-In a decision which dealt primarily with the imposition of the Indiana gross receipts tax to sales in interstate commerce, the ruling of the high court, delivered by Justice Roberts, held that the State could apply the levy to interest received from obligation issued by municipalities of the State, according to Washington advices.
The J. D. Adams Manufacturing Co. of Indianapolis, winner in the State supreme court, contended that application of the tax to income from clause of the Federal Constitution becends carried tasexempt clause. Justice Roberts supported Indiana's contention that the State laws
Gut unt
did not create a contract, and even if they did, this did not cover interest did not create a contract, and even if they did, this did not cover interest
on the bonds, but merely ad valorem taxation.
Municipal Bankruptcy Act to be Invoked by Few Cities-Comparatively few cities will be forced to take advantage of the 1937 Municipal Bankruptey Act which was recently upheld by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association has stated.
Whereas a few years ago. many cities would have invoked provisions of mall special districts) or $1.8 \%$ of the governments (including hundreds of mall special districts) or $1.8 \%$ of the governmental units in the United
states are listed as debt-defaulting. Most of these, however, are believed The be able to settle their obligations otherwise. uptcy Act, which Congress passed originally in 1934 as the sumners-Wilco
Act. Two years ago in May 1936 this Act was Act. Two years ago, in May, 1936, this Act was held unconstitutional. The decision in the current case upon the revised Act, gives local govern-
ments, including special districts, the right to setule their presumably un-
payable debts under authority of their States, if a majority of the bond-
holders and the Federal District Court aapove. About 20 states have
laws permitting this method of debt adjustent, which is now valid until 1940
City and other local government debt is on the down-trend in general. thanks to several factorss, acerordint debt is orl $H$. Che doatters, executive director
of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association. of "Benefiting from their bitter experiences during the lean years of depression, municipalities in, general sem to be improving the calibre of
their debt administration,". Mr. Chatters said. "Growing interest in cash basis operations, in planned maturity schedules, and in the use of callable planning with respect to debt and municipal finance in general. Improved reporting practices, coupled with more careful analysis on the part of dealers and investors, are producing greater discrimination between good
and poor muñicipal credits and thus giving due recognition to sound administration.

Nebraska-Power Districts Propose to Purchase Local Power Companies-A proposal has been presented by three large power and irrigation districts in Nebraska to the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works which the districts say will "eliminate years of wasteful and bitter competition with the private companies."
Presented by the local public bodies as a plan that will enlist private
capital to enter the publicly-owned power filed to make possible a Statecapital to enter the pubicly-owned power filed to make possible a state-
wide generating and distribution system throush purchase by the wise generating and distribution system through purchase by the three
districts of 10 or the 13 Nebraska power corporations. the districts ask they
"be informe whe "be informed whether or not Public Works Administration is in accord with
proncipes" set orth in a pronciples", set forth in a lengthy letter.
The proposal is that the:

Platte Valley Public Power and Irrigation District
The Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District
The Loup River Public Power District
Purchase the:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Western Public Service Co } & \text { Nebraska Light \& Power Co } \\ \text { Northwestern Public Service Co, } & \text { Elkhorn Valley Power Co }\end{array}$ Central Power Co.
Gothenburg Light \& Power Co.
Southern Nebraska Power Co.
Elkhorn Valley Powewer Co.
Gage County Electri Co.
Cornhusker Electric Co.
Involved is a proposition by the districts to sell additional bonds to private investors, Existing indentures for bonds of the districts acquired before any additional obligations be issued.
New England Municipal Finance Data CompiledNewton, Abbe \& Co., 60 Federal St., Boston, has prepared a leaflet on financial statistics of the larger New England cities and towns outside of Massachusetts, intended for use as a supplement to the booklet they issued in March giving the financial data for Massachusetts munciplaities. As in the case of the previous information, the new material supplied, dated as of Jan. 1, 1938, presents figures on assessed valuations, bonded debts, tax collection, population, \&c. Copies can'be secured upon request.
New Jersey-New Municipal Finance Laws OutlinedGovernor A. Harry Moore recently signed four measures, known as the Princeton Survey bills, which deal with more efficient State control of the fiscal affairs of local governmental units. These measures were introduced as Assembly bills numbered $189,190,191$ and 192, and since approval they are designated in that order as Chapters $158,127,159$ they are designated in
and 128 , Laws of 1938 .
Chapter 158 creates a new State Department of Local Government, which administrative agency is headed by Walter R. Darby, State Auditor. Through the courtesy of Mr. Darby we are able to present herewith his memorandum on these new laws, presenting an outline of their more important features:
Memorandum: Committee Substitutes for Assembly Bills 189, 190, 191 The Committee Substitutes for Assembly Bills 189, 190, 191 and 192 are,
The n subject matter, a single unit of legislation for the purpose of providing a
more adequate state agency for the administration of state laws affecting more adequate state agency for the administration of state laws affecting
local finances and for the improvement and extension of such laws. A. 189 provides a new state administrative agency $A$. 192 is a suppplement to the
 restraints upon municipalities in unsound

1. To provide a single, speciiilized State agency to handle State regulation pertaining to local fiscal affairs. The agency should have no contingent
functions or responsibilities as is now the case with the state Auditor. It should, moreover, be equipped to render more extenive consultation. It guidance to local units; to engage in the study of local requirements for
budgeting; accounting, and comptroling methods; and to anticipate the development of new problems a and unsound conditions so that remedial and preventative treatment can be applied before unnecessary financial difficulties have occurred.
2. To ease and assist the transition to the "cash basis" that is provided rovision and State assistadet Act. Without some additional statutory
 problem is reflected in the postponement of mandatory provisions contained n the present Local Budget Act for the liquidation of present floating debt.
3 To fortify the present methods of local budgeting, local accounting, and local expenditure control so as to assist counties and municipalities to burdens of recustring deficits and appropriations for deferred charges. the immediate necessity for specialized preventative treatment in a munici-pality-to forestall the development of such conditions as have placed a pal Finance Commission.
In the preparation, consideration and subsequent amendment of these bills, the effort has been to restrict regulatory treatment to the fiscal methods and administrative procedures sised iody to determine how much shall be appropriated in the local budget, and for what purposes. So long
 A. 189
3. A "State Department of Local Government" is created, headed by a "Commissioner ot Lecal Government." The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of
seven years. He receives an annual saiary of $\$ 10,000$. Walter R. Darby
 The Commissioner is the crief executive of the department (section 14). missioner as Chairman and four members. At "least one member shall mave had experience as the chief executive or member of the governing body
of a municipality and at lesst one other member snall have had experience
as a member of the governing body of a county. Not more than two of tne as a member of the governing body of a county. Not more than two of the
members shall belong to the same political party. Each member receives
a salary of $\$ 4,500$ per annum a salary of $\$ 4,500$ per annum. The board advises the Commissioner with
respect to the work of the department, exercises all rule-making powers,
and hears appeals from determinations made by the Commissioner (secrespect to the work of the department, exercises all rule-making powers
and hears appeals from determinations made by the Commissioner (sec-
tions 10 througn 13 and section 15). tions 10 througn 13 and section 15 ).
4. The present powers of the State Auditor relating to local government
are transferred to the new department and the Commissioner succeeds to are transferred to the new department and the Commissioner succeeds to
the membership of the State Auditor upon the Municipal Finance Commis the membership of the State Auditor upon the Municipal Finance Commais
sion and Funding Commission. The Municipal Finance Commission and
Funding Commission, in the bill as passed by the Assembly, are left outside Funding Commission, in the bill as passed by the Assembly, are left outside
of the new department. Because these agencies are temporary, it was of the new department. Beicause these agencies are temp.
deemed best to continue their present membership and work. 4. Provision is made for the transfer to the department of employees in
the office of the State Auditor engaged in local government work. Books, fiies, papers, equipment and other property similarly used are also trans-
ferred (sections 20 and 22 ) 5. Provision is made: For appeals from determinations of the Commis-
sioner to the state Board; for the issuance and enforcement of compulsory process for the production of necessary records in any proceeding before orders by the Commissioner; and for the judiciat review of orders issued by the Commissioner (sections $23-29$ )
A. 192
5. Section 40:2-21 of the present Local Budget Act is a mended to grant classification of icemization in local budgets. 'the purpose is to obtain classincation of itemization in local budgets,
standard inemization in municipalities having substantially the same
budgetary requirements, and the use of detailed supporting schedules by budgetary requirements, and tne use of detailed supporting schedules by
local governing bodies in determining the amount of their appropriations. 2. Section $40: 2-22$ is amended to define the "cash basis"; to provide tnat a municipality sinall begin operation upon the cash basis as soon as
appropriations for the payment or floaving debt are not required; and to appropriations for the payment of floating debt are not required; and to
permit a gradual and planned transfer to the cash basis in case a burdensome increase in local taxes would result from an unplanned transition. 3. Section $40: L-31$, relating to emergency appropriations, is redrafted to avoid the use of sucn appropriations for purely deficit financing; to
limit emergency financing to actual emergencies; and to place further restrictions upon emergency appropriations in excess of $3 \%$ of current operating appropriations. in its present form this section permits local governing podies to make emergency appropriations up to $3 \%$ of curren ating appropriations as the base of computation were recommended by Mr . Darpy. In case requirements for emergency purposes exceed $3 \%$ of
the total of current operating appropriations, the local governing body the total of current operating appropriations, the local governing body emergency appropriation. Authority is given to the Local Government Board to develop different ypes of ic to place capital expenditures upon a planned basis; to show the relation of proposed capital expenditures to current requirements for debt service and the maintenance of the new improvement; and to integrate new use of the capital budget does not grant to the state any additional control over the amcunts or purposes of local borrowing for capital improvements. its purpose and effect is to set out the fiscal implications of capital improvement programs and 5 . Enforcement procedures under the Budget Act are strengthened by a redraft of sections $40: 2-52$ througn 40:2-55. Local governing bodies are required to follow the certification of the Commissioner with respect to the requirements of law in the final adoption of their budgets, but the right
of judicial review to test the Commissioner's determination is preser ved.
A. 191
6. In general, this bill replaces the present powers of the State Auditor
over accounting, reporting and auditing $(P$. $L .[1917]$, ch. $154 ; 52: 24-11$ et seq.). in consequence, the provisions of section 3 through 11 carry over the substance of the 1917 Act as amended. The only important change in this connection is in the power of the State Board to install adecommission fails or reruses to use proper methods.
7. Sections 12 through 15 relate to uniform accounting systems. The board is instructed to prepare uniform accounting systems with necessary various types of municipalities. The use of the accounting system is man-
datory, and the Commissioner is empowered to install the system in a county or municipality if the governing body fails or refuses to conform to
the uniform system. the uniform system.
Section 15 applies to uniform systems of financial administration for
and counties and municipalities. This includes the procedures used for the expenditure by the proper local officers; and the performance of specific
duties by the various local officials engaged in fiscal administraticn. The purpose is to permit the development of uniform systems of fiscal administration that will greatly assist local governing bodies in maintaining ade-
quate and stabilized financial methods. 3. The present method of local auditing by the staff of the State administrative agency or by registered municipal accountants is maintained. Some additional authority over the method of auditing, the content of the audit
report and the rejection of unsatisfactory or incomplete reports is added (sections 19 through 21). 4. Authority is given to the Commissioner to make regular inspections
of the methods of fiscal administration used $\%$ counties and municipalities of the methods of fiscal administration used oy counties and municipalities
to determine whether accounting is in proper form, records are up to date
A. 190
8. The purpose of this bill is to impose special restraints upon municipalities in or approaching unsound financial condition. Section 3 sets up obligations; (2) payments to other jurisdictions more than two years in arrears; (3) in cash basis municipalities, a cash deficit of preceding year, for two years in succession, in excess of $5 \%$ of the of levy for the last two years and more than $25 \%$ of the first year's taxes are outstanding at the end of the second dear; (5) liquidaticn of floating debt under the Local Budget Act requires an appropriation of more than $25 \%$
of the total of all other items of the preceding year's budget. If any of the foregoing conditions exist in a muncipality, the provisions of this Act apply. But if arrearages to other jurisdictions or floating debt are the only conditions existing, the municipaity may avoid the restraints of this Act
by complying with the Local Budget Act (sections 3 and 4). 2. When a municipality is subject to this Act, no new obligations may be issued by the municipality, the school district, or any special district
within the municipality except for current financing, refunding, compulwithin the municipality except for current financing, refunding, compulsory capitalocts (section 5).
relief project
The amount to be raised by taxation by the municipality, the school district or any special district shall not exceed by more than $5 \%$ the a mount
for that purpose for the last year before this Act takes effect in that municipality (section 6), may authorize the liquidation of floating debt in accordance with a special plan which may extend liquidation after 1944 upon debt and taxes do not apply (section 8). conditions of any municipality subject to the Act and to recommend remegoverning body (section 9). is. When none of the conditions listed in se
io longer subject to the Act (section 11).

New Jersey-Bill Amending Savings Bank Legal Investments Approved-A news dispatch from Trenton to the Newark "Evening News" of May 13 reported as follows:
"Savings banks and trust officers prepared today to adapt investment to
new State law which broadens the legal list of the bonds they may buy. It permits purchase of high-grade industrials and private water company. It permits purchase of high-grade industrials and private water company
bonds. It is the first time in 50 years that a change nas been made in the
aw governing use of these funds. bonds. It ins the first time in 50 yeverning of these funds.

Frederick $W$. Shelly signed the investment bill yesterday in the presence of Frederick . Shelly, President of the New Jersey Savings Banks Association; Kress Assistant Secretary of the Howard Saving Institution of Newark The law sponsored by the State Sowings Bank Association and was the
result of two years' work. It was introduced by Assemblyman Kerner of.. Unimin.
"Similar legisiation already has passed in New York, Connecticut and
Rhode Island and is being considered in other States."
New Edition of Muncipal Hand Bol Pre an an ability to obtain statements of the year-end financial conditions of New Jersey municipalities at a considerably earlier date this year, Ira Haupt \& Co. announce publication of the 6th edition of their statistical hand book for New Jersey municipal bonds five months in advance of the customery publication date. The 26-page booklet contains an analysis of revised debt statements of over 200 New Jersey municipalities, together with a listing of tax collections from 1934 through 1937 and a complete picture of taxes outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1937.

Ohio-Special Session to Consider Broadening of Legal Restriction-The special session of the State Legislature, which convened on May 16, will be asked to consider measures looking toward a relaxation of the present legal restriction on debt incurrence, according to news advices. The objective of the plan is reported to be a lowering of the required $65 \%$ majority vote necessary for the approval of new bond offerings to a margin of $50 \%$ to $55 \%$ of the ballots.

United States-Taxation of Intangible Property by States Shows Wide Variation-The 48 States show little agreement in either laws or practice upon the taxation of intangiblesthat property which consists of bank deposits, mortgages, bonds, stocks and the like-the National Association of Assessing Officers showed in a survey released on May 18. Such differences in tax policies frequently result in the concentration of
o wners of intangibles in the more lenient States. Recentiy, for example, several public utility holding companies announced their intention of moving from Cnicago back to Wilmington, Delaware, their place of incorporation, to escape the tax on intangibles levied by cook county.
With several arguments advanced taxing this
most States have granted some form of tax preference to intangibles, the most states have granted some form of tax preference to intangibles, the special property taxes on intanyibles. Close to complete exemption are
California, Delaware, and New York, which levy low-rate property taxes on a highly restricted group of intangibies : and Idaho, Mississippi and North On a highly restricted group of intangibess and ibaho, Messissippeneral porth erty rates.
Between
Between these nine States and a number that exempt practically no
intangibles lies a great variety of exemption patterns. These the N.A.A.O. surver classififes as follows:
12 Stases taxing intangibies under the generai property tax: Arizona,
Arkans. Ilinois Maine Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey New Mexico, south Carolina, Texas, Wyoming.
16 States and the District of Columbia taxing intangibles on capital or market value at a flat rate lower than the general property rate: Con-
necticut, Ilorida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kanses, Kentucky, Maryand,
Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolowa, Okiahoma, Pennsylvania, Rodode Island, South Dakota. Virginia. Three States taxing intangibles on their capital value, but a rate varying with the tax rate on other property: Louisiana, Mont heavily income from tangibles and from personal services: Coliongado,
Massachusetts. New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennescee Vermont Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont which are non-recurring rather than annuai taxes. (Six other States apply such a tax but restrict its application largely to mortgages on domestic real estate.)

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations <br> ALABAMA


 int. (J. \& J.) payable at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. Legality
will be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. A
certified check for $\$ 1,000$ must be deposited with the City Treasurer by certified ch
the bidder.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by C. E. Armtrong, city Comptroller, that he will receive sealed bids until June 14 , for $\$ 250,000$ capital improvement funding bonds. Due as follows: $\$ 15,000$ in
$1941 ; \$ 20,000,1942$ to $1944 ; \$ 23,000,1945$ to $1947 ; \$ 25,000,1948$ 1941: $\$ 20,000$, 1942 to $1944 ; \$ 23,0001945$ and $\$ 28,000$ in 1950 and 1951. 100,000 fire equipment bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ from 1940 to 1949 incl .
Bidders to name the lowest rate of interest for which they will purchase he bonds at not less than par. Dated July 1, 1938.
TEMPORARY LOANS AUTHORIZED-The City Commission is said to have authorized the temporary borrowing of $\$ 300,000$ at $2 \%$ to meet oan for $\$ 25 \mathrm{~s}, 000$ was also authorized, to bear $2 \%$ and to mature July 5 ,

MOBILE, Ala.-BONDS PURCHASED-It is stated by H. G. Ziegler City Comptroller, that he has purchased for the account of the city's interst
and sinking funds, a total of $\$ 314,000$ refunding bonds for the sum of
$\$ 243,000$. $\$ 243,000$.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Montgomery), Ala.-BONDOFFER ING NOT CONTEMPLATED-W W are informed by the Clerk of the Board refunding bonds.
MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. Decatur), Ala.-BOND SALE-The \$230, 00 issue of refunding public road improvement bonds offered for sale on Morrow \& Co., Inc. of Birmingham, as 3 s , paying a price of 100.11 , a basis
of about $2.98 \%$. Dated July 1, 1938. Due $\$ 23,000$ from July 1, 1939 to The second best bid was an offer of 100.10 on 3s, submitted by Marx \& Co. of Birmingham. In connection with the above report we are informed by the Chairman In connection Revenue that Kalman \& Co. of St. Paul, Seasongood \&
of the Board of Rer
Mayer of Cincinnati, and the First National Bank of St. Paul, were associ-
ated with the above named firm in the purchase.

## ARIZONA

 PHOENIX, Ariz-- BOND SALE-The three issues of refunding bondsaggregating $\$ 203,000$ offered for sale on May 17 - V. 146, p. 2726-were Whiteside \& Co..Inc. of Boston, as 31/s, paying a price of 100.15 , a net
interest cost of about $3.23 \%$. The issue are divided as follows:
$\$ 60,000$ sewer refunding bonds. Due from July 1,1942 to 1960 incl. 10000 water refunding bonds. Due from July 1,1942 to 1948 incl. The second beest bid wan an offer by Kirby $工$. Vidrine \& Co. of Phoenix,
of $\$ 25.48$ premium for the first $\$ 143,000$ bonds at $31 / \%$. the remainder

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, (State of -MATURITY-It is now reported by G. C.
Floyd, Director of School Law and Finance, that the $\$ 200,0004 \%$ semiann. school bonds purchased jointly by Walton, sullivan \& Co., T. J. Raney \& Sons, and the Southern securities Co., all of Little Rock, at par
as noted here recently V. 146, p. 3053-are due on March 1 as follows:
$\$ 10,000$ in $1939 ; \$ 11,000,1940$ and $1941 ; \$ 12,000,1942 ; \$ 14,000,1943$ and

GREENE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Delaplaine) Ark-APPEAL TO BE TAKEN ON BOND DECISION-A A appeal will cuit Judge J. S. Utley. declining to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the
State Board of Education to approve a bond issue of $\$ 10,500$. The petition asserted that authority to issue $6 \%$ bonds was voted April 1, by the Board asserted that authority to issue was sond May 3, the petition continued, the
of Education, After the issue
Board refused to approve the sale, but promised approval if the issue could Board refused to approve the
be sold at a lower interest rate.
LAMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksville), Ark.-BOND OFFERING-G. P. Harris, Secretary of the district, will'receive bids on
May 23 for $\$ 5.000$ school district not to exceed $6 \%$ bonds, according to report.

## CALIFORNIA

KERN COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Bakersfield), Calif.-PANAMA SCHOOL will receive sealed bids until 11 a . m. on June 6 , for the purchase of a $\$ 55,000$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon Panama School District bonds. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Dated May 2,1938 . Due as follows: $\$ 5,000,1939$ to $1943 ; \$ 6,000$, $\$ 1944$ to 1948 , all incl. Bids will be received for one or any number of the
bonds. Bids for the bonds at a lower rate of interest will also be considered Prin. and int. payable in lawfuw money at the County Treasurer's office. interest to date of delivery. A certified check for $10 \%$, payable to the interest of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany the bid.
Clhis notice supplements the offering report given in our is
-. 146, p. 3223 ) V. 146, p. 3223.)

KERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif.-DELANO JOINT
UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 3, voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 50,000$
school site, construction and improvement bonds. Bonds will bear interest school site, construction and improvement
at $5 \%$ and be in denominations of $\$ 1,000$.
KINGS COUNTY (P. O. Hanford), Cal.-CORCORAN UNION voters defeated the proposed issuance of $\$ 185,000$ high school construction bonds. The Board of Trustees may decide that a temporary building would solve the problem in which case an election
of $\$ 20,000$ school construction bonds will be beld.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,150,000$ issue of water offered for sale on May 17-V 146 , p. 3053-was awarded to 1938 bonds composed of Lehman Bros. Phelps, Fenn \& Co, both of New York Schwa-
backer \& Co. of San Francisco, Eastman, Dilion \& Co., Hemphill, Noyes backer \& Co. of San Francisco, Eastman, Dilion \& Co., Hemphill, Noyes
\& Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons, B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., B. Bobingon \& Co., Morse Bros. \& Co., all of New York, Brush, Slocomb \& Co. of San Fran-
cisco, and Crowell,' Weedon \& Co. of Los Angeles, paying a price of 100.04 ,
an net interest cost of $2.465 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 430,000$ an net interest cost of $2.465 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 430,000$
as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing $\$ 215.000$ in 1942 and $1943 ;$ the remaining $\$ 1,720,000$
as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing from 1939 to 1941 , and from 1944 to 1948 incl. as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing from 1939 to 1941 , and from 1944 to 1948 incl. Bonds
are redeemable at par on Nov. 1, 1939, and on any interest payment date The second highest bid was submitted by a syndicate headed by the Security-Fir
of $2.4934 \%$
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for public subscription; the $21 / \%$ bonds priced at
from 102.00 to 100.00 , and the $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price of 100.75 . Proceeds from the sale of the present issue are to be used for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, repairing, extending, improving
and operating the works for supplying the City and its inhabitants with
water. water. Department of Water and Power of The City of Los Angeles, which operates both water works and electric works, comprises two bureausAll revenues received by the two bureaus are required to be deposited in distinct. In the case of the Water Bureau, the fund is designated as the Water Revenue Fund. The present issue of bonds is payablesolely from the Water Revenue Fund into which is required to be deposited all money re-
ceived from the sale or use of water or from any other source in connection ceived from the sale or use of water or from a
with the operation of water works of the city.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Cal.-INGLEWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held in the
near future voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 350,000$ school
construction bonds.
MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), California-SAN ARDO SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS VOTED-At a recent ele
MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Calif.-SAN LUCAS UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION-The proposed issuance of $\$ 45,000$ school site, construction and improvement bonds will be submitted to the
voters at an election to be held on May 20 .
NEVADA COUNTY (P, O, Nevada City), Calif.GRASS VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION-At, an election to be held on addition and construction bonds, to bear interest at $5 \%$ and be redeemable n 25 years.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY (P. O. Sacramento), Calif.-SAN JUAN to be held on June 15 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 125,000$ coo construction bonds
In connection with the detailed report piegen in Calif--LIST OF BIDSthe $\$ 300,000$ County Special District refunding bond sale- $V$. $146, \mathrm{p} .3054$ Clerk:
The following is a complete report on all bids submitted to the Board of Special District Refunding Bonds of purchase of $\$ 300,000$ par value County arris Trust \& Savings Bank and Anglo California National Bank of f $\$ 1,260$, bonds to bear interest at.the rate of of delivery, plus a premium Bankamerica Company, American Trust Co. and Weeden \& Co.-par bear interest at the rate of delivery, plus a premium of $\$ 4,559$, bonds to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.-par, accrued interest to date of delivery plus a premium of $\$ 5$, bonds to bear interest at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum, Trust Co.-par, accrued interest to date of delivery, plus a premium of $\$ 1,325$, bonds to berued interest at the rate of $23 \% \%$ per annum.
R. H. Moulton $\&$ Co.-par, accrued interest to date of
Rremium of $\$ 1,632$, bonds to bear interest at the rate of $2 \% / \%$ derivery, plus a Brown, Harriman \& Co., Inc. and Kaiser \& Co-par, accrued innum. to date of delivery, plus a premium of $\$ 4,140$, bonds to bear interest at the rate of Bly $_{2} \%$ por Inc., William R. Staats Co. and Redfield \& Co.-par accrued interest to date of delivery, plus a pre
to bear interest at the rate of $23 \% \%$ per annum.
date of delivery, plus a premium of $\$ 152$, bonds to bear interest at the
rate of $2 \% \%$ per annum.

Crowell, Weedon \& Co.; B. B, Robinson \& Co. and Howell, Douglass \& $2 \%$ - par and a First National Batore notified that the bonds were a warded to the SecurityFirst National Bank of Los Angeles for par, accrued interest to date of delivery and a premium of $\$ 79$. Douglass \& Co.. was not accepted by the Board of Supervisors for the reason that the bid was not in strict compliance with the Notice of Sale,
in that said bid does not state that the bidder will pay "accrued interest in that said bid does
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (P. O. Stockton), Calif.-ATHEARN on May 31, by Eugene D. Graham, County Clerk, for the purchase of a exceed $5 \%$, payable J. \& J. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due
$\$ 1,000$ from Jan. 1,1940 to 1954 inc. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. The bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery. A certified check for $\$ 750$, payable to
the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, mustiaccompany the bid.
SANTA CRUZ, Calif. AUDITORIUM BONDS UNDER CON
SIDERATION-City is said to be'considering the construction of a $\$ 200,000$ SIDERATION-City is said to be considering the
VENTURA COUNTY (P. O. Ventura), Calif.-SANTA PAULA SCHOOL DISTRIOT BONDS DEFEATED-At a recent election voters
defeated the proposed issuance of $\$ 115,000$ school improvement bonds.

## COLORADO

DENVER, Colo.-DECISION ON LEGALITY OF BOND REF UNDING DENVER, Colo.-DECISION ON LEGALITY OF BOND REF UNDING decision of the State Supreme Court was expected to May 16 , on the appeal
from a ruling of the District Court upholding the city's right to refund all of the outstanding Special Improvement District obligations into one large district issue amounting to about $\$ 3,750,000$ in bonds, bearing coupons of
$3,31,41 / 3$ and $33 / 4$, maturing on or before 15 years from dtae.-V. 146 ,
p. 3224 . p. 3224 .

FREMONT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Canon City, Colo.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on May 25 ,
voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 250,000$ refunding bonds.

KIOWA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Eads), Colo.BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 20,000$ issue of $33 / 4$ \% building bonds has been purchased by Oswald F. Benwell of Denver. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated March 15 ,
198. Due on Sept. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1940$ to 1943, and $\$ 2,0001944$,
to 1951 . Prin. and int, (M. \& S. 15) payable at the office of the County Treasurer.
Colo school building bonds approved by the voters on May 2 , have been puron Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 400 \mathrm{in} 1941 ; \$ 500,1942$ to $1945 ; \$ 1,000,1946$ to 1949 on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 400$ in 1941; $\$ 500,1942$ to $1945 ; \$ 1,000,1946$ to 1949 ,
and $\$ 1,500,1950$ to $1902 ;$ the bo 1 ds maturing from 1948 to 1952 being sub--
fect to redemption on and after May 1940 . ject to redemption on and after May 1, 1940
WELD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 117 ( P . O. Mead), Colo.-BOND SALE DETAILS.-It is now reported that the $\$ 7,5003 \%$
school building bonds purchased jointly by Oswald F . Benwell, and Amos Columns recently-V. V. 146, Denver, at a price of 98.46 , as dated Mated in these
 and 1949 . Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable at the County Treasurer's
office in Greeley. Legal approval by Myles P. Tallmadge of Denver.

## CONNECTICUT

 BRANFORD (P. O. Pine Orchard), Conn.-BOND SALE-The$\$ 146.000$ series of 1937 coupon or registered improvement bonds offered
May $17-V .146$, p. 3224 -were awarded to Day, Stoddard \& Williams, Inc. New Haven, and Cooley \& Co. of Hartford, jointly, as 2 s, at par.
Dated June 1,1938 and due June 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ from 1940 to 1955
incl, and $\$ 9,000$ in 1956 and 1957 . The bankers re-offered the bonds to incl, and $\$ 9,000$ in 1956 and 1957 . The bankers re-offered the bonds to
yie.d from $0.75 \%$ to $2.10 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids were as follows:
$\qquad$ $x$ None of these bids was considered as they did not conform to the re-
quirements set forth in the call for offers, according to $M$, J . Warner, Town Treasurer. In this connection, it was pointed out that the provisions required a bid price of not less or in excess of par. The official offering notice
stated in part as foliows: "Bids should be made for the entire issue at par. - - "') Financial Statement as of May 2, 1938







|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


Grand total
$\$ 466.769 .41$
$47,683.65$
12
$5 \%$ of grand list but not yet turned over to treasurent year 20 mills of the following boroughs or associations are included within the boundaries of the Town of Branford, No one of same, except The Pine Orchard stated below are currently taken care of: Borough of Branford Bonded Debt Floating Debt Sinking Fund $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Civic Association of Short Beach-- } & -. .--. .- & \$ 300,000 \\ 500,000\end{array}$
 Stony Creek Assn.......

$\mathbf{x}$ This subject to decrease by certain abatements.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 800,000$ notes offered May 16 - ${ }^{\text {V }} 146$, p. 3224 -was awarded to the Bridgeport City Trust Co. and the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Bridgeport, jointly,
at $0.395 \%$ interest, plus $\$ 8$ premium. Dated May 16,1938 and due May
16,1939 .


Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc.; G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co.;
R. F. Griggs Co. and Goodwin. Beach \& Co Lehman Bris. Kean, Taylor \& Co. Ko. R, W. Pressprich \& Co. and the Bridgeport City do.
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank and Shields \& O-...Eenry Moseley Rbinson \& Co., Inc-:-
Manufacturers Trust Co

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation <br> jacksonvilue <br> Branch Office: TAMPA <br> Branch Office: TAMPA First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

FLORIDA, State of-CERTIFICATES SOLD TO PWA-It is stated y J. T. Diamond, Secretary of the Board of Control, that $\$ 202,0004 \%$ certificates have been purchased at par by the Public Works Administration. Due from 1940 to 1968 .
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Tampa), Fla.-BOND REHenderson, states that the county, in pursuance of the terms of the refunding plan, dated Dec. 7,1932 , between the county and Chase, Harris, Forbes Co., and stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., for refunding series an- iear re
funding bonds dated Jan. 1, 1933, and maturing Jan. 1, 1933, and in purunance of the terrm and provisions of said bonds, had drawn by lot for re demption on July $1,135 \mathrm{of}$
denomination of
$\$ 1,000$ each
Said bonds. will become due and payable and will be retired and paid on
July 1,1938 , at the principal amount thereof towether with accrued interest July 1, 1, 1938, wat the princinal anaunt thereof together with accrued interest
thereon to said redemption date at the office of the Chase National Bank of New York City, upon surrender of said bonds with all coupons thereunto appertaining maturing on or after said redemption date. Interest ceases on date called.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.-REFUNDING APPROVED-The City Commissioners recently concurred in a resolution adopted by the City Council
approving the refunding of $\$ 275,000$ of bonds during the remainder of the year. It is proposed to aid in the reduction of an impending deficit MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Stuart), Fla -BOND TENDERS IN-VITED-It is stated by R. L. Wall, Clerk of the Board of County Com-
missioners, that he will, on June 7 , at 10 a . m., open nad consider sealed offerings of bonds of the following issues:
Road and bridge refunding bonds, dated July 1, 1936, and county-wide and special Road and missioners. Offerings must be firm for at least 10 days in order to be considered.

* MILTON, Fla.-BONDS AUTHORIBED-At a recent meeting of the Town Council an ordinance was passed which authorizes the issuance
$\$ 30,000$ city library building and warehouse building revenue bonds.
ST. LUCIE INLET DISTRICT AND PORT AUTHORITY (P. O. Stuart, flacretary of the Board of Commissioners, that on June $\mathbf{7}$, at Pomeroy, Secretary or and consider sealed offerings of refunding bonds,
10 a. M, he wil open and
dated July 1, 1936. The amount of bonds to be purchased will be de. termined by the Commissioners. Offerings must be firm for at least 10 days in order to be considered.


## GEORGIA

CHANDLER COUNTY UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Metter) Ga.-BOND ELECTION - At an election to be held on May 21 voters will DRUID HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Decatur), Ga.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 2 voters will be asked to

HAMPTON MILLS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dexter), Gila.- asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 35,000$ school construction
voteres will beask and equipm

PORTAL, Ga.-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It 18 stated by Mayor Rupert Parrchased at par by the Public Works Administration.

## IDAHO

BOISE, Idaho-BOND ISSUANCE NOT SCHEDULED-We are informed by the City Clerk that the city is not contemplating the issuance oport given here recentruly that the issuance of $\$ 250,000$ in bonds for this purpose was being considered.
FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Preston), Idaho-REFUNDING COMPLETED-The county recently consummated the refunding of 839 Salt Lake City, thereby saving $\$ 1,441.25$.
LATAH COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 P. O. Moscow), Idaho-BONDDELECTION-AD an election to be held n May 21 voters equipment negotiable coupon bonds. Interst rate is no to exceed $6 \%$.
MESA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Council), Idaho-BONDS朝

## ILLINOIS

BREESE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Breese), III.- - BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters appr.
ddition bonds by a majority of 75 votes.
DECATUR, III.-BONDS VOTED-We are advised that an issue of $\$ 125.000$ school auditiorium-Eymnasium bonds was approved by a vote of is handling the matter.
KANKAKEE PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Kankakee), III.-BONDS KANKAKEE PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Kankakee), Hi.- BoNDS y a vote of 1,309 to 161
NORTH CHICAGO, III.- FUNDING BONDS AUTHORIZED-The
ance of $\$ 149,000$ judgment funding bonds, and providing for a direct
annual levy sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the bonds as they
mature. NORTH HENDERSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Henderson), IIl. BONDS SOLD-The White-Phillips Corp.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council has passed an ordinance
ROCK ISLAND, III-BOND SALE-Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis purchased $\$ 515,00031 / 2 \%$ water works system bonds, du
on June 1 from 1940 to 1964 inci. Interest payable semi-annually.
ROODHOUSE, III.-BOND OFFERING-F. L. Thompson, City Clerk, will receive sealed'bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$ m. on June 6 for the purchase of $\$ 3,500$
mate street improve
Denom. $\$ 500$.

SUNBURY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Balckstone), II1.-BONDS SOLDto 1943 , incl.' $\$ 4,000$ from 1944 to 1947 , incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1948 to 1950 , incl. The bonds, according to counsel, are direct obligations of the township payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied against all of its taxable property. Principal and interest (M. \& N.) payable at the Northern trus
Co., Chicago. Legality to be approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. WHITE HALL, III.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters ap-

## INDIANA

BLUE RIVER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mooreland), Ind.BOND until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, on June 4 for the purchase of $\$ 18,00$ Deno (1,000, July 1, 1939; $\$ 1,000$, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 1947 incl.;
$\$ 1,000$, Jan. 1, 1948 . Prin. and int. (J. \& J.) payable at the Farmers State Bank of Mooreland.
CARLISLE SCHOOL TOWN (P, O. Carlisle), Ind.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 6,000$ school building bonds offered May 14-~ $146, \mathrm{p} .3055$ - Were awarded to the Sullivan State Bank of Sullivan, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at
April 1, 1938 and due $\$ 500$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1951 , incl.
CENTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Stringtown), Ind.- BOND OFFERING-John Fridy, trustee, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on May Ma for the purchase of $\$ 43,000$ not to
exceed $4 \%$ interest school building bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom
 obligations of the school township, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on and of its taxabbe property with Township will furnish at its own expense the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& made on July 1
DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Muncie), Ind,-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ poor relief bonds offered May 16-V', 146, p. 2892-were awarded to Smith, Barney \& Co. of Chicago, as $11 / 4$ s, at a price of 100.46 , a basis of
about $1.10 \%$. Dated May 20,1938 and due $\$ 10,000$ on June 1 and Dec from 1939 to 1943 incl. The Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago. second high bidder, offered to pay 100.519 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
Other bids-
$\left.\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Bider } & & \text { Int. Rate }\end{array}\right]$ Rate Bid FREMONT CIVIL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Fremont), Ind. -BOND on June 14 for the purchase of $\$ 20,2403 \%$ school building bonds. Dated July 1,1938 . One bond for $\$ 240$, others $\$ 800$ each 19 Due as follows:
$\$ 800$ July $1,1940, \$ 800$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to i952 incl. and $\$ 240$
Principal and interest (J. \& J.) payable at the First National Jan. 1, 1953 . Principal and interest (J. a ccompanied by a certified check payable to the Township Advisory Board in the full amount of the bid. FREMONT SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Fremont), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Arthur Boore, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m,
on June 14 for the purchase of $\$ 24,0003 \%$ school building bonds, dividend on fune frs: 12,000 series B bonds. Due $\$ 800$ each July 1 from 1941 to 1955 ncl.
All of the bonds will be dated July 1, 1938 . Denom. $\$ 800$. Principal and interest (J. \& J.) payable at the First National Bank of Fremont. HANCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Greenfield), Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,442.026 \%$ ditch bonds oofered May 12 V. $146, \mathrm{p}, 2728$-were sold to the Willow Branch State Bank of Willow Branch, at par. Dated Oct. 9 ,
1937 and due Nov. 15 as follows: $\$ 544.20$ in 1938, and $\$ 544.22$ from 1939 1937 and due
to 1947 incl.
HENRY COUNTY (P. O. Castle), Ind.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 555,000$ advancement fund bonds of 1938 offered May $16-\mathrm{V}, 146$, p. $3225-$ were
awarded to John Nueveen \& Co. of Chicago, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. They are being re-offered by the bankers to yield from $1 \%$ to $2.10 \%$, according to maturity. to 1948 incl.

Financial Statemen
(As officially reported by the County Auditor, May 16, 1938), Tota bonded debt, including this issue $\qquad$
Population, 1930 United States census-35,238. subdivisions having power to levy taxes on property within this county Tax Collection Record 1935
Tax levy
Total collections in year (curr. \& delinquent)
Percentage $\begin{array}{lll}1936 & 1937 \\ 724,661 & 1936,149 & \$ 928,028 \\ 748,985 & 967,241 & 925,795 \\ 103.4 \% & 100.0 \% & 99 \%\end{array}$ INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.-BOND $S A L E$-The $\$ 295,000$ bonds offered May 10 . pis. p.
$\$ 225,000$ relief sewer bonds of 1938 , first issue, were purchased by the First to $101.28 \%$. Dated May 20, 1938 and due as follows: $\$ 11,000$ July 1, 1943 ; $\$ 11,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1944 to 1952 incl.;
$\$ 11,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 5,000$ July 1, 1953 . Re-offering was made at prices to yield from $1.30 \%$ to $2.05 \%$, according to maturity
All of the bonds, with the exception of the 1945 maturity, had All of th
70,000 municipal airport development bonds were sol to Brown Harri man \& Co., Inc., New York, as $11 / 2$ s, at a price of 100.4599, a
basis of about $1.40 \%$. Dated May 20, 1938 and due $\$ 10,000$ on July 1 from 1940 to 1946 incl.
The following other bids were reported for the $\$ 225,000$ sewer loan Bidder-
Lazard Frere
 Campben,
First Boston Corp-
Phelp, Fenn \& $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Mercantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co........................... $2 \%$
Indianapolis Bank \& Trust Co
Blyth \& Co., Inc. and First of Micnigan Corp.-.-2


Financial Chronicle
May 21, 1938

KENDALLVILLE, Ind - BOND SALE-The 335.000 sewase treatment works bonds offered May 17 Dated June 146.1938 and due Jan. 1 as follows:
Knimht 8 Co. of Chicalo. $\$ 2,000,1940 ; \$ 3.000$ in 1941 , and $\$ 5.000$ from 1942 to 1947 incl.
LIBERTY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Liberty), Ind--
BOND SALE -The 82.000 school Dond issue offered May $10 \%$ V. 146.


MARRION SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Marion), Ind.-SCHOOL BONDS AUTHORI2ED-The Board of School Trustees recently authorized the
issuance of 100000 onchool construction not to exceed $4 \%$ bonds, to mature is not more than 15 years.
WAYNE SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind- BOND
OFERING-Herbert H. McCielland. Trustee, will receive sealed Dids

of school building bonds:
$\$ 70.00$ bonds due 85.000 annually on July 1 from 1939 to 1952 incl.
63,000 bonds due 84.50 annually on July from 1939 to 1952 incl.
The bonds will be dated June 8 . 1938 and bear interest at a rate of not
more than $41 / 2 \%$. Denoms. of not less than 8500 or more than 81.000 as
 bids will be considered. Township will furnish the successful bidder at
its Own expense with the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord
$\&$ Clifford of Indianapolis.

## IOWA

ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Corning), Iowa-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 6 voters will be asked to approve the issuance
of $\$ 80.000$ court house construction bonds. Federal aid to the extent of ected.
BONAPARTE, Iowa-BOND SALE-The 83,000 issue of 4\% semi-ann
 BUCHANAN COUNTY (P. O. Independence), Iowa-BOND ELECC-
TION-At an election to be held in the near future voters will be asked to $T 1 O N-$ At an election to be held in the near future voters will be
COON RAPIDS, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,000$ issue of water plant revenue bonds offered for sale on May 17-V. 148. p. 3225 -was purchased
by the Carleton D. Be CO. of De. Moines. as 43, paying a premium of
$\$ 12.00$, equal to 100.15 , according to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. FORT MADISON, Iowa-BONDS TO BE OFFERED- It is reported
hat the City Council will sell $\$ 26,038$ of special assessment refunding that the City Council
bonds in the near future.
HARRISON COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{O}$. Logan), Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that the $\$ 4,00021 / \%$ semi-ann, por funding bonds mentioned
in these columns recently, have beem purchased by Vieth, Duncan \& Wood
of Davenport. Due on Nov. 1. 1949. of Davenport. Due on Nov. 1, 1949.
IOWA, State of GOVERNOR PROPOSES REVISION OF STATE FINANCIAL SYSTEM-A step toward encing State property taxes in
Iowa is proposed by Governor N. G. Kraschel. He would eliminate the
He \$owa state Government financial system
The Governor's suggested discontinuance of emergency relief aid to coun-
ties is one item in al arge program in which the State administration would do away with the state property tax and at the same time continue intact
the distribution of sales and income tax surpluses among Iowans living in their own homes.
Iowa is operating on a general fund budget of $\$ 14,500,000$ a year, of
which $\$ 6,800,000$ is raised through a property tax and the rest through indirect levies such as cigarette tax, insurance premium tax, and inheritance tax. The $\$ 2.000,000$ relief appropriation, which comes out of selees and
income tax receipts, and an expected $\$ 1,000,000$ annual homestead tax income tax receipts, and an expected $\$ 1,000,000$ annual homestead tax
surplus, both could be diverted into the general fund to help bridge the gap surpsed by elimination of the state levy, Governor . Kraschel says.
The Governor said he would recommend that .all relief authority and responsibility pe returned to county governments. where they belong.,
If a need develops later for a small and more flexibe general relief fund If a need develops later for a small and more flexibe general reier fund,
the state social wellare board could handle alloments through locally
organized county units. now handing old ange pensions and aid to the blind, organized county units, now handing old age pensions and aid to the blind,
Governo Kraschel said. State law board officials last year had more than Governor Kraschel said. State law board officials last year had more than
$81,000,000$ left after all eligible homestead tax relief benefits had been paid. A similar homestead exxeess is expected each year, according to tode Governor. Although State income tax payments have been reduced as a result of an
inthrease in final deductions
ins the present tsate lever and the total of relief and homestead spread bus moeney the eresent stat
could be limina
eppropriations.
LEEDS, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on May 16 the yoters aprroved the issuance of the $\$ 15$, 000 in high school
by a count of 3,091 to 1,742 , according to the City Clerk. MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-The proposed issu-
ance of $\$ 50.000$ dormitory construction bonds will be submitted to the ance of at an election to be held on June 6 .
NEWELL, Iowa-BONDS DEFEATED-At a recent election voters
defeated the proposed issuance of $\$ 40,000$ school construction bonds. ORANGE CITY, Iowa-BONDS DEFEATED-At a recent election voters defeated the proposed issuance of $\$ 30.000$ city bonds for the second
time, by a vote of 424 to 460 . It is stated that a third election will not be asked.
OSKALOOSA, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 1 voters will be asked to approve th
auditorium and gymnasium building bonds.
POLK COUNTY (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa-FUNDING PROPOSEDThe County Board of supervisors will meet on May 25 to take action on evidenced in part by a judgment rendered against the country on Mar.
28.1938, part by warrants drawn on the Pauper Fund, and part by warrants
drawn on the Court Expense Fund.
SHELL ROCK, Iowa--BOND OFFERING-Lloyd L. Gibson, Town
Clerk, will receive sealed bids on May 23 at 2 p. m . for $\$ 5,000$ improvement Clerk, will receive sealed bids on May 23 at 2 p . m. for $\$ 5,000$ improvement
fund bonds and $\$ 3.000$ grading fund bonds fund bonds and $\$ 3,000$ grading fund bonds.
SHERIDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sheridan), Iowa, BOND
OFFERING-David J. Capp, Secretary of the District Board of Directors. OFFERING-David. Capp, Secretary of the District Board of Directors.
will receive sealed bids on June 2 at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. at tne Central Trust and Savings
 Bonds will be dated July 1 . 1938 and will matures ${ }^{2} 2,000$ annually on Jan. 2 .
1940 to 1944 , incl. Purchaser must furnisa bonds and approve opinion. City), Iow a-BONDS VOTED-At SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sioux City), low a-BONDS BOTED-At a recent election voters approved the
issuance of $\$ 150,000$ school construction bonds by a vote of 3091 to 1742 .

## KANSAS

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that of Eucation, for the purchase. of a $\$ 35,000$ issue of $1 / 2 \%$ ork semi-ann. hirgh
orhool anditorium and gymnasium bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ from 1939 to 1943,
 BUTLER COUNTY (P. O. Allison), Kan.-BONDS TO BE ISSUEDIt BUTLER repred that within the next few weeks tne county will issue $\$ 30,000$
of work relief bonds.
HAYS, Kan--BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Emily C. Johnson,
ity Clerk, that she will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m on May 27 , for the purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ issue of water works improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5\%, payable semi-annua.1y ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Dated on or
about June 1,1938 . ${ }^{\text {Denominations. } \$ 1,000 \text { and } \$ 500 .}$ Due in not less
than 10 years, nor more than 20 years. Bidders shall state the interest
rate and length of maturities desired within the above stated limits, also rate and length or maturities desired within the above stated limits, also
time required by purchaser for the legal approval. Bids shall be at not less than par and accrued interest. The bonds will be offered for sale
subject to rejection by the State schol Fund Commission. A certified subject to refection by the state school Fund Commi
check for $2 \%$ of the total amount of the bid is required.
HAYS, Kan.-BOND ELECTION - At an election to be held in the near
uture voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 102,000$ high school construction bonds.
MELVERN, Kan.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held in the waterwroks construction bonds.
NESS CITY, Kan--BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council
recently authorized the issuance
standing bonded indebtedness.

## KENTUCKY

PADUCAH,KY- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on May 28, by L. V. Bean, City Manager, for the purchase of a $\$ 200,000$ issue of sea wall right-of-way acquisition bonds. Interest rate is
not to exced $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Bids are to be for at least par
and accrued interest. Due as follows: $\$ 5.000,1939 ; \$ 3,000,1940 ; \$ 1,000$, 1941; $\$ 15.000,1942 ; \$ 10,000,1943$ to $1945,{ }^{\prime} \$ 1,000,194,19,1940, \$ 1,1947 ;$
$\$ 1.000,1948$ to $1950 ; \$ 15,000,1951$ to $1953 ; \$ 14,000,1954$ and $1955 ; \$ 1.000$,
$1956 \$ \$ 25.000,1957$ and $\$ 0,000$ in 1958. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. The successful bidder will be required to fur-
nish the printed bonds and coupons; the city will furnish all required legal nish tence of the validity of the bonds, A certified check for $\$ 4,000$, payable
evidence
to the City Treasurer. must be enclosed to the City Treasurer, must be enclosed.
Bidders will also be required to make an alternative biu for said bonds
to be issued in blocks of $\$ 50,000$, at six (6) month intervals, dating from to be issued in blocks of $\$ 50,000$, at six (6) month intervals, dating from
date of first bonds issued, and will bear interest from date of issue and date of first bonds issued, and will bear interest from date of issue. and
the bid so made will be an alternative bid to be considered by the Board of Commissioners in considering the sale of said bonds. If the Board of
Commissioners accept a bid for the sale of the whole $\$ 200,000$, the bonds Commissioners accept a bid for the sale of the whole $\$ 200,000$, the bonds
will all bear the same date and be issued and delivered at the same time. If the Board of Commissioners accept a bid for the sale of the bonds in
blocks of $\$ 50,000$ to be issued at six (6) monts succeeding intervals, the bonds blocks of $\$ 50,000$ to be issued at six (6) monto succeeding intervals, the bonds
will be issued $\$ 50,000$ at a time and bear date of the date of issue, but whall all mature within twenty (20) years from of the date of the first issue
of of such bonds.
VANCEBURG, Ky - BOND ofFERING NOT SCHEDULED-We are light, heat and power plant, purchase bonds approved recently by the City has approved their validity. They are now in the hands of the attorneys, preparing for such action.

## Louisiana Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold

## Whitney National Bank of New Orleans

## LOUISIANA

DUBBERLY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Minden), La. Pitcher, Secretary-Treasurer bids will be received until Jebster Parish school Board, by Jor the
purchase of an $\$ 8$. purchase of an $\$ 8,000$ issue of construction and equipment tonds. Interest
rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable semi-annually.
Bonds less hhan par. Due over a period of 10 years. These bonds were approved
by the voters at an election held on April 4 . A certified check for $5 \%$ of by the voters at an
the bid is required.
EUNICE, La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a . m . on, June 14, by W. H. Kessler, Town Clierk, for the percchase of a
875,000 issue of street improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed
 election held on May 10 , These bonds were approved by the verers at the
The aproving opinion of B. A. Campbell purcnaser. A certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the Mayor, must accompany the bid.
IBERIA PARISH (P. O. New Iberia), La, BOND SALE - The $\$ 50$, -

LIVINGSTON PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Springville), Parihh School Board.that the following issues of not to eexeeed $6 \%$ somi-ann.
bonds aggregating $\$ 60,000$, offered without success on March 11 , as noted
 incl.
NATCHITOCHES PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Natchitoches, La.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
untiilla mes on June by . A. Lee, Sceretary of the Parish School Board,
 on or $1 \%$ Bids are to be for not less than par and accued interest. Due
on June as follows: $\$ 1,000,1939 ; \$ 1,500$ from 1940 to 1947 , and $\$ 2,000$ on 1948 to 1953. Prin. and int. (J. \& D.) payable at the offrice of the
Treasurer of the Parish School Board. or, at the option of the holder, at the Chase National Bank in N, Y. City. Tre Sohool Board will furnish
the legal opinion of Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis, Mo, and will pay for printing of the bonds. Delivery will be made on or before July 15 .
A certified check for $\$ 1,250$, payable to the District, must accompany the

OAK GROVE, La.-BOND SALE-Tne $\$ 20,000$ issue of registered sewer construction bonds offered for saie on May chans. as $146, \mathrm{p}$. ${ }^{2570-\text { was }}$ purchased by Couturier \& Derbes of New orleans, as
June 1, 1938. Due from June 1, 1939 to 1958 incl.
ST. BERNARD PARISH (P. O. St. Bernard), La.-BOND ELECTION rop election is scneduled for June 14 mm order to have the voters pass on the and jail construction and improvement bonds. Bonds are to mature over a 40 -year period. Upon approval of the proposal, the parish is reported to a loan of $\$ 240,000$ from the Federal Government.
VERNON PARISH (P. O. Leesville), La.-BOND SALE DETAILSJury are that the thy $\$ 16,500$. debt funding bonds purchased by the Guaranty
Jank \& Trust Co. of Alexandria. as 5 s at par, as noted here recenty
 to 1943. Coupon an
VERNON PARISH WARD SEVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Leesvie), La.-BOND OFFERING- N be received until June 14 , by the secretary of the
for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of school bonds.
WEST CARROLL PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Oak Grove) La.-MATURITIES-It is now reported by the Superintendent
 May 2 as follows: $\$ 500,1939$ to $1943 ; 81,000$,
1954 to 1958, giving a basis of about $4.99 \%$.

It is stated that the $\$ 5,000$ Epps School District No. 1 bonds purchased by a local investor as 6 s at par, noted at the same time in these columns


## MAINE

BRUNSWICK, Me.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 20,000$ revenue anicpation notes offered May 19 was awarded to the National Rockland Bank of Boston, at $0.42 \%$ discount, Dated May 20,1938 and due on
Nov. 15 , 1938 . The Merchants National Bank of Boston, second high
bidder, named a rate of $0.43 \%$. oidder, named a rate of $0.43 \%$.
Other bids:
Bidder-
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc
Mansfield \& Co

## MASSACHUSETTS

ATTLEBORO, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes offered May 17 was awarded to the Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co., of
Boston, at $0.20 \%$ discount, plus a premium of $\$ 7$. Dated May 17,1938 , and due Nov. 29, 1938. The First Natio.
Other bids:
Bidder-
Second National Bank of Bosto.
R. L. Day \& Co............... $\qquad$
BARNSTABLE COUNTY (P. O. Barnstable), Mass.-NOTE OF-
FERING-The County Treasurer will receive sealed bids until noon on May 24 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 60,000$ notes, dated June 1, 1938

BOSTON, Mass.-TO SELL OVER $\$ 11,000,000$ BONDS-It is understood that the city has decided to enter the long-term capital market on June 1 wewer and other purposes. The issue will include $\$ 250,000$ of 45 -year term sewer and other wremainder of the serial variety. Mayor Tobin previously had announced that an early sale would be made of the $\$ 7$.
bonds authorized in an Act approved by the Legislature.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.-STREET BONDS PASS FIRST READINGThe City Council recently passed to second reading a
the issuance of $\$ 200,000$ street construction bonds.
DEDHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes offered on May 18 -was awarded to the $\$ 13.75$. Dated May 191938 and due on Dec discount, plus premium of $\$ 13.75$. Dated May 191938 and dew England Trust Co. of Boston, second high bidder 30, 1938. The New England
named a rate of $0.18 \%$, plus $\$ 7$.
Other bids:
Bidder-
Norfolk County Trust Co
Norfolk County Trust Co



EASTHAMPTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE - The $\$ 13,000$ coupon permanen \& pove of Boston, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.59 , a basis of a about $1.30 \%$
Tyler \& Tyler \& Co. of Boston, as
Dated June 1, 1938 and d
from 1940 to 1943 incl.

Other bids:
Bidder- Int. Rate Rate Bid $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Merchants National Bank of Boston_..........- } & 11 / 2 \% & 100.51 \\ \text { Banacamerica-Blair Corp. } & 1 / 2 \% & 100.019\end{array}$ HOLYOKE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ revenue anticipation New York, at 0.30\% discount. Dated May 17,1938 and due Dec. 8,1938 . R. L. Day \& Co.

Other bids:
National Shawmut Bank.
First Boston Corp
First National Bank of Bost
E. H. Rollins
MALDEN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 400,000$ revenue anticipation otes offered May $17-\mathrm{V}, 146, \mathrm{p} .3226$-were awarded to the Merchants
National Bank of Boston, at $0.46 \%$ discount. Dated May 18,1938 and ue as follows $\$ 200.000$ April 21, 1939, and $\$ 200,000$ May 17, 1939. The of 0.47 National Bank of Boston was the next best bidder naming a rate Other bids:
Bidder-
First Boston Corp
Mrit Ben Trust Co--....-
First National Bank of Boston
National Shawmut Bank
Leavitt \& Co.
$\qquad$

MEDFORD, Mass.-BOND SALE - The $\$ 40,000$ coupon water mains
onds offered May $17-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. 3226 - were awarded to Frederick M. Swan \& Co. of Boston, as 2 s , at a price of 100.15 , a basis of about $1.97 \%$. Dated May 1, 1938 and due $\$ 4,000$ on May 1 , from 1939 to 1948 inc. 100.03 for 2 s .
Other bids:


MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. East Cambridge), Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Charles E. Hatrie Time) on May 26 for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan in the amount of $\$ 5,000$, issued under Chapter 433, Acts of 1936 , dated June This note is exempt from taxation in Massnote will be issued for engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by The First National Bank of Boston, and its legality will be approved by Messrs. Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, of Boston, whose opinion wilpt of proceedings covering all details required in the proper complete transcript of proceediled with The First National Bank of Boston, where they may be inspected. The note will be delivered on or about
June 1, 1938, at The First National Bank of Boston, 17 Court Street Office, Boston, against payment in Boston funds, and will be payable at maturity at The First National Bank of Boston, Boston
NEWBURYPORT, Mass.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 40,000$ coupon Boston, as $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.11 , a basis of about $1.73 \%$. Dated May 1 , Boston, as 13 s , at a price of 100 from 1939 to 194
1938 and due $\$ 4,000$ on May 10 .
Boston, second high bidder, offered 100.14 for 2 s .
Boston, second
Otner bids:
Bidder-
First \& Ocean National Bank of Newburyport...... hace, Whiteside \& Co

PALMER, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-The Town Treasurer will receive sealed oids un

SALEM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Merchants National Bank of Boston purchased, on May 18 an issue of $\$ 200$
May 18, 1938 and due Nov. 3,1938 .
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.-BONDS APPROVED-The State Emergency inance Commission recently approved the $\$ 60,000$ water main constructio onds and $\$ 100,000$ his
STONEHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ notes offered May 16 discount. D Due Nov. 7, 1938. The Merchants National Bank of Boston second high bidder, named a rate of $0.28 \%$.
Other bids-
Second National Bank of Boston. Discount Day Trust Co $\begin{gathered}\text { Dirst National Bank of Boston. }\end{gathered}$ $-0.28 \%^{\circ}$
$-0.38 \%$
WARREN, Mass.-BONDS AND NOTES SOLD-The $\$ 5,000$ coupon Blair Corp., New York, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.28 , a basis of about $2.70 \%$
Dated June 1,1938 and due $\$ 500$ annually. Other bids, alt for $23 \% \mathrm{~s}$,
were: Tyler \& 100.03 . First National Bank and the Second National were: Tyler \& Co. 100.03; Frst National Bank and the second National Note Sale-The $\$ 40,000$ notes offered the same day were sold to the First
Boston Corp. at $0.437 \%$ discount. Dated May 25,1938 and due Dec. 20 1938. Other bids were: Second. National Bank of Boston 0.48\%\%; First National Bank of Boston $0.49 \%$; Bancamerica-Blair Corp. $0.589 \%$.
WATERTOWN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-A Aard of the $\$ 200,000$ notes and the Merchants National Bank of Boston, each having made the same
discount offer of $0.16 \%$ for the loan. The notes mature Dec. 28, 1938 . Other bids were.
Bidder-
Bidder-
Newbe \& Co
Second Nabional Bank of Boston
Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles...
WESTFIELD, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered May 18 were awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston, at $0.24 \%$ discount. Dated May 19, 1938 and due Dec. 15,1938 .
The Day Trust Co. of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.27 \%$.


#### Abstract

Other bids: Bidder Birst Boston Corp First National Bank of Boston. New England Trust Co


Leavitt \& Co .--
x Plus $\$ 1$ premium.
WINTHROP, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes offered May 13 was awarded to the New England Trust Co. of Boston, at $0.30 \%$
 R. L. Day \& Co --ank of Boston--.
First National Bank
Second National Bank of Boston. $0.37 \%$
$0.389 \%$
$0.447 \%$
WORCESTER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue notes offered May 19 were awarded to the Worcester County Trust Co. at $0.165 \%$
Dated May 20, 1938 and due Dec. 21,1938 . Next high bid, discount. Dated May 20, 1938 and due Dec. 21,1938 . Next high

## MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

## Cray, McFawn \& Petter <br> DETROIT <br> Telephone Cherry 6828 A.T.T. Tel. DET 540-541 <br> GRAND RAPIDS <br> A.T.T. Tel. Grps. 7

## MICHIGAN

ALPENA COUNTY (P. O. Alpena), Mich,-TOSPITAL BONDS ALPENA COUNTY (P. to be held in 'September voters will be asked
ELECTION At an election to approve the iosuance of $\$ 200,000$ county hospital construction bonds BENTON HARBOR, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-John F. Null, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 31 for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest emergency
relief bonds. Dated April 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1939 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1940 and 1941 . Prin and int.
(A. \& O.) payable at the City Treasurers' office. The bonds will be a direct uil faith and credit obligation of the city. Transcript of proceedings will be firnished by the city; successful bidder to provide legal opinion and pay cost of printing the bonds. and a ccrued interest
DETROIT, Mich.-LOANS APPROVED-Two note issues proposed by the city have been approved by the Public Debt Commission and Loan
Board of Michigan. The approval empowers the city to borrow $\$ 1,424,720$ Board of Michigan, The approva, empowers the city to borrow, 1937 taxes. The notes are to mature Aug. 10,1938 . Under the second approval, the city school district is authorized to borrow GROSSE ILE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Grosse Ile), Mich.-BOND OFFER-ING-Edgar Fitzgerald, Township Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on May 23 for the purchase of $\$ 4,500$. $4 \%$ Water supply system
junior revenue bonds, Dated Sept. 15,1936 and due Sept. 15 as follows:
$\$ 500$ in $1950 ; \$ 1,000,1951$ and 1952 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 . redeemable on the 15th day of any month. Prin, and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the Wyandotte township, being payable solely from revenues of the water system and are a lien on said revenues, subjct to payment of operating expenses and the
prior lien for payment of $\$ 115,000$ revenue bonds, dated March 15 . 1936 . prior lien for payment of $\$ 115,00$ revenue $\$ 0$ onds, dated march 15,1936 . previously been sold, with the remainder being reserved for award at various prevoust. Printed bonds and approving legal opinion of Miller, Canfield,
intervals. Pre
Paddock \& Stone of Detroit will be furnished by the Board of Water ComPaddock \&
missioners
IRONWOOD, Mich.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 60,000$ tax anticipation notes offered May 6 were awarded to the Gogebic National Bank and the National Metals Bank, both of Ironw
April 1, 1938 and due Aug. 15, 1938 .
IRONWOOD, Mich.-REFUNDING APPROVED-The State Public Trust Commission recently approved the refunding of $\$ 365$. 0 on of the city's bonds. Interest on $6 \%$ issue.
on $5 \%$ issues will be reduced to $4 \%$.
LAKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. St. Clair Shores), Mich.-TENDERS ACCEPTED-The call for tenders on May 3
of 1937 certificates of indebtedness, 1937 refunding bonds. series A, B and ©, dated July 1,1937 , resulted in the purchase of a principal amount of $\$ 1,630$ for
MIDLAND, Mich.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on
June 13 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 30,000 \mathrm{school}$ enJune 13 voters will be asked to appr
largement and improvement bonds.
NILES, Mich-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be jeld in the near future voters
struction bonds
ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Mich.RESULT OF TENDERS-The following result of the call for tenders of
certificates of interest on May 9 was compiled by Matthew Carey, 2149
Union Guardian Bldg., Detroit:


TRAVERSE CITY, Mich-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held within the next 30 days voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 40,000$ waterfront and street improvement bonds, proceeds of which will be combined with
$\$ 90,000$ and $\$ 100,000$.
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. School Treasurer, will receive sealed tneders of up to $\$ 10,000$ bonds until
$8 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. on May 28.

## MINNESOTA

CHIPPEWA COUNTY (P. O. Montevideo), Minn.-REFUNDING A resolution was adopted which authorizes the issuance of $\$ 40,000$ ditch
construction refunding bonds, due annually July 1, 1943, to 1956 , incl.

CLEVELAND, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ issue of village bonds offered for sale on May 16 -V. 146, p. 2894 -was sold as follows:
$\$ 12,000$ to Mr. Harry Kluntz of Cleveland, as 2344 .
3,000 to the Peoples State Bank of Cleveland, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
CROSBY IRONTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 51 (P. O. Brainerd), mere proposed issuance of $\$ 125,000$ gymnasium- Vote was 572 to 334 . HOKAH, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 14,000$ issue of coupon general by local investors, as 2 s , according to the viliage Cierk. Dated June 1 1938. Due $\$ 1,000$ from July 1,1940 to 1953 incl.; redeemable at the option KEEWATIN Minn - BONDS
approved the issuance of $\$ 55,000$ bonds of which a recent election voters steam heat plant, $\$ 5,000$ are for water system extension and improvement, and $\$ 5,000$ are for village sewer improvement.
LITTLE FALLS, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of storm Thrall, West \& Co. of Minneapolis, as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 36.00$, equal to 100.36 , a basis of about 2.1 .
$\$ 1,000$ from June 1,1940 to 1949 incl.
R. GOORHEAD, Price, City Clerk, will receive sealed and auction bids until May 27 , R. G. Price, City Clerk, will receive sealed and auction bids until May 27 ,
at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., for the purchase of $\$ 50,0003 \%$ Paving Improvement No. 25 warants, Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated June 1,1938 D Due on June 1 as
follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1940 to 1943 , and $\$ 6,000$, 1944 to 1948 . The city reserves the right to take all or any part of the issue at the price bid. Prin. and furnish the executed bonds and the litional Bank, Moorkead. The city Dorsey, Barker \& Colman of Minneapolis. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the city, must accompany the bid.
MILACA, Minn.- BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters approved
the issuance of $\$ 45,000$ school construction bonds by a vote of 291 to 152 . MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.-BOND OFFERING NOT SCHEDULEDWe are nformed and Taxation that no derinite date hin, secretary of the Board of Estimate street repaving bonds.
RAYM OND, Minn.-PROPOSED BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held in the near future voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 64,000$ school addition construction bonds.
RED LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Red Lake Falls), Minn.-BOND OFreceive sealed bids until $1: 30 \mathrm{pm}$.. on June 1 , for the purchase of an $\$ 18.000$ issue of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3\%, payable J. \& J.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1938 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from July 1,1941 to

TR MAN, Minn.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on exceed $4 \%$ power house site and power house construction bonds. WHEATON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 32 (P. O. Wheaton), Minn.$B O N D$ ELECTION-At an election to be
asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 30,000$.

## MISSISSIPPI

LEAKESVILLE SPECIAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT P. O. Leakesvine), Miss.- have been purchased recently by Walton \& Jones of Jackson. Dated March 1, 1938.
LEFLORE COUNTY (P. O. Greenwood), Miss.-BONDS TO BE ISSUED-The County Board of Supervisors has filed notice of its intention to issue $\$ 150,000$ of road surfacing bonds on June 6 , unless $20 \%$ of the
qualified voters protest in which case the proposal will be submitted to the qualified voters protes
MISSISSIPPI, State of-SPECIAL SESSION TO CONSIDER HOME STEAD EXEMPPTION-Nississippi Legislature at a special session June 20 will receive recommendations by Governor Hugh L. White for tax exemp-
tion (except special taxes for bond retirement) on homes up to $\$ 2,500$
valuatin and farms up to 80 acres. Preliminary estimates indicate exempion of this nature would reduce revenue $\$ 9,000.000$ to $\$ 10,000,000$. Such losses would be offset, according to Governor White's plan, by increased $\$ 4,500.000$ treasury surplus to be a vailable at end of the biennium. Recess committee of the legislature will develop the plan for submission on June 20. NOXUBEE COUNTY SEPARATE ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. p. m . on June 6 , by C. V. Adams, Chancery Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 50,000$ issue of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$
payable $F$. \& A. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. $1,1938$. Due on Aug.
as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1939 to 1948 , and $\$ 3,000$. 1949 to 1958 . Pring and int. to be payable at a place to be agreed on with purchaser. The Board of Supervisors will obtain the opinion of the State Bond Attorney as to the
validity of the said bonds and have them validated in the Chancery Court of said county. Further legal opinion as to the validity of said bonds must be obtained at the purchaser's expense, and the bonds are to be engraved at
the expense of and by the purchaser. A $\$ 500$ certified check the expense of an
company the bid.
VICKSBURG, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed bonds purchased at par, City Clerk, that the $\$ 67,000$ issue of $3 \%$ refunding ecently-V. $146, p$, 3058 -are dated April 1,1938 , and are due as follows $1,000,1939$ to $1943 ; \$ 2,000,1944$ to $1948 ; \% 4,000,1949$ to $1953 ; \$ 7,000$
1954 to 1957 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1953 . Coupon bonds, registerable as to prin cipal only. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest payable A. \& O.

## MISSOURI BONDS <br> Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MISSOURI

GLENDALE (P. O. Webster Groves), Mo.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 10,0003 \%$ semi-ann. public improvement bonds were purchased recently by Francis Bro. \& Co. or st. Louis.
JOPLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Joplin), Mo.-BOND OFFER-ING-It is stated by E. A. Elliott, Superintendent of Schools, that he will
receive sealed bids until $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 31 , for the purchase of an issue of
 of the bonds may be callable on June i, i 948 , or any interest payment date thereafter. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on May 10.
McDONALD COUNTY (P. O. Pineville), Mo.-BONDS VOTED-
At areeent election voters approved the issuance of $\$ 48,500$ warrant judg-
ment payment bonds. MELROSE SEWE
MELROSE SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. St. Louis), Mo.-BONDS VoteD-At a recent election yoters approved the issuance of $\$ 123.000$
sewer construction boods. A Works Progress Administration grant of
$\$ 135,000$ will be requested. $\$ 135,000$ will be requested.
ST. LOUIS, Mo- BOND ELECTION-A A A election to be held on
Aug. 2 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 750,000$ fire station Aug. 2 voters will be asked to appro
SARCOXIE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 110 (P. O. Sarcoxie), Mo.-BOND SALE-The S15,000 issue of to the First National B1 Ank of Sarcoxie, at a price of 105.515, a basis of about $3.285 \%$. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1954 incl.


## MONTANA

BAKER, Mont.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 120,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. sewerage refunding bonds offered on May 3-V. 146 , CHOUTEAU COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. 30,000 issue of school building bonds offered for sale on May $18-\mathrm{V}$. 146, p.
State Land Board, as $31 / 8$ ths, according to the District Clerk. CLYDE PARK, Mont- BOND OFFERING-It is stated that sealed
bids will be received until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m . on June 6 , by J. MT. L. Payne , Town
Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of refunding water bonds. Interest Clerk, for the purchase of a s10,000 jssue of refunding water bonas. Interest
rate is not to exceed $6 \%$ payable \& J.
 bonds will be the second choice of the Council, If amortization bonds are
sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided sold and issued, the entire issue may be det inmine upon at the time of sale;
into several bonds, as the Councl may deter both principal and interest 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 $\$ 1,000$ each. The sum of $\$ 1.00$ of said serial bonds will become due and payable on Jan. 1, 1939, and a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all such bonds are pay in wee paying date at par and accrued interest. The bonds will be sold at not a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the Town Clerk.
DEER LODGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Anaconda), Mont- BOND SALE DETAILS-It it in now reported by the District Cilirk that the $8113,177.52$ issue or refunding bonds purchased jointly by the Wells-Dickey Co. or . 146, p. 3058 -was sold as $2 \% / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of as noted here recently-V. 146, p. 30.
100.309 , and matures on July 1,1937 .
GLACIER COUNTY (P. O. Cut Bank), Mont.-BOND ELECTION - Atan an election to be held on July 19, voters will be

SANDERS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. $1{ }^{1}$ (P. O.
Slains), Mont.- ${ }^{\text {SOND }}$ SALE

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Clerk that the $\$ 20,000$ building bonds purchased by the First National
Bank of Plains, as 27 ths, as noted here recently-V. 146, p. 3058-were Bank of Plains, as $21 /$ ths, as noted
sold at par, and mature in 20 years.
SANDERS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2 (P. O. District Clerk that all the bids received up to May 9 for the purchase of the $\$ 100,000$ school construction and improvement bonds, offered at that time, Which bids were ta
of at private sale.

## NEBRASKA

BRIDGEPORT, Neb.- BOND OFFERING-It is stated by R. D. Milhollin, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on June 2 , for the purchase of a $\$ 4,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. swimming pool bonds.
Due in 20 years; opcional in 10 years. These bonds are said to be direct city obligations.
GERING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gering), Neb-BONDS
SOLD-It is staved by Charles P. Gell, Secretary of the Board fo Education, SOLD-It is staved by Charles P. Geil, Secretary of the Board fo Education,
that the $\$ 30,00033 / 4 \%$ refunding bonds authorized by the Board of Educathat the $\$ 30,000334 \%$ refunding bonds authorized by the Boar
tion early in March, as noted here at the time, have been sold.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb-REFUNDING PLANNNED-The City is considering the issuance of $\$ 28,000$ refunding bonds to pay $\$ 22,000$
bonds of Paving Districts Numbered $11-33$, inclusive, issued Feb.
and to pay $\$ 6,000$ of refunding $43 / \%$ bonds, dated June 1, 1928 .
SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb.-SCHOOL BONDS PETITIONED-A petition has future on the proposed issuance of $\$ 250.000$ school constructicn bonds.

## NEVADA

CHURCHILL COUNTY (P. O. Fallon), Nev.-COURT HOUSE BONDS PROPOSED-Ccunty Commissioners are said to have under consideration the proposed issuance of about $\$ 75,000$ courthcuse construction
bonds, following announcement of the granting of a $\$ 52,507$ Federal loan
NORTH LAS VEGAS, Nev.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by M. P. Rowan, Town Clerk, that, $\$ 19,000$ water addition and extension bonds were

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H. - ROAD BONDS APPPROVED-Tne Finance

## NEW JERSEY

BAYONNE, N. J.-BONDS APPROVED-The State Funding Commission approved a proposal of
800,000 general funding bonds.

CHATHAM, N. J.-BOND SALE-Blyth \& Co., Inc. New York, and J. S. Rippel \& Co. of Newark, jointly were the successful bidders for the The bankers named an interest rate of $23 / 4 \%$ and bid for a total of $\$ 178,000$ bonds, paying a price of $\$ 179,175.39$, equal to 100.66 , a basis or $2.695 \%$ The offering was made up of incl., and $\$ 44,000$ sewer bonds, due in annual instalments from 1939 to 1960 , incl. The bonds are dated May 1,1938 , and the combined maturities of both series, with payments due May
 ar interest rate of $23 \% \%$ and bid for the entire $\$ 179,000$ bonds, naming a price following is a complete list of the unsuccessful bid


## Lessool bonds .-. Lenking fund <br> School District of Chatham

Schedule of Debt Payment (Giving Effect to this Financing) $\begin{array}{cccc}1939 & \text { (Exclusive of School Debt) } & 1941 & 1952-1965 \\ \$ 14,000 & 1940 & \$ 1-1951 & \$ 14,000\end{array}$


Current Tax Collections $\stackrel{1937}{270,920.44 *} \stackrel{1938}{\$ 272,001.22}$
$\xrightarrow[\text { Year- }]{\text { Total current levy }}$ Catal current levy-_ring collections during
levy year levy year.-


* Estimated levy. x Collections to and including March 31, 1938.

Year- Delinquent Tax $\underset{1935}{\text { and }} \quad \begin{array}{cccc} & \text { Tax Title } & \text { Lien Collections } & 1936\end{array}$
Total delinquent taxes $\quad 1935$
as of Jan. 1. $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { as of Jan, 1----- } \$ 220,206.11 & \$ 199,858.71 & \$ 206,538.06 & \$ 168,265.07 \\ \text { Cash collections during } \\ \text { year } & 108,279.82 & 74,731.34 & 89,854.08 & \times 25,843.54\end{array}$
 Jash colle-…-.......
$\begin{array}{rrrr}5,689.60 & 5,947.31 & 6,252.17 & 49,921.74\end{array}$
year_............-. 107.33
$x$ Collections to and including March 31, 1838.
CHESTER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Maple Shade), N. J.-TENDERS ACCEEPTED-In connection with the call for tenders on May 2 of general
refunding bonds, dated Dec. 1,1936 and due Dec. 1, 1975, William E.

MacKinney, Township Clerk, reports the purchase of $\$ 6,500$ at a price of
$64.875 ; \$ 5,00$ at 65.875 , and $\$ 1,000$ at 64.50 . ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Newark), N. J.-PARK AND ROAD BONDS AUTHORIZED-The County Board of Freeholders recently authorized the issuance of $\$ 163,000$ paving bonds for the improvement of Nor
Ave. in West Orange, and $\$ 93,300$ County Park Commission bonds. FAIRLAWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE-The issue
of $\$ 43,000$ couppon or registered school bonds offered May 17-V. 146, p.
3058-was awarded to the Fairlawn-Radburn Trust Co. of Fairlawn, as 3058 -was awarded to the Fairlawn-Radburn Trust Co. of Fairlawn, as
3.15 s, at 100.11, a basis of about $3.48 \%$. Dated May 1938 and due
May 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ in 1940 and 1941 , and $\$ 5,000$ from 1942 to 1948 May 1
HADDONFIELD, N. J.-BOND SALE-O. C. Collings \& Co. and Dougherty, Corkran, \& Co, both of Philadelphia, jointly, were the successMay 17 .- V . $146, \mathrm{p}$. 3228 . Bankers took $\$ 248,000$ bonds, named an interest rate of $31 / 2$ and paidja price of $\$ 250,117.96$, equal to $100.85 \%$, a B25,000 from 1939 to 1947 incl. and $\$ 23,000$ in 1948 . The First National
$\$ 2 a n k$ Trust Co. of Paulsboro submitted the next best bid, offering to pay Bank \& Trust Co. of Paulsboro submitted the
$\$ 250,006$ for a total of $\$ 248,000$ bonds as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
The following is a list of the other bids submitted at the offering:
Bidder-
Blyt. \& Co., Inc. and Bioren \& Co.-......-
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Suplee, Yeatman \& $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { No. Bonds Int. } & \text { Rate } \\ \text { Bid for Rate } & \text { Bid } \\ 250 & 31 / 2 \% & 100.269\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { E.H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Suplee, Y eatman \& } & 250 \quad 31 / 2 \% & 100.141\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Brown Harriman \& Co. and Graham, Parsons } \\ \text { \& Co }\end{array} & 249 & 3 \% \% & 100.52\end{array}$ MONMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Freehold), N. J.-BONDS APPROVED
The State Funding Commission has approved an issue of $\$ 272,000$ refunding bonds NETCONG, N. J.-REFINANCING PROPOSED-At a meeting to be
held on May 24 the Borough Council will consider for first reading an ordinan
bonds.

NEWARK, N. J.-BORRO WING CAPACITY-A supplementary debt statement filed May 11 by Finance Director Murpny with City Clerk Reichenstein and State Auditor Darby puts Newark s gross
472,354 and the net debt at $\$ 80,769,153$, according to the Newark 'News" of the following day.
City's present borrowing capacity is given as $\$ 3,265,157$ and its percentage of bonded debt is placed at 4.15 points above the legal limit. Th percentage of ponded The debt percentage was 11.16 Dec. 31,1936 .
of $7 \%$ Murphy statement showed the city has a borrowing capacity of The Murphy statement showed the city has a borrowing capacity of
$\$ 3,265,157.22$ under Chapter 60 , which controls the citys operations. $\$ 3,265,157.22$ under Chapter 60, which controls the city's operations.
Under the Act, it can borrow up to $60 \%$ of the amount of bonds retired since Under the Act,
Feb. 28, 1935.
Since that time gross debt was reduced from $\$ 132,723,954.99$ to $\$ 118$,$372,354.62$. Of the $\$ 14,251,600.37$ paid off, Newark was in a position to
borrow $\$ 8,550,960.22$. The city has borrowed $\$ 5,295.803$, leaving the borrow $\$ 8,550,960.22$. The city has borrowe
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-TAX COLLECTIONS SHOW INCREASE-Evidencing the continued financial progress being made in the Township of North Bergen, N. J., cash collections of current taxes in
the first four months of this year amounted to $\$ 402,748$ compared with the first four months of this year amounted to $\$ 402,748$ compared with special report issued by Josiah M. Hewitt. 100 Broadway, to holders of some $\$ 5,000,000$ of the Township's bonds represented by him, period were $\$ 875.437$ against $\$ 823,949$ in the like period last year. Collections of tax and assessment liens totaled $\$ 228,436$ against $\$ 227,169$. Delinquent taxes collected decreased from $\$ 117,418$ last year to $\$ 104,668$ in the first four months this year, due largely to the reduction in the
delinquent taxes, which as of Jan. 1,1938 was $\$ 62,160$ against $\$ 708.690$
$\$ 121,282$ on Jan. 1,1937 . Miscellaneous revenue collected amounted to "Foreclosure of liens is now progressing at a satisfactory rate and energetic efforts are being made acquired by the Township", the report states "should the progress recorded thus far in 1938 continue during the balance of the year, another substantial reduction in the oufstandly expected at the
the operation of the Revolving Fund, can be confidently year end.:
PASSAIC, N. J.-SEWER PROJECT APPROVED-BONDS TO BE PASSAIC, N. J.-Ship Committee was informed recently that a sewer project for the Stirling District has been approved by the Public Works
Admmistration and that a grant of $\$ 47,000$ will be made. The munniciAdministration and that a grant of
paity will issue $\$ 58,300$ sewer bonds.
PASSAIC COUNTY (P. O. Paterson), N. J.-OTHER BIDS-The following is a complete list of the unsuccessful bids for the $\$ 302,000$ bond made to J. S. Rippel \& Co. of Newark and associates, which bid 0 . $\$ 300,000$ bonds naming an
of about $2.36 \%$ :

No. Bonds
Bid For
Int. Rate Premium



 BiJ. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc.-. .-............... $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { Campbell, Phelps \& Co., and Charles Clark }\end{array} & 2301 & 1,157.10 \\ \text { \& Co } & 234 \% & 1,165.00\end{array}$ ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Rochelle Park), N. J.BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,0004 \%$ coupon or registered funding and refunding bonds offered May $16-V$. 146 , pi 3059 were were awarded oqual to i00. $\$ 5$, a
$\&$ Co. of New York City, at par pius a basis of about $3.95 \%$. Dath high bid was made by the Rochelle Park Bank, which offered a premium of $\$ 25$.
RUTHERFORD, N. J.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 20,000$ coupon or registered municipal building bonds orer of Newark, as $111 / 25$, at a price of was awarded to VanDeventer, 100.142 , a basis of about $1.45 \%$. Dated May 1,1938 and due 84,000 on May 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl. Second high bidder
Co. of New York, the offer being 100.045 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
SADDLE RIVER, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ coupon or re-
sistered bonds, comprising $\$ 7,500$ municipal bldg., series 2 and $\$ 7,500$ im-
 Boland \& Co. of New York, as 3i/4, at a price of 100.778 , a basis of about incl $14 \%$ Dated Ju bids:
Bidder-
B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc.
Outwater \& Wo-lis
Mac Bride Mill


SADDLE RIVER TOWNSHIP (P. O. SaddIe River), N. J. BOND OFFERING-Joseph Gardiner, Township Cierk, will recelve sealed bids not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registed bonds, $\$ 18,800$ street improvement bonds. One bond for $\$ 800$, others $\$ 1,000$ each.
Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,800$ in 1939, and $\$ 4,000$ from 1940 to Due June
1943 incl.
2,800 municipal equipment bonds. One bond for $\$ 800$, others $\$ 500$ each.
Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 800$ in 1939, and $\$ 500$ from 1940 to 1943 incl.

All of the bonds are dated June 1,1938 . $\begin{gathered}\text { Bidder to name a single rate of } \\ \text { interest, expressed in mutiples of } \\ \text { of }\end{gathered} 1 \%$. The price of wnich the bonds may be sold cannot exceed \$22,600. Principal and interest ( J . \& D.) \$432, payable to the order of the township, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New
York City will be furnished the successul bidder. York cay
ASECAUCUS, N. J. - TAX ANTICIPATION NOTE AUTHORIZED-
 TRENTON, N. J.-BOND SALE-The 886,000 coupon water bonds
 Mayit 1955 incl second hish bidders was Graham, Parsons \& Co., New
York, whose offer was 100.54 for $2 / 4 \mathrm{k}$.
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Weehawken), N. J.-BOND $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time) on May 25 for the purchase of 8550,000 not
to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered peneral fundine bonds

 date fixed for reedemption in a a newspaper or financial journal published in
d. Y. City. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed

 moneys received after the issuance of the bonds and representing collections
of taxes levied for any fiscal year prior to the fiscal year 1938 on real estate of taxes levied for any fiscal year prior to the fiscal year 1938 on real estate
used for railroad and canal purposes in the township and separately valued and assessed under the provisions of Subdivision II of section $54.22-1$ of the
Revised statutes, and commonly known as "Second Class Railroad Taxes." Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Merchants. Trust CO., Union
City The bonds will be sold to the bidder or bidders submitting a legally acceptable proposal and offering to pay for the bonds the price which as
compared with the prices named in all other proposals submitted. will yield
to the to the purchaser the lowest rate of income to the maturity dates of the bonds. computed in the manner or mode of procedure prescribed by the Acme
tables of bond value, published by tne Financial Publishing Co., Boston. The price offered must not in any event be less than \$53,000. The pur-
chaser will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay, chaser will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay,
of New York. that the bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the township. A certified check for $\$ 11,000$, payable to the order of the town-
ship, is required.

## NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO, State of-BOND SALE POSTPONED-1t is reported
by the State Highway Department that the sale of the $\$ 2,500,000$ issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-ann. State Highway Debentures, which had been
scheduled for May $24-\mathrm{V}$. 146 . p. $3059-$ has been scheduled for May ${ }^{24-V .146 . ~ D . ~} 3059-$ has been postponed. Dated
June 1, 1938. Due on June and Dec. 1, from June 1, 1943 to June 1, 1951. NEW BOND OFFERING-It is now announced by the State Board of Finance that sealed bids will be received in the Goverror's office until
June 7 , at 2 p . m, for the purchase of the above $\$ 2.500,000$ issue of
Higtate
Highway debentures. Interest rate is not to Highway debentures. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable J. \& D.
Dated June 1, 1938. Due as follows: $\$ 125,000$ on June and Dec. 1,1943
$\$ 50,000$, Dec. 1,$1944 ; \$ 125,000$, June and Dec. 1,1945 and $1946 . \$ 500,000$ June and, Dec. $\$ 125,1944 ; \$ 125,000$, June and Dec. 1, 1945 and 1946; $\$ 500,047 ; \$ 500,000$, June 1, 1948: $\$ 250,000$, June 1,
1949, and $\$ 125,000$ on June 1, 1951. Bids for all or one 1949, and $\$ 125,000$ on June 1,1951 . Bids for all or one series will be con-
sidered. No bid at less than par and accrued interest will be considered.
Prin. and int. payable at the State Treasurer's office or Trust Co., New York. Denom. $\$ 1.000$ or muitiples thereof, at the option of the purchaser. The debentures are issued to anticipate the collection
of the five-cent gasoline excise taxes, the motor vehicle registration fees and the property tax provided by law for the State Road Fund. The ap-
proving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York, and the printed debentures will be furnished to tne purchaser. New york, and the
$2 \%$ of the amount of the bid, payable to the State Treasurer, is required.

## NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.-FINANCIAL STATEMENT-The following is given in connection with the May 24 offering of $\$ 36,000$ not to exceed
$6 \%$ interest general improvement bonds, previously described in these
columns.-V. 146, p. 3228 : Financial Statement
Assed valuations, real property including special franchises..-- \$32,547,149 (The above statement of bonded debt does not include the debt of the levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of he village.)
Population, 1930 Federal census-6,387.
Year-
1934 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Amount of last four pre- } & 1934 & 1935 & 1936 & 1937\end{array}$
ceding tax levies:
Village
Coterminous school
Uncollected at end of

| ncol. as of May 1, | 38 | $\$ 72,959$ | $\$ 49,390$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

$\$ 399.300$

CEDARHURST, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 38,000$ coupon or registered park improvement bonds offered May $19-\mathrm{V}$. 146, p. 3228 - were
awarded to A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., New York, as 2.80 , at a price of
100.168, a basis of about $2.78 \%$ Dated May 19.1938 and due May 1 as
follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1939 to 1956 incl. and $\$ 1000$ in 1957 and 1958 . follows: \$2,000 from 1939 to $19560^{\circ}$ incl. and $\$ 1.000$ in 1957 and 1958 . Re deemable at par on May 1,1948 or on any subsequent interest date. The
bankers re-offered the 1939 to 1999 bonds on a yield basis of from $1.20 \%$
to $2.70 \%$ and priced the remaining bonds at par Other bids:
Bidder-
Bidder-G.
George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc............ Rate Rate Bid Peorge Bul National Bank.,
Roosevelt \& W eigold, Inc--
D. White \& Co..

COMMACK FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Commack) N Y
解 bonds as $3 \frac{3}{4}$ s, at par. One bond for $\$ 800$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due
Jan. 15 as follows: $\$ 800$ in 1940 , and $\$ 1,000$ from 1941 to 1947 incl.
ENDICOTT, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-George H. Nichols, Village June i 5 for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ Standard Time) on registered North Street improvement bonds of 1938 . Dated July 1 , 1938 or
Denom. $\$ 1 ; 000$. Due $\$ 10,000$ on July 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl Bidder $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( 5 , expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of Enditott, with New York Exchange.) payable at the Endicott Trust Co.,
tions of the village payable from unlimited are direct general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for
$\$ 1,000$, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. The approvable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal.
The approving legal opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ coupon or regto the Lincoln National Bank \& Trust Co. of Syracuse, as 2.10 s , at par Mas a premium of $\$ 42$, equal to 100.168 , a basis of about $2.07 \%$. Dated
$\$ 3,000$, from 1944 to 1948 incl. 1 inllows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1939 to 1943 incl. and
FORT PLAIN, N. Y.-BOND ELECTION-At an election held on May 20 voters were asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 112,000$ school addition
construction bonds. A Progress Works Administation grant of $\$ 88,101$

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.- BOND OFFERING-The Village Clerk wil
receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. on May 27 for the purchase of $\$ 29,000$
street improvement bonds.
IISLIP UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. West Sayville, N. Y,-BOND $S A L E-T h e ~ \$ 392,000$ coupon or registered school
building bonds offered May $20-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3060-$ were awarded to a group composed or.A. C. Allyn \& Co. Inc., E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc. and B. J.
Van Ingen \& Co., Inc, all of New York, as 2.70 s, at a price of 100.6891 , a basis of about $2.65 \%$. Dated June 1,1938 and due June 1 as follows:
$\$ 1,000,1940$ to 1947 incl.; $\$ 12,000$ in 1948, and $\$ 15,000$ from 1949 to 1968
incl. Among other bids was an offer of 100.124 for 280 s made by an account composed of George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., Adams, McEntee \& Co.,
Inc. and Sherwood \& Reichard, all of New York.
ind banking group reoffered the bonds for public investment Other bids:
Bidder-
, according to maturit
 Lehman Boontly Manufacturers \& Traders Trust $2.75 \%$ Co. and Kean, Taylor \& Co., jointly
Bacon, Stevenson \& Co. and A. M. Kidder \& R. $\begin{aligned} & \text { jointly White } \\ & \text { D. Wointly } \\ & \text { D. and Equitable Securities Corp., } \\ & \end{aligned}$ Rate Bid
100.066 100.40 100.319 100.65 100.573 LARCHMONT, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 23,500$ coupon or registered as 2.40 s , at a price of 100.20 , a basiz of about $2.35 \%$. The sale consisted of:
$\$ 10.000$ pubic works bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on June 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl. All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1938 . Other bids were:

## Biader Ira Haupt

Rate Bid
100.09
100.18
100.05
MARINE PARK officially announced that all of the $41 / 4 \%$ sinking fund bonds, series A, it is demption on June 1, 1938, at a price of 104 and accrued interest at the Marine Midland Trust Co, 120 Broadway, New York. Int. will cease to only upon presentation and surrender of the said coupons. Where coupon 1938 must be attached. Registered bonds and coupon bonds registered as to principal must be in satisfactory form for transfer.
MASSENA, N. Y.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 30,000$ public works bonds
awarded to Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc. of New York, as 1.90 s, at a
 Bidder-
J. \& W. Seligman \& Co
Bancamerica-Blair Corp
E. H. Rollins \& Sons. In B.ncamerica-Blair Corp.--
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc-
R. White \& Co Arthur B. Treman
Marine Trust Co \& Co
MECHANICVILLE, N. Y egistered general city bonds offered May $20-\mathrm{V}$. 46, p, 3060 -were a warded oo the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co of Buffalo, as 2 s , at a price of
100.319 a basis of about $1.945 \%$. Dated May 1,1938 and due $\$ 7,000$ on May 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl. A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., New York, second
high bidder, offered 100.156 for 2 s .
MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Rochester), N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE
Clarence A. Smith, Director of Finance, reports that an issue of $\$ 350,000$ certificates of indebtedness. due Nov. 16, 1938, was sold to a local investor Loan was negotiated in anticipation of sale of an equal amount of bonds in
the fall. The bond issue, as previously noted here, was authorized by the the fall. The bond issue, as pre
Board of Supervisors on May 3 .
NEW YORK, N. Y.-OFFERING OF SERIAL BONDS AND CORPORATE STOCK-Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Comptroller. will receive of the whole or any part of $\$ 50.000 .000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest serial $\$ 10,0$ serial bonds incl. $\$ 10,000,000$ for rapid transit construction,
$\$ 1,600,000$ for dock improvements and $\$ 1,200,000$ for various municipal purposes. Due $\$ 320,000$ annually on Aug, 1 from $11,550,000$ serial bonds including $\$ 7,350,000$ for construction of schools
and $\$ 4,200,000$ for various municipal purposes. Due $\$ 330,000$ and $\$ 4,200,000$ for various municipal purposes. Due $\$ 330,000$ serial bonds inciuding $\$ 3,000,000$ for construction of schools
and $\$ 3,600,000$ for various municipal purposes. Due $\$ 220,000$ annually on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1968 incl.
$3,000,000$ serial bonds includicigat $\$ 1,000,000$ each for school construction Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1963 incl.
serial bonds for various municipal purposes. Due $\$ 100,000$ $1,500,000$ seria $\begin{aligned} & \text { annually on Aug. } 1 \text { from } 1939 \text { to } 19533 \text { incl. }\end{aligned}$ $\$ 750,000$ for various municipal purposes. Due $\$ 240,000$ annually on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl.
$1,650,000$ seria bonds for various municipal purposes. Due $\$ 330,000$
500,000 serial bonds for construction of rapid transit railroads. Due
$\$ 125.000$ annually on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1942 inc The entire offering of $\$ 50,000,000$ will be dated June 1, 1938. The
$\$ 10,000,000$ of corporate stock will be issued in coupon of $\$ 1,000$ or in fully registered form in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ or multiples thereof. the coupon bonds and registered bonds being interchangeable. The
$\$ 40,000,000$ of serial bonds will be issued in coupon form in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$, or in fully registered form in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ or multiples thereof. intercnangeable. Interest on the corporate stock is payable Dec. are not
and semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1 thereafter; on the serial bonds interest is payable Aug. 1, 1938 , and semi-annually thereafter on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 Purpose of the financing is to provide cash for the payment of poses indicated above. The sale will not increase the city's debt within
the Constitutional $10 \%$ limitation. - - Conditio

Conditions of Sale
(Pursuant to Sections 93 E and 242 of the New York City Charter and Section $241-1.0$ of the Administrative Code of the City of New York)

1. No proposal will be accepted for less than the par value of the amount
bid for. 2. Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration check drawn to the order of the Comptroller upon a trust company or a State bank incorporated and doing business under the laws of the State of New in such proposal. No interest will be allowed upon any of such legally required deposits.
No proposal
No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by
such deposit All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three darns after the decision has boen rendered
as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made
by the hisher by the highest bidder or bidders. days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Treasurer, provided the validity of such bonds shall, have been approved by Counsel acceptable to the bidders, the amount of the bonds thereon less the amount deposited by him oreof them, the amount or amounts
of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said City as liqui-
dated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation. or each series. Bids on separate yearly est in multiples of one quarter of $1 \%$, not exceeding four (4) \%, which the bonds of each issue offered for sale will not be considered. bonds offering to purchase "all or any part" of such entire issue may also ubmit a bid for "all or none" of the entire issue of $\$ 50,000$. 0 erest for the now offered for sale, which bid must state a single rate of interest for the
$\$ 10,000.000$ of corporate stock and a single rate of interest for the $\$ 40,000$,000 of serial bonds.
2. Upon the payment into the City Treasury by the persons whose bids acerued interest from June 1, 1938, temporary bonds shall be delivered to accrued interest from, of the denomination of $\$ 1,000$, each, exchangeable for definitive coupon bonds of like denomination, when ready for delivery.
3. It is required by the Administrative Code of the City (Chapter 10 , 8. It is required by the Administrative Code of the City (Chapter 10. to accept a portion of the whole amount of such bonds or corporate stock for which he has bid, at the same rate for such portion as may be specified
in his bid for the full amount. Any bid which conflicts with this condition in his bid for the full amount. Any bid which conflicts with this condition shall be rejected. Any bidder offering to purchase all or any part of the offer to purchase all or none of such bonds or corporate stock at a different
price, and if the Comptroller deems it to be in the interest of the City he price, and if the Comptroller deems it to be in the interest of the City he price for all or none of said bonds or corporate stock. If the Comptroller deems it to be in the interest of the City he may reject all bids."
The "highest price" will be determined by the bid which indicates the
owest net interest cost of the City, i. e., the total interest over the entire lowest net interest cost of the City
period, less premiums bid, if any.
4. Proposals containing,
5. Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will
not be received or considered; provided, however, that bidders may connot be received or considered; provided, however, that bidders may con-
dition their proposals upon opinion of recognized Municipaı Bond Attorney as to validity of issuance.
10 . The proposals
cosed in phould be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposal for Corporate Stock and
Serial Bonds" and such envelope inclosed in another sealed envelope, adSerial Bonds" and such envelope inclosed in another sealed envelope, ad-
dressed to tne "Comptroller of The City of New York." (No special form
of proposat is required, therefore no blanks are furnished.)
NISKAYUNA, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Roy E. Whamer, Town
Supervisor, will receive sealed bids at the offices of Roy W. Peters, 514 Supervisor, will, receive sealed bids at the offices of Roy W. Peters, 514
State St., Schenectady, until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 24 State St., Schenectady, until 10 a . m. (Eastern Standard Time) on May
for the purchase of $\$ 15,542$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest fully registered bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 4,598$ Sewer district No. 1 , extension bonds of 1938 . Denom. $\$ 242$. $\$ 242$ on May 1 from 1939 to 1957 incl. 2,090 Water district No. 3. extension bonds of 1938 . Denom. $\$ 110$. Due $\$ 110$ on May 1 from 1939 to 1957 incl.
8,854 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Water district No. } 5, ~ e x t e n s i o n ~ b o n d s ~ o f ~ \\ & \text { Due } \$ 466 \text { on May } 1 \text { from } 1939 \text { to } 1957 \text { incl. Denom. } \$ 466 .\end{aligned}$
All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1938. Bidder to name a single rate interest (M. \& N.) payable at the Schenectady Trust Co., Schenectady, with New York exchange. A certified check for $\$ 320$, payable to the order
of the Town must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of the Town, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandew.
successful bidder.
NORTH GREENBUSH FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Wynantsville), N. Y.-BONDS APPROVED-At the May 4 election the voters vile), N. a $\$ 25,000$ fire house constructi
approved
6. They will mature $\$ 1,000$ annually.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon municipal building bonds offered May 1. Trine Trust of Buffalo, as 1.90 s , for a premium of $\$ 9.50$, equal to 100.095 ,
 from 1939 to 1948 incl. A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., New York City, second
high bidder, named an interest rate of $2.40 \%$ and offered to pay 100.044 .

PUTNAM VALLEY (P, O. R. F. D. No. 3, Peekskill), N. Y.-BOND SALEE-The issue of $\$ 9,500$ coupon or registered highway bonds offered May 13 was awarded to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, as 1.90 s , at par
plus a premium of $\$ 11.25$, equal to 100.118 , a basis of about $1.86 \%$. Dated Mus a premium of $\$ 11.25$, equal to 100.118 , a basis of about $1.86 \%$. Dated
May 1, 1938 and due May 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ in 1939 , and $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1943 incl
Other bids:
Other bids
Bidder
Premium

Manufacturers \& Trad
Sherwood \& Reichard.
Mahopac Bank --...
Int. Rate
$2.20 \%$
$2.70 \%$
$2.0 \%$
 SARATOGA COUNTY (P. O. Saratoga Springs), N. Y.-BOND
SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon or registered highway bonds offered May 18 SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon or registered highway bonds offered May 18
-V. 146, p. 3229 . were awarded jointly to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White \& Co. of New York, as 1.60 s , at par plus a premium of
$\$ 315$, equal to $100.315 \%$, basis of about $1.54 \%$ Dated May 1,1938 and due $\$ 10,000$ on May 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl. The bankers re-offered according to maturity. Second high bidder was the Harris Trust \& Savings
Bank of New York, which named a rate of $.70 \%$ and premium of $\$ 147$. Other bids:

## Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.

Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc--
State Bank of Albany-.
Campell, Phelps \& Co., Inc
Campbell, Phelps \& Co., Inc.
Saratoga National Bank, Saratoga Springs
Int. Rate
$1.70 \%$
$1.70 \%$
$1.90 \%$ SAUGERTIES, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-William F. Keenan, on June 1 for the purchase of $\$ 65,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or
registered sewer improvement honds. Dated July 1,1938 . Denom, $\$ 1,000$ registered sewer improvement 1 asonds. 1939 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1949
Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 4.000$ from 1953 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a
to 1950 to 1953 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a
multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J. \& J.) payable at the Saugerties Bank, Saugerties, with New York Exchange. or at the
Chase National Bank, New York City, at holder's option. The bonds are general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified
check for $\$ 1,300$, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal \$1,30, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal The approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vande

SEA CLIFF, N. Y.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 15,500$ bonds was sold sometime ago to the State Bank of Sea Cliff, as 3 s , at par. Dated Nov. 1 ,
1937 and due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,500$ in 1938, and $\$ 3,000$ from 1939 to
1942 incl. SYRACUSE, N. Y.-CERTIFICATES SOLD-The National City Bank tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness, naming an interest rate of $0.275 \%$, at par Dated May 241938 and due Nov. 25 , 19.33 . Legality
approved by Caldwell \& Raymond of New York City. Other bids were: R. ${ }^{\text {Bidder }}$

Traders Trust Co., jointly and Manufacturers \& $0.39 \% \quad \$ 1.1$
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler-................................................. $0.35 \%$
YORK, LEICESTER AND CALEDONIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DIS.
TRICT NO. 1 (P. O. RETSOF), N. Y.BOND OFFERING-F. S. Whitney, District Clerk. Will receive sealed bids until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 27 for the purchase of $\$ 220,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$
interest coupon or registered school buidding bonds. Dated May 111938.
 terest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (M \& N.) payable at the Genesee Valley National Bank \& Trust Co., Genesee payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 5,000$, payable to
the order of Eugene Webster, District Treasurer, must accompany each
proposal. The approving legal opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vandewater of
New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. Financial Statement and Tax Data
The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the aluation of the real property is $\$ 4,231,824$. The tota bonded debt of said District, including the above mentioned bonds, is $\$ 220,000$. The present population or said does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of tne District. The schoo year commences July and ends June 30 next. 6-B of the Educacion Law of the State of New York. The first taxes for the purposes of said District will be levied for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1938 . Uncollected taxes will be reported to the County Treasurer oy the Board of Education and snall be paid by said County Treasurer to
the Treasurer of the Scnool District. A detailed report of essential facts will be submitted to any interestred bidder.

General Information
This District, comprising 64 square miles, was formed on Dec. 23, 1937 The school will be located at Greigsville, which is practically the center of the District. The total cost of the project is to be $\$ 400.000$, of which Under the Education Law, the State reimburses Central School Districts o the extent of $25 \%$ of the principal and interest of the funded debt incurred for the cost of constructing a school.
debt burden to the District will be $\$ 165,000$.

A pproximate Overlapping Bonded Indebtedness
(Proportion of indebtedness applicable to the District

| Livingston County | \$19,440 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Town of York. |  |
| Town of Leicest |  |
| School District No. | 35,000 |

## $\$ 20,000$

RUTHERFORD CO., N. C. School Bldg. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Due October 1955-56 at 95 and interest

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Phone 3-9137
A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## NORTH CAROLINA

DAVIE COUNTY (P. O. Mocksville), N. C.-NOTES SOLD-It is Mocksed that 86,550
DREXEL, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 16,000$ issue of public improvement bonds offered ror sale on as ay paying a premium of $\$ 51.51$, equal to
Lewis $\&$ Hall of Greensboro as 5 s , prone 1940 to The second best bid was an offer of $\$ 16.75$ premium on $5 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~s}$, submitted
by the Wm. B. Greene Co. of Winston-Salem.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxes- Estio |  | 1936-37 ${ }^{1.150}$ |
| Assessed valuation. | \$559,043.00 | 8911,877.00 |
| Rate per \$100-j | 1,677.13 | 2,735.63 |
| * Amount collect | 1,414.94 | 1,096.94 |

* Percentage collected
$*$
$*$ As of last audit, June $30 \overline{0}, 193 \overline{7}$.

The Town of Drexel has no outstanding debt and has never issued any bonds. The town was incorporated by an Act of the State Legislature at
te the session of 1913, and is located the County seat, and the Town of Valdese, and is connected with U.'S. Hignway No. 70 'by a concrete high-
way. Amendments of the North Carolina Constitution of interest to bondholders were adopted at the tast eneral entection. debe amengment pro-
hibits counties and municipalities from contracting debts during any fiscal hibits countes and exceeding two-tnirds of the amount by which the outstanding indebutedness of the particuar county or municipality shall nave
sen reduced during the next preceaing fiscal year, unless the subject be been reduced auring
submitted to a vote of the people of the particular county or municipality, and be approved by a majoricy of those voting thereon. Under another amendment the General Assembly may exempt from taxation not exceeding $\$ 1,000$ in value of property held and used as the place not pass any Act to exempt property from taxation
GUILFORD COUNTY (P. O. Greensboro), N. C.-LIST OF BIDSThe bids that were received for the $\$ 150,000$ road refunding bonds a warded as follows:

* Biddery-

Paine We pher $\&$ Co, Co. Fo. Oinias \& Co..............

Scott Horner \& Mason; Welsh \& Green:
For the balance. Dickson ©o. First of Michigan Corp.
Stranahan, Harris' \& Co., Inc:
For tne 1 st $\$ 75,000$.................................
For the balance,
Sirchofer \& Arnold, Inc.; branch Banking \& Trust
Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co. Lewis \& Hall, Inc.:
For the 1st $\$ 75,000$
John Nuven \& Co. Occar Burnet \& Co.
Equitable Securities Corp.;
For the 1 st $\$ 120,000$
Weil, Roth \& Irving Co

| For the 1 st |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 135,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | $3 / 2 \%$ | $150,240.00$ |
| For the balance |  |  |

Middendorp \& Co.; Chas. A. Hinsch \& Co.
For the 1 st 890,000
31/4\% 150,084.52
$\begin{array}{ll}31 / 2 \% & 150,151.00 \\ 31 / 2 \% & 10 .\end{array}$
$31 / 4 \% \quad 150.196 .50$

* The $\$ 150,000$ bonds were award.

PLYMOUTH, N. C.-BOND REFLNDING PLAN OUTLINED-The aroma Murs of bonds of the, 1011 Raleigh Bidg, Raleign, is refunding program for its debt
The plan provides for the refunding of $\$ 288,000$ outstanding bonds for
eneral refunding bonds dated April 1, 1938, and maturing April 1,1968 The town will also issue approximately $\$ 21,200,3 \%$ interest funding bonds dated April 1, 1938 and maturing April 1, 1944. As of April 1,1938 , ali matured coupod into interest funding bonds. Refunding bonds will bear
and
converted

of any year in wholo or in part. Bonds will be approved by Storey. Thornwill be furnished the bondholders.' At this time the town is in defalut on 813,000 of princippal and $\$ 331,690$ of interest.
RUTHERFORD COUNTY (P. O. Ruther fordton), N. C.-NOTES 550.000 notes at $2 \%$

SAMPSON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton), N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED S99,000 bond to to refund a like immount of road improvement bond de ded July 1, 1918 and payable July 1, 1938 .
SOUTERN PINES, N. C. - NOTES SOLD-It is reportod that 87.500
notes have beon purchased by the Citizens Bank $\&$ Trust Co. of Southern
SPRING HILL, N. C- BOND REFUNDING PLAN PREPAREDThe North Carolinn Municipal Councili, Inc., at Raleitha, at the request of of the town and has examined its records of operation, tax tevies and colies-
tions during recent
years.
After this study a plan, dated May 1,1938 tions during recent years. After this study a plan, dated May 1 . 1 . 1938 ,
providing tor the exchange of outstanding indebeteness was prepared.

 refinding bonds to the exchathned par for par bearing $4 \%$ will also issue 860.000
 outstanding bonds with unpaid coupons arrached stould be forwarded at as depository under the plan. Exxchange of deposited bond sion new re-
funding bonds and interest funding bonds will not be made until the plan funding bonds and interest fundink bonds will not be made until the plan constanty since the earis part of 1933. The town his now in default on 814,500 principal and approximately 88.445 past due interest.
VANCE COUNTY (P. O. Henderson), N. C.-NOTES SOLD-The
 11 an issue of $\$ 26,000$ bond anticipation notese at $3 \%$
$\$ 1.00$. Dated May 19,1938 . Due on Aug. 19,1938 .
WAKE COUNTY (P. O. Raleigh), N. C.-BONDS APPROVED-At a recent meeting the Count.
school refunding bonds.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

## MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 CUYAHOGA BUILING, CLEVELAND

CANTON

COLUMBUS

SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

BOSHLAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashland), Ohio BOND SALE-The $\$ 85,000$ school building construction bonds offered land, as $21 / 4$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 182.25$, equal to 100.214 , a basis
of about $2.235 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1937 , and due Sept 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from Co of Cleveland, second $\$ 4,00$ high bidder, named an interest rate of $21 / 2 \%$
and offered a premium of $\$ 1,631.07$. Other bids:


CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND OFFERINGGHenry Urner, City Auditor will receive sealed bids until noon on June 7 for the purchase ot $\$ 600,000$ July 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due July 1, 1958. The bonds are being uring July 1, 1958. subject to call prior to maturity Railway bonds ma now offered are a general obligation of the city these columns. The bond which are unlimited as to amount or rate, but are also payable from the revenues of the Cincinnati Southern Railway insofar as the same are suf name an interest rate other than $21 / 4 \%$, but such fractional rate of interest shall be $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ or multiples thereof. Both principal and semi-annual interest (J. \& J.) are payable at the riving Trust Co., New York City. registered as to principal and interest. Bids must be on forms ar bonds upon application to the City Auditor. A certified check for $\$ 8,000$, payable to the order of the City Auditor, must accompany each proposal. App-
proving opinion of the City Solicitor will be furnished without charge.
Any other opinion must be sure Financial Statistics (May 15, 1938)
Population, 473421. Date of Incorporation, March 1, 1819 Notes issued in anticipation of the levy and collection of $\$ 80,109,914.50$
$\qquad$ Total indebtedness 7, 1938 . --......... 56,300.00 $\$ 80,166,214.50$
$600,000.00$ in$\$ 80,766,214.50$ cluded in the above Water works bonds \& notes incl. in above $\$ 2,977,704.01$ Par value of Water Works Sinking Fund Fund-
Par value of Cin. South. Ry. Sink. Fund.$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Par value of Cin. South. Ry. Sink. Fund-- } & 4,596,0,067.76 \\ \text { Par value of all sinking funds....-.....- } & 24,846,989.05\end{array}$ Assessed valuation puab property-
Tax rate valuation of taxable property Dec., 1937........- \$807,677,550.00 * These bonds and notes are paid by special assessments levied upon property benefited by the improvements.
The Water Works and Cincinnati Southern Railway bonds are self supporting.
or interest.

BEDFORD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio - BOND OFFERINGsealed bids until noon on seanding bonds. Dated March 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Nov. 1 as
S follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 4,000$ from 1939 to 1947 , incl. Interest payable sem if $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. A certified check for $\$ 3,900$, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal.
CANTON, Ohio-BONDS PROPOSED-The issuance of $\$ 300,000$ special assessment street improvement bonds has been proposed by the City fiavailable beyond the total bonded debt to permit the issue
CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Ohio-BOND oFFERINGJune 2 for the purchase of $\$ 16.600$ will receive sealed bids until noon on
 maty name an isterest rate other than $4 \%$ provided that where a fractional at maturity. A certified check for $\$ 500$ payable, to the order of the Board or Count Commissioners, must accompany eaca proposal
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio-COURT ASKED TO INTERPRET PRIVATE BOND SALE STATUTE-In connection with the previous restrain the city from selling privately an issue of $\$ 5,000$ park improvem to bonds, H. M. Kimpel, Director of Finance, reports that a temprovement junction has been issued and the case is scheduled for an early hearing. Sole purpose of the action, he says, is to obtain a judicial interpretation of
an act of the Ohio Legislature, effective June 8, 1936, and in particular the section now known as General Code, Section $2293-29 a$. . in particuar
"The policy of the State of Ohio for many decades has been to require all public bonds to be sold at public sale. These statutes were enacted years ago and have never been repealed and they have been carried into our enacted the law above referred to apparently as an emergency act and to give relief to certain political subsdivisions as to the ematter of their and to tations. One interpretation would restrict its use and application to cases where notes have been issued by the political subdivision prior to June 8 , 1936, tne effective date of said act. The other interpretation would make the section available to all cases where notes have
issued prior to or subsequent to the date of said act."
COLUMBUS, Ohio-PLANS SALE OF $\$ 820,000$ UTILITY BONDSbonds to finance the construction of a municipal light plant extension, the Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co. Will be accorded a hearing, Monday in Common Pleas Court on its appliaction for an injunction restraining
the city's move. City council by unanimous vote, has authorized the Finance Committee to recelve bids for the project, and only recently, council Was advised by Ohio, that the Federal Government is ready to proceed with the project, which was approved by the electorate in November, 1933 .
Approximately $\$ 300,000$ in PWA funds has been earmarked for the Approximately $\$ 300,0$
planned improvement.
CRESTLINE, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The Sinking Fund Trustees pur-
chased the $\$ 4,0003 \%$ street improvement bond issue authorized by Council on April 18 street improvement bond issue authorized by Village Prom 1939 to 1942 incl. Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable at the Village
Treasurer's office. KENTON, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-The State Tax Commission MI MILFORD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The \$1,000 $4 \%$ fire department bonds Bank at par. Dated April 5, 1938 and due $\$ 200$ on Oct. 5 from 1939 to
1943 incl

NILES, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The Sinking Fund Trustees purchased
n issue of $\$ 13,000$ refunding bonds, according to Homer Thomas, City ST. BERNARD (P, O. Cincinnati), Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILSThe $\$ 9,000$ park improvement bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund Trustees, at par, as previously reported in these columns-V. 146 , $\mathrm{p} .3230-$
bear $3 \%$ interest and will mature annually on Sept. 15 from 1939 to 1948 incl.
Denom. $\$ 900$. Interest $\mathrm{M} . \& \mathrm{~S}$.
SILVER LAKE (P. O. Akron), Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ general bonds offered May 14-V. 146, p. 2898 -were awarded to Nelson,
Browning \& Co. of Cincinnati, as 514 s., at par and accrued interest, Dated
May 1, 1938 and due $\$ 500$ on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1958 incl.

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

## Municipal Bonds Since 1892

## Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

AT\&T Ok Oy 19
Long Distance 787

## OKLAHOMA

BEAVER, Okla, - BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of sanitary sewer bonds offered for sale on May 17 -V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3231$-was awarded to C.
Edgar Honnold of Oklahoma City, taking the first $\$ 3,000$, maturing $\$ 1,500$ in 1941 and 1942 , as $51 / 4$ s, the remaining $\$ 27,000$, maturing $\$ 1,500$ from The second highest bidder was W. B. Askew of Oklahoma City, asking for $\$ 1,500$ at $54 \%$, the remaining 28,500 at $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
(P. O. Tupelo), OklanION GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 will be received until 2 .-BOND OFFERING-It is said that sealed bid for the purchase of an $\$ 8.000$ issue of building bonds. The bonds wil be sold to the bidder offering the lowest rate of interest at not less than par A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amounc of the bid is required. 1948 incl. ENID, Okla.- BOND SALE-We are informed by Clint $O$. Thrasher
Assistant City Clerk, that the $\$ 21,937.08$ issue of special assessment re tirement bonds offered for sale on May 12 , V. 146, , p. 3231 assessment re
to C. Edgar awarded to C. Edgar Honnold of oklahoma City, taking the first $\$ 10,000$ bonds as FAY JOINT CONSOL
Fay), JOINT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. that, the $\$ 6,000$ school bonds purchased on May 10 by the J. J . Pierso Bond Co. of Oklahoma City, as noted in tnese columns-V. $146, \mathrm{p}$. $3231-$
were sold as follows: $\$ 1,000$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing in 1941 , and $\$ 5,000$ as 3 s , due $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1946 incl. The second best bid was offered by R. J. Edwards, Inc. of Oklahoma City,
asking for $\$ 4,000$ as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the remaining $\$ 2,000 \mathrm{as} 23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. (P. O. Rosston), Okla.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will Rosston), Okla.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be received until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 24, by F. H. Bowers, District
Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 7,900$ issue of building bonds. Bidder to name the rate of interest. Due $\$ 500$ from 1941 to 1955 , and $\$ 400$ in MIAMI, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on May 24
voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 85,000$ high school building construction bonds.
SENTINAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sentinel), Okla.- BOND ing bonds purchased by the Treasurer of Washita County, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 3 s ,



## OREGON

CAPTTOL HIGHWAY WATER DISTRCTC (P. O. Porltand) Ore--

 1983
The other bidders and their bids, were as follows: ${ }_{\text {Price }}$ Bid Interest Rate Bidder-
E. M. Adams \& Co
Warrens, Bosch \& Floan
Baker, Fordyce Co_....
Bordyce Co Price Bid
100.28
100.11
100.05
-98.52
100.53






LEXINGTON, Ore-BOND OFFERNTG-Seaed. bids will her reaived

 at a recent election.
MARHFLLED, Ore.e. BONDSALE-The S5.000 Isuve or 3\%\% smi-

 Jive years riom date of it isule
OREGON (State of -BoND OFFERTNG-It is feported that ealed

 must accompany, the bid.

## CITY OF PHILADELPHIA BONDS

BOUGHT - SOLD - AND QUOTED

## YARNALL \& CO. <br> A.T.T. Teletype - Phila. 22

1528 Walnut St.
Philadelphia

## City of Philadelphia

4\% Bonds due February 16, 1955
Price: $\mathbf{1 1 0 . 9 7 3}$ \& Interest to Net $\mathbf{3 . 1 5 \%}$

## Moncure Biddle \& Co. <br> $1520^{\circ}$ Locust St . Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (P. O. Pittsburgh), Pa.-BOND OFFERING ALLEGHENY COUNTY (P. O. Pittsburgh), Pa.-BOND

- Robert G. Woodside, County Controller, will receive sealed bids until
$10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern standard Time) on June 7 for the purchase of $\$ 5,000,000$ celisterable as to principal only, ronds as follows:
$\$ 2.480,000$ road bonds, series 44,
$1,020,000$ bridge bonds, series 26 .
750,000 park bonds, series 7
300,000 tunnel improvement bonds, series 5 .
450,000 bridge bonds, series $19-\mathrm{H}$,
All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. The bonds of the bonds wature annually on June 1 as follows: $\$ 170,000$, 1939 to 1954 incl.; $\$ 165,000,1955$ to 1962 incl.; and $\$ 160,000$ from 1963 to 1968 incl.
Bidder to name the rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, and shall not sidecify more than a single rate of inverest for all bonds of all issues. Inspecify more than a single rate of interest for all bonds of all issues. In-
terest payable semi-annually. The county will pay or refund any tax which may be legally levied or assessed upon the pay or or or upon the debt
secured thereby under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of secured thereby under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania. Proposals must be unconditional and for the entire $\$ 5,-$ Pennsylvania. Proposals must be unconditional and for the entire \$5,-
000,000 bonds and accompanied by a certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount offered. The bids will be opened at 11 a. m . (Eastern Standard Time) on
June 7 in the meeting room of the Count Commissioners. Blank bidding June 7 in the meeting room of the Count Commissioners. Blank bidding
forms will be furnished upon application to the County Controller. Sale of the bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsyivania of the bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania
Department of Interal Affairs. The opinion of Burgwin. Scully \&
Churchill of Pittsburgh approving the legility of the bonds will be furnished ALLEGHENY TOWNSIIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Greens burg), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received at the office
of R. F. Marsh, Solicitor, Irwin Gas Coal Co. Bldg., Greensburg, until of K. F. Marsh, Solicitor, Irwin Gas Coal Co. Bdg., Greensburg, until
4 p . m . on May 26 for the purchase of $\$ 24,00031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 334,4,414$ or $41 / 2 \%$ $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 26 for the purchase of $\$ 24,00031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 33,4,41 / 4$ or $41 / 2 \%$
school bonds. Interest payable M, \& N. 30 . Due $\$ 2,000$ annually
certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the order of the First National Bank certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the order
of Leechburg, District Treasurer, is required.
ARCHBALD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ $5 \%$ coupon operating revenue bonds, offered May $16-\mathrm{V}$. 146 , p. $3231-$ were awarded to the State Teachers' Retirement Board, the on
at a price of par. Due $\$ 7,005$ annually from 1939 to 1948 incl.
BARNESBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS SOLD-The \$17,000 $31 / 2 \%$ operating expense bonds unsuccessfully offered April 9 have $\$ 17,000$ been sold op foulows: $\$ 12,000$ to the First National Bank of Barnes-
since bating
boro and $\$ 5,00$ to the Hope Fire Co. of Barnesboro. Dated March 1,1938 boro and $\$ 5,000$ to the Hope Fire Co. of Barnesboro. Dated March 1,11938 and due March 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from
1947 . Callable on any interest date.

BELLEVUE, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Philip S. Strain, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern Standard' Time) on June 7 $\$ 1,000$ Due June 1,1948 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A company each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Burgwin, scully \& Cnurviill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder. Borough BLADWIN, Pa.-BONDS APPROVED-An issue of 8300,000 school building construction bonds was authorized by the voters at the May. 17 primary election. BLAKELY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40.000$ coupon, registerable as to priacipal onty, school bonds offered May $16-$ as 4s. Only one bid was received. Dated June 1, 1938 and due June 1 as
follows: $\$ 20,000,1939$ and 1940; $\$ 30.000$ in 1941 and 1942, and $\$ 40,000$ follows:
in 1943 .

BETHLEHEM, Pa-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 140,000$ refunding bonds awarded to Barclay, Moore \& Co. of Philadelphia, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of
100.14, a basis of about $1.40 \%$, as previously reported in these columns, were also bid for as follows:


> \& Co-_inancial Statement (as of March 1, 1938)



(b) Detual) Denuent Water rents outstanding
(c) Certain outstanding liened and unliened
(d) Current revenue applicable within the
$11,175.54$
214,013.30

Net debt-

Nax ant ricitation notes, bank loans or other evidences of

Bonds authorized but unissued -this issue...
None
$144,000.00$
$1,904,915.35$
$3.08 \%$
$\$ 1.0$
$758,187.00$
Net debt ratio after issuance of this proposed issue............... Tax rate (mills) 1938.......................................... Poll tax (females) -
Debt Service Charge (1938)-


$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Population 193 } \\ \text { Debt burden: } & \text { Ratio to } t_{0} & \text { Ratio }\end{array}$

 of outstanding real estate taxes, $\$ 199,978.38$. Northampton County's net debt, or $\$ 1,329,752.64$ falls upon that portion of Bethlehem in Northampton County, and $5.9 \%$ of Lehigh County's net debt or $\$ 214,852.28$ falls upon that part of Bethehem in Tax Collections

## 



Liened and
x Tax rate in each year has been 12 mills. * Includes 1933 and prior
$z$ In process of collection.
years. $z$ In process of collection.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Drums), Pa.-
BOND SALE-The $\$ 7,000$ operating revenue bonds offered May 14) p. 2899 -were awarded to the Citizens Bank of Freeland, the only bidder, p. 289 at per. Dated May 16,1938 and due $\$ 1,000$ on May 16 from 1939
to 1945 incl.; redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest payment date after May 16, 1940.
CECIL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Washington), Pa. MacGregor, Inc. of Pittsburgh refunding bonds awarded to Glover \& 100.71 , a basis of about $2.85 \%$, as previously reported in $\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3231$. E. Bidder- Rollins \& Sons, Inc.-
 E. H. Rollins \& Sons,
S. K. Cunningham \&
Moore, Leona, d Lynch
 CENTRE HALL, Pa--NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 5,000$ notes offered May $2-V$. 146, p. 2899 -was sold to local investors, as 48 , at a price of
105, a basis of about $3.25 \%$. Due $\$ 500$ annually from 1941 to 1950 incl. CHELTENHAM, Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the May 17 election the voters refused to approve issuacion issue was defeated oy a pote of $\$ 250,000$ trunk line sewer construction issue was defeated oy a vote of 100,000 incinerator plant bonds were rejected by vote of 3,737 to 2,457 . CHESTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS DEFEATEDAt the May 17 primary election
of $\$ 700,000$ school building bonds.
DU BOIS, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-On May 17 an issue of $\$ 50,000$ sewer,
street paving and recreation park bonds carried by a vote of 1,047 to 493. EAST PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BID UNOPENED -R. Bruce Yeaney, District secretary, reporting on result of offering of $\$ 75,000$ coupored was returned unopened. Bidder was asked to name the rate of interest. Dated June 1,1938 and due June 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$
from 1941 to 1953 , incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1954 to 1962 , incl.
from 1941 to 1953 , incl. and $\$ 4,000$ fr DISTRICT (P, O. Loganton), Pa.
GREEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL D. -BOND OFFERING-W. W. Wolfe, District $\$ 15,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 23,4,3,31 / 4,31 / 2,33 / 4,4,41 / 4$ or $41 / 2 \%$ coupon, registerable
as to principal only, Sugar Valley Joint Vocational School Addition bonds. Dated May 1, 1938 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ from 1940 to 1957 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ from 1958 to 1963 incl. Bidder io name a single rate or mable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Bonds will be issued subject
Townsend, Eliott \& Munson of Yhiladelpha
TOWATBORO, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 40,000$ school construction bonds was approved at the May 17 election.
HOMESTEAD, Pa.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The proposal to issue
$\$ 250,000$ school building bonds met with approval of the voters on May 17 , KINGSTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Trucksville), Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ school bond issue offered May $14-$ V. 146. p. 2899 was awarded as 4s to the Luzerne National Bank of
Luzerne. Dated May 15,1938 and due $\$ 2,000$ annuaily from 1940 to
Callable in whole or in part at any interest date. Luzerne. Dated Mdy 15,1938 and 1948 incl. Callable whole or in part any interest date.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Loganton), Pa. LOGAN TOWNSHIP SCHO. Sieats, District Secretary, will receive

- BOND OFFERING-Allen C. She sealed bids until $7 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on May 31 for the purchase
of $\$ 11,00021 / 2,23,3,314,31,33,4,41 / 4$ or $41 /{ }^{/} /{ }^{\circ}$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, Sugar Valley Joint Vocational School Addition bonds.
Dated May 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ on May 1 from 1941 to 1962 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable M. \& N. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the order of the accompany each proposal. The bonds will be issued subject to
legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.

LOGANTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERINGEastern Standard Time) on May 31, wor the purchase of $82,00021 / 2,2343$.
 Denom. $\$ 500$. Due 8500 on May 1 from 1941 to 1944 incl. Bidder to
namee a sinle rate or interest, payable semi-annually $M$ \& $N$. $A$ certified check for 2\%, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must ac-
company eachin propsal. Bonds will be Issued subject to approving legal
opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia. opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.
MAHANOY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The
 Banking Co, of Mahanoy City, second high bidder, offered a price of par.
MECHANNCSBURG, Pa-BONDS DEFEATED-The proposal to
ssue $\$ 185$, 0000
sewage disposal plant construction bonds was turned down y the voters at the May 17 primary election
MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Erie), Pa.BOND SALE-The Security-Peoples Trust Co. of Erie purchased as $2 \%$, ${ }^{\text {s. }}$, sylvania Department of Internal Affairs on May 11. Due serially from
1941 to 195 incl
MILFORD, Pa.-BOND A WARD DEFERRED-Formal action has been
deferred until May 23 in connection with the bids received at the May 9

MILTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,0003 \%$
perating revenue bonds offered May $12-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. 3062 -were awarded to the First Milton National Bank at par plus a premium of $\$ 315$, equal to callable at at pars ond anct acrued interest on May 1, 1941, or on any subsequent
interest date.
Issue of BRIGHTON, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-At the May 17 election an
SPENNSYLVANIA (State of)-NOTE OFFERING-F. Clair Ross of Governor George $H$. Earie until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on June 1 for the purchase of all or any part of $\$ 60,000,000$ series DT $11 / 2 /$ tax
anticipatilon notes. Dated June 1,1938 and payable on May 31,1939 at
the Philadelphia National Bank of the Commonwealth. Interest payable semi-annually on Dec, 1 , 1938 and on May 31, 1939. The notes are exempm from taxation for state and
local purposes and are exempt from the Federal incone tax laws. They are beink isemped purm the Federal income tax under existing
as passed by the General Assembly of the the provisions of Act No. 197
and of 1937 and approved by the Governor on May 20 . 1937 . The constitutionality of the issuance oy
tax ancicination notes has been upheld by the van ancicipation notes has been upheld by the supreme Court of Pennsyl-
vania in the case ot Kelley vs. Baldwin, et ai, 19 Pa. 53 . The notes will
be payable to bearer and title
 $\$ 25,000$ and $\$ 100,000$, as the purchaser may require. The notes shall be
countersigned by the Philadelphia National Bank, Loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of blanks, copies of which may be obtained upon application at the
office of the Governor or from the State Treasurer at Harrisburg. All
ovis envelopes must be distinctly marked on the Treasurer at Harrisburg. All posals for the purchase of series DT tax anticipation notes, to be opened at noon (Eastern standard Time) on June 1 Iipach Each nites, to to be opened and
the Commanertified check or certificate of deposit drawn to the order of
hat hair of $1 \%$ ot the principal of the notes bid for.
National Bank, Loan and Transfer Agent, at made with The Philadelphia $\$ 15,000,000$ par value of notes must be settled for op or, Pennsylvania; 1938, an additional $\$ 15.000,000$ par value of notes must be settled for on or before July 1, 1938, and the remaining $\$ 300000,000$ par value of notes must
 or the entire $860,000,000$ may be madded or the coupon rate. Settlement
As provided by law the Depart As provided by law, the Department of Revenue has irrevocably allocated sury during the present biennium, the the Generall Fund of the State Treathe principal of sidid notes in the amounts and at the sumes hereinafter stated of together with sufficient additional sums for the payment of the interest on said notes when and as the same becomes due, and such allocation has
been appoved by Governor George H. Earle, State Treasurer F . Clair
Ross and Auditor General Warren

## yinko $F$ Whran. Roverts.

 pril $28,1939 \ldots-\ldots-20,000,000$
In the opinion of the Attorney General, allocations of moneys in the for the payment of tax a anticipation notes, eavenuer to provide sinking funds sinking funds in the amounts and at into, and shall be set aside in, said penses payable from the General Fupropriations, including current exThe foregoing sinking fund paymend
deposited in the general fund payments to a special ach shall be cumulative, will be shall be designated "Gax Anticipation Notes. Said or accounts, in escrow
 of said Tax maturity of said notes either in cash, or used only for the purch ased or said Tax Anticipation Notes, at a price not in excess of the principal
amount thereof and accrued interest
 April 18, 1919, the of $\$ 129,942,000$ of bonds issued under the Act of Aprife 1919, the Act of March, 6 . 1925 , and the Act of May 1,1933 , Fund, the Commonwealth is free of ail bonded indebtedness not now fully The successful bidder will the Sinking Fund.
with e successful bidder will be furnished, at the cost of the Commonwealth,
City.
PENNSYYLAANIA (State of)-LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED-The fol-
owing is a list of local bond issues approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Information includes thame of the the municipality mount and purpose of issue and date approved: operating expenses; May 9 . Dist., Lackawanna County, $\$ 50,000$; paying Mahanoy City Boro. Sch. Dist., Schuykill County. $\$ 40,000$; paying
operating expenses; May 9 . Archbold Borough, Lackawanna County, $\$ 70,000$; paying operating Olyphant Borough, Lackwanna County, $\$ 30,000$; paying operating Bractenciridge Borough Sch. Dist., Allegheny County, $\$ 40,000$; paying
Berating operating expenses; May 11 .
Yeadon Boroukh
Sch. Dist., Delaware County, $\$ 35,000$; paying Connellisville City, Fayette County, $\$ 100,000$; paying operating expenses;
May 11 . May 11.
Charleroi Borough Sch. Dist., Washington County, $\$ 30,000$; paying operating expenses; May Ma 12 .ist., Westmoreland County, $\$ 11,000$; paying
Archold Borough Sch Dist., Lacka wanna County, operating expenses; May 12 .
Latrobe Borough Sh ing operating expenses. May 12 . ${ }^{\text {City }}$ Sche Distmoreland County, $\$ 50,000$; pay-
Farpel
expenses; May 13 . Dist., Mercer County, $\$ 80,000$; paying operating

Patton Township Sch. Dist., Allegheny County, $\$ 4,000$; tax anticipation
notes; May 13 . Weatland Borough Sch. Dist., Mercer County, 810,000 ; paying operat-
ing expenses; May 13 . PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT P BOND OFFEIN PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-
 purchase of $\$ 6,000,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest school building bonds.
Dated June
Dis 1938 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ or, at the request of the purchaser in units of $\$ 10,000$ or $\$ 100,000$, or both. Due June 15 as follows. $\$ 270,000$ in coupon form, registerable as to principal only, or in fully registered form, as requested, and bonds of the same series will be interchangeable from
coupon to registered form, or from registered to coupon form and will als be interchangeable as to the denoms, as previously stated. Bidder to nam
 for not less than the par value of the bonds and accrued interest. siat said
bonds and the interest thereon will be payable without deduction for aid tax or taxes, except gift, succession or inheritance taxes, which are now or may hereaftcr be levied or assessed thereon uncer any present or future law of tne Commonweath, all of which taxes, exceet as absove provided
the District assumes and agrees to pay. The bonds are direct and ginera obligations of the District, payable from ad valorem taxes within the limits imposed by law, levied on all the property taxable for school purposes within the District. Bids must be unconditional in form and must be submitted
on blanks which may be obtained from the above Secretary. Bidders on blanks which may be obtained from the above Secretary Aidders,
however, may bid subject to the opinion of their own counsel as to legality of the loan. Settlement in full for the loan must be made with the secrepending the preparation of definitive bonds, negotiable interim certificates
po the philader livered at adelphia National Bank, fiscal agent of the District, will be delivered at the time of settlement in denoms. of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000$ or $\$ 100.00$,
as may be requested by the successful bidder or bidders. Enclose a cer-
bifed

PITTSBURGH, Pa.-BONDS APPROVED-Oh May 17 the voters
authorized the issuance of $\$ 1,350$,000 hospital construction bonds. PITTSTON, Pa.-SEEKS REFUNDDNG AGENT-Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office until 10 a. m. on May 23 for of the city which bear interest at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ and $4 \%$ for new ponds which are proposed to be issued by the way of refunding the present outstanding and unredeemed bonds, said new bonds to bear interest, at the
rate of $31 / 2 \%$. No proposals will be received in which the mission proposed to be eharged exceeds $1 \%$ of the face value of saia bonds. Further information as to the amount of outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city together with the maturity date on all bonds may be secured
from Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, City Clerk, Room 22, Miners Bank Buiding.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Portage), Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The issue of $\$ 12.00041 / 2 \%$ bonds offered May May follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1942 incl. and $\$ 3.000$ from 1943 to 1948 incl.
RADNOR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.
$-N O$ VOTE
ON BONDS May 17 on an issue of $\$ 120$, 000 gymnasium bonds was erroneous

ROSCOE, Pa.-BOND ISSUE ABANDONED-The borough dropped
soriginal plan to oubmit a $\$ 27,000$ street improvement bond issue to the its original plan to oubmit a $\$ 27,000$ street improvement bond issue to the
voters at the May 17 election
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Schuylkill Haven), Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 10,000$. $3 \%$ school bonds
offered May $13-V$. 146, , 3063 - was awarded to Mrs. Mark C . Hartman

SHENANGO TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Castle,
 Scribner of Pittsburgh, as 4 s , at par and premium of 8487 , equal to $102435 \%$ a basis of about $3.55 \%$. Dated A pril 22 , 1938 and due April 22 as follows:
$\$ 3,000$ rom 1941 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 2.00$ from 1945 to 1948 incl. Callable
on and after A pril 22,1944 . Other bids were

Sa.-BONDS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Washington), Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the May 17 primary election the proposal
to issue 865,000 school building bonds was defeated by a vote of 766 to 598 . SOMERSET TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Somerset,
 Bank of somerset. Dated May 1, 1938, and due $\$ 3$, 000 on Meon May 1 from
1939 to 1948 incl.
SWATARA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oberlin), Pa. V. 146, p. 3233 -were a warded to the Palmyra Bank \& Trust Co. of Palmyra Dated May 14,1938 and due May 14 as follows:
$\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to 1943 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1948 , incl
TOPTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa - - BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, operating revenue bonds offered
 UPPER Darby), Pa.




WILLIAMSPORT, Pa--BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 160,000$ refunding \& Co.. Inc., New York, as 134 s. .at par plus a premium of 3846 . equal to $110.529 \%$, a basis of about $1.65 \% \%$ Dated June 1,1938 and due June 1
as follows $\$ 1515000$ from 1939 to 192 ind incl. and $\$ 20.000$ from 1943 to 1947
incl. Second high bidder incl. Second hish bidder was Brown Harriman \& CO., Inc., New York,
which offered a premium of $\$ 841$ for $13 / \mathrm{s}$. 1943 to 194. Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc, is offering at prices to yield 0.50 to $1.75 \%$
an issue of $\$ 160,0001 \% \%$ bonds due June $1.1939-1947$, inclusive. The dil constitute general oblizations of the city, are payable from limited ad valorem taxes, and are rearded by the port, 1938, is officially reported as $\$ 29,486,060$, and net bonded debport, 1938 is is officialy reported as
including his isse, is \$7 98.960 .
The following is a a ist of the bids:


WEST DEER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Russellton), Pa.-BONDS VOTED-At the May 17 election the proposal to is
building bonds carried by a vote of 1,195 to 605 .
YEADON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa--BONDS VOTED-At the May 7 election an issue of $\$ 150,000$ schoor buinding bonds carriad

## SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN COUNTY (P. O. Aiken), S. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ issue of county bonds offered for sale on May 18-V. 146, p. 3233 - wa awarded to Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co. of Savannan, and ass
GREENWOOD, S. C.-REFUNDING AUTHORIZED-The City GREENWOOD, S. C.-RE Tissuance of $\$ 50,000$ bonds to refund ai equal principal amount of bonds due on July 1, 1938 . Bonds are to be sold to tne County Bank at par and accrued interest as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
ORANGEBURG COUNTY (P. O. Orangeburg), S. C.-CONSTRUCTION BONDS TO BE ISSUED-It is reported that the county will presently offer $\$ 200,000$ of bonds to finance construction of an ofse
ROCK HILL, S. C.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on Jyse 14 voters will be ask.
SOUTH CAROLINA, State of-LOCAL BOND BILLS APPROVEDThe General Assembly is said to have approved bills calling for the issuance Richland Count bonds: $\$ 400,000$ : $\$ 82000$ Spartanburg County airport Richland County road construction; $\$ 82,000$ Spartanburg County
SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), S. C.-BOND SALEEThe $\$ 130,000$ issue of coupon highway bonds offered for sale on May 17-V. 146, p. 3063-was awarded to the Commercial National Bank
of Spartanburg, as 3 , paying a premium of $\$ 136.00$ equal to 100.140, a
basis of about $2.99 \%$. Dated May 1,1938 . Due $\$ 13,000$ from Nov. 1, basis of about 2.
UNION COUNTY (P. O. Union), S. C.-TEMPORARY LOAN-A $\$ 5,000$ temporary loan was offered for sale on May 14 and was purchased
jointly by the Arthur State Bank of Union, and the Bank of Jonesville, at WESTMINSTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Walhalla), offered for sale on May $18-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. $3233-$ was awarded to Johnson, of Trustees.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

CODINGTON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37 (P. O. Wallace), S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Dealed bids will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 23, by Herman K. Gilbraa, District Clerk,
for the purchase of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of building bonds. Interest rate is not
to exceed $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Due serially in from 3 to 20 years to exceed $5 \%$, pay
from date of issue.
CUSTER COUNTY (P. O. Custer), S. Dak.-BOND OFFERINGSealed bids will be received by Sadie E. Gustafson, County Auditor, until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 7, for the purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ issue of court house and
jail bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\% , payable J. \& J. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1938. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1943; $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1,1938 . Due on July 1 , as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1943 .
$\$ 3,000,1944$ to 1951, and $\$ 4,000$ in 1952 ; callable on any interest payment
date on and after July 191948 Prin. and int payable at the County date on and after July 1,1948 . Prin. and int. payable at the County
Treasurer's office. The bids are to be made subject to the acceptance of the building of the court house and jail by the Public Works Administra-
tign. A certified check for $1 \%$ must accompany the bid. (This notice supplements the offering report given in
HURON, S. DAK.-BONDS DEFEATED-At a recent election voters JAVA, S. Dak.-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated oy the City Auditor that the $\$ 16,00041 / 2 \%$ coupon semi-ann. Water works bonds offered on April 20-V. 146, p. 2577 -wer
KADOKA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kadoka), . purchased by the county
WATERTOWN, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The two issues of bonds ag-
regating $\$ 68,000$, offered for sale on May $16-\mathrm{V}, 146$, p. 3063 -were gregating $\$ 88,000$, offered for sale on May $16-V$ - 146 , D. 3063 -were
awarded to the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, as 234 , paying a premium awarded to the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, as 2344 , paying a premium
of $\$ 376.00$, equal to 100.5529 , a basis of about $2.65 \%$. The issues are
divided as follows: divided as follows:
$\$ 58,000$ auditorium bonds. Due from May 25, 1940 to 1948 , incl.
10,000 auditorium bonds. Due from May 25, 1940 to 1948 , incl.

## TENNESSEE

COLUMBIA, Tenn.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 15 voters
FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn.-FORMER BOND SALE RESCINDEDNEW SALE CONFing a previously authorized sale of $\$ 105.000$ passed an ordinance rescinding a previously authorized sale of sounty and confirming the sale of the bonds to the Union Nationai Bank of Fayetteville at par and accrued interest, which equalled
the bid of Lincoln County. Bonds will refund waterworks extension bonds the bid of Lincoln C
dated June $1,1923$. HARDIN COUNTY (P. O. Savannah), Tenn.-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 36,000$ issue of $41 / \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds offered for sale on May $10-$ $\$ 36,000$ issue of $41 / 2$ semi-ann. funding bonds offered or sat
V.146, p. 2737 -was purchased by the Thomas H . Cmple .
according to report. Due $\$ 4,000$ from Jan. 1,1940 to 1948 .
KINGSPORT, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of public im-
povement bonds offered for sale on May $17-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. 3063 -was purprovement bonds offered for sale on May of Knoxville, as $31 / 4$ s, paying a chased
premium of $\$ 11.00$, equal to 100.044, a basis of about $3.24 \%$. Dated
May 1, 1938 . Due from May 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. The following is an official tabulation of the other Minnich Wright \& Co., Inc., Bristol, Tenn_........... $\$ 150.00$ Rate Int.
 Cumberland Securities Corp., Knox ville, Tenn..
Scote, Horner \& Mason, Inc., Lynchburg, Va... Scott, Horner \& Mason, Inc Lynchburg, Va
Equitable Securities Corp., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Fidelity-Bankers Trust Co., Knoxville, T
C.H. Little \& Co., Jackson, Tenn......
Jack M. Bass \& Co., Nashville, Tenn_-
35.00

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.-BONDS PCRCHASED-It is stated by A. P . Frierson, Director of Finance, that the sinking Fu
$\$ 54,0006 \%$ refunding bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1933 .

## TEXAS

 ARANSAS PASS, Tex.-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be heldon June 6 , voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 75,000$ Redfish on June 6, voters will be asked to approve the
Bay seawall protection and maintenance bonds.
CAMERON COUNTY (P. O. Brownsville), Texas-REFUNDING AUTHORIZED BY COURT-Judge Oscar Dancy of the County Commissioners Court recently approved the instance and warrants under a refunding agreement entered into three months ago. The State of Texas is refunding $\$ 1,035,576$ of the bonds at $5 \%$, or the same rate of interest as before, the county is refunding
$\$ 4.638 .523$ at $3 \%$ for the first five years, $4 \%$ for the next 10 years and $5 \%$
for the remaining 20 years. This is the second time the bonds have been
refunded, having been refunded previously in 1933 .
CROSS ROADS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 64,000$ offered for sale on April 30, as noted here-V. 146, p. 2737 -the $\$ 40,000$ issue of school house bonds is said to have been purchased by the State, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. We have not been informed
what disposition was made of the $\$ 24,000$ refunding bonds.

DENISON, Tex-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters approved the issuance of $\$ 115,000$ school construction
844 to 47 . Bonds were sold subject to the election
FREDERICKSBURG, Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on May 12 the voters defeated the proposal to issue $\$ 150,000$ in cour house and jail bonds by a count of 597 for to 1.020 against.
FRIENDSWOOD, Tex--BONDS VOTED-The proposal to issue $\$ 55,000$ school construction
election. Vote was 32 to 1 .
HIDALGO COUNTY (P. O. IEdinburg), Texas-BOND REDEMPT that the county has cash on hand, in the sinking funds created to servic its bonds and warrants, that can be used to purchase and cancel some of its utstanding bonds and warrants. The fortowing is a list of such issues and he approxmate amount available for purch
 Permanent improvement refunding warrants, series 1932--......-- $\mathbf{6 , 0 0 0}$ Road and bridge refunding warrants, series 1932
Road and bridge refunding warrants, series
Special road refunding bonds, series 1935
Special road refunding bonds, series 1935-1
Road District No. 1 bonds, series 1916....
Tenders of these securities are solicited. Pr-- 1,00 for 10 days in order to give the Commissioners' Court time for considering

HONEY GROVE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Honey the issuance of $\$ 35,000$ school district bonds. LAKE VIEW INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lake View), Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 25,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. building
bonds, approved by tne voters on April 23 , have been purcbased at par by the State Board of Education.
ODESSA, Texas-BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-In connection with the call for tenders of six $\$ 1,000$ refunding bonds, Series of 1936 , noted in these columns
City Secretary
five at 99.90 .
PASADENA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pasadena) Texas- by Karl Kruse, Secretary of the School Board, for the purchase of an $\$ 80,000$ issue of 3 年 $\%$ semi-ann. school house bonds. Dated Oct. 5 ,
1937 . Due on April 10 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1941$ to $1952: \$ 4,000,1953$ to cation has preferential right to purchase the bonds at the best price offered. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished
A certified check for $\$ 2,000$ must accompany the bid

ROSEDALE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beau| mont), Texas-BOND SALE CANCELED-It is stated by Roy H. Guess, |
| :--- |
| Superintendent of Schools, that the sale of the $\$ 25,000$ not to exced $4 \%$ | semi-ann. school bonds schedu

146, p. 3233 -was called off.
ROTAN, Texas-BOND TENDERS RECEIVED-In connection with the call for tenders of refunding bonds, Series of 1935 , dated Nov, 1,1935 , noted in these columns recenty- - K - 1 bonds were tendered at prices ranging from 70.00 to 87.00 .
SAN SABA, Tex.-REFUNDING UPHELD-Judge DuVal West of the United States District recently declared valid the City Commission's authorization of $\$ 213,000$ general refunding. bonds and $\$ 24,000$ water-
works refunding bonds. Suit was brought by the Bankers Life Company.
SAN SABA COUNTY (P. O. San Saba), Texas-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election
4 to 1 majority.

WHARTON COUNTY (P. O. Wharton), Tex--BONDS TO BE ISSUED cancel warrants heretofore issued to The Texas Railway Equipment Co. for equipment to be used in making county improvements. Aponds are to bear $21 / 2 \%$ in
to 1941 incl.

## UTAH

GRANITE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salt Lake City), UtahBONDS PROPOSED-Taxpayers of the district have requested the sch
Board to issue $\$ 250.000$ school construction and improvement bonds.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah-SCHOOL BOND REFUNDING AP-PROVED-The Boar bonds, dated July 1, 1919. Bonds will be reissued as of May 1, 1938, to bear interest at $5 \%$ to July 1,1939 and $21 / 2 \%$ thereafter until maturity as term bonds in 1958. The Board is said to have designated the First Security Trust Co., Salt Lake City: Blyth \& Co., Inc., New
York City; Ure, Pett \& Morris, Inc., and Edward L. Burton \& Co., both York City; Ure, Pett Lake City, as the refinancing syndicate.
SOUTH OGDEN, Utah-BOND ELECTION-On June 3 an election will be held for the purpose of submitting to the voters the prop
of $\$ 58,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ water works construction bonds.

## VERMONT

MIDDLEBURY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Middlebury), Vt.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-At a recent meeting the Prudential Com-mit--BO was authorized to issue about $\$ 74,000$ of school construction bonds
to supplement a Public Works Administration loan of $\$ 60,545$.

## VIRGINIA

COLONIAL HEIGHTS (P. O. Petersburg), Va.-FINANCIAL STATEMENT-The following official information is furnished in connection with the offering scheduled for May 23 , of the $\$ 30,000$. 3 , ing notice given in our issue of May 14:

 Assessed value, real value..... | 585,880 |
| :--- |
| 97,783 |
| 16,033 |

 Bonded debt (sewer and water)-
Sinking fund 16,033 Population, $1930, \overline{2}, \overline{3} 8 \overline{9}$.
Population, 1937,200 .
Tax colletions average $90 \%$ of assessments.
 NEWPORT NEWS, Va.-SCHOOL BONDS UNDER CONSIDERATION that a Putic Wek the city shall issue about $\$ 149,000$ of school construction bonds.

## WASHINGTON

ARLINGTON, Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $7: 30$ p. m is on June 1, by W. H. Fowler. Town Clerk, for the
purchase of a $\$ 15.000$ issue of coupon street improvement bonds. Interest
 $\$ 2,000$ 1947; and $\$ 1,00,1948$ to 1952 . Each bidder shall specify (a) the
lowest rate or interest, and premium ir any above par, at which he wil
purchase said bonds; or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder pull purchase the bonds at par. Frin. and int. payable at the Town Treas-
urer soffice, or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York. A certified urer s office, or at the fiscal agency of the state in
check for $5 \%$ of the amount of the bid is required.
KING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 198 (P. O. Seattle), Wash.- ROND SALE DETAILS-It is reported by the County Treasurer
that the $\$ 10.000$ school bonds purchased by the State, as noted here re-centy-V. 146, p. 3234 -were sold as 4 s at par, and mature in from two
SNOHOMISH CCUNTY JOINT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DIS. the County. Treasurer that the $\$ 50,000$ school building bonds purchased


## WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA, State of-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 1 P. M. (Eastern standard Time), on May 25 , by Governor
Homer A. Holt, for the purchase of a $\$ 500,000$ issue of road bonds. Bidders are to name the rate of interest, not to exceed $4 \%$, in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$,
it being provided that a part of the issue may bear one rate and a part a different rate. Not more than tho rates will be consideret in any a part a bid bonds of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 5,000$ denominations. Dated June 1, 1938 . Due
 Charleston,
New York.
These bonds are issued under authority of amendment to the Constitution on awn as $850,000,000$ State Road Bond Amendment, and under authority 77, Acts of 1937, resular session. To secure the payment of this bond principal sum and interest, when other funds and revenues sufficient are not available for that purpose, it is apreed that, within the limits prescribed yinia shall annually cause to he levied and corks the state or west Vir on all property in the State, until said bond is fully paid, sufficient to pay the
annual interest-on said bond and the principal sum thereof within the time his bond becomes due and payaole. owest in erest rate and such rate. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check upon a ank or trust company for $2 \%$ of the face value of the bonds bid for, payas liquidated damages in case a successful bidder fails to take up and pay The bonds.
The bonds cannot be sold at less than par and accrued interest. Purchasers will be required to pay accrued interest to the date of delivery
Deilivery will be made in $N$ Y. City. To expedite delivery, interim cer-
ificates will be furnished ificates will be furnished purchasers. The purchaser or purchasers will be furnished with the final approving opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond,
New York, but will be required to pay the fee for approving said bonds. Option-The successsul bidder will be awarded an option until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ (Eastern Standard Time), May 28, 1938. to o purchase an op addititional $\$ 500.000$
of road bonds alike im all respects to this issue at the same price conditions and terms bid for this issue. In case the option is not exercised conditions tional bonds witl not be offered for sale until after the successful bidder has ad a reasonable opportunity to dispose of this issue.
Assessed valuation, 1937. Financial Statement
ness-state road bonds a-.................-- $1,783,121,691$
 Total bonded indebtedness-not including this offer-....--
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Outstanding notes } \\ \$ 1,737,000 \\ \text { None }\end{array}\right)$ a Issued pursuant to the Good Roads Amendments to theConstitution nd payable, serially last maturity May , 1962 . 19 .
 as hereinafter stared. $\$ 861,225$ of the 1919 Virginia debt bonds ( $31 / 2 \%$ )
were held in escrow by the state of West Virginia to be exchan Virginia deferred certificates which had not been deposited with the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to April, 1919 .
The law provides any part of the bonds eligible for exchange since 1919 or on Jan. 1, 1939 shall be conclusively pemaining in ise escrow and ancalled for on Jan. 1 , 1939 shall be conclusivel presumed to have been lost or
destroyed and shall be immediately canceled by the State of $W$ est Virginia.
Hence the State will be liable for payment for whatever part of the $\$ 439,700$ Hence the state wiil be liable for payment for
presented for payment prior to Jan. 1, 1939.
Population ( 1920 census), $1,463,701 ;(1930$ census), $1,728.510$.

## WISCONSIN

CASHTON, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until May 21, by Esther stenerson, Village Cledrk, for the purchase of a 1939 to $1943: ~ \$ 2.500$ in Denom. 8500 . Due on April 15 as follows: $\$ 500$ 1939 to $1943: \$ 2,500$ in 1944 , and $\$ 2.000$ in 1945 and 1946. Any or all of
tne bonds may be callable by the village before maturity. These bonds were approved by the voters at at a election helld on April 5 .
This offering notice supersedes the report given in our issue of May 14 (This offering notic

- V. $146, p .3234$.
IOWA COUNTY (P. O. Dodgeville), Wis.-BONDS APPROVEDimprovement bonds and another issue of $\$ 54,000$ highway improvement
bonds.

ROCKBRIDGE, Wis- - BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters
approved the issuance of $\$ 30,000$ road grading and graveling bonds by a
SAINT CROIX COUNTY (P. O. Hudson), Wis.-BONDS AP-PROVED-Attorney General Loomis
$\$ 104,000$ highway improvement bonds.
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be re erman, City Clerk, for the
 Prin and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. A certi-
fied check for $\$ 12,500$, payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany

VERNON COUNTY (P, O. Viroaua), Wis_-BOND OFFERING-
 of $2 \%$ highway improvement, series L bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000.00$ Dated
 than par and accrued interest. Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds are issued subject to the approving
opinion of Onapman \& Cutler of Chicago, to be furnished together with the executed bonds, to the successful bidder without cost. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and sell the bonds at auction on the above mentioned hour and date, A certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of Note- On the same date, immediately foliowing the sale of the bid. bonds, an issue of $2 \%$ corporate purpose notes, in the sum of $\$ 140,000$,
dated July 15, 1938 , due on July 15,1939 ; callable at the option of the dated July 15 , 1933 , due on July 1,1939 ; callable at the option of the

Ninth Series bonds offered for sale on May 17.000 . 1 Ssue of water works, 146 , 3234 .was
awarded jointly to Harley. Havdon \& Co. of Madison. and he Citizens Wwarded jointly to Harley, Haydon \& Co. of Madison, and the Citizen
 March 15, 1939 to 1958 . The second highest bidder
of Milwaukee, offering a premium of $\$ 1,018$ on $21 / 2$ s.

## WYOMING

albany county (P. O. Laramie), Wyo.-REFUNDING AUTHOR IZED-The Board of County Commissioners has entered into an agree ment with the First National Bank of Laramie, in which the Board author-
ized the issuance of $\$ 200000$ refunding $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, dated Jan. 1939 , to refund an equal amount of courthouse construction bonds. Bonds are
to be in denominations of $\$ 1,000$, and will mature serially $\$ 15,000$ annually to be in denominations of 81,000 , and will mature serially 815,000 annually
on Jan. 191942 to 1935 incl., and $\$ 20,000$ on Jan. 1,1954 . Bonds are

EVANSTON, Wyo-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on May 10-V. 146, p. 2738 -the voters rejected the proposal to issue $\$ 80,000$
sewage disposal plant construction bonds, the count being 575 "for', to 819 "against."
KEMMERER, Wyo-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on May 9 V. 146, D.
8350,000 water system construction bonds by a count of 606 to to exceed
I46 terest rate not to exceed $5 \%$, payable sempi-aynualyunt Due serially over 25
ty
years. The date of offering has not been scheduled as yet. RAWLINS STREET DRAINAGE \& BITUMINOUS SURFACING DISTRICTS NO. 1 and 2 (P. O. Rawlins, Wyo--BOND OFFERING-

 payable A. \& O D Denom. sion Payable at option of city. Certified

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES HELD NON-TAXABLE WHEN NOT SPENT IN PROVINCE The AL deccared ultra vires, in part, in a judgment of Justice A. $\mathcal{F}$. Ewing on May 10 .
He held that income derived from outside Alberta when not used in the Province is not taxable. K. Kerr of Calgary, who challenged the right
In the action of Mrs. I.
of the Province to demand income tax on dividends she received (and used outside the Province) from investments in the State of W and used Justice Ewing ruled.
residents when thatee has no legal right to collect income tax from Alberta reflents wien that income is derived from investments outside the Province
unless dividend checks are received in Alberta and cashed here or deposited in Alberta banks:
outside the the income is obtained by an Alberta resident from investment Outside the Province and income checks are not cashed in Alberta (even
though they are received in Alberta and forwarded to banks outside the though they are received in Alberta and forwarded to banks outside the
Province that income cannot be taxed ty the Provine.,
Justice E Wing held that the Income Tax Act of Alberta, so far as it purports to affect the income obtained and spent outside the province, is In challenging the validity of the Act, Mrs. Kerr claimed income in the form of dividends from investments in the State of Washington were spent Defendants in the action were Premier William Aberhart as Attornes General for Alberta, and the Provincial Superintendent of Income Tax. The Province's derense was that income tax was a personal tax and the income which the taxpayer received was merely the basis on wnich the tax
was computed, or the yardstick by which it was measured. The origin of the income, it was claimed, was of no importance.
Justice Ewing stated it. Was clear the Province had not an unlimited
power to tax. There were two limitations. The first was as to the lind po tax to be levied, namely "direct" tax as distinguished fram to the kind tax The second, was a territorial limitation, in that taxation must be Within the Province. it felieved to be thirst decision in Canada holding that Provincial income tax is limited to income within the Province.
The judgment, local legal authorities said. would affect all residents in Alberta who have moved their investments outside the Province.
CANADA (Dominion of)-OFFERS $\$ 140,0000000$ LOAN ON SUBnounced that subscriptions will be received up to May 18 to a new loan in the approximate amount of $\$ 140,000,000$. Of this total, about $\$ 90,000$,
000 will be offered on a conversion basis and the other $\$ 50,000,000$ for cash The offering is being made in two series, as follows: $2 \%$ bonds due June 1 1944, priced at 99.375 , to yield about $211 \%$ to maturity $3 \%$ bonds due
$3.07 \%$. 1958 , priced at 99 and interest, the yield to maturity being around
3.010
$\$ 140,000,000$ BONDS ALLOTTED-Charles Dunning, Minister of Fi-
nance, announced the result of allotments in the $\$ 140,000.000$ cash and conversion loan offered May 18, as follows: Subscriptions were accented to yield about $2.11 \%$, and $\$ 49,200,000$ ' $3 \%$ bonds, due June 1.1958 . call able on or after June, 1, 1953 . issued at 69 and accrued interest, yielding
about $3.07 \%$ to maturity. Of the new bonds $\$ 50,000,000$ were offered for cash to provide funds for general government purposes, and the other \$90, conversion was carried out to the extent of $\$ 89.855,000$. Both the new $2 \%$ and $\$ 100$. Principal and interest (J. \& D.) payable in la frul money ot Canada at any branch in Canada or any chartered bank. The money
due Oct. 15,1938 (with final coupons attached) were accepted for conversion due Oct. 15,1938 (with final coupons attached) were accepted for conversion
to the new boonds at a price of 100.80 , which included an adjustment for accrued interest.
DELTA, B. C.- BONDS SOLD-A. E. Ames \& Co. of Toronto purchased DIGBY COUNTY (P. O. Digby), N.S.-BONDS SOLD-The Dominion Securities Corp. of Toronto was awarded an issue of $\$ 35,0004 \%$ power

ST. THOMAS, Ont.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 100,000$ improvement bonds maturing in installments of $\$ 25,000$ each, with the 1939 and 1940 maturities bearing interest at $2 \%$ and those of 1941 and 1942 at $21 / \%$, awarded to $\mathbf{n}$ these columns-V. 146, p. 3064, were also bid for as follows: Bell. Gouinlock \& Co-Rate Bid
-100.54 Royal securities Corp Wiod, Gundy \& Co
Midand Securities
Midand Securities Corp
R. E. Rogers Ltd. $\qquad$
SOREL, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 30,000$ improvement bonds Jean $L$. Portier.
The above bonds were a warded to Bruno Jeannotte of Montreal Other bids
Bider
Dube, Leolond \& Co ..................................................................................
Dominion Securities Oro--.--
Banque Canadienne Nationale$\begin{array}{r}\text { Rate Bid } \\ -97.04 \\ -90.27 \\ \hline\end{array}$


[^0]:    ＊Estimated． x No figures available

[^1]:    * Announcements this week

[^2]:    For footnotes see page 3309

[^3]:    For footnotes see page 3309

[^4]:    For footnotes see page 3319.

[^5]:    Total_-.....-678
    Monarch Machine Tool Co.-30-Cent Dividend-

[^6]:    National Oats Co.-Earnings-
    4 Months Ended April 30-
    x
    y Earnings per share
    $y$ Earnings per share.
    surtax on undistributed and Federits. y On and State income taxes, but befor. p. 2542 .

[^7]:    Tennessee RR.-Interest
    A payment of $11 / 2 \%$ interest was made on the $6 \%$ income debenture
    bonds of 1948 on Feb. 2 , last. No other interest payments have been made bonds of 1948 on Feb. 2 , last. No other
    since Aug. $2,1928 .-\mathrm{V} .144$, p. 1455 .

[^8]:    United Paperboard Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
    
    $\mathbf{x}$ After taxes, depreciation \&c.-V. 146, p. 2874 . $\$ 48,938 \quad \$ 102,346$

[^9]:    on through bills of lading.
    The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 14, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

