

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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Dividends**THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.**

The Directors have declared from the Accumulated Surplus of the Company a dividend of Fifty Cents (\$.50) per share on the Common Stock and the Preferred Stock, payable June 30, 1938, to stockholders of record of both of these classes of stock at the close of business on June 9, 1938. Checks will be mailed.

H. C. ALLAN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1938.**MARGAY OIL CORPORATION
DIVIDEND NO. 32**

The Board of Directors of the MARGAY OIL CORPORATION has this day declared a dividend of twenty-five cents a share on the outstanding stock of the corporation of the issue of 160,000 shares provided by amendment to the certificate of incorporation of April 27, 1926, payable July 9, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1938. The officers of the corporation are authorized to withhold payment of this dividend upon stock of the issue of 800,000 shares until exchanged for the new stock. Stockholders who have not exchanged their certificates should do so at The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.

J. I. TAYLOR, Treasurer
Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 1, 1938**PROVINCE OF SILESIA**

Republic of Poland

Notice to Holders of Bonds of the

7% Thirty Year Sinking Fund External Gold Bond of 1928

The Province of Silesia hereby makes an Offer of definitive settlement to the holders of the Bonds and Coupons of the above Loan on the following basis:

1. Interest on Bonds accepting this Offer, (hereinafter called assented Bonds,) will be reduced from 7% per annum to 4½% per annum, commencing with the coupon due June 1, 1938.
2. Assented Bonds will be payable both as to principal and interest in any coin or currency of the United States of America, which at the time of payment shall be legal tender for payment of public or private debts or at the option of the bearer or registered owner in pounds sterling, as provided in the original loan Agreement.
3. A cumulative semi-annual Sinking Fund payment will be made sufficient to retire all assented Bonds on or before June 1, 1958.
4. This Offer is extended to all Bondholders who may at any time deliver the Bonds together with all coupons becoming due on June 1, 1938 and all subsequent coupons to The First National Bank of Boston, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., as Special Agent appointed for this purpose, for stamping with the appropriate legend, accompanied by a letter of transmittal, copies of which may be obtained from such Agent. The service of the assented Bonds will be provided for in an Agreement dated May 31, 1938, between the Province of Silesia and The First National Bank of Boston as Special Agent. This Agreement will with respect to assented Bonds modify the terms and conditions of the original Loan Agreement dated June 1, 1928 under which the Bonds were issued. The holder of assented Bonds shall be deemed to have agreed to all of the terms and conditions of the said Agreement and to have become a party thereto.
5. The security of this Loan and all other provisions of the original Loan Agreement, except as modified, remain unchanged.
6. If there shall be a default on the adjusted service then the terms of the original Loan Agreement shall ipso facto revive.
7. The Government of the Republic of Poland, being cognizant of the agreement made by the Province of Silesia, providing for a definitive settlement of these Bonds agrees to permit the transfer to the United States of necessary funds to enable the Province of Silesia to provide for the service of this Loan, in accordance with the said Agreement.
8. In the case of Coupons appertaining to Bonds not presented for acceptance of the above Offer and appropriate stamping, the Zloty equivalent of the face amount of such Coupons will, when due, be paid to blocked accounts in Poland established for that purpose and transfers from such accounts will remain suspended.

PROVINCE OF SILESIA
REPUBLIC OF POLANDBy: Janusz Zoltowski
Duly Authorized Representative

May 31, 1938.

Offer to Holders of Certain**Hungarian Municipal, Ecclesiastical and
Private Long-Term Bonded Debts**

The Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, hereby announces that pursuant to the Offer of the Cash Office, published on July 23, 1937, it will redeem coupons of the maturity, and with respect to the issues, hereinbelow specified, during the period stated, at the rate of \$8.75 per coupon detached from a \$1,000 bond. Such payment will be made through its Central Paying Agents in New York, SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY, 46 William Street, New York, N. Y.

This Offer does not apply to coupons attached to any of the securities below mentioned which shall have been stamped and registered as being in Hungarian ownership under the Decree of the Hungarian Cabinet Council, No. 300/1936 M. E. and is made only to persons resident outside of the Kingdom of Hungary or firms or corporations situated outside Hungary, excluding branches thereof in Hungary.

Coupons presented in acceptance of this Offer must be transmitted to SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY, as Central Paying Agents of the Cash Office of Foreign Credits, together with a form of letter of transmittal which is obtainable from such Paying Agents.

Name of Issue	Coupon Date	Offer Expires
CITY OF BUDAPEST External Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of 1927.....	June 1, 1938	November 30, 1938
BRITISH AND HUNGARIAN BANK LTD. 7½% thirty-five year Sinking Fund Mort- gage Gold Bonds, Dollar issue.....	June 1, 1938	November 30, 1938

June 1, 1938.

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Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other offices: Chicago—In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (Telephone State 0613). London—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, London, E. C. Copyright 1938 by William B. Dana Company. Entered as second-class matter June 23, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, \$15.00 per year, \$9.00 for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, \$16.50 per year, \$9.75 for 6 months; South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Cuba, \$18.50 per year, \$10.75 for 6 months; Great Britain, Continental Europe (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, \$20.00 per year, \$11.50 for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rates on request. NOTE: On account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

\$100,000,000

United States Steel Corporation

Ten Year 3 1/4% Debentures

Dated June 1, 1938

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

Due June 1, 1948

Semi-annual sinking fund of \$2,500,000 payable each June 1 and December 1 commencing June 1, 1939, to be applied to the purchase of Debentures if obtainable at or below the redemption price applicable on the next ensuing interest payment date and, if not so obtainable, to the redemption of Debentures drawn by lot.

Redeemable at the option of the Corporation in whole or in part, on any interest date on 30 days' notice, or on any other date on 60 days' notice, to and including June 1, 1941, at 103%; thereafter, to and including June 1, 1944, at 102%; thereafter, to and including June 1, 1947, at 101%; and thereafter, at 100%. Also redeemable through the operation of the sinking fund on any interest payment date on 30 days' notice at the same prices.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE CORPORATION The Corporation, incorporated in New Jersey in 1901, is a holding company owning a controlling stock interest in various subsidiaries which principally conduct integrated operations for the production and sale in competitive markets of a wide variety of finished and semi-finished steel products. Collectively the subsidiaries constitute the largest domestic producer of steel. Operations include the production of most of the coal, substantially all of the iron ore, limestone and coke, and part of certain other raw materials used by the subsidiaries. Steel products (other than rails) and cement are generally quoted for delivery at place of destination. The Federal Trade Commission has attacked this price basis as to cement in a now pending proceeding and has recommended that steel products be sold f.o.b. manufacturers' mill.

The Corporation and certain subsidiaries own all of the capital stock of 15 common carrier railroads which operate approximately 1,315 miles of road. These railroads are important by reason of the transportation facilities made available to the subsidiaries and the dividends received from the large investments therein.

The properties of the subsidiaries consist principally of iron and steel manufacturing properties, coke plants, rail and water transportation properties, and owned and leased iron ore and coal properties. The plants and facilities vary in age, condition and operating efficiency. Substantial expenditures may be required during the next few years to replace or rebuild various plants and facilities.

CAPITALIZATION (The Corporation and Subsidiaries—Consolidated)

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1937
Long Term Debt:	
Funded debt of Corporation.....	\$ 279,000.00*
Funded and long term debt of subsidiaries—consolidated.....	120,293,207.00†
Subsidiaries' stocks not held by Corporation (book value).....	5,287,623.33
Capital Stock of Corporation (Par Value \$100):	
Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative (3,602,811 shares).....	360,281,100.00
Common Stock (8,703,252 shares).....	870,325,200.00*

*Includes \$86,059,749.77 guaranteed by the Corporation, less \$114,000 in treasury.

†Funds sufficient to discharge the \$279,000 funded debt of Corporation are on deposit with the respective trustees. Subsequent to December 31, 1937, the Corporation borrowed \$50,000,000 from banks and a subsidiary issued \$30,000,000 First Mortgage 3 1/2% Bonds due October 1, 1962. On April 4, 1938, the shares of outstanding common stock of \$100 par value were changed, share for share, into common stock without par value of a stated capital of \$75 per share, thus decreasing the common capital stock liability to \$652,743,900.

EARNINGS The following condensed income statement has been summarized from the Offering Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Income Statement and Condensed Statement of Consolidated Earned Surplus for the years 1928-1937 and the other financial statements and related notes appearing in such Prospectus, particularly as to the adjustments at December 31, 1935 aggregating \$270,000,000 for increased reserves for depreciation and obsolescence which were charged to a special earned surplus account segregated prior to 1928. No allocation can be made of the portion of such \$270,000,000 which applies to the years 1928-1935 and which would reduce net income for these years. All of the financial statements referred to in the foregoing have been reviewed by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., independent public accountants.

Year	Income or loss after taxes and before special income, depreciation, depletion and interest	Special income and net adjustments of various accounts	Depreciation and depletion	Interest and amortization of debt discount	Net income or loss for year
1928	\$200,986,299	\$ 6,170,788	\$67,237,303	\$25,746,009	\$114,173,775
1929	265,838,932	9,972,161	63,274,163	14,944,870	197,592,060
1930	157,710,232	10,901,556	58,550,120	5,640,097	104,421,571
1931	46,484,000	19,341,659	47,317,894	5,469,624	13,038,141
1932	25,666,466*	124,016	40,319,794	5,313,461	71,175,705*
1933	10,912,418	1,335,411	43,584,499	5,164,453	36,501,123*
1934	27,870,467	92,114	44,579,309	5,051,052	21,667,780*
1935	53,907,877	—	47,801,389	4,959,780	1,146,708
1936	110,968,550	—	55,466,762	4,918,431	50,583,357
1937	158,929,876	744,729	59,589,159	5,141,088	94,944,358

* Loss.

During the quarter ended March 31, 1938 when the subsidiaries operated at 32.3% of their rated capacity for rolled steel products, as compared with 71.2% for the year 1937, the consolidated net loss was \$1,292,151 after providing \$11,534,937 for depreciation and depletion.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE The net proceeds from the sale of these Debentures (estimated at \$97,870,000 after deducting expenses) are to be used to the extent of \$50,000,000 for the repayment of bank loans. The remainder will be added to the cash funds of the Corporation, as were the proceeds of such bank loans. Cash funds have been and are to be called upon, among other things, for expenditures for modernization, extension and replacement of various manufacturing plants and facilities of the subsidiaries. Such expenditures which have been substantial during the past 3 years aggregated approximately \$135,000,000 during 1937, and at December 31, 1937, authorizations for contemplated additional expenditures of this nature after that date aggregated approximately \$80,000,000 of which approximately \$46,500,000 was for the completion of a hot strip mill and cold reduction sheet and tin mills near Clairton, Pa., and a new slabbing mill at Bessemer, Pa. It is contemplated that most of such work will be completed by the end of 1938. Approximately \$45,000,000 of such unexpended authorizations at December 31, 1937, will have been expended up to June 1, 1938.

DEBENTURES The Debentures are unsecured and are to be issued under an Indenture dated as of June 1, 1938, between the Corporation and The First National Bank of the City of New York, as Trustee. No additional Debentures may be issued under the Indenture. Other indebtedness may be incurred by the Corporation or any subsidiary. Indenture provisions and Debenture holders' rights (with certain exceptions and limitations stated in the Offering Prospectus) may be modified by vote of holders of 66 2/3% of outstanding Debentures.

UNDERWRITING Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have severally agreed to purchase the Debentures from the Corporation at 98 1/4%, or a total of \$98,250,000, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 100% or a total of \$100,000,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 1 1/4%, or a total of \$1,750,000. Payment for and delivery of the Debentures are to be made on June 7, 1938, but may be postponed to not later than June 21, 1938.

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. White & Case and of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about June 7, 1938, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in an agreement referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from the undersigned.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

Incorporated

Dated June 2, 1938.

The Financial Situation

SENATOR VANDENBERG, at Gettysburg on Monday, placed the people of this country in his debt by forcefully reminding them that "those who try to trade liberty for security are likely to lose both." It is precisely this exchange of liberty for alleged security that the New Deal leaders have been endeavoring to persuade or oblige the rank and file to make for years past. The cry that the freedom which has long been our heritage was being infringed at innumerable points has made little impression upon this modern political cult which remains smug in the belief that the average American, long a sufferer from economic disorder, is much more interested in what is termed economic and social security than in liberty, whatever may be the public protestations. It was the President himself who, when the business boomlet ending early in 1937 was getting under way, exultantly cried that "we planned it that way," and called upon the man in the street to ask himself whether he was better off than he was a year earlier, and on the basis of the answer to this question to decide between the New Deal program and its critics. Of course, it has been politically expedient at times to deny that any essential element of liberty was being taken from any man or that there was any thought of taking any away, but throughout it all it has been plain enough that the Roosevelt regime was definitely staking its future upon the choice of the American people between a promise of security and what had always been considered to be essential freedom, both political and economic.

It goes without saying that thoughtful men and women versed in matters of economic history were all along well enough aware that no such choice was presented, that in surrendering any essential part of our freedom of action in the economic field we were likewise surrendering the most dependable assurance of economic and social security available. It has, however, been extraordinarily difficult amid the veritable flood of plausible propaganda from Washington to direct the attention of the average citizen to this simple truth, to say nothing of convincing him of its validity. Seldom has the danger inherent in this whole situation been more pointedly, and we hope more effectively, placed before the Nation than by Senator Vandenberg on Monday, when

to the aphorism already cited he added the further warning (referring to the Civil War struggle typified at Gettysburg) that "we did not prove—we did not attempt to prove that the States themselves must wholly sink their independence and their individuality in the common mold. On the contrary, we vindicated the American constitutional system; and that system, from the hour of its birth, requires the least possible Federal activity to achieve essential Federal results. That doctrine is our strength and our salvation.

"This country is physically too big and too diverse to be managed, in all its intimacies of life and livelihood, from one central point. At our peril we ignore this axiom—yet there is a paralyzing tendency to ignore this axiom upon every hand. It is our menacing paraphrase of the world's trend toward dictatorship. We must resist it for the sake of our institutions and our liberties. We must resist it lest government of, by and for the people shall perish from the earth."

Liberty and Economic Well-Being

It is perhaps to be regretted that the Senator, gifted as he is in speaking the language of the people, did not further elaborate his irrefutable assertion that economic security is the counterpart of political liberty. The whole world is badly in need of relearning this now rather ancient truth which was so forcefully expounded by the ablest scholars some century and a half ago, and which it had been supposed had been permanently learned, at least by English-speaking peoples the world over, many generations since. In Europe, to

be sure, what is perhaps most ardently sought by centralized control and the ultimate in regimentation is political security from external hazards. There the people are urged, or rather obliged, to surrender their domestic liberties in the name of security from foreign enemies, although of course the idea that security from economic ills of the day can be procured in much the same way is likewise prevalent, as witness the constant assertions that this, that, or the other country feels itself in danger of being obliged to yield to dictatorship as the only "way out" of their economic troubles. At any rate, there is evidence of unthinking belief that strong, centralized controls can in the economic sphere overcome the confusions and the adverse

Abdication, Indeed!

President Butler of Columbia University on Wednesday in his annual commencement day address said in part:

"Ideas and principles, as well as kings, can abdicate. There are many disturbing signs, not alone in Europe or Asia, that democracy is moving toward abdication. The long and steady progress of democratic principles, which had continued for some three hundred years and which the World War was to defend and establish firmly forever, has all too plainly been brought to a halt.

"The most fantastic outgivings by dictators and their cheering mobs are hailed as though they were new discoveries in the world of highest intelligence. If the democratic State insists upon making it a permanent policy to engage in war, whether that war be military, economic or political, then it is paving the way for its own destruction, since in war dictatorship instantly asserts itself, either in political form or under the guise of military necessity."

There is much wholesome food for thought in these words. It is the idea of democracy, particularly so far as this country is concerned in the business world, that is abdicating—that is, industrial democracy in the best and only real sense of the term, the once honored but now scorned principle of *laissez-faire*.

All of us, it is to be feared, tend too much to suppose that certain demagogic leaders are chiefly, if not solely, responsible. The fact is that it is not the circumstance that doctrines involving destruction of individual liberty and self determination in the business world are abroad, but that such doctrines find so many ready followers, which gives cause for regret and disquiet.

It is, indeed, almost beyond belief, the extent to which the notion seems to be accepted that true democracy as applied in industry—that is, individual liberty—is a lame and impotent thing no longer to be tolerated.

The idea that dictatorship is an economic necessity is the danger here.

effects of conflict within the body politic—despite the rather obvious fact that in many, if not most, instances current economic ills result from the blunders of centralized governments.

The New Deal Contention

In this country, however, it would be patently absurd to assert that we must centralize and regiment ourselves as a defense against aggressively inclined neighbors. The arguments marshalled here for constantly encroaching centralized power and ever-enlarging control and direction from political headquarters are almost wholly economic, and the usual military terms are given an economic application in order, we suppose, to be in keeping with the times; and, needless to say, the form which semi-dictatorship takes is carefully made to conform to the outward structure of American traditions as far as that is possible—but is for that reason no whit less a surrender of essential liberty. Yet American industry which has provided, not merely the “upper third” or the “middle third” but even the “under-privileged third” with economic blessings that are the envy of the remainder of the world, fairly shouts the simple truth that a system that leaves to the natural desire of every individual to improve his condition the function of improving the condition of all offers more real economic security than any plan which tends more and more to make pawns of the individuals throughout the land, to be moved hither and yon at the dictates of some all-wise and all-powerful central political authority.

We are being repeatedly told that men and women in full possession of their faculties, wishing to work for a given rate of wages, must not be permitted to do so for the reason that some other group of men and women do not choose to work for such a wage and that therefore work will be provided for the former at the expense of the latter. It is often said in Washington that wage earners ready to work a given number of hours a week (well within any limit set by reasonable standards of public health) must not be permitted to do so because others in various States who prefer to be idle during more hours each day would be placed in danger of losing employment. We are beset with arguments to the effect that if certain American business men (farmers) wish to continue to produce more than they can sell, their consent to produce less must be purchased with funds taken from those who see to it that they devote their energies to the production of goods that people want and will pay for. If investors are loath to put their funds at work where the political powers that be desire them placed, the part of wisdom, we are told, is to take the money (through taxation) or else create it (through the banks) and invest it for the people where it is most needed (according to wiseacres at Washington).

All this and much more of the same order is put forward as the best means by which to assure a more abundant life, a better balanced economic system, or in general greater economic well-being and security. As if to add a further touch of the grotesque, a somewhat involved system of Treasury bookkeeping is developed under the name of “social security”—as if a people could by making innumerable entries in ledgers provide real security, economic or social, for itself! It is for the “security” that can be afforded by such programs as these that the individual

is expected to surrender in substantial part his liberty of action and his individual initiative! It is patently absurd to suppose that anything in the nature of real economic security can in the nature of the case be afforded in any such way. Equally plain is it that the individual who yields is little less than certain to lose both his liberty and any reasonable hope of economic security.

But it is not merely the bizarre quality of much of the New Deal program, which is allegedly designed to enhance economic well-being and provide economic security, that makes the current claims for regimentation ridiculous. There is too much disposition on the part of far too many to suppose that such is the case, and accordingly to center their attention upon suggesting improvements in a system based upon an idea that is wholly fallacious. No program which undertakes to supplant personal liberty, individual judgment and initiative and the natural forces that control the course of economic affairs can hope to succeed in either increasing economic welfare or providing economic security. Quite the contrary. Any system, no matter how able the managers of it, which sets forth upon such tasks is foredoomed to economic failure. There is perhaps no clearer lesson to be drawn from history than this. Not only is this country too large and its business system too complex, as Senator Vandenberg asserts, to permit of centralized management in the sense here under discussion, but any modern economic system is beyond the wise control of any man or group of men. There is no choice, as commonly seems to be supposed, between natural forces and collective management of our business affairs. Natural forces cannot be controlled. They may be momentarily blocked or diverted, but they remain in existence to be reckoned with at all times, and in the end will certainly wreck the man or the group of men undertaking to control them.

In the very nature of the case those who give up their freedom in the hope of greater security must lose both. Nothing could be more important at this time than that we keep this simple truth always in mind.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

BANKING statistics this week fail to reflect any change from the course laid down in mid-April, when credit expansion was announced as one element of the Administration recovery program. Credit resources are being increased steadily, through Treasury expenditures from its general account with the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. But the expanding bank reserves continue to remain ineffectual because there is no demand for accommodation from acceptable borrowers. It is only in the capital market that the credit program so far has been in any way effective. With extremely cheap money assured for an indefinite period to come, institutional investors are resuming their purchases of low coupon securities of highest grades. In the weekly period to June 1, currency in circulation showed an advance of \$76,000,000, owing to month-end and Memorial Day requirements. This increase, largely temporary, offset in good part the Treasury outpouring of funds from its general account. Member bank reserve balances nevertheless increased, and excess reserves over legal requirements moved up \$10,000,000, to a high for nearly two years at \$2,640,000,000. Monetary gold stocks

of the country advanced \$13,000,000 to a fresh all-time high of \$12,918,000,000, but the Treasury again refrained from depositing gold certificates in reimbursement. To all intents and purposes an inactive gold fund again is being accumulated by the Treasury, but this appears to be a matter merely of the huge aggregate of money already in the general account, which makes reimbursement for gold acquisitions a matter of indifference for the time being.

The condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, combined, shows total reserves of \$11,036,436,000 as of June 1, down \$23,765,000 for the weekly period. Gold certificate holdings were off \$517,000 at \$10,638,900,000, while "other cash" fell sharply on the demand for currency. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation moved up \$40,281,000 to \$4,157,156,000. Total deposits with the regional banks declined \$55,313,000 to \$9,230,762,000, with the account variations consisting of an increase of member bank reserve balances by \$28,597,000 to \$7,744,949,000; a decrease of the Treasury general account balance by \$89,942,000 to \$1,092,819,000; a decrease of foreign bank deposits by \$2,918,000 to \$130,200,000, and a gain of other deposits by \$8,950,000 to \$262,794,000. The reserve ratio fell to 82.4% from 82.5% a week earlier. Discounts by the regional banks were down \$254,000 to \$8,414,000. Industrial advances showed a small gain of \$47,000 to \$16,818,000, but commitments to make such advances fell \$120,000 to \$13,140,000. Open market operations were devoted merely to maintaining the portfolios of bankers bills and United States Government securities unchanged, at \$534,000 and \$2,564,015,000, respectively.

The New York Stock Market

BUSINESS on the New York securities markets remained on a discouragingly small scale this week, so far as listed issues are concerned. The indifference of traders and investors was reflected also in a virtually motionless price level. It is refreshing, in these circumstances, to note that new issue business at length shows signs of improvement, although only the highest grades of securities are acceptable to the institutional investors who currently supply virtually all the buying power and interest. United States Steel Corp. offered through Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and associates, an issue of \$100,000,000 10-year 3¼% debentures, Thursday, and the response was excellent. Smaller offerings of corporate and municipal issues also were available, and in all cases the underwriting bankers were able to report good results. The institutional demand for sound investments reflects the credit policy adopted by the Administration, and is perhaps the only good feature of that policy. For a broader and more beneficial activity of the securities markets as a whole, however, vastly greater changes are necessary. The current dulness of the listed markets merely reflects the evil effects of Administration policies that are punitive, hampering and competitive, and a real restoration of confidence and of business improvement waits upon sensible changes in such policies.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was suspended last Monday in observance of Memorial Day. The four full business days of the week produced only one session in which stock turnover exceeded the 500,000 shares level, transactions other-

wise being under even this diminutive figure. Price changes for the entire week are only fractional, in the great bulk of stocks, with the occasional spells of softness always offset by firm sessions. The modest trading shows that hardly any pressure was exerted in either direction. Trade and business reports are not encouraging, but there is now a tendency to look toward possible improvement next autumn. Commodity price levels fluctuated widely at times this week, with better demand reported in some instances, and net changes are small. The international political outlook was less worrisome. In Congress the debate on the spending-lending program of the Administration was continued, with most legislators plainly anxious to end the session so that they can return to their constituencies. Crop reports are generally good, which accounts for some of the recent sharp declines in commodity prices. The tendency, in short, is to await further developments, and most observers anticipate a dull summer in the listed markets, although new issue business may well be active.

In the listed bond market high-grade securities were generally in demand. Announcement by the Treasury on Thursday that quarter-date financing this time would be confined to refunding of notes maturing brought buying into outstanding Treasury securities, most of which moved to best levels of the year. High-grade corporate bonds were firm, on the rapid distribution of United States Steel debentures and Commonwealth Edison first mortgage bonds. Among secondary railroad liens the tone was irregular, for there is still doubt about the form that the much-needed aid to the hard-pressed carriers will take. Foreign dollar securities were quiet and uncertain. In the commodity markets grains were soft early last Tuesday, but a modest recovery followed and changes for the week were small. Foreign exchange dealings reflected mild strength in the dollar, partly because some concern still prevailed regarding the German-Czech crisis.

On the New York Stock Exchange 10 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 43 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 10 stocks touched new high levels and 40 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 216,880 shares; Monday was Memorial Day and a holiday on the Exchange; on Tuesday, 403,960 shares; on Wednesday, 537,610 shares; on Thursday, 475,430 shares, and on Friday, 284,850 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 36,545 shares; on Tuesday, 76,485 shares; on Wednesday, 77,830 shares; on Thursday, 81,705 shares, and on Friday, 69,325 shares.

Changes in share prices on the New York stock market the present week were negligible, while the total volume of sales for the respective sessions proved very small. Sagging tendencies marked trading on Saturday last, and prominent stocks gave ground, suffering losses of from fractions to close to two points in the brief session. Monday was Memorial Day and a holiday on the Stock Exchange. After the market's week-end respite, trading was resumed on Tuesday without benefit of

change and prices moved in their customary way to close lower on the day. Firmer prices prevailed in the closing hour, but were insufficient to alter the final results. Advancing tendencies held sway on Wednesday, and better-known issues worked their way from one and in some instances to more than three points on the day. The basis for this rise can only be attributed to technical reasons, as no indications of business improvement can be discerned in the days just ahead. Trading on Thursday was undertaken in a somewhat cautious manner, not unusual of late, and resulted in little or no change in the range of prices for the day. Yesterday's session was a mere repetition of the previous day, with dulness rather more pronounced and trading volume on an even lower scale. As compared with the close on Friday of last week, prices closed yesterday generally higher. General Electric closed yesterday at $32\frac{1}{2}$ against $31\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $23\frac{3}{8}$ against $22\frac{1}{4}$; Columbia Gas & Elec. at $5\frac{7}{8}$ against $5\frac{3}{4}$; Public Service of N. J. at 28 against $27\frac{3}{4}$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $73\frac{1}{4}$ against $72\frac{3}{4}$; International Harvester at $50\frac{1}{2}$ against $48\frac{7}{8}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at $51\frac{1}{4}$ against 51; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $29\frac{5}{8}$ against $27\frac{3}{4}$; Woolworth at $42\frac{1}{4}$ against $42\frac{1}{4}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at $128\frac{3}{8}$ against $128\frac{1}{4}$. Western Union closed yesterday at 21 against $19\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at $143\frac{1}{8}$ against 138; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $93\frac{1}{8}$ against $94\frac{1}{4}$; National Cash Register at $16\frac{1}{8}$ against $15\frac{1}{2}$; International Nickel at $41\frac{5}{8}$ against $41\frac{5}{8}$; National Dairy Products at $13\frac{1}{8}$ against 13; National Biscuit at $21\frac{3}{4}$ against $20\frac{5}{8}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 29 against 30; Continental Can at 37 against $37\frac{1}{2}$; Eastman Kodak at $147\frac{1}{2}$ against $145\frac{1}{8}$; Standard Brands at $7\frac{1}{4}$ ex-div. against 7; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $72\frac{1}{4}$ against $70\frac{3}{4}$; Lorillard at $15\frac{1}{2}$ against $15\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Dry at $15\frac{1}{4}$ against 15; Schenley Distillers at $14\frac{7}{8}$ against $15\frac{1}{8}$, and National Distillers at $18\frac{3}{8}$ against $18\frac{3}{8}$.

The steel shares were irregularly changed the present week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $40\frac{1}{4}$ against $40\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 61 against $62\frac{1}{2}$; Bethlehem Steel at $42\frac{1}{8}$ against $40\frac{7}{8}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at $26\frac{1}{2}$ against $26\frac{1}{8}$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $2\frac{1}{2}$ against 3 on Friday of last week; General Motors at $27\frac{5}{8}$ against $27\frac{1}{4}$; Chrysler at $40\frac{3}{8}$ against $40\frac{1}{8}$, and Hupp Motors at $\frac{5}{8}$ against $\frac{5}{8}$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $17\frac{3}{8}$ against 16 on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $25\frac{1}{2}$ against $24\frac{1}{2}$, and B. F. Goodrich at 12 against $11\frac{1}{4}$. The railroad shares advanced moderately this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $14\frac{5}{8}$ against $14\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $26\frac{1}{4}$ against 25; New York Central at $11\frac{1}{8}$ against $10\frac{3}{4}$; Union Pacific at $60\frac{1}{2}$ bid against 60; Southern Pacific at $10\frac{5}{8}$ against $10\frac{1}{2}$; Southern Railway at $7\frac{1}{8}$ against $6\frac{5}{8}$, and Northern Pacific at $7\frac{3}{4}$ against $7\frac{1}{4}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $45\frac{5}{8}$ against $44\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $11\frac{1}{4}$ bid against $12\frac{3}{8}$, and Atlantic Refining at $20\frac{7}{8}$ against $20\frac{1}{8}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $22\frac{3}{4}$ against $21\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last

week; American Smelting & Refining at $32\frac{1}{8}$ against $31\frac{3}{4}$, and Phelps Dodge at 19 against 19.

Trade and industrial reports continue to reflect the stagnation that developed last autumn. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at 26.1% of capacity against 29.0% last week, 30.7% a month ago, and 77.4% a year ago. Production of electric power for the week ended May 28 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 1,973,278,000 kilowatt hours against 1,967,807,000 in the preceding week and 2,206,718,000 in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week ended May 28 were 562,061 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was an increase of 16,253 cars over the preceding week, but a decline of 228,442 cars from the same week of 1937.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $70\frac{3}{8}$ c. against $72\frac{1}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $57\frac{3}{8}$ c. against $56\frac{5}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $26\frac{5}{8}$ c. as against $26\frac{1}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.03c. as against 8.01c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 11.25c. as against 11.30c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 9c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 19 $\frac{1}{16}$ pence per ounce as against 18 $\frac{13}{16}$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $42\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.94 $\frac{15}{16}$ as against \$4.94 $\frac{3}{16}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.777g.c. as against 2.763g.c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

PRICE movements were modest and irregular this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, with the net variations for the week of no great importance. Apprehensions of warfare in Central Europe waned steadily, and with them the fears that a major European conflict might develop at this time. The political situation still was considered most unsatisfactory, however, and no great demand for securities was noted in the London, Paris and Berlin markets. The movement of fugitive capital to France, which followed the franc devaluation last month, halted almost entirely. Pressure on the Belgian currency was relieved thereby, and the Belgian National Bank was able to announce last Monday a reduction of its discount rate to 3% from 4%. Also indicative of the diminishing fears of warfare was a liquidating movement early in the week in stocks of gold mining companies at London and Paris. Such shares were in eager demand throughout the previous week, as the Czech-German crisis developed. World commodity price levels remained soft and occasioned further perturbation in European cen-

ters regarding the course of economic events. Business reports from Europe are mixed, with trade fairly well sustained in England and Germany, while France remains subject to all the uncertainties of the "New Deal" foisted upon the country by the Left Front. International trade now appears to be sharply on the downgrade, and anxiety prevails in the European markets regarding this trend.

Dealings on the London Stock Exchange were quiet in most sections, last Monday, with variations small. Gilt-edged securities were steady, and small changes in both directions were recorded in domestic industrial stocks. Gold mining shares fell rather sharply in a liquidating movement that developed as fears of war and of currency changes dwindled. Copper, oil and other commodity shares were firm. Anglo-American favorites were neglected, as the New York market was closed for the Memorial Day observance. In a dull London session, on Tuesday, gilt-edged issues made a little progress. Steel and motor issues were firm in the industrial group, which was featureless otherwise. Both precious and base metal shares moved lower, and international securities also were soft. Hardly any business was done Wednesday, for brokers and investors turned their attention to Derby Day and neglected the market. Gilt-edged issues did well, while domestic industrial stocks showed more losses than gains. South African and Australian gold issues were dull, and copper stocks sagged. Anglo-American trading favorites were quiet but firm. Greater activity was reported Thursday on the London market, with gilt-edged stocks again in quiet demand. The domestic industrial section displayed more firmness, and commodity shares of all descriptions likewise improved. Favorable overnight reports from New York also prompted some buying of Anglo-American stocks. Quiet conditions prevailed yesterday, despite the opening of a new account. Gilt-edged issues were steady, while others drifted lower.

On the Paris Bourse a modest upswing developed last Monday, owing to the calm manner in which Czechoslovakian communal elections were conducted the previous day. The lack of untoward incidents modified the apprehensions of warfare and brought about buying interest. Rentes were marked upward by fractions to two francs, and sizable gains appeared in French bank, electrical and industrial equities. International securities also were firm, with the exception of gold-mining shares. The month-end carryover was effected easily on Tuesday, with money at $\frac{3}{4}\%$ against $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the mid-May settlement, but the tone of securities nevertheless was soft. Rentes drifted lower, with the exception of the issues guaranteed against exchange fluctuations. French equities also dropped, while gold-mining stocks stood out firmly in an otherwise soft list of foreign securities. The Bourse was fairly active Wednesday, but movements remained irregular. Rentes were fractionally lower, and most French bank and other equities also lost ground. International securities were in better demand, and a few issues advanced sharply. Indications of improvement in the political sphere and a better demand for commodities resulted in gains on the Bourse, Thursday. Rentes and French equities were in modest demand, while larger advances appeared in international securities. Trading yesterday re-

sulted in unchanged levels for rentes, while most French equities improved.

The Berlin Boerse experienced a more active session last Monday than has been common of late, owing to expectations of increased dividends by a few leading chemical concerns, and favorable earnings reports by others. Small gains were the rule among equities, while a few issues advanced up to two points. Fixed-interest securities were quiet and firm. Prices again were marked moderately higher at Berlin on Tuesday, with the waning apprehensions of international troubles an influence. Some of the expected dividend increases materialized and added to the buying interest. Gains of one to three points were registered in leading stocks, and small advances also appeared in fixed-income obligations. Prices fluctuated in a narrow range on the Boerse, Wednesday, with final quotations showing few significant variations. Mining and electrical issues closed with fractional gains, while chemical stocks drifted downward. Turnover diminished on Thursday, and changes again were modest. Electrical issues were in quiet demand, and mining stocks remained steady, while others moved in small fractions around previous levels. Fixed-interest securities were firm. Another slow upward movement of equities took place yesterday with net changes small.

Bank of Canada

THERE is little in economic history to recommend the ownership or control of central banks by governments, but it appears that the world trend remains steadily in that direction. Various legislative efforts have been started in Washington in recent years for Federal ownership of the Federal Reserve banks. Fortunately, such aims so far have been unrealized, although it is hardly possible to doubt that control already is exercised. In Canada the world tendency has been epitomized during the brief existence of the central bank of the Dominion. Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in the Ottawa Commons, late last week, that the 100,000 shares of the Bank of Canada still in public hands would be acquired by a virtual process of condemnation at the average market price during 1938, or about \$57 or \$58 a share. The par value of the stock is \$50 a share, and as dividends are limited to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, with excess profits going to the government, the price stipulated seems quite fair. Only three years have elapsed since the Bank of Canada was established as a privately-owned institution, and it is obvious that political expediency rather than economic wisdom prompted a change which now is to be completed in the manner outlined.

When the Bank of Canada was established in 1935 the initial capital of \$5,000,000 was supplied through public offering of 100,000 shares of stock of \$50 par value. The Governor and Deputy Governor were to be named by the Canadian Government, but the seven directors were to be elected by the shareholders. In 1936 legislation was enacted whereunder a further \$5,100,000 of capital was supplied by the Canadian Government, which thereupon owned 102,000 shares of the stock and appointed six directors with two votes each, to insure majority control over the ordinary directors. Even this change did not satisfy the Canadian authorities, who now are moving to take over the institution,

lock, stock and barrel. "Mr. King did not explain what motives had impelled the government to acquire complete ownership instead of majority ownership and control, but they will generally be interpreted as political," a dispatch to the New York "Times" remarked. The political trend in Western Canada toward Social Credit ideas and candidates was cited as one of the factors probably motivating the Ottawa regime. There remains the grave question whether too-intimate interference or control by government in central bank management, or in the credit and currency arrangements of a nation, is advisable. History suggests an emphatic negative.

Kellogg-Briand Treaty

DISREGARDING the obvious ineffectiveness of the Kellogg-Briand treaty outlawing war as an instrument of national policy, Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued late last week a reminder to all signatory governments of their obligations under that pact. The bitter and costly conflicts between Paraguay and Bolivia, Italy and Ethiopia, and China and Japan have made it clear that the sole effect of the Pact of Paris is to prevent formal declarations of war when governments resort to arms. The German annexation of Austria affords still another illustration of expedients now developing, although not a shot appears to have been fired in that episode, save by the numerous Austrians who committed suicide. It is, nevertheless, a timely reminder that Mr. Hull supplied. The statement was prefixed by a reference to "the critical situation involving countries in Central Europe." The United States Government has been following developments there with "close and anxious attention," Mr. Hull remarked. Naturally enough, the surmise promptly was ventured that the State Department had reason to be alarmed over the possibility of another warlike outburst in Central Europe. But State Department spokesmen deprecated any such interpretation.

"Nearly 10 years ago the Government of the United States signed at Paris a treaty providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy," the statement said. "There are now parties to that treaty no less than 63 countries. In that treaty the contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means. That pledge is no less binding now than when it was entered into. It is binding upon all the parties. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that any outbreak of hostilities anywhere in the world injects into world affairs a factor of general disturbance the ultimate consequence of which no man can foresee and is liable to inflict upon all nations incalculable and permanent injuries. The people of this country have in common with all nations a desire for stable and permanent conditions of peace, justice and progress, and a most earnest desire that peace be maintained no matter where or in what circumstances there may be controversies between nations." Only on a few previous occasions, and in every case when international affairs were critical, has the State Department issued similar reminders of obligations under the Kellogg-Briand treaty.

Central Europe

THERE were few reflections this week of the tension that developed in Central Europe two weeks ago, when the impression prevailed that Germany might move quickly to add the Sudeten German area of Czechoslovakia to the Nazi realm. The reminder of international obligations under the Kellogg-Briand pact, issued by Secretary of State Cordell Hull with pointed reference to Central Europe, bolstered the general belief that the situation was indeed critical. It would seem, however, that the German authorities consider the present time inappropriate for fresh adventures. The actual occurrences remain to be disclosed and can only be guessed at from the frantic scurrings of European foreign offices and the statement by Mr. Hull. It is clear, however, that one of the worst war scares of recent years took place, possibly because of actual danger and possibly because of what one European observer called "preventive" measures by the British and French Governments. In German circles a good deal of heavy sarcasm was expended on the "panic-mongering" of London and Paris, and it was asserted insistently that the Reich had no intention of taking military steps with respect to Czechoslovakia. The second series of municipal elections passed off quietly in Czechoslovakia last Sunday, with the Nazis showing sizable gains in the Sudeten zone. The voting will not be completed until June 12, but the Czech authorities now seem to be convinced there is no immediate danger of a German military move, as troops gradually were withdrawn from border stations. Orders were issued in Prague, last Monday, on the other hand, for all Czechs between the ages of 6 and 60 to train for defense work, which is a sufficient indication of the views entertained with regard to the future.

Irish Election

AMID international wars and political alarms, it is heartening to turn to the new State of Eire, where a general election has been scheduled for June 17 which assuredly will occasion no overturn of any moment and will convey no menace of any kind. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera requested the dissolution of the Irish Parliament last Saturday, largely on a technical point. A division in the Dail Eireann regarding the arbitration of civil service disputes, which took place in the absence of government leaders, provided the fortuitous circumstance for ending the session and calling new elections. Mr. de Valera admitted candidly that he was concerned more with the general position than with the particular question. The narrow majority of his party in the Parliament long has been irksome, and the leader of the Irish Republicans now counts upon greater success at the polls because he recently settled finally the trade and financial differences with the London Government. The Opposition, headed by former President William T. Cosgrave, utilized until recently as the main plank in its platform the need for adjusting the London-Dublin difficulties, and that argument no longer has any weight. Prime Minister de Valera thus has an excellent opportunity for augmenting his strength in a truly democratic Parliament, and his maneuver seems homely and familiar when contrasted with the power-seizing abomina-

tions of the real and would-be dictators who now keep the world uneasy. It is generally conceded in Dublin dispatches that Mr. de Valera will gain his end of a stronger support for his policies in the Dail Eireann.

Spain

FRESH international developments with respect to the Spanish civil war were foreshadowed in London, Wednesday and Thursday, after Cabinet meetings in which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was said to have disclosed a project for mediation of the long-drawn conflict. The disclosures so far are quite inadequate, but there is no need to doubt London dispatches that proclaim anxiety within the British Cabinet lest the Spanish conflict lead to a major European war. The concern of the London authorities is reputedly due, partly, to the circumstances that the Anglo-Italian treaty of friendship recently arranged will not become effective until Italian "volunteers" are withdrawn from Spain. Since the treaty between London and Rome was negotiated while General Franco was scoring huge advances and cutting loyalist Spain in two, it is generally surmised that Mr. Chamberlain looked for a rapid victory for the insurgents, the end of the war, and the withdrawal of Italian forces. The loyalist defense failed to collapse, however, and the British Government now is reported planning to bring General Franco and the loyalist leaders together, in an effort to arrange an armistice and satisfactory peace terms. Any such move, it is said, would be part of a larger scheme for adjusting the more outstanding European differences and ensuring peace for some time to come.

Although the loyalists are stubbornly defending the territory left to them, insurgents again had the upper hand this week. General Franco concentrated his attacks on the line from Teruel to the sea, with the aim of conquering more of the southern loyalist area and possibly the City of Valencia. The drive continued day after day, with air forces, artillery and infantry well coordinated, and small gains in territory were made in this fashion. By Thursday the attackers were reported within 60 miles of Valencia, and apparently in possession of almost limitless supplies of modern arms. In Catalonia the loyalists continued their offensive near the French border, but admittedly made little progress. Airplane bombs were loosed by the insurgents from time to time on Catalan towns, with women and children the chief victims. The loyalists retaliated Wednesday by attacking Palma, the insurgent naval base, from the air. In the European diplomatic whispering galleries it was rumored that the British Government was trying to induce France to close the frontier and thus prevent arms from reaching the loyalists, but there is no confirmation of such reports. The London non-Intervention group met on Thursday, and heard the Russian representative withdraw previous objections to the British plan for terminating interference in the war. The reservation was made, however, that "effective sea control" must be enforced, which leaves the situation not materially changed. Another meeting of the committee is to be held June 10. British plans and proposals quite possibly will be clarified in the meantime.

Sino-Japanese War

AS THE war between Japan and China nears its first anniversary, all signs point to a still greater enlargement of the sanguine conflict and the possible exhaustion of the Japanese invaders and the Chinese defenders, alike. The Cabinet changes recently effected at Tokio, it is now clear, were intended to unite all factions within Japan for greater endeavors. In a Tokio report to the Associated Press it is estimated that Japan has been spending \$5,000,000 a day on her latest adventure in China, with the end nowhere in sight. Increases of taxes and the declining foreign trade of the country have enforced sternest measures of economy, it is said, and the standard of living in Japan must therefore be falling even below the low level current up to a year ago. There are indications, moreover, that the tremendous troop movement to China is not viewed by the populace with the enthusiasm that Japanese militarists would like to see displayed. The Japanese authorities nevertheless enlarged that movement considerably in recent days, obviously in preparation for enormously greater drives into the interior of China than so far have been made. Reserves were withdrawn from Manchukuo, although recent uncensored dispatches tell of uprisings there which the Japanese conquerors had difficulty in quelling. Within the Chinese area subjected to the invasion of the Japanese, foreign observers recently have moved about, and they describe vividly the inexpressible anguish and suffering of the stricken people. The population of such areas has been decimated, partly because of Japanese ravages and partly because many Chinese fled to the interior to escape the invaders.

Military developments within the central Chinese area of conflict indicate that both sides are continuing the methods developed in recent months. The Japanese invaders moved their mobile mechanized units about rapidly, in the obvious hope of effecting major strokes that might lead to early capture of Hankow and the lines of communication between Russia and China. The westward drive that followed the fall of Suchow was pushed along the line of the Lunghai Railway. General Doihara, who is considered the chief Japanese exponent of the military theory of indefinite advances into Chinese territory, found himself trapped early this week near Lanfeng, at the head of a mobile division of 10,000 men. Chinese troops made heroic efforts to wipe out that force before reinforcements could reach General Doihara, and there is no doubt that they created havoc among the hard-pressed invaders. But the pressure on General Doihara was relieved yesterday by other Japanese contingents. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek personally led some of the defending troops, and aided their morale in this fashion. The Chinese morale has been improving steadily, in any event, on the basis of the defeat administered to the Japanese at Taierhchwang. Guerrilla warfare against the invaders continues steadily, and the cost to the Japanese necessarily becomes greater with each deeper advance and each extension of the lines of communication. The quick victory anticipated by the Japanese last year is turning into a major conflict, in which endurance may be the deciding factor.

Effects of the war on the interests of other nationals received a fresh illustration, Tuesday, in a note of protest from the State Department in Washington, addressed to the Japanese Government. In this communication it was noted sharply that the Japanese military authorities in China fail persistently to live up to Japanese promises that the rights of Americans in the occupied territory will be respected. Although the Shanghai area has been under Japanese control for nine months, specific instances were cited in which Japanese troops still occupy American-owned properties. The note charged, moreover, that many of the buildings have been looted and damaged by the Japanese forces. Obstacles were interposed, moreover, to the return of the owners to the properties, and even to their inspection of the buildings, it was stated. This protest was heeded immediately, for the American Consul at Shanghai reported on Wednesday that some church properties in the native area of Shanghai were turned over on that day to the American owners.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE National Bank of Belgium reduced its discount rate on May 30 from 4% to 3%. The 4% rate had been in effect since May 10, 1938, at which time it was raised from 2%. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

Country	Rate in Effect June 3	Date Established	Previous Rate	Country	Rate in Effect June 3	Date Established	Previous Rate
Argentina...	3½	Mar. 1 1936	--	Hungary...	4	Aug. 28 1935	4½
Batavia...	4	July 1 1935	4½	India...	3	Nov. 29 1935	3½
Belgium...	3	May 30 1938	4	Ireland...	3	June 30 1932	3½
Bulgaria...	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy...	4½	May 18 1936	5
Canada...	2½	Mar. 11 1935	--	Japan...	3.29	Apr. 6 1936	3.65
Chile...	4	Jan. 24 1935	4½	Java...	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Colombia...	4	July 18 1933	5	Jugoslavia...	5	Feb. 1 1935	6½
Czechoslovakia...	3	Jan. 1 1936	3½	Lithuania...	5½	July 1 1936	6
Danzig...	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Morocco...	6½	May 28 1935	4½
Denmark...	4	Oct. 19 1936	3½	Poland...	3½	Jan. 5 1938	5
England...	2	June 30 1932	2½	Portugal...	4½	Aug. 11 1937	4½
Estonia...	5	Sept. 25 1934	5½	Rumania...	4½	Dec. 7 1934	6
Finland...	4	Dec. 4 1934	4½	South Africa...	3½	May 15 1933	4
France...	2½	May 12 1938	3	Spain...	5	July 10 1935	5½
Germany...	4	Sept. 30 1932	5	Sweden...	2½	Dec. 1 1933	3
Greece...	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Switzerland...	1½	Nov. 25 1936	2
Holland...	2	Dec. 2 1936	2½				

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 5/8% 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 2 1/2% and in Switzerland at 1%.

Bank of England Statement

MONTH-END currency requirements are reflected in the statement for the week ended June 1 which shows an expansion in circulation of £4,720,000 bringing the total up to £484,920,000 as compared with £475,552,639 a year ago. The effect on reserves was slightly offset by a gain of £71,859 in gold holdings and so reserves fell off £4,650,000. The reserve proportion dropped sharply to 25.9% from 30.5% a week earlier and compares with 29.06% last year. Public deposits decreased £1,610,000 and other deposits rose £10,913,155. The latter consists of bankers' accounts which increased £11,554,436 and other accounts which decreased £641,281. Loans on government securities rose £14,005,000 and loans on other securities fell off £36,765. Other securities comprise discounts and advances which decreased £593,609 and securities which increased £556,844. No change was made in the 2% discount rate. Below

we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	June 1, 1938	June 2, 1937	June 3, 1936	June 5, 1935	June 6, 1934
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	484,920,000	475,552,639	433,452,483	395,890,877	378,886,154
Public deposits.....	24,867,000	10,231,850	8,217,312	7,611,996	16,255,428
Other deposits.....	138,264,956	146,800,147	128,814,476	138,701,347	133,949,692
Bankers' accounts.....	102,802,912	109,499,480	89,718,476	102,591,704	97,932,427
Other accounts.....	35,462,044	37,300,667	37,096,000	36,109,643	35,957,265
Govt. securities.....	109,676,164	102,822,412	98,543,310	89,978,044	77,780,318
Other securities.....	28,910,271	25,485,180	19,593,597	16,606,610	17,049,571
Disct. & advances.....	8,934,151	4,749,339	6,242,981	5,380,405	6,128,333
Securities.....	19,976,120	20,735,841	13,350,616	11,226,205	10,921,238
Reserve notes & coin.....	42,326,000	46,537,402	34,717,811	57,563,713	73,216,042
Coin and bullion.....	327,247,486	322,090,041	208,170,294	193,454,590	192,102,316
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	25.9%	29.06%	25.70%	39.34%	48.74%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended May 26 showed an expansion in note circulation of 97,000,000 francs, which raised the total to 98,923,380,330 francs. Circulation a year ago aggregated 85,745,254,850 francs and the year before 84,705,123,770 francs. French commercial bills discounted and creditor current accounts also recorded increases, namely 68,000,000 francs and 443,000,000 francs respectively. The Bank's gold holdings again showed a slight increase, the total of which is now 55,807,815,592 francs, compared with 57,358,993,881 francs last year and 57,021,505,659 francs the previous year. No change was shown in the items of credit balances abroad, bills bought abroad and temporary advances to State. The reserve ratio fell off to 46.62%; a year ago it was 55.33% and two years ago 61.01%. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	May 26, 1938	May 27, 1937	May 29, 1936
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings.....	+176,077	55,807,815,592	57,358,993,881	57,021,505,659
Credit bals. abroad.....	No change	20,476,035	13,553,578	139,415,582
a French commercial bills discounted.....	+68,000,000	9,137,517,776	8,376,963,697	19,380,733,850
b Bills bought abrd.....	No change	792,218,868	1,039,527,521	1,286,860,161
Adv. against securs.....	-60,000,000	3,454,002,407	3,777,459,972	3,380,905,013
Note circulation.....	+97,000,000	98,923,380,330	85,745,254,850	84,705,123,770
Credit current accts.....	+443,000,000	20,773,586,399	17,920,124,445	8,759,158,822
c Temp. advs. without int. to State.....	No change	40,133,974,773	19,979,738,771	-----
Proport'n of gold on hand to sight liab.....	-0.22%	46.62%	55.33%	61.01%

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c Representing drafts on Treasury on 10-billion franc credit opened at Bank.

Since the statement of June 29, 1937, gold valuation has been at rate of 43 mg. gold, 0.9 fine, per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, gold valuation was 49 mg. per franc, prior to Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg. of gold to the franc.

Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the last quarter of May showed an expansion in note circulation of 660,000,000 marks, which brought the total up to a new record high of 6,268,700,000 marks. Total notes outstanding a year ago stood at 4,901,766,000 marks and the year before at 4,429,795,000 marks. Deposits abroad, reserves in foreign currency, silver and other coin and other assets registered decreases, namely 105,000 marks, 258,000 marks, 79,272,000 marks and 73,218,000 marks respectively. The Bank's gold holdings showed no change, the total remaining at 70,773,000 marks, compared with 68,605,000 marks last year and 69,992,000 marks the previous year. An increase appeared in bills of exchange and checks of 827,443,000 marks, in advances of 10,911,000 marks, in investments of 108,000 marks, in other daily maturing obligations of 13,322,000 marks and in other liabilities of 11,968,000 marks. The reserve ratio fell off to 1.21%; a year ago it was 1.52% and two years ago 1.70%. A comparison of the different items for three years is furnished below:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week			
	Reichsmarks	May 31, 1938	May 31, 1937	May 30, 1936
Assets—				
Gold and bullion.....	No change	70,773,000	68,605,000	69,992,000
Of which depos. abr'd	-105,000	20,228,000	19,359,000	23,572,000
Reserve in foreign curr.	-258,000	5,374,000	5,854,000	5,457,000
Bills of exch. and checks	+827,443,000	5,919,856,000	5,055,370,000	4,643,807,000
Silver and other coin....	-79,272,000	172,552,000	172,131,000	113,806,000
Advances.....	+10,911,000	56,789,000	50,039,000	59,749,000
Investments.....	+108,000	844,260,000	414,235,000	538,660,000
Other assets.....	-73,218,000	1,200,725,000	774,815,000	534,272,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation....	+660,000,000	6,268,700,000	4,901,766,000	4,429,795,000
Other daily matur. oblig.	+13,322,000	1,020,803,000	803,863,000	728,546,000
Other liabilities.....	+11,968,000	246,348,000	192,443,000	183,841,000
Propor. of gold & for'n curr. to note circula'n	-0.15%	1.21%	1.52%	1.70%

New York Money Market

HARDLY any business was done this week in the New York money market, as acceptable borrowers still are lacking despite the vast accumulation of idle bank funds. Even the usual Treasury discount bill award was lacking this week, as the weekly flotation was effected in advance of the Memorial Day suspension. Bankers bill and commercial paper rates were continued from previous weeks and months. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to 1% for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans. Time loans were again quoted 1¼% for maturities to 90 days, and 1½% 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 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% for four to six months maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has continued quiet this week and trading has been light. Rates are quoted at ¾% @ 1% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has continued at an extremely low point. Few high-class bills have been coming out and the demand has fallen off. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are ½% bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and ½% asked; for five and six months, ⅝% bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is ½% for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances are unchanged at \$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 Reserve Bank	Rate in Effect on June 3	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia.....	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas.....	1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING and the major European currencies continue to display an easier undertone in terms of the dollar. While sterling has recovered from the extreme low of last week of \$4.93 7-16 for cable transfers as tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia eased, the average rates for the week and the extreme dulness and hesitancy of trading indicate that fears aroused by the situation are not fully allayed. The dollar is still favored by foreign markets and only the extremity of the depression on this side and the uncertainty as to Washington's policies with respect to both business and currency have prevented a heavy flow of foreign funds to the New York market in the past few weeks. The apparent strength of the dollar in terms of the pound is not indicative of any real demand for dollars or of a movement of foreign funds to this side. On Monday, Memorial Day, there was no market in New York. The range for sterling this week has been between \$4.94 1-16 and \$4.95 5-16 for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between \$4.93 ⅜ and \$4.96 5-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.94 ½ and \$4.95 ⅜, compared with a range of \$4.93 7-16 and \$4.96 ⅜ a week ago.

As stated above, only the extreme uncertainty of business prospects on this side has prevented a heavy flow of foreign funds into American securities as a result of political disturbances and war alarms in Europe. Nevertheless, there are indications of some buying of American securities in foreign markets, especially in London and Amsterdam. These purchases must sooner or later be converted into a demand for dollars, but should the European situation clear, it is doubtful if such transfers can have a firming effect upon the dollar in terms of sterling.

In the long view, assuming pacific developments, sterling should show greater firmness as seasonal factors favor such a trend, especially in view of tourist requirements, which, if war fears subside, should become of paramount importance from now until the end of August. However, were business conditions to improve on this side, regardless of the seasonal factors favoring the European currencies, there has accumulated a large volume of investment funds in European markets, particularly Amsterdam and London, which would certainly go into American securities and would accordingly offset any important rise in sterling. The equalization funds operate in all centers to prevent extreme fluctuations in exchange.

That a movement of European funds to this side might take place is indicated by the fact that the British Treasury authorities a few days ago gave approval to the request of the Capital Securities Trust of London for inclusion of American securities in its portfolio, subject to certain limitations. This unit trust, which was formed in June, 1936, planned to have American shares selected for inclusion in its portfolio, but at the request of the British Treasury dropped the plan. This will be the first case in which a unit trust has benefited from the Government's policy of relaxing the restrictions on foreign lending which was quietly promulgated a few months ago. The permission is subject to cancellation at any time should the British Treasury consider that the foreign exchange situation does not warrant continuation of the policy. In the event that permission were canceled, the securities already bought by the

trust would not be affected. The trust itself limits investment of its funds in American securities to 27½% of its funds. London considers it quite probable that other British unit trusts will likewise seek permission to add American securities to their investments. The fact that such securities are at present depressed makes them more attractive to the unit trusts.

Amsterdam advices have for a long time been reporting a heavy potential demand for American shares. The fact that business conditions in Great Britain continue to show a downward trend and that the country's adverse trade balance mounts weekly increases the probability of a greater volume of British overseas lending.

In London sterling's weakness with reference to the dollar is attributed directly to war fears and not to any decrease in confidence in the pound itself. London bankers say that the weakness comes from a renewed substantial flight of European capital to the United States from London. Another effect of the latest crisis is a new rush to buy gold in the London market.

The London money market continues easy. Call money against bills is in supply at ½%. Two- and three-months bills are 9-16% and four-months bills are 19-32%, as against 9-16%, the prevailing rate for some weeks. Six-months bills continue unchanged at 5%. Gold on offer in the London market continues to be taken for unknown destination, with foreign hoarding demand conspicuously active. On Saturday last there was available £349,000, on Monday £317,000, on Tuesday £379,000, on Wednesday £714,000, on Thursday £320,000 and on Friday £355,000.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended June 1, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, MAY 26-JUNE 1, INCLUSIVE	
Imports	Exports
\$2,869,000 from England	None
Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account	
No change	

Note—We have been notified that approximately \$5,874,000 of gold was received at San Francisco from Japan.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday \$2,325,000 of gold was received from England. There were no 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.

Canadian exchange during the week ranged between a discount of 13-16% and a discount of 11-32%.

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 28.....178.73	Wednesday, June 1.....178.26
Monday, May 30.....178.18	Thursday, June 2.....178.30
Tuesday, May 31.....178.23	Friday, June 3.....178.28

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE	
Saturday, May 28.....140s. 9d.	Wednesday, June 1.....140s. 7½d.
Monday, May 30.....140s. 5½d.	Thursday, June 2.....140s. 8d.
Tuesday, May 31.....140s. 5½d.	Friday, June 3.....140s. 9d.

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)	
Saturday, May 28.....\$35.00	Wednesday, June 1.....\$35.00
Monday, May 30.....Holiday	Thursday, June 2.....35.00
Tuesday, May 31.....35.00	Friday, June 3.....35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady, slightly up from previous close. Bankers' sight was \$4.94½@ \$4.94 11-16;

cable transfers, \$4.94 9-16@ \$4.94¾. On Monday, Memorial Day, there was no market in New York. On Tuesday sterling was slightly firmer in a dull market. The range was \$4.94½@ \$4.95 5-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.94 11-16@ \$4.95¾ for cable transfers. On Wednesday the market continued dull and sterling showed a slightly easier undertone. Bankers' sight was \$4.94 1-16@ \$4.94 11-16 and cable transfers were \$4.94½@ \$4.94¾. On Thursday exchange was steady in dull trading. The range was \$4.94¾@ \$4.94 11-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.94 7-16 @ \$4.94¾ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling continued steady in light trading. The range was \$4.94 5-16@ \$4.95 for bankers' sight and \$4.94¾@ \$4.95 1-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were \$4.94¾ for demand and \$4.94 15-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at \$4.94¾, 60-day bills at \$4.937/8, 90-day bills at \$4.93½, documents for payment (60 days) at \$4.937/8, and seven-day grain bills at \$4.94 7-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at \$4.94¾.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs have been relatively steady, ruling with respect to the pound, to which the franc is now attached, slightly better than the new de facto stabilization rate of 179 francs to the pound. In terms of the dollar the franc is easier simply because the dollar is firmer with reference to sterling. It would seem that the return of expatriate capital to France has ceased. European dispatches report a movement of French funds into gold and dollars. However, there is as yet no appreciable movement of francs into the United States that is discoverable in the New York market.

In all essential respects there has been no important change in the French exchange and economic situation since the de facto devaluation of May 5. The heavy repatriation of funds to France during the week following May 5 contributed largely to the ease in the Paris money market. Day loans are now slightly firmer, ruling around 1%, but money for long-term investments remains as unavailable as it has been for the past several years. The London market is greatly impressed by the latest of the French fiscal and recovery decrees. It is not doubted that M. Daladier will be able to keep the franc within its new maximum and there is little chance that a mistake will be made which will permit the franc to rise unduly. Such an appreciation, it is stated, would nullify the benefits which devaluation of the franc confers and would open the way for renewed exchange difficulties. Barring a war or a political upheaval, London believes that the outlook is for steady maintenance of the franc at a little under the fixed minimum of 179 francs to the pound.

The belga has shown marked improvement in the past week, moving up from the low point of 16.82½ reached the week before to 16.96¾ in Friday's trading. Par of the belga is 16.95. Belga futures have also improved sharply. On May 10 30-day belgas were at a discount of 100 points below spot. Since that date there has been a steady improvement and on June 2 30-day belgas were at a discount of 15 points. Likewise 90-day belgas, which were at a discount of 120 points below the basic cable rate on May 10, are currently reported at a discount of 33 points. The improvement in the belga is due largely to heavy shipments of gold to London and

New York. The belga has also been strengthened by political developments. The banking situation in Belgium is essentially sound. The statement of the National Bank of Belgium for May 25 shows gold stock of 2,692,500,000 belgas, a ratio of gold to notes of 65.41%, and a ratio of gold to total sight liabilities of 61.06%.

On May 30 the Belgian National Bank rate was reduced from 4% to 3%. Improvement of the monetary situation under the new government of Premier Paul Henry Spaak was given as the reason.

German marks continue to follow familiar trends. The so-called free or gold mark moves in close relationship to sterling exchange. Recent dispatches from Berlin are to the effect that business interests are dissatisfied with the outlook, particularly with respect to export and world trade. Economics Minister Walther Funk recently made a statement that an investigation is under way to determine whether exchange restrictions can be relaxed. This means at most that ways are to be found whereby German exporters may have greater freedom for their foreign currency takings. The economics department seems inclined to admit that the present full industrial activity will not automatically maintain itself but will require new stimuli and regulations to keep it going.

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

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity a	Range This Week
b c France (franc)-----	3.92	6.63	2.76% to 2.78%
Belgium (belga)-----	13.90	16.95	16.89 to 16.96 3/4
Italy (lira)-----	5.26	8.91	5.26 1/2 to 5.26 1/2
Switzerland (franc)-----	19.30	32.67	22.76 1/2 to 22.80 1/2
Holland (guilder)-----	40.20	68.06	55.11 1/2 to 55.24

a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the European currencies between Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, 1936.

b Franc cut from gold and allowed to "float" on June 30, 1937.

c On May 5, 1938, the franc was devalued on a de facto basis of 179 francs to the pound, or 2.79 cents a franc.

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 178.28, against 178.80 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 2.77 3/4, against 2.76 3/8; cable transfers at 2.77 7/8, against 2.76 3/8. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.96 3/4 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.96 3/4 for cable transfers, against 16.88 and 16.88. Final quotations for marks were 40.15 for bankers' sight bills and 40.16 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.14 and 40.14. Italian lire closed at 5.26 1/8 for bankers' sight bills and at 5.26 1/4 for cable transfers, against 5.26 1/4 and 5.26 1/4. Exchange on Czechoslovakia closed at 3.47 5/8, against 3.47 5/8; on Bucharest at 0.74, against 0.74; on Poland at 18.87, against 18.87; and on Finland at 2.19, against 2.19. Greek exchange closed at 0.90 3/4, against 0.90 3/4.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war continues to display ease, which developed a few weeks ago. The Scandinavian currencies move in close sympathy with sterling. Of these countries Sweden and Norway at least have been enjoying especially prosperous business conditions during the past several years. Swedish monetary authorities, which recently shipped gold to the United States, are at the same time repatriating large amounts of metal from London. On May 15 the gold reserves of the Bank of Sweden stood at 522,356,000 kronor, as compared with 329,117,000 kronor in mid-May, 1935. At the same time the bank held gold abroad not included in the above reserve in the amount of 54,280,000 kronor in the middle of May, 1938, against 23,803,000 kronor in the same period of 1935. Similarly the bank has strengthened its position by acquiring balances with foreign banks amounting to

246,819,000 kronor, compared with 155,354,000 kronor in mid-May, 1935. Although Dutch guilders have been showing weakness in terms of the dollar during the past few weeks, the guilder is sufficiently firm not to require gold shipments. Despite this fact Amsterdam has been shipping gold, and a total of \$571,000 in gold was reported engaged for New York on June 1.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 55.20, against 55.12 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 55.22, against 55.12; and commercial sight bills at 55.17, against 55.08. Swiss francs closed at 22.79 for checks and at 22.79 for cable transfers, against 22.77 1/2 and 22.77 1/2. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.10 and cable transfers at 22.10, against 22.06 and 22.06. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.52 and cable transfers at 25.52, against 25.48 and 25.48; while checks on Norway finished at 24.87 and cable transfers at 24.87, against 24.83 1/2 and 24.83 1/2.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is held in alignment with the United States dollar. This applies especially to the currencies of Brazil, Chile, and Peru. The Argentine peso, however, moves in close relationship to sterling and is consequently displaying a comparatively easier tone. The Argentine unit is also inclined to be adversely affected because the foreign trade of the country at present is showing a slight import balance, compared with a heavy export balance at this time a year ago.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 32.98 for bankers' sight bills, against 32.96 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 32.98, against 32.96. The unofficial or free market close was 25.95@26.05, against 26.00@26.12. 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 23.00, against 23 3/4.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries shows mixed trends. The Indian rupee, which is legally attached to sterling at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee, is ruling lower than at any time in a year. The Shanghai dollar is also extremely weak, ruling around 21 5/8, whereas for some time before the undeclared war on China began in July, 1937, the rate had been steady around 29.75 cents. The United States Treasury Department will make a new agreement with the Chinese authorities for the purchase of silver. Last April an arrangement with China was made which expires on July 15. Between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 ounces of silver will have been bought from China at the conclusion of the current shipping schedule. The Chinese authorities could achieve the same end by selling in the spot silver market in New York, but it seems they prefer the mechanism of definite shipping schedules as an assurance against unforeseeable change in American silver buying policy.

The Japanese yen continues to display ease, but this reflects merely the lower rate of sterling, as Japan holds the yen to sterling at the rate of 1s. 2d. per yen. The war with China is proving a serious drain on Japanese resources. It is understood that the Chinese venture is costing Japan \$5,000,000 a day. Borrowing to cover deficits since 1931 raised the Japanese national debt from 5,900,000,000 yen to 11,893,000,000 yen at the end of 1937. It is

believed that the debt will increase 6,000,000,000 yen by April, 1939. Japan must keep the yen at approximately the present level, about 29 cents, if the cost of war materials and other imported essentials is not to become prohibitive. Single large-scale credits abroad seem to be unobtainable; exports of merchandise and gold must consequently be sufficient to pay for import requirements. The total movement of gold from Japan to the United States since March, 1937 is now approximately \$307,000,000.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.84, against 28.83 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 30 15-16, against 30.79@30 15-16; Shanghai at 21 5/8, against 22 1/2; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at 57 3/8, against 57.30; Bombay at 36.69, against 36.86; and Calcutta at 36.69, against 36.86.

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:

Banks of—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
England...	£ 327,247,486	£ 322,090,041	£ 208,170,294	£ 193,454,590	£ 192,102,316
France....	293,725,347	347,630,266	456,172,045	574,229,829	626,216,805
Germany b.	2,527,250	2,462,300	2,273,850	3,021,950	5,311,000
Spain.....	87,323,000	87,323,000	89,106,000	90,780,000	90,513,000
Italy.....	25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	63,024,000	73,962,000
Netherlands	123,400,000	94,172,000	56,984,000	53,850,000	67,460,000
Nat. Belg..	78,103,000	102,500,000	101,164,000	92,862,000	77,067,000
Switzerland	74,372,000	83,591,000	49,103,000	44,252,000	61,216,000
Sweden....	29,082,000	25,735,000	23,944,000	18,978,000	15,091,000
Denmark...	6,540,000	6,549,000	6,554,000	7,394,000	7,397,000
Norway....	7,442,000	6,602,000	6,604,000	6,601,000	6,577,000
Total week..	1,054,994,083	1,103,886,607	1,042,650,189	1,148,447,369	1,222,913,121
Prev. week..	1,057,219,047	1,097,592,749	1,045,992,925	1,182,855,532	1,216,506,365

a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now reported at £1,011,400. c Amount held Aug. 1, 1936, the latest figure available. The gold of the Bank of France was revalued on July 23, 1937, at 43 milligrams of gold 0.9 fine, equal to one franc; this was the second change in the gold's value within less than a year, the previous revaluation took place on Sept. 26, 1936, when the gold was given a value of 49 milligrams to the franc as compared with 66.5 mgs. previously. On the basis of 65.5 mgs., approximately 125 francs equaled £1 sterling at par; on basis of 49 mgs., about 165 francs equaled £1 sterling, and at 43 mgs., there are about 190 francs to £1.

Bargaining with the Trusts

With the indictment on May 27, by a Federal grand jury at South Bend, Ind., of the General Motors, Chrysler and Ford corporations, together with their affiliated finance companies and 59 individuals, for alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Administration has made a second attempt to penalize as unlawful certain financial and business methods of the "big three" of the automobile industry. The first attempt was made last year at Milwaukee, Wis., but a grand jury which had been investigating the financial methods of the companies was dismissed by Federal Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger when he learned that conferences had been in progress between the Department of Justice and attorneys for the companies looking to a consent decree. The action of Judge Geiger in upholding the independence of the court was bitterly assailed by the Department of Justice, and Attorney General Cummings went so far as to make charges of "arbitrary, unjust and unfair" conduct against Judge Geiger to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. The Committee took no action, but the impression was left that the Department of Justice, in conferring about a consent decree before an indictment had been returned, had been guilty of questionable conduct. Now that an indictment against the three companies has been

obtained at South Bend, the attitude of the Department, which of course is that of the Administration, toward the anti-trust laws and their enforcement is worth examination.

In the annual report of the Department of Justice, submitted to Congress on Jan. 3, particular attention was given to the anti-trust laws. The long section on the subject was prepared by Robert H. Jackson, at that time Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust cases and now Solicitor General. Mr. Jackson complained that the courts, in determining whether a monopoly existed, had refused to apply "the only possible standard which can practically be enforced, i. e., results," and had emphasized the "intention to restrain trade" and the "reasonableness" of restraint. "Actual results," he said, "are ignored in an effort to determine whether a fictitious personality is acting in an evil state of mind." The procedure of prosecution, accordingly, had become so cumbersome and expensive that only a few prosecutions were possible. "The conclusion is inescapable," Mr. Jackson continued, "that the anti-trust laws as at present constituted are not an effective instrument in preventing centralization of economic control and rigid price structures." They had, however, tended to prevent "the ruthless suppression of small business by unethical methods," and had "compelled such combinations as have occurred to adopt methods of cooperation rather than coercion."

No changes in the anti-trust laws were suggested. Since, however, it was not possible to investigate all the anti-trust cases available to it, the policy of the Department was declared to be "to select for intensive investigation those complaints which show the most flagrant cases of anti-trust violation and in which the greatest public interest is involved." Of these "most flagrant cases" three, the major oil companies, the Aluminum Company of America and the automobile-financing companies, had been selected for "immediate action."

No special public interest was aroused at the time by Mr. Jackson's comments and criticisms, and the subject did not figure prominently in the news or in public discussion until President Roosevelt, on April 29, reviewed the subject of monopolies at length in a special message to Congress. Declaring that "among us today a concentration of private power without equal in history is growing," and that "the statistical history of modern times proves that in times of depression concentration of business speeds up," Mr. Roosevelt criticized the "industrial empire building" which has "evolved into banker control of industry," and asserted that "one of the primary causes of our present difficulties lies in the disappearance of price competition in many industrial fields, particularly in basic manufacture where concentrated economic power is most evident and where rigid prices and fluctuating payrolls are general."

The "traditional approach" to the problem through the anti-trust laws, Mr. Roosevelt said, "we do not propose to abandon." The existing laws, however, are inadequate. Among the things which had been learned in the lapse of time was "that a realistic system of business regulation has to reach more than consciously immoral acts. The community is interested in economic results. It must be protected from economic as well as moral wrongs. We must

find practical controls over blind economic forces as well as over blindly selfish men." A long list of recommendations, ranging from "a thorough study of the concentration of economic power in American industry and the effect of that concentration upon the decline of competition" to extensions of authority for various Federal agencies, supervision of trade associations and changes in patent and tax laws were outlined. On the specific question of trusts, Mr. Roosevelt suggested a revision of the present laws such that "proof by the Government of identical bids, uniform price increases, price leadership, higher domestic than export prices, or other specified price rigidities might be accepted as prima facie evidence of unlawful actions." "As a really effective deterrent to personal wrongdoing" it was further suggested "that where a corporation is enjoined from violating the law the court might be empowered to enjoin the corporation for a specified period of time from giving any remunerative employment or any official position to any person who has been found to bear a responsibility for the wrongful corporate action," while corporate wrongdoing might be dealt with by authorizing the Government to withhold purchases "from companies guilty of unfair or monopolistic practices."

"No man of good faith," Mr. Roosevelt concluded, "will misinterpret these proposals." The program "is not intended as the beginning of any ill-considered 'trust-busting' activity. . . . It is a program whose basic purpose is to stop the progress of collectivism in business and turn business back to the democratic competitive order."

Since no immediate revision of the anti-trust laws was proposed or apparently contemplated by either the President or the Department of Justice, it remained for the Department to explain what changes, if any, in policy or procedure it intended to make in prosecuting its "most flagrant cases." The information was given by Attorney General Cummings in a statement issued on May 18. Referring to the forthcoming proceedings against the three automobile companies at South Bend, the statement undertook to explain and defend the concurrent use of criminal and civil remedies provided by the anti-trust laws. "The Department," it was declared, "will not compromise a criminal case upon an agreement by the defendants to refrain in the future from the violations with which they are charged. . . . In using civil and criminal proceedings concurrently . . . it is not the purpose of the Department to coerce or compel the prospective defendants to consent to a civil settlement on threat of criminal prosecution. . . . At the same time it has never been the policy of the Department to bar its doors at any stage of the proceeding against business men who may desire to propose a practical solution which is of major and immediate benefit to the industry, to competitors and to the public, and which goes beyond any results which may be expected in a criminal proceeding. Such a solution," however, "must be voluntary." If voluntary proposals are made, the statement continued, they would be laid before the court for determination of whether a *nolle prosequere* "is justified in the public interest," and an analogous procedure will be followed "in cases where consent decrees have been submitted to the Department before indictment."

No great amount of reflection is needed to show what this kind of procedure means. With an impressive air of rectitude, the Department of Justice announces that it will not compromise with defendants in a criminal case. It will bring a criminal action on the basis of such evidence as it can obtain, but will leave the weighing of the evidence to the grand jury, the trial jury and the court. The defendant, accordingly, is warned that he should not hope to escape criminal prosecution by agreeing, either before trial or at some later stage in the proceedings, to conduct himself properly in the future. If, however, the defendant, in addition to promising to abstain in the future from the violations of the anti-trust laws with which he is charged, "voluntarily" offers compromise proposals embodying, in the words of Mr. Cummings's statement, "substantial public benefits connected with the policy of maintaining free competition in an orderly market which could not be obtained by the criminal prosecution," the Department will welcome him and hasten to submit the compromise proposals to the court. As the judge, to quote Mr. Cummings's statement further, "in such case will be informed of the submission of proposals which the Department believes to be in the public interest," the submission of the proposals clearly implies a recommendation of approval.

A procedure of this kind is a combination of threat and bargaining. No defendant, whether an individual or a corporation, is likely to be deceived by the statement that the Department of Justice does not propose to force a defendant to consent to a civil settlement by threatening a criminal prosecution. With the clear announcement that criminal and civil proceedings will or may be used concurrently, defendants are offered every inducement to bargain, always "voluntarily," for a civil settlement, with reasonable ground for expecting that, if the settlement is satisfactory, the criminal proceedings will be dropped. The Government, on the other hand, is in a position to make hard terms, since under the cumbersome but sweeping language in which the Attorney General describes the "substantial public benefits" that a settlement must assure, almost anything could be exacted short of confiscation of property or denial of a right to do business. The doors of the Department will be open and a welcome to the penitent assured, but the bid for a settlement may have to be high.

It is in this atmosphere of potential bargaining that the case against the three leading automobile companies is, apparently, to be pressed. Indictment, of course, is not conviction, and the legal merits of the Government's case cannot now be judged, but in view of the criticisms which the Department of Justice and President Roosevelt have made of the inadequacy of the anti-trust laws, it is open to question why such prosecutions should have been undertaken at all if only legal, and not political, purposes are involved.

American Foreign Policy Again

The statement issued on May 28 by Secretary Hull, calling upon the nations of the world to recognize their obligations under the Kellogg anti-war pact, raises again the question of the attitude of the

Department of State, and specifically of Secretary Hull himself, toward American foreign relations. The only conceivable excuse for the pronouncement, in the absence of foreign news of an exceptionally grave character, appeared to be the fact that on the next day, Sunday, the second group of municipal elections in Czechoslovakia was to be held. Be this as it may, it was "the critical situation involving countries in Central Europe" that Secretary Hull referred to at the outset of his statement. The "recent developments" in that situation, he declared, had been followed by the American Government "with close and anxious attention." With this as a preface, the nations were reminded that, nearly ten years ago, some sixty-three countries signed a pact renouncing war "as an instrument of national policy" and agreeing that the solution of disputes or conflicts among them, of whatever nature, should "never be sought except by pacific means." That pledge, the signatory Powers were further reminded, "is no less binding now than when it was entered into," and "it is binding upon all of the parties." There followed a paragraph referring to the "incalculable and permanent injuries" liable to result from an outbreak of war anywhere in the world, and another expressing the desire of the people of this country for the maintenance of peace "no matter where or in what circumstances there may be controversies between nations."

There is something pathetic in the spectacle of an American Secretary of State appealing to the nations to act in accordance with an agreement which has been as dead as a doornail from the moment when it was born. The Kellogg pact represented the high-water mark of American pacifist propaganda, but if the framers of the document or the representatives of the nations who signed it had any expectation that war had thereby been renounced, there has been nothing since to justify their hope. To hold out the pact now, with war raging in Spain and China, the Ethiopian war fresh in memory, a defensive alliance just concluded between Great Britain and France, grave apprehension over the possibility of war between Germany and Czechoslovakia, and half of Europe hastening its preparations to arm to the teeth, is to suggest that ideals which never had any possibility of fulfillment have overshadowed realities here and now, and that pacifist influence is still potent in the Executive Department to which the oversight of American foreign relations is entrusted.

Secretary Hull could hardly have been unaware of certain inconsistencies which his unexpected statement emphasized. Only a few days before, in a speech at Washington which was reported at some length in the press, Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, reminded his hearers that "the cause of world peace, and the fundamental objective in our foreign policy of keeping our own country at peace, are not furthered by our participation in international polemics and recriminations over internal policies of other nations regarding which we have no rightful concern." About three weeks earlier Secretary of War Woodring, apparently with no thought of the Kellogg pact to restrain him, declared in a speech that democracies could not be expected to stand provocation indefinitely, but that they might find it necessary to fight to preserve their form of government. Back in October, President Roosevelt

was proposing a "quarantine" of nations that broke treaties, and any one who knows anything about a quarantine knows that the procedure, or any procedure even remotely resembling it, could not be applied to a nation solely by "pacific means." The immense naval program upon which the United States has embarked does not suggest that either Congress or the Administration has much confidence in the Kellogg pact, or seriously looks for any change of heart on the part of other nations that would make the American navy unnecessary.

It is all rather confusing. On the one hand we have Mr. Welles sounding a warning against participation by Americans in "international polemics and recriminations" over the internal affairs of other nations, while on the other hand Secretary Hull, speaking officially, suddenly launches a pronouncement which, if it means anything, is a frank reminder to certain nations unnamed that they are believed to be in danger of violating their agreement under the Kellogg pact, and an equally frank indication that the American Government expects that their promises will be kept. The United States is only one of the signatories of the Kellogg pact, and it has no duty to watch the conduct of other signatories and warn them that the pact must not be ignored. There is implicit in Secretary Hull's announcement the assumption that the American Government has such a duty or proposes to assume it, but a government which waves a hopelessly dead agreement with one hand and hastens its progress in the great naval race with the other can hardly expect that its unctuous appeal for peace will be taken very seriously.

No one doubts the sincerity of Secretary Hull's desire for peace. There is every reason to believe that he would do his utmost to keep the United States out of foreign entanglements. When, in international complications, he has a good case, as he obviously had in his protest against the continued exclusion by the Japanese of Americans in China from access to their property, he states it well, and in the present instance appears likely to get most, if not all, of what he asked for. The trouble with such a pronouncement as that of May 28, however, is that it is irritating as well as useless. Not only does it appeal to a pact upon which it is notorious that the United States itself does not rely, but it suggests that the United States is anxious to make its voice heard in matters in which it has no direct concern. The latter implication would be displeasing to other Powers in any case, for sovereign States are sensitive about being watched and do not take kindly to admonition, but the resentment is greater because the United States, remote geographically and to that extent secure, has no experience of the kinds of controversy that set European diplomacy on edge, and hence very little understanding of the difficulties which a settlement would involve.

If war is to be avoided in Europe, it will be because of solutions of current problems which Europe has arrived at for itself, and not in the least because of any regard in that part of the world for the Kellogg pact. It is over such a solution that Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, appears to be wrestling. A great deal depends upon the success of the agreement which has been made between Great Britain and Italy. The agreement is not to

become effective, however, until arrangements have been completed for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain and the actual withdrawal of considerable numbers, and at these points nothing practical has yet been accomplished. Delay after delay has intervened, objection after objection has been raised, and still the war goes on. What is clear is that, unless the conditions on which the effectiveness of the Anglo-Italian agreement hinges are fulfilled, the whole series of important understandings that was reached regarding British and Italian rights and claims in the Mediterranean and the Near East may be jeopardized. Mr. Chamberlain does well to be concerned, and to exert himself to find some way out of an annoying and perilous situation, but we may be sure that British obligations under the Kellogg pact have nothing whatever to do with his policy.

Mr. Chamberlain is also reported to be using such influence as he can to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovak controversy. It is now believed that Henlein, the leader of the Sudeten Germans, met with a rather cool reception on his recent visit to London, and that while Mr. Chamberlain favors negotiations between the Czechoslovak Government and the Henlein following, he is not disposed to back any extreme German demands. If a reasonable settlement can be reached at Prague, Great Britain may be expected to urge Berlin to accept it. It cannot be said, however, that the outlook is any too hopeful. The decree issued on May 30, calling for compulsory military training for the entire Czechoslovak population, male or female, between the ages of 6 and 60, is not calculated to im-

prove friendly relations with Germany, and the long delay in announcing the concessions to the German minority which the Government was reported, several weeks ago, to be considering raises doubt as to whether any substantial concessions will be made. In spite of the reciprocal trade treaty which has lately been concluded between the United States and Czechoslovakia, there is no reason to expect that Secretary Hull's expression of concern over "the critical situation involving countries in Central Europe," or his appeal to the sanctity of the Kellogg pact, will have any effect whatever at either Prague or Berlin.

It is doubtless annoying to professional pacifists to see the Kellogg pact dissolving into thin air, and war preparations energetically pressed where it was hoped that peace would have prevailed. Such of the professional internationalists as are convinced that the United States has a mission to keep the world right may well feel chagrin that present European problems, once they are scrutinized, appear to be such dangerous things for the United States to touch. Most Americans, however, we think, are likely to conclude that since the world, or the European part of it at least, is relying upon force to supplement diplomacy in dealing with the political situations that perplex it, the American Government will be well advised not only in holding aloof, as for the most part it wisely has done thus far, but also in refraining from pronouncements which, just because they have no practical connection with international realities, bring the motives of the government into question and weaken the influence of its foreign policy.

The Business Man's Bookshelf

Technical Progress and Unemployment

An Enquiry into the Obstacles to Economic Expansion. By Emil Lederer. 267 pages. Geneva: International Labour Office

The manuscript of this volume was completed in March, 1936, but "for various reasons" publication has been delayed. The work is a sequel to a theoretical analysis published in 1931, but extended to include "the influence of technical progress in stimulating as well as in retarding or arresting economic expansion."

The problem of technical progress and employment, present since the industrial revolution and throughout the nineteenth century, has been subjected to significant changes since 1914, Dr. Lederer points out, by reason of political disturbances which have destroyed confidence among investors, currency collapses and financial or trade restrictions, restrictions on migration, and changes in the character of technical progress. For the purpose of analysis, a distinction is drawn between inventions and technical improvements, the former term being applied to technical innovations which lead to the production of goods that "enlarge the scale of needs"; for example, the bicycle and the telephone. "Inventions of this type," according to Dr. Lederer, "will increase the total volume of production during times of unemployment. . . . This growth in the total volume of production will last until the new product has become firmly established, . . . and throughout this period an ever-growing number of workers can be employed in the new industry without reducing employment in the other branches of production."

Inventions of this kind, however, are relatively few, and the more important question has to do with the effects of labor-saving technical progress. This question Dr. Lederer examines in great detail, and to a large extent theoretically, with attention to the changes in the volume of production, the effect upon the opportunities for capital, the transfer of labor from one industry to another, and the effects of falling wages and prices. With allowance for the assumptions which such a theoretical analysis requires, Dr. Lederer concludes that under technical improvements "a good deal of technological unemployment will remain in most cases, although there may be a certain amount of compensation. Even if the lowering of costs leads to a corresponding fall in prices,

this will never be sufficient to restore the released workers to employment except where the elasticity of demand is unusually high."

The difficulty would be overcome more easily in a planned economy because, according to Dr. Lederer, "the latter can better afford to produce temporarily at a loss." One gathers that the author thinks rather well of a planned economy within certain limits. Regarding the economic importance of public works, Dr. Lederer sees in such undertakings "a method of distributing to the consumer goods which would normally go to workers employed in the private manufacture of capital goods." "In a capitalist economy," moreover, "the capital goods industries will sooner or later be revived by orders from private industry, and consumption goods will once more be sold mainly to persons deriving their incomes from private industry. In the meantime the State will have become indebted to the community, and a sum large enough to pay interest and amortization on its debt will have to be found out of taxation. But after this period the savings which were temporarily used to maintain the unemployed will gradually again become available for investment." The book would have been more generally useful if its theoretical conclusions had been applied in detail to the problem of technical progress and unemployment in a particular country, especially the United States.

Decisions of Securities and Exchange Commission

Vol. I. Findings and Opinions from July 2, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1936. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office. \$1.75

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on May 31 that Volume I of its Decisions has been printed and bound in buckram. The volume, which contains all findings and opinions published in the printed pamphlets, Volume I, Numbers 1, 2 and 3, covers the period from July 2, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1936. The volume has an index-digest of the cases and a table of cases reported citing sections of the Acts involved.

The volume may be obtained from the office of the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for \$1.75 per copy. The Commission has no copies for general distribution.

The Course of the Bond Market

Upon announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that June financing would consist only of refunding, United States Government bonds advanced substantially on Thursday to new 1938 highs and were within less than a point, on the average, of the 1937 high.

High-grade railroad bonds have drifted to fractionally lower levels. Atchison gen. 4s, 1995, were off 1 3/8 at 102 1/4; Virginian 3 3/4s, 1966, dropped 1/4 to 103; Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947, gained 3/8 at 110 5/8.

High-grade utility bonds have been firm, some issues advancing fractionally. Lower grades have recovered rather well and in a number of instances with pronounced gains.

England Gas & Electric 5s, 1950, rose 4 to 51 1/4; United Light & Railways 5 1/2s, 1952, at 76 1/2 were up 1 1/2; York Railways 5s, 1947, gained 6 at 78.

Industrial bonds have displayed mixed movements. However, early receding tendencies have been overcome and industrial issues have closed the week at levels above last week.

Among South American obligations, Argentine bonds have continued weak, while defaulted issues, such as Chile's and Brazil's, have exhibited a slightly improved tendency.

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

MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) † (Based on Average Yields)

Table with columns for 1938 Daily Averages, U.S. Govt. Bonds, All 120 Domestic Corporate, and 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa, RR., P. U., Indus.).

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

Table with columns for 1938 Daily Averages, All 120 Domestic Corporate, 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa, RR., P. U., Indus.), and % 30 For- eign.

* 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 level or the average movement of actual price quotations.

The New Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of May and for the Five Months Since the First of January

New capital flotations in this country during the month of May reached the grand total of \$216,724,150, represented by \$61,626,450 of corporate securities, \$91,137,700 State and municipal issues, and \$63,960,000 of Farm Loan and publicly-offered governmental agency issues.

The private sale of bond issues by borrowing corporations direct to large institutional investors continued to be an important phase of the market for capital in the month of May. During this month four corporate emissions for a total of \$18,700,000 were closed privately or semi-privately.

were also placed privately, and in January last two small issues totaling \$401,000 were reported as having been placed privately. This makes a grand total of \$132,253,780 in corporate securities, covering 23 separate issues, placed privately or semi-privately to the end of May, 1938, and compares with \$191,825,000 of corporate securities, comprising 52 different issues so placed in the corresponding months of 1937.

United States Government financing during the month of May consisted of four single offerings of Treasury bills in addition to the continuous offering of United States savings bonds. The details in respect to these offerings are recorded in our remarks further below.

New Treasury Financing During the Month of May, 1938

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on April 28 announced a new offering of \$50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills. The bills were dated May 4, and will mature on Aug. 3, 1938. Tenders for the bills totaled \$187,632,000, of which \$50,021,000 was accepted.

SUMMARY FOR CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31 FOR FIVE YEARS

Table with columns for years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938. Rows include Corporate Domestic, Canadian, Canadian Government, Canadian Foreign Government, Farm Loan and Govt. agencies, United States Possessions, Grand total.

* These figures do not include funds obtained by States and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government.

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

Table with columns for years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938. Rows include Long-Term Bonds and Notes, Short Term Bonds and Notes, Stocks, Total.

DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING MAY, 1938

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

PUBLIC UTILITIES	
\$2,000,000	Fall River Electric Light Co. 1st M. 3½% bonds, series A, May 1, 1968. Refunding. Price, 104; to yield about 2.925%. Offered by The First Boston Corp. ■■
5,700,000	Iowa Power & Light Co. 1st M. 4s, 1968. Repay bank loans incurred for additions to plant, completion of additions contemplated, refunding, retire preferred stock of subsidiary, additional working capital and other corporate purposes. Placed privately at 102¼ with seven institutional investors.
1,000,000	New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co. 3¼% serial notes. Refunding. Placed privately.
10,000,000	New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st & cons. M. 3¼s, May 1, 1968. Discharge an obligation of \$7,000,000 to Consolidated Edison Co. and provide for acquisition of property, extension and improvements to plant or distributing system. Placed privately at 101 with insurance companies.
16,500,000	San Antonio Public Service Co. 1st M. 4s, April 1, 1963. Refunding. Price, 99; to yield about 4.05%. Offered by Mellon Securities Corp.; Glone, Forgan & Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Otis & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Shields & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.), and Riter & Co. Other underwriters were: Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Russ Roe & Co.; Dewar, Robertson & Pancoast; Mahan, Dittmar & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co.
2,500,000	San Antonio Public Service Co. 4% serial notes, April 15, 1939-48. Refunding. Priced to yield from 2.72% to 4.50%. Offered by syndicate listed above.
175,000	Texas Water Co. 1st M. 6s, A, Jan. 1, 1958. Refunding and provide working capital. Price, 98; to yield about 6.18%. Offered by Bioren & Co.
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\$37,875,000	

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING

\$3,500,000	National Gypsum Co. 4½% debentures, May 1, 1950. Refunding, construct and equip new plant and provide additional working capital. Price 100; to yield 4.50%. Offered by W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc.; Scott & Stringfellow, and Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc. Other underwriter was Blyth & Co., Inc.
1,500,000	Rheem Mfg. Co. (Richmond, Calif.) 5% conv. debentures, series A, April 1, 1948. Pay bank loans, complete purchase of Chicago plant and provide additional working capital. Price, 100; to yield 5.00%. Convertible into common stock on or prior to April 1, 1943, at rates ranging from \$14 to \$20 per share. Offered by Blyth & Co., Inc., and Greenwood-Raggio & Co.
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\$5,000,000	LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.
\$255,000	Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart 1st & ref. M. 4s, May 1, 1948. Real estate mortgage. Price on application. Offered by Alphonse Schneiderhahn, St. Louis, Mo.
250,000	Holy Family Convent of Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity (Manitowoc, Wis.) 1st M. 3½s and 4s, March 1, 1940-50. Pay off promissory notes, construct and equip new laundry and power house building and provide for other corporate purposes. Price, 100-101; to yield from 3.50% to 3.90%. Offered by B. O. Ziegler & Co., West Bend, Wis.
120,000	Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church (St. Louis, Mo.) 1st M. 4s, May 1, 1939-50. Refunding. Price, 101-100; to yield from 3.00% to 4.00%. Offered by Eckhardt-Petersen & Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
220,000	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Parish (Canton, Ohio) 1st M. 4½s and 4¼s, Nov. 15, 1940-48. General corporate purposes. Price, 100; to yield 4.25% to 4.50%. Offered by Whitaker & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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\$845,000	

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

PUBLIC UTILITIES	
\$2,000,000	New York State Electric & Gas Corp. 4% serial notes, due in 20 monthly instalments. Discharge obligations incurred for construction and provide for future construction. Placed privately at par with Chase National Bank, New York.
STOCKS	
Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value and all classes of common stock are computed at their offering prices.	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	
\$500,000	Southern California Water Co. 20,000 shares 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$25. Additions and improvements to properties and plants. Price, \$25 per share. Offered by Chandler & Co., Inc.; Banks, Huntley & Co., Inc.; Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and Griffith-Wagenseller & Durst.
OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING	
\$62,500	Canada Dry Bottling Co. of Cuba 50,000 shares class A stock, par \$1. Purchase of equipment, working capital and enlarge distribution outlets. Price, \$1.25 per share. Offered by R. S. Watts & Co., Inc.
15,150,000	General Foods Corp. 150,000 shares \$4.50 cum. pref. stock, no par. Capital expenditures, complete payment for Kaffee Hag business and for general corporate purposes. Price, \$101 per share. Offered by Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Lehman Brothers; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corp.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Smith, Barney & Co. Other underwriters were: Hayden, Stone & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Glone, Forgan & Co.; Hailgarten & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Lee Higginson Corp.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Kleinwort, Sons & Co., London, Eng.; W. C. Langley & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Wertheim & Co.; Dean Witter & Co.; Central Republic Co., Chicago; Lawrence M. Marks & Co.; Lawrence Stern & Co., Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co.; Elworthy & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Otis & Co.; Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood; Shields & Co.; G. H. Walker & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
193,950	Luscombe Airplane Corp. 155,160 shares common stock, par 50 cents. Liquidate current liabilities, increase of inventories, purchase of additional equipment and expansion of manufacturing facilities. Price, \$1.25 per share. Offered by Eugene J. Hynes & Co. Offering made subject to prior subscription rights of officers, directors and stockholders as to 59,997 shares.
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\$15,406,450	
FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY ISSUES	
\$33,600,000	Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 1½% consolidated debentures, dated May 16 and due in 6 and 15 months. Refunding and provide funds for loan purposes. Priced at a slight premium over par value. Offered by Chas. R. Dunn, N. Y., Fiscal Agent.
29,000,000	Federal National Mortgage Association 5-year 2% notes, dated May 16, 1938 and due May 16, 1943. Provide funds to be used in buying mortgages issued by Federal Housing Administration and to make loans secured by such mortgages. Price, 100; to yield 2.00%. Offered by Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
1,360,000	First Joint Stock Land Bank of Montgomery, Ala., farm loan ref. 3s and 3¼s, July 1, 1941-43-45. Refunding. Price, 100; to yield 3.00% to 3.25%. Offered by Webster & Gibson, Nashville, Tenn.
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\$63,960,000	
ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING	
\$408,000	Anheuser-Busch, Inc., 8,000 shares capital stock. Price, \$51 per share. Offered by Blyth & Co., Inc., and Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.
500,000	Mid-Plains Oil Corp. \$500,000 income debentures, due Sept. 1, 1947, and 25,000 shares of common stock, offered in units of \$1,000 principal amount of debentures and 50 shares of common stock. Price, \$1,000 per unit. Offered by Stern Brothers & Co.
117,000	Southern California Water Co. 1st M. 4¼s, Oct. 1, 1960. Price, 92; to yield about 5.10%. Offered by Chandler & Co., Inc.
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\$1,025,000	

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 3, 1938.

Business activity showed a further falling off the past week, the trend in many lines continuing downward. Sentiment appears anything but optimistic concerning the outlook for the major industries during the current month. The situation at Washington offers little of encouragement. Senator Barkley's assurances that the President does not intend to use government funds for the construction of plants which would compete with privately-owned power systems appeared to give little comfort to those concerned about government competition. The "Journal of Commerce" weekly index of business activity declined to 68.9 and compares with a revised figure of 69.5 for a week ago and 105.7 for the corresponding week of 1937. Petroleum run-to-stills led the decline with a drop of 3 points, and steel production and automotive activity showed further reductions. Car loadings made a small gain, and electric output was slightly higher, according to the "Journal of Commerce." The drop of 3 points in steel operations to 25% of ingot capacity for the current week, the lowest since October, 1934, goes deeper than the closing of some mills on Memorial Day, "Iron Age" states in its current summary. Pointing out that the present rate is above the depression low, the periodical remarks that operations were at a lower rate only in four months of 1933 and two in 1934. The publication quotes reports that incoming orders during

the last half of May were definitely below those of the first half, and that, as a whole, May orders and shipments did not equal those of April. "Pittsburgh has been the hardest hit this week in operations, having dropped 4 points to 18%. While the Chicago area fell 5½ to 23%, it is still well above Pittsburgh. Steel scrap prices continue to soften, being 25c. lower at Pittsburgh and 50c. at Cleveland. Some other grades at Cleveland have dropped as much as \$2 a ton, according to the "Iron Age." The production of electricity by the light and power industry of the United States in the week ended May 28 was 1,973,278,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 10.6% from the 1937 week, according to the Edison Electric Institute. Output for the latest week increased 5,471,000 kilowatt hours over the previous week, when the total was 1,967,807,000, but was 233,440,000 kilowatt hours below last year's figure of 2,206,718,000. Engineering construction awards for the short week, due to the Memorial Day holiday, \$45,250,000, bring the cumulative total for 22 weeks of 1938 to \$1,077,115,000, an increase of 7% above the total for the corresponding period in 1937, "Engineering News-Record" reported yesterday. The current weekly volume is 27% above the corresponding week in 1937. Public awards are 42% above the 1937 week, while private construction is 6% below a year ago. A bright spot in the developments of the past week was the reception accorded the issue of \$100,000,000 United States Steel 10-year 3¼% debentures. It exceeded the fondest expectations of investment bankers. As against the offering price of par, counter trading started at a handsome premium, and deals definitely were made at 102½, with some transactions rumored at 103. Orders poured in from all parts of the country, chiefly from commercial banks and the insurance companies that

were free to buy the issue. Aggregate net profits of 306 industrial and mercantile companies dropped 66% between first quarters of 1937 and 1938, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states in its current "Monthly Review." The lower profits, the Bank says, reflected the materially lower level of general business activity in the first quarter of this year, which in the case of industrial production, represented a decline of 32% from the first quarter of 1937. The Association of American Railroads reports that Class I railroads had a net operating income of \$9,236,818 in April compared with \$48,357,724 in April, 1937, and \$60,882,332 in April, 1930. Retail sales this week displayed the strongest upturn in more than a month as volume surged 3% to 8% ahead of the previous week, although remaining 10% to 18% below the 1937 comparative, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. Sales of women's wear widened sharply, with the emphasis on dresses, accessories, shoes, millinery, jewelry, beach wear and toiletries, the weekly review said. Graduation dresses moved to the foreground, and there was a spurt in the call for wedding outfits. The Nation's railroads last week increased loadings of revenue freight 16,253 cars over a week earlier to a total of 562,061 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced today. This was a decline of 228,442 cars from the corresponding 1937 period. Henry Ford is quoted as saying in an interview today that nothing has happened in recent weeks to change his conviction that "we are going to have the greatest era of prosperity and happiness we have ever known, and it will come largely through a back-to-the-land movement." Due to the Memorial Day holiday and the one-week closing of almost all Ford assembly plants, auto production this week dropped to 26,980 units, it is estimated by Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This compares with 45,120 cars last week and 104,136 a year ago. With more of the Ford assembly plants in operation, production next week will return to near the 40,000 mark, Ward's said, with June output for the industry likely to aggregate 155,000 units. The May total is estimated at around 195,000 against 238,133 in April and 540,377 in May, 1937. Outstanding items of news concerning the weather of the past week were advices from Manchester, Ky., which stated that 5 persons were drowned and three others were missing when a cloudburst converted Tobes Branch, usually a placid mountain stream, into a roaring river, sweeping away a three-room house. Advices from Arriba, Colo., were to the effect that a tornado damaged 26 buildings, including several dwellings in this eastern Colorado town. Residents fled to the streets to escape flying timbers and falling ceilings. No one was reported killed. Temperatures during the week were moderate for the season to abnormally high over all sections, except in a limited central-eastern area. Rainfall was frequent in most sections east of the Mississippi River, but the week was mostly fair in a large southwestern area. There was some frost locally in northeastern districts. Government reports show that temperatures for the week as a whole averaged above normal everywhere west of the Mississippi River, and also rather generally in the Lake region and northern Ohio Valley. In the New York City area the weather was unusually fine, with clear skies and cool temperatures generally. Today it was cloudy and warm here, with temperatures ranging from 62 to 75 degrees. The forecast was for partly cloudy without much change in temperature tonight and Saturday, except that occasional showers are probable tonight. Overnight at Boston it was 60 to 74 degrees; Baltimore, 64 to 78; Pittsburgh, 58 to 72; Portland, Me., 52 to 64; Chicago, 60 to 78; Cincinnati, 54 to 80; Cleveland, 56 to 72; Detroit, 54 to 76; Charleston, 68 to 76; Milwaukee, 60 to 78; Savannah, 64 to 80; Dallas, 70 to 88; Kansas City, 64 to 82; Springfield, Mo., 60 to 78; Oklahoma City, 66 to 82; Salt Lake City, 52 to 90; Seattle, 50 to 72; Montreal, 58 to 80, and Winnipeg, 50 to 80.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined During Week Ended June 1 to Lowest Level Since May 19, 1936, According to "Annalist"

The "Annalist" announced on June 3 that wholesale commodity prices have declined to the lowest level since May 19, 1936. For June 1, the "Annalist" index was 79.9, as compared with 80.5 in the preceding week and 93.5 a year ago. The announcement went on to say:

Farm products were the principal sufferers in last week's liquidation, with wheat and cotton especially hard hit. Some of the metals, notably copper, recovered slightly, but current prices are near the year's worst. The "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices is now only 0.3 of a point away from the 1936 low. Should prices break through, they would touch the levels existent in the latter part of 1934.

THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

	June 1, 1938	May 25, 1938	June 1, 1937
Farm products	76.5	77.5	101.7
Food products	70.8	72.1	81.2
Textile products	75.8	75.1	81.6
Fuels	84.9	84.9	89.9
Metals	101.4	101.5	108.6
Building materials	66.5	66.5	71.0
Chemicals	88.0	88.0	87.8
Miscellaneous	69.2	769.2	80.3
All commodities	79.9	80.5	93.5

p Preliminary. r Revised.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended May 28 Up 16,253 Cars

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 28, 1938, totaled 562,061 cars. This is a gain of 16,253 cars, or 2.97%, from the preceding week; a decrease of 228,442 cars, or 28.9%, from the total for the like week a year ago, and a drop of 84,751 cars, or 13.1%, from the total loadings for the corresponding week two years ago. For the week ended May 21, 1938, loadings were 29.6% below those for the like week of 1937, and 20.2% below those for the corresponding week of 1936. Loadings for the week ended May 14, 1938, showed a loss of 29.6% when compared with 1937 and a drop of 20.5% when comparison is made with the same week of 1936.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended May 28, 1938, loaded a total of 258,431 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 251,612 cars in the preceding week and 355,213 cars in the seven days ended May 29, 1937. A comparative table follows:

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

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	May 28, 1938	May 21, 1938	May 29, 1937	May 28, 1938	May 21, 1938	May 29, 1937
	Aetahson Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	19,825	20,062	24,282	4,667	4,627
Baltimore & Ohio RR	21,620	21,625	33,561	12,820	13,684	18,414
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	18,091	16,566	23,576	8,146	7,660	10,581
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.	12,634	12,399	14,121	5,934	6,147	8,497
Chicago Milw. St. Paul & Pac Ry.	17,331	16,396	20,755	6,268	6,134	8,510
Chicago & North Western Ry.	12,826	12,593	15,540	8,354	8,375	10,630
Gulf Coast Lines	2,803	3,357	3,341	1,358	1,562	1,437
International Great Northern RR	2,078	1,940	1,991	2,106	2,058	2,016
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	3,626	3,710	4,506	2,474	2,246	2,978
Missouri Pacific RR.	11,170	11,354	14,013	7,841	7,756	9,757
New York Central Lines	30,913	29,410	46,115	29,897	28,967	43,471
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	4,128	3,892	5,663	7,582	7,847	10,161
Norfolk & Western Ry.	14,878	13,048	22,991	3,630	3,565	4,893
Pennsylvania RR.	48,608	46,709	74,218	33,677	33,387	49,018
Pere Marquette Ry.	4,350	4,387	6,659	3,702	3,658	5,411
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.	3,244	3,424	8,286	4,032	3,428	7,972
Southern Pacific Lines	25,659	26,069	30,263	6,882	7,249	8,869
Wabash Ry.	4,647	4,671	5,332	6,817	7,216	8,912
Total	258,431	251,612	355,213	156,187	155,546	217,524

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Weeks Ended—		
	May 28, 1938	May 21, 1938	May 29, 1937
Chic Rock Island & Pac.	21,721	21,830	24,898
Illinois Central System	25,227	25,353	31,500
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	10,994	11,289	13,362
Total	57,942	58,472	69,760

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended May 21, reported as follows:

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended May 21 totaled 545,808 cars. This was a decrease of 229,266 cars, or 29.6% below the corresponding week in 1937, and a decrease of 382,951 cars, or 41.2% below the same week in 1930.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of May 21 was an increase of 3,995 cars, or seven-tenths of 1% above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 220,228 cars, a decrease of 3,557 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 103,895 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 148,767 cars, a decrease of 81 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 21,545 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coal loading amounted to 87,200 cars, an increase of 5,796 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 30,083 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 82,160 cars, a decrease of 66 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,455 cars above the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of May 21 totaled 19,652 cars, a decrease of 431 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,537 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Live stock loading amounted to 13,367 cars, an increase of 1,202 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 331 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of May 21 totaled 10,207 cars, an increase of 1,219 cars above the preceding week and a decrease of 15,708 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Forest products loading totaled 25,871 cars, a decrease of 470 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 58,178 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Ore loading amounted to 14,103 cars, an increase of 1,132 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 58,178 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coke loading amounted to 4,112 cars, an increase of 89 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 5,981 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1937 and 1930.

	1938	1937	1930
Four weeks in January	2,256,423	2,714,449	3,347,717
Four weeks in February	2,155,451	2,763,457	3,506,236
Four weeks in March	2,222,864	2,986,166	3,529,907
Five weeks in April	2,649,894	3,712,906	4,504,284
Week of May 7	536,140	763,495	943,674
Week of May 14	541,813	769,560	932,346
Week of May 21	545,808	775,074	928,759
Total	10,908,393	14,485,107	17,692,923

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 21, 1938. During this period only nine roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED MAY 21

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	563	521	445	859	1,239
Bangor & Aroostook	1,692	2,134	1,723	229	430
Boston & Maine	6,750	8,703	7,704	9,056	11,161
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisv.	1,437	1,526	1,179	1,578	2,305
Central Indiana	32	26	21	51	64
Central Vermont	1,238	1,653	1,103	1,729	2,286
Delaware & Hudson	6,183	6,087	6,455	6,136	7,817
Delaware Lackawanna & West.	9,248	11,281	8,881	5,534	7,017
Detroit & Mackinac	437	436	317	123	138
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	1,597	3,152	2,605	945	1,366
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	169	423	377	1,466	2,895
Erie	11,305	14,311	13,648	9,229	15,544
Grand Trunk Western	3,336	5,840	5,392	4,845	7,909
Lehigh & Hudson River	208	276	212	1,486	1,064
Lehigh & New England	1,529	2,164	2,061	951	1,116
Lehigh Valley	8,639	9,798	8,884	6,559	8,318
Maine Central	2,105	2,945	2,970	2,351	2,791
Monongahela	2,784	4,293	4,041	176	267
Montour	1,175	2,494	1,858	17	44
New York Central Lines	29,410	44,970	40,345	28,967	42,415
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	5,516	11,376	10,218	9,972	12,845
New York Ontario & Western	1,320	1,613	1,810	1,658	2,062
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	3,892	5,445	4,869	7,847	10,348
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	3,507	7,925	6,857	3,345	7,118
Pere Marquette	4,287	6,808	6,278	3,658	5,297
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	240	144	283	227	100
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North	289	320	354	227	100
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	674	953	1,214	985	2,084
Rutland	576	638	627	818	1,055
Wabash	4,671	5,242	5,483	7,216	9,049
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2,503	5,451	3,825	2,102	3,704
Total	120,302	168,803	152,075	120,139	170,740
Allegheny District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown	401	631	564	501	782
Baltimore & Ohio	21,625	36,467	30,990	13,684	17,461
Bessemer & Lake Erie	1,347	7,678	5,570	1,068	2,975
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	88	287	330	57	45
Cambria & Indiana	826	1,181	901	24	14
Central RR. of New Jersey	5,747	7,906	5,702	9,420	11,832
Corwall	560	597	928	57	45
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	156	187	229	34	39
Ligonier Valley	30	87	50	22	41
Long Island	572	630	884	2,646	3,126
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	776	1,425	1,113	1,168	1,390
Pennsylvania System	46,709	71,968	60,941	33,387	48,656
Reading Co.	12,180	13,832	13,335	12,569	19,031
Union (Pittsburgh)	5,285	16,971	12,560	1,175	7,602
West Virginia Northern	8	30	50	1	2
Western Maryland	2,625	3,816	3,461	4,389	7,145
Total	98,935	163,693	137,608	80,139	120,149
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	16,566	23,499	22,504	7,660	11,151
Norfolk & Western	13,048	21,524	19,353	3,565	5,044
Virginian	3,471	4,103	3,532	841	1,120
Total	33,085	49,126	45,391	12,066	17,315
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	180	258	229	137	180
Atl. & W. P.—W. R.R. of Ala.	683	820	688	1,073	1,368
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	546	690	724	622	918
Atlantic Coast Line	8,643	10,013	8,846	3,958	4,597
Central of Georgia	3,689	4,457	3,776	2,643	2,893
Charleston & Western Carolina	528	665	569	978	1,188
Chinchfield	1,035	1,293	1,072	1,458	2,063
Columbus & Greenville	201	491	305	324	282
Durham & Southern	160	169	157	267	338
Florida East Coast	636	551	904	724	838
Gainsville Midland	32	46	54	71	89
Georgia	893	883	905	1,405	1,616
Georgia & Florida	244	329	317	481	542
Gulf Mobile & Northern	1,523	1,929	1,616	912	1,007
Illinois Central System	17,399	20,296	19,463	8,547	11,974
Louisville & Nashville	17,265	23,920	20,665	4,394	5,547
Macon Dublin & Savannah	130	200	165	546	465
Mississippi Central	131	195	159	238	333
Total	113,131	131,155	118,159	61,131	73,131

Note—Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures

Moody's Commodity Index Slightly Lower

Moody's Commodity Index declined from 131.8 a week ago to 131.2 this Friday. A new 1937-38 low of 130.1 was established on Wednesday.

Prices of silk, rubber, wheat, steel scrap and wool were lower. Cocoa, corn, cotton and sugar advanced. There were no net changes for hides, hogs, silver, copper, lead and coffee.

The movement of the index during the week was as follows.

Fri. May 27	131.8	Two weeks ago, May 30	134.8
Sat. May 28	*	Month Ago, May 3	136.5
Mon. May 30	131.2	Year Ago, June 3	203.1
Tues. May 31	130.2	1937 High—April 3	228.1
Wed. June 1	130.1	Low—Nov. 24	144.6
Thurs. June 2	130.9	1938 High—Jan. 10	152.9
Fri. June 3	131.2	Low—June 1	130.1

* No index.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Registered Renewed Weakness During Week Ended May 28 According to National Fertilizer Association

Following advances in the two preceding weeks the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association resumed its downward trend during the week ended May 28. Based on the 1926-28 average of 100% last week the index registered 74.2% as compared with 74.7% in the previous week and 78.8% in the corresponding week of last year. The lowest point reached in the current recession was 74.0% in the first week of May. The high point for the year was 78.5% recorded in January. The Association's announcement under date of May 30 went on to say:

Sharp declines in grains and textiles were largely responsible for the drop in the index. The grain price index, at 60.2% of the 1926-28 average, is now lower than at any time since May, 1934. Livestock prices were higher during the week, but the sharp drop in cotton and grains was sufficient to lower the farm product index. The food price average fell off moderately last week, but it is still somewhat above the level reached earlier in the

month. A broad decline in textile prices, including cotton fabrics, woolen goods, burlap, rayon, and silk, took the group average to a new low point for the year. Continued weakness in steel scrap combined with lower prices for brass products, tin, and lead caused another downturn in the metal price average. Indexes representing the prices of building materials and miscellaneous commodities also sank to new low points for the year or longer.

Forty price series included in the index declined during the week and 11 advanced; in the preceding week there were 31 declines and 25 advances; in the second preceding week there were 17 declines and 31 advances.

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

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week May 28, 1938	Preced'g Week May 21, 1938	Month Ago Apr. 30, 1938	Year Ago May 29, 1937
25.3	Foods	72.9	73.4	71.8	84.5
	Fats and oils	*58.2	59.7	59.8	79.6
	Cottonseed oil	75.5	77.8	77.6	94.1
23.0	Farm products	65.4	66.1	65.0	87.6
	Cotton	*45.5	48.2	49.2	72.8
	Grains	*60.2	63.2	63.8	113.3
	Livestock	72.1	71.5	69.2	83.0
17.3	Fuels	79.2	79.2	79.4	85.1
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	*76.4	77.0	76.7	89.5
8.2	Textiles	*57.6	59.4	59.6	80.1
7.1	Metals	*94.6	95.0	96.1	105.2
6.1	Building materials	*79.8	80.8	81.2	91.6
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	84.0	94.0	94.9	93.7
.3	Fertilizer materials	71.5	71.5	71.9	70.8
.3	Fertilizers	76.8	76.8	76.9	77.3
.3	Farm machinery	98.1	98.1	98.0	95.6
100.0	All groups combined	74.2	74.7	74.2	88.0

* New 1938 low.

Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices of United States
Department of Labor Declined 0.1% During Week Ended May 28

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1% during the week ended May 28, 1938, largely because of

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
(1923-1925 Average=100)

	Employment						Payrolls		
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variat'n			Without Seasonal Adjustm't			Without Seasonal Adjustm't		
	Apr. 1938	Mar. 1938	Apr. 1937	Apr. 1938	Mar. 1938	Apr. 1937	Apr. 1938	Mar. 1938	Apr. 1937
Durable Goods									
Iron and steel.....	76.3	78.6	108.0	76.9	78.9	108.9	61.5	62.1	124.5
Machinery.....	92.6	96.4	123.7	93.3	96.8	124.3	84.4	88.7	133.9
Transportation equipment.....	69.2	75.5	118.6	73.0	77.8	125.4	64.7	66.0	128.6
Automobiles.....	70.3	76.7	128.4	74.5	79.8	136.2	61.6	61.9	136.0
Railroad repair shops.....	41.0	44.4	62.4	41.6	44.5	63.3	42.5	45.5	67.4
Nonferrous metals.....	84.1	86.4	114.3	84.9	87.4	115.5	69.4	74.2	114.2
Lumber and products.....	55.4	57.1	71.4	54.8	55.8	70.6	46.6	48.7	68.3
Stone, clay and glass.....	55.7	57.4	71.8	56.6	55.5	73.0	49.0	48.1	71.1
Non-durable Goods									
Textiles and products.....	84.1	86.0	107.9	86.0	89.4	109.9	68.4	74.6	100.2
A. Fabrics.....	77.4	78.9	103.8	77.6	80.9	103.7	63.4	68.4	100.3
B. Wearing apparel.....	97.4	100.4	115.0	103.4	106.9	121.8	75.3	83.8	95.7
Leather products.....	86.3	87.0	96.5	87.9	90.1	98.3	67.3	72.7	87.7
Food products.....	107.7	110.4	116.1	101.0	100.4	107.7	104.1	103.4	108.2
Tobacco products.....	59.8	60.2	61.1	59.0	59.3	60.2	49.8	50.7	52.3
Paper and printing.....	99.9	100.6	107.5	99.6	100.3	107.2	94.5	96.6	104.8
Chemicals & petroleum prods.	108.8	110.9	124.4	110.0	113.0	126.6	116.2	119.4	136.4
A. Chemicals group, except petroleum refining.....	106.4	109.0	124.8	108.2	111.8	127.7	110.8	114.5	136.2
B. Petroleum refining.....	118.7	118.9	123.2	117.5	117.7	122.0	133.9	135.4	137.0
Rubber products.....	72.0	72.3	95.8	72.7	72.9	96.7	61.5	60.6	100.3

Note—Indexes of factory employment and payrolls are for payroll period ending nearest the middle of the month. April, 1938 figures are preliminary.

Greater-Than-Seasonal Declines Noted in Employment and Payrolls in Illinois Industries from March to April

Industrial employment and payrolls in Illinois during April, as compared with March, according to a statistical analysis of the data contained in the reports from 6,763 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments, show "declines of 1.1% and 2.0% in employment and payrolls, respectively," it was announced on May 27 by the Division of Statistics and Research of the Illinois Department of Labor. The following is also from the announcement issued by the department:

The current March-April changes represent a greater-than-seasonal decline in employment and payrolls. For the 15-year period, 1923-1937, inclusive, the records of the Division of Statistics and Research show that the average March-April changes were decreases of 0.7 of 1% and 0.3 of 1% in employment and payrolls, respectively.

As compared with April, 1937, the April, 1938, indexes show decreases of 14.6% in employment and 20.9% in total wage payments. The index of employment for all reporting industries dropped from 88.4 in April, 1937, to 75.5 in April, 1938, while the index of payrolls fell from 82.6 to 65.3 during the same period.

Twenty-four reports of wage decreases were received by the Division of Statistics and Research during the month of April. Wage reductions affected the pay envelopes of 5,118 workers in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, or 0.9 of 1% of the total number of workers reported as employed. The weighted average rate of decrease was 10.0%. Sixteen reports of wage increases, affecting 362 workers, or 0.1 of 1% of the total number of workers reported, were received in April. The weighted average increase was 6.3%.

Changes in Employment and Total Wages Paid, According to Sex

Reports from 4,591 enterprises which designated the sex of their working forces showed a decrease of 2.2% and an increase of 0.6 of 1%, respectively, in the number of male and female workers employed during April as compared with March. Total wage payments to male workers decreased 2.6% and those to female workers declined 2.5%.

Within the manufacturing classification of industry, 2,336 establishments reported decreases of 3.0% and 1.8% in the number of male and female workers employed, respectively. Total wage payments to male workers declined 3.3%, while total wages paid to female workers decreased 5.4%.

In the non-manufacturing classification of industrial enterprises, 2,255 establishments reported increases of 1.0% in the number of male workers and 9.7% in the number of female workers. Total wages paid to male workers declined 0.1 of 1%, while total wages paid to female workers increased 9.1% during April as compared with March.

Average Weekly Earnings—April

Weekly earnings for both sexes combined in all reporting industries averaged \$25.33; \$27.40 for men and \$14.98 for women. In the manufacturing industries, average weekly earnings were \$24.78 for men and women workers combined; \$26.91 for men and \$15.12 for women. In the non-manufacturing industries, weekly earnings averaged \$26.44 for both sexes combined; \$29.40 for male and \$14.51 for female workers.

Changes in Man-Hours During April in Comparison with March

In all reporting industries, 4,283 enterprises reported man-hours for male and female workers combined, and in these enterprises the total hours worked declined 2.1% during April in comparison with March. Hours worked in 3,698 establishments, reporting man-hours for male and female workers, separately, decreased 3.0% for male and 3.3% for female workers.

In the manufacturing classification of industries, 2,243 enterprises reported a decline of 3.8% in total man-hours worked by male and female workers combined. Within this classification, 2,108 establishments showed decreases of 3.8% and 5.0% in the total man-hours worked by male and female workers, respectively.

In the non-manufacturing group, 2,040 firms reported an increase of 2.1% in total hours worked by male and female workers combined. Within this classification of industries, 1,590 concerns showed increases of 0.4 of 1% and 4.9% in total hours worked by men and women workers, respectively.

Average actual hours worked in April by 448,830 workers, in all reporting industries, were 36.8 as compared with 37.1 in March, or a decrease of 0.8 of 1%.

In the manufacturing group the average actual hours were 35.6 in April as compared with 36.1 in March, or a decrease of 1.4%.

In the non-manufacturing classification, the number of hours worked per week during April averaged 40.0, or 0.5 of 1% more than in March.

Number of Unemployed Workers Decreased by 233,000 Between March and April, Reports National Industrial Conference Board—Total Estimated at 10,166,000

Another slight decrease in unemployment was registered between March and April, bringing the number of unemployed in the latter month to a total of 10,166,000, according to the latest estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board. Included in this total of unemployed in March are 2,995,000 workers attached to the government emergency labor force, as represented by the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Board's announcement of May 23 continued:

The Conference Board estimates show a decline of 233,000 unemployed workers from the revised March estimate for this year. The decline in unemployment during the month was due primarily to an increase in employment in agriculture, trade, construction, and the service industries, which more than compensated for the declines in employment in the manufacturing, mining and transportation industries. Employment in public utilities remained unchanged.

Employment in agriculture showed an increase of 193,000 between March and April; employment in trade, distribution and finance increased 172,000; in construction, 88,000; in the service industries, 66,000. Employment in manufacturing declined 204,000 between March and April; in extraction of minerals, 30,000, and in transportation, 12,000. In all enterprises taken together there was an increase in employment between March and April of 283,000 workers.

Taking into account the increase in population, the Conference Board estimates that the total labor force of the country, including both employed and unemployed workers, has been increased by the addition of 5,202,000 persons since 1929 to a total of 53,490,000.

The distribution of employed workers in the major fields of activity is indicated in the accompanying table:

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)

	1929 Average	Mar., 1938	April, 1937	Feb., 1938	* Mar., 1938	* April, 1938
Unemployment total.....	920	14,984	6,894	10,550	10,399	10,166
Employment total.....	47,368	35,586	46,000	42,840	43,041	43,324
Agriculture.....	10,650	9,920	11,018	10,493	10,631	10,824
Forestry and fishing.....	268	136	193	160	166	166
Total industry.....	18,582	10,998	16,735	14,225	14,271	14,114
Extraction of minerals.....	1,087	587	740	710	698	668
Manufacturing.....	11,071	7,013	11,792	9,776	9,728	9,524
Construction.....	2,841	988	1,312	1,035	1,159	1,247
Transportation.....	2,416	1,545	1,936	1,758	1,749	1,737
Public utilities.....	1,167	864	954	946	938	938
Trade, distribution and finance.....	7,325	5,869	7,453	7,429	7,455	7,627
Service industries.....	9,160	7,549	9,199	9,174	9,153	9,219
Miscell. industries and services.....	1,383	1,114	1,401	1,358	1,365	1,373

* Preliminary.

Secretary of Labor Perkins Reports 70,000 Industrial Workers Returned to Employment in April, Against Usual Seasonal Increase of About 400,000—2,500,000 Fewer Workers on Payrolls Than in April, 1937

There was a small seasonal increase of about 70,000 in employment in non-agricultural industries in April. Retail trade and construction activity increased seasonally, offsetting marked declines in factory and mining employment, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced on May 20. "Ordinarily, about 400,000 employees are taken on during April as seasonal industrial activity increases," she said. "Since April of last year there has been a reduction of more than 2,500,000 in the number of people on the payrolls of private industry and of public agencies engaged in regular government activities, exclusive of Works Progress Administration and other Federal and State emergency projects. Since last autumn, when the marked decline in industrial activity began, it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 people have been laid off," Miss Perkins said, continuing:

Factory employment continued to decline in April, in contrast with the slight seasonal gains of recent years. The decline of 2.6% since mid-March indicates the release of approximately 180,000 wage earners from their jobs. Weekly wage disbursements fell by 3.8%, or about \$5,600,000. As compared with last year at this time, the level of factory employment was down by 22% and payrolls by 33%. It is estimated that there were approximately 1,900,000 fewer wage earners in factories than in April, 1937, and that their weekly payrolls were \$70,000,000 smaller.

The more pronounced decrease in payrolls than in employment from March to April reflected further curtailment in plant operating time in many industries, as well as the observance of Good Friday during the mid-month reporting pay period. A somewhat larger number of wage-rate reductions was reported than in previous months. Wage rates of more than 40,000 factory workers in 36 industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics were affected by rate reductions, chiefly in brass, shoe, and cotton factories.

Most manufacturing industries reduced their working forces. Of the 89 industries which regularly report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 71 had fewer employees in mid-April than in mid-March. As in earlier months, the durable goods industries as a group reported a larger decline in employment (3.2%) than the non-durable goods industries (2.1%). Considerable numbers of workers were laid off by the machinery industries, railroad repair shops, and steel and automobile plants, although payrolls in the steel and automobile plants were about the same as in mid-March. Reductions in employment in cotton textiles and in certain clothing industries were partly seasonal. Employment gains were reported by some of the building supply industries, such as brick and cement, and in the manufacture of foods.

Railroads laid off about 15,000 men, although employment usually increases in April. About 45,000 coal miners lost their jobs as demand for coal declined. Public utilities reported little change in employment.

Non-Manufacturing Industries

The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, with indexes of employment and payrolls for April, 1938, where available, and percentage changes from March, 1938, and April, 1937, are shown below. The 12-month average for 1929 is used as the index base, or 100, in computing the index numbers for the non-manufacturing industries. Information for earlier years is not available from the Bureau's records:

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1938, AND COMPARISON WITH MARCH, 1938, AND APRIL, 1937

Industry	Employment			Payrolls		
	Index April, 1938*	P. C. Change from		Index April, 1938*	P. C. Change from	
		March, 1938	April, 1937		March, 1938	April, 1937
Trade—Wholesale	88.6	-0.6	-3.6	74.6	-0.1	-1.1
Retail	87.2	+5.1	-1.8	71.5	+4.2	-0.6
General merchandising	100.2	+10.7	+0.6	89.2	+8.4	+0.1
Other than general merchandising	83.8	+3.4	-2.7	67.8	+3.0	-0.8
Public Utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	74.8	-0.1	-2.4	91.5	-1.2	+6.0
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	92.0	+a	-1.2	97.6	-1.0	+2.2
Electric railroad & motor-bus operation & maint.	71.2	+0.5	-2.3	69.9	-0.1	+0.7
Mining—Anthracite	57.0	-3.8	-12.5	39.0	-17.6	-43.9
Bituminous coal	84.4	-9.4	-5.9	55.0	-19.6	-13.6
Metalliferous	61.1	-1.6	-19.8	53.7	-4.9	-30.2
Quarrying & non-metallic	41.7	+7.4	-21.4	33.7	+11.4	-30.0
Crude petroleum producing	74.1	+0.8	-2.1	68.0	+a	+0.4
Services:						
Hotels (year-round)	93.5	+0.1	-2.7	80.3	-0.8	-0.4
Laundries	95.3	+0.5	-3.0	80.6	+2.6	+0.3
Dyeing and cleaning	111.8	+13.5	+2.4	87.2	+27.9	+8.9
c	c	-2.3	-19.8	c	-3.8	-25.0
Brokerage	c	-0.2	+2.1	c	-0.1	-1.3
Insurance	c	+5.8	-25.1	c	+6.6	-24.7
Building construction	c			c		

* Preliminary. a Less than 0.1 of 1%. b Cash payments only; value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed. c Data are not available for 1929 base.

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended May 21, 1938

The lumber industry during the week ended May 21, 1938, stood at 54% of the 1929 weekly average of production and 60% of average 1929 shipments. Production was about 54% of the corresponding week of 1929; shipments, about 56% of that week's shipments. Reported shipments were heavier in the week ended May 21, 1938, than in the preceding week; new orders and production were less. New business was 1% below output; shipments, 7% above. All items in the week ended May 21, 1938, were appreciably lower than during the corresponding week of 1937. National production reported for the 1938 week by 4% fewer mills was 6% below the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were 7% above shipments, and new orders were 3% 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 21, 1938, production, shipments and orders as reported by 433 softwood mills were, respectively, 39%, 28% and 23% below similar items in corresponding week of 1937. The Association further reported:

In the first 20 weeks of 1938, ended May 21, reported production was 28% below the corresponding period of 1937; shipments were 27% below 1937 shipments; new orders were 25% below those of the 1937 weeks. In the first 20 weeks of 1938 reported shipments and orders were each 12% above production.

During the week ended May 21, 1938, 540 mills produced 180,834,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 193,711,000 feet; booked orders of 187,490,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 563; production, 192,050,000 feet; shipments, 181,489,000 feet; orders, 184,133,000 feet.

All regions but West Coast, California Redwood and Southern Cypress reported orders below production in the week ended May 21, 1938. All but Southern Pine, West Coast, Redwood and Cypress regions reported shipments below output. All regions reported orders and all reported shipments below similar items in the corresponding week of 1937. All softwood regions reported production below the 1937 week.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended May 21, 1938, by 453 softwood mills totaled 173,553,000 feet, or 0.2% below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 187,904,000 feet, or 8% above production. Production was 173,833,000 feet.

Reports from 107 hardwood mills give new business as 4,937,000 feet, or 29% below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 5,807,000 feet, or 17% below production. Production was 7,001,000 feet.

Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 433 identical softwood mills was 171,605,000 feet, and a year ago it was 279,871,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 185,834,000 feet and 259,156,000 feet; and orders received, 171,211,000 feet and 222,521,000 feet.

Favorable Crop Condition Continued in Canada, Says Bank of Montreal

"The favorable crop conditions with which the season began throughout the Dominion of Canada have continued, such setbacks as have occurred being local and limited in their nature," according to the current crop report of the Bank of Montreal, issued June 2. "In the Prairie Provinces wheat seeding is now practically completed and the planting of coarse grains well advanced. Crops are making satisfactory progress." The report further said:

Showers have fallen over most districts with precipitation heaviest in southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. In scattered districts there has been some soil drifting, but it has not been of a serious nature. In Saskatchewan some damage to crops by wireworms has been reported. Grasshoppers are prevalent in some parts of the Province but have caused

no damage yet. The total acreage seeded in the Prairie Provinces this year, it is indicated, will be somewhat less than in 1937.

In Quebec Province seeding and planting are well under way in most sections and in others are nearing completion. Conditions continue satisfactory with some localities reporting crops one to two weeks ahead of last year. In Ontario grain crops are in healthy condition and meadows show luxuriant growth, but in some sections there has been damage by frost to fruits, tobacco and garden plants.

In the Maritime Provinces pastures, hay lands and orchards are in good condition and seeding and planting are well under way. In British Columbia seeding has been completed earlier than usual and all crops are making rapid growth.

Gross Income of Farmers Reported at \$10,003,000,000 for 1937—First Time in Eight Years Above \$10,000,000,000—Compares with \$9,317,000,000 in 1936

In 1937, for the first time in eight years, farmers' gross income, including government payments, exceeded \$10,000,000,000, according to estimates released on May 21 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. For the calendar year 1937 the gross farm income from sales of farm products, value of farm products held for home consumption, and government payments to farmers, was estimated at \$10,003,000,000. Last year's income compares with \$9,317,000,000 in 1936 and with the low point of \$5,284,000,000 in 1932. The Bureau further reported:

Most of the increase in gross farm income in 1937 over 1936 was attributed to the larger income from crops and government payments. Total income from 78 major farm crops increased from \$3,904,000,000 in 1936 to \$4,338,000,000 in 1937, a gain of 11%. Gross income from livestock and livestock products increased 8%, from \$5,126,000,000 in 1936 to \$5,298,000,000 in 1937. Government payments last year amounted to \$367,000,000 compared with \$287,000,000 in 1936.

Greatest income gains during the year were recorded for wheat, tobacco and fruits. Gross income from wheat in 1937 was 61% higher than in 1936. Income from tobacco increased 32%, and from all fruits 20% over 1936. A 20% increase in the value of products contributing to farm family living from farm gardens also aided in swelling the 1937 total. A few crops returned less last year than in 1936. The more important crops showing decreases were cotton and cottonseed, potatoes, corn, barley, peanuts and sugar beets.

The 3% increase in income from livestock and livestock products resulted from the larger income from cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, chickens and eggs, milk, and wool and mohair. Increases from these items of livestock production more than offset the smaller income from hogs, horses and mules.

The largest increase in gross farm income and government payments for the year went to farmers in Arizona, Idaho and Texas. Arizona farmers in 1937 received a total gross income 29% larger than in 1936. In Idaho the increase was 25%, and in Texas, 23%.

Smaller income from sales of livestock and livestock products in areas of drought-curtailed production brought the largest decrease in 1937 gross farm income to farmers in Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa. In these States livestock sales dropped materially because of a shortage in feed supplies during the early months of 1937. Slight decreases also were reported for Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where the smaller income from cotton and cottonseed more than offset income increases for other commodities.

April Farm Cash Income from Marketings 4% Below March and 16% Below Year Ago According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farmers' cash income from marketings in April totaled \$489,000,000, it was estimated on May 23 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The April cash income dropped 4% from the \$512,000,000 reported for March and was 16% less than the \$583,000,000 received in April, 1937. Government payments to farmers in April amounted to \$60,000,000, the same as in the previous month, but \$3,000,000 less than in April last year. Total farm income, including government payments, was reported by the Bureau as \$549,000,000 compared with \$646,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1937. An announcement in the matter by the Department of Agriculture continued:

Receipts from sales of all farm products in April were smaller than in March, although the decline was not as great as usual for this period. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the index of income from all farm marketings increased from the March level of 67% of the 1924-29 average to 70.5% in April.

More than seasonal increases in receipts from sales of corn and truck crops, and smaller than seasonal reductions in receipts from other grains and tobacco were reported. This brought the April index of receipts from crop sales, after seasonal adjustment, to 60.0% of the 1924-29 average, compared with 55.0% in March and 88.5% in April, 1937. Without adjustment for seasonal variation, receipts from crop sales in April were 12% less than in March and 25% below April last year.

After adjustment for seasonal variations, the index of receipts from livestock and livestock products increased from 79.5% of the 1924-29 average in March to 81.5% in April. A greater than seasonal increase in receipts from wool, and from poultry and eggs more than offset the larger than usual declines in income from meat animals and dairy products. Increased receipts from wool in April were the result of a reduced volume of contract sales in earlier months, thereby making a larger portion of the total April production available for immediate cash sale. Without seasonal adjustment, receipts from livestock and livestock products in April were less than 1% below those of March and 11% less than in April, 1937.

Income from farm marketings in the first four months of this year have totaled \$2,059,000,000, a 11% drop from the \$2,318,000,000 received in the same months last year. Government payments this year have totaled \$168,000,000 compared with \$270,000,000 in January-April, 1937, thereby resulting in a total cash income including government payments 14% below that for the first four months of last year. Receipts from crops in the first four months of this year were 19% below the corresponding months of 1937. Receipts from livestock and livestock products, on the other hand, were only 6% smaller. Increases in receipts from sales of dairy

products partially offset smaller receipts from meat animals, poultry and poultry products.

Income from farm marketings usually reaches its seasonal low point in April, and the seasonal trend is upward from then to October. While further weakness may develop in the prices of some of the more important farm commodities during the next two or three months, farm marketings are likely to increase more than seasonally, so that changes in farm income are not likely to deviate materially from the usual seasonal trend. Government payments in the next few months are expected to be materially larger than in the same months of 1937.

Sugar Exports from Java During April Decreased 16,399 Tons Compared with Year Ago, According to B. W. Dyer & Co.

Exports of sugar from Java during the month of April, 1938, amounted to 63,249 long tons, according to B. W. Dyer and Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers, a decrease of 16,399 tons compared to April a year ago. The first estimate of the 1938 crop is placed at 1,392,000 tons which compares with the final outturn of 1,392,151 tons during 1937. According to the Dyer firm, stocks in Java on May 1, 1938, totaled 229,842 tons as against 145,775 tons on the same date in 1937.

Beet Sugar Production in United Kingdom During 1937-38 Decreased 28% from Previous Year—Smallest Crop Since 1932-33

Beet sugar production in the United Kingdom during 1937-38 totaled 406,000 long tons, raw value, as compared with 564,000 tons in the previous year, a decrease of 158,000 tons or approximately 28% according to London advices received by Lamborn & Co., New York. The 1937-38 crop is the smallest since 1932-33 when 352,000 tons were manufactured. The firm's announcement further stated:

Plantings for the coming 1938-39 crop are estimated at 350,880 acres as against 312,900 acres in 1937-38, an increase of 37,980 acres or 11.2%. Weather conditions, however, have not been favorable for the growing of sugar beets.

The United Kingdom, ranking next to the United States as the largest sugar importing country of the world, consumed 2,326,512 tons of sugar during 1937. Of this quantity, the home-grown sugars accounted for approximately 21%.

Petroleum and Its Products—Crude Output Again Off Sharply—Thompson Sees Conditions Better—State Wins Texas Hot Oil Fight—Oklahoma Sets Quota—Await Mexican Proposal

Daily average crude oil production—as Oklahoma, California, Kansas and Louisiana joined Texas in curtailing output—again showed a sharp decline during the closing week of May. The American Petroleum Institute report disclosed that production was off 77,100 barrels daily to 3,098,650 barrels, which is approximately 220,000 barrels less than May daily demand as estimated by the Bureau of Mines.

A decline of 31,650 barrels carried Oklahoma's production off to 439,650 barrels while California was off 18,900 barrels to 677,700 barrels. Kansas eased off 11,900 barrels to a daily average of 143,550 barrels with Louisiana dipping to 256,100 barrels, off 2,400 barrels. Texas with its week-end shutdowns, was off 5,850 barrels to 1,187,800 barrels daily, far below the Federal estimate of demand for its crude production.

The sensational curtailment of production in recent weeks has made itself felt in crude oil stocks which, for the four weeks ended May 21, showed a decline of more than 5½ million barrels to 302,597,000 barrels, which is sufficient to care for 90 days' requirements. The May 21 figure represented a total within 17 million barrels of the 17-year low set for inventories in January last year.

The full effect in the lowered production of crude oil due to the week-end shutdowns in Texas and strict measures taken in other major oil-producing States to curb output is seen in the figures covering stocks of domestic and foreign crude during the May 21 week, as reported by the Bureau of Mines. A decline of 1,601,000 barrels was shown with domestic stocks accounting for 1,444,000 barrels of this drop and foreign stocks taking up the rest of the decline.

A sharp improvement in conditions in the Texas oil industry has taken place during the past month due to the decisive action of the Texas Railroad Commission in moving to curb overproduction, according to E. O. Thompson, member of the Commission and Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission. Mr. Thompson praised "the intelligent cooperation which the oil operators of Texas have given the Commission in its efforts to meet this emergency."

The prompt action taken by the government bodies in Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Arkansas and California to back up the reductions in output initiated by Texas through paring their respective State quotas was hailed as "contributing effectively" in maintaining the industry's stability by Mr. Thompson. All of the major oil producing States have now taken action to bring their output below the estimated needs as forecast by the United States Bureau of Mines.

"Our optimism must be tempered with reserve," Mr. Thompson said in sounding a warning note. "Gasoline stocks are still uncomfortably high and gas and fuel oil stocks are more than 38% above a year ago, while the total domestic demand for the first three months of 1938, as compared with

1937, has declined approximately 3%. Increased exports of crude oil and refined products to a large extent have counteracted this decline in domestic demand, but present indications are that the trend of increasing exports will not be maintained."

A rather less encouraging picture of the situation in Texas is indicated in the disclosure that the last of the independent refineries in the East Texas field has closed with the announcement that the Martin Refining Co. of Gladewater had turned the plant back to the Texas Oil Products Co. from which it had leased it. The closing of the plant was laid to the Commission's oil-proration orders by W. H. Martin, its President, who said that such regulations are a blow to the independent refineries.

Hailed as a major victory for the State by Attorney General William McGraw, the Texas Supreme Court sustained the refusal of a tender to move 36,462 barrels of "recaptured" oil from creeks in the East Texas field. The June 1 ruling affected nearly a dozen other pending cases, involving several hundred thousand barrels of oil. The oil, alleged to be "recaptured" crude, could not move without tenders from the Railroad Commission. When the tenders were refused on the ground that the crude involved was hot oil rather than "recaptured," the various companies sought refuge in the Supreme Court only to again meet with defeat.

A new daily allowable for Oklahoma was signed by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission on June 1 which set the quota for the current month at 405,000 barrels, which is nearly 18,000 barrels under the revised May figure. The delay in issuing the new proration orders was due to the controversy over the Oklahoma City flow, set at 76,100 barrels. The new quota ignores the recommendations of the Bureau of Mines, which the Oklahoma governing has done for some time on the grounds that the Federal estimate is far too high.

Latest development in the American side of the expropriation of the \$50,000,000 of American, British and Dutch oil companies in Mexico by the Cardenas Administration came during the week when on May 31 a group of oil officials met with Secretary of State Hull to discuss the situation. With Mr. Farish were T. R. Armstrong and Donald Richberg, former NRA Administrator, both counsel for Standard of Jersey. Since the State Department has as yet failed to submit to the oil companies involved the settlement program submitted by Mexican Ambassador Najera last week. The Jersey Standard group said their conference was "an exchange of information."

In Mexico, the abortive revolution started by General Saturnino Cedillo seems to have been pretty well stamped out by Federal troops and fighting airplanes with only the capture of General Cedillo himself, who is in hiding with a few of followers with Federal troops hot on his trail, remains to officially wind-up the revolution. President Cardenas is planning to make a trip to Tampico to check first hand the current conditions of the Mexican oil industry.

There were no crude oil price changes posted.

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

Bradford, Pa.	\$2.05	Eldorado, Ark., 40	\$1.27
Lima (Ohio Oil Co.)	1.25	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over	1.35
Corning, Pa.	1.27	Darst Creek	1.09
Illinois	1.35	Central Field, Mich.	1.42
Western Kentucky	1.40	Sunburst, Mont.	1.22
Mid-Cont't, Okla., 40 and above	1.30	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over	1.22
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above	1.25	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over	1.42
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	0.90	Petrolia, Canada	2.10

REFINED PRODUCTS—FUEL OIL PRICES SLASHED IN SOUTHERN PORTS—GASOLINE STOCKS AGAIN OFF—GAS AND FUEL INVENTORIES AT RECORD HIGH—GASOLINE DEMAND GOOD

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey on May 31 announced a reduction in the tank car prices of fuel oils of ¼ cent a gallon at Norfolk, and ½ cent a gallon at Wilmington and Charlestown, retroactive to the previous day. Prices of marine Diesel fuel oil at Norfolk were cut to \$1.75 from \$1.995 and at Charlestown and Wilmington to \$1.85 from \$1.95.

Despite a reduction in refinery operations, gasoline stocks showed only a slight reduction during the May 28 week. Inventories of finished and unfinished motor fuel were off 229,000 barrels to 87,964,000 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute report. The report also disclosed that but for a 201,000-barrel revision in its May 21 figure on bulk terminal holdings, the decline would have been only 28,000 barrels.

Refinery operations were off 1.9 points to 77.8% of capacity, with daily average runs of crude oil to stills dipping 75,000 barrels to 3,150 barrels. A gain of 15,000 barrels in production of cracked gasoline lifted the total to 750,000 barrels. Should refinery operations hold at their current level or be further reduced during the June 4 week, the Decoration Day week-end drain upon inventories is expected to be reflected in a substantial decline in holdings.

Reflecting the continued slackness in demand, gas and fuel oil stocks again hit new high levels during the week as the forward march of holdings continued unabated. Stocks climbed more than 2,200,000 barrels to set a record peak of 134,315,000 barrels, which is about 38 million barrels above the total for this time a year ago. The steady gain in stocks has brought widespread reductions in prices.

Estimates of gasoline consumption during the month just ended put the gain at 4% as compared with last year and

the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for the entire month. p Preliminary. r Revised. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

Daily London Prices

Table with columns for Copper, Std., Copper Electro. (Bids), Tin, Std., Lead, and Zinc, with sub-columns for Spot and 3M prices for various dates from May 26 to June 1.

Prices for lead and zinc are the official buyers' prices for the first session of the London Metal Exchange; prices for copper and tin are the official closing buyers' prices. All are in pounds sterling per long ton (2,240 lb.).

Non-Ferrous Metals—Lead Reduced to 4c., New York, Early in Week—Copper Unchanged—Tin up

"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of June 2 stated that buying of major non-ferrous metals remained inactive last week, but on signs that prevailing prices are bringing about some sharp curtailment in production for all metals, selling pressure diminished. Lead was lowered another 25 points early in the week. Domestic copper and zinc prices remained unchanged. Tin was higher on better statistics and favorable news in reference to the formation of the buffer pool. Domestic antimony was reduced 1/4c. Quicksilver buyers failed to respond to the recent sharp uplift in prices. The publication further reported:

Copper

The foreign statistics for April were released on May 27 and made a favorable impression on the trade. Deliveries abroad amounted to 129,577 tons, a new high. The heavy apparent consumption abroad, it was generally held, reflected buying on war scares that occurred early in the year. Stocks abroad were reduced from 197,467 tons at the end of March to 185,916 tons at the end of May.

Following is a summary of the March and April statistics of the Copper Institute, in short tons, covering foreign and domestic operations:

Summary of Copper Institute statistics for March and April, including production (blister), production (refined), deliveries to customers, and U.S. exports of domestic copper.

The reduction in stocks abroad, together with news of sharp curtailment in production by Anaconda in this country, estimated at 6,000 tons a month, resulted in an appreciable lessening in selling pressure, particularly on the London market. The price abroad soon steadied, which development was responsible for maintaining the domestic quotation on the basis of 9c., Valley. Domestic sales for the week were about at the same rate as in recent weeks, totaling 4,514 tons. Domestic business booked during May amounted to only 18,853 tons, against 22,790 tons in April.

Copper production in the United States is expected to decline sufficiently in the next two months to bring about a balance between output and consumption. The foreign group has also given some thought to reducing output, should prices fail to improve abroad. Late yesterday (June 1) the inquiry for copper from abroad was good at firmer prices than those that prevailed early in the day.

Lead

Lack of buying by consumers brought about another reduction in the lead price of 1/2 cent on May 27, establishing the quotation at 4c., New York, and 3.85c., St. Louis. Sales during the week totaled 3,429 tons, against 1,893 tons in the previous week and 2,165 tons two weeks ago. Producers believe the reduction in price has not influenced the buying rate, but that the larger sales reflected usual end-of-month business.

Quotations appeared to be steady at 4c., New York, the contract settling basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co. and 3.85c., St. Louis.

Zinc

Demand for zinc was quiet all week, but, with the concentrate market steady, there was no pressure to sell. The limited amount of business placed during the week was for nearby material, all of which was booked on the basis of 4c., St. Louis, for Prime Western. With zinc at an extremely low level, in view of current high costs, the industry looks for some sharp curtailment in production.

Tin

Business in tin was quiet during the last week, as buyers closely followed events here and abroad. Announcement yesterday on the result of the vote in Malaya on May 23 disclosed a 2 to 1 decision in favor of joining the buffer pool. Prices firmed yesterday, sellers quoting 37,500c. on spot Straits, the high for the week. The International Tin Committee will meet today in Paris for determining quotas for the third quarter and announce plans for the buffer pool. The trade believes production will be maintained on a 55% basis, earmarking 40% for consumption and 15% for the pool.

Deliveries of tin in the United States for May amounted to 4,275 tons, against 3,745 tons in April. World's visible supply of tin, including the Eastern and Arnheim carryovers, at the end of May totaled 27,909 tons, against 30,606 tons in April, a reduction of 2,697 tons.

Chinese tin, 99%, was nominally as follows: May 26th, 34.775c.; 27th, 34.425c.; 28th, 34.825c.; 30th, holiday; 31st, 35.375c.; June 1st, 36.000c.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. & M. J." QUOTATIONS)

Table showing daily prices of electrolytic copper, straits tin, lead, and zinc from May 26 to June 1, with an average row at the bottom.

Average prices for calendar week ended May 28 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b. refinery, 8.775c.; export copper, 8.017c.; Straits tin, 36.433c.; New York lead, 4.167c.; St. Louis lead, 4.017c.; St. Louis zinc, 4.000c.; and silver, 42.750c.

The above quotations are "E. & M. J.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper, lead and zinc 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. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price—Hamburg, Havre, and Liverpool. The c.i.f. basis commands a premium of 0.350c. per pound above our f.o.b. refinery quotation.

The "Iron Age" Finished Steel Composite Prices on Revised Basis for 10 Years

Owing to the basic change in the method of quoting prices on flat rolled steel products, it has been necessary to revise the "Iron Age" finished steel composite price, which now stands at 2.512c. a pound. A record of comparable composite prices from the beginning of 1928 to date is printed below, the price of No. 10 gage hot rolled sheets having been substituted for No. 24 gage hot rolled annealed sheets (black sheets), the former gage and type coming the closest to the present new fundamental base price for all hot rolled sheets. The dates used are the dates of the "Iron Age" going to press, not dates of issue.

Finished Steel Composite Price Cents per Pound

Large table showing finished steel composite prices in cents per pound from 1938 back to 1929, with sub-sections for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1929.

Steel Ingot Production at Lowest Rate Since October 1934

The "Iron Age" in its issue of June 2 reported that steel ingot production, estimated this week at 25% of the industry's capacity, down three points from last week, is the lowest since October, 1934. Although steel output was on a lower basis during the greater part of the depression year 1932, it was at a lesser rate than this week in only four months of 1933 and two months of 1934. The "Iron Age" further reported:

To some extent this week's low rate was caused by the fact that a number of mills remained idle on Memorial Day, although it is not a regular mill holiday. However the reduction goes deeper than that, the report being general that incoming orders during the last half of May were definitely below those of the first half. As a whole, May orders and shipments did not equal those of April. In the Pittsburgh district the decline in business ranged from 10 to 20% below April.

Pittsburgh has been hardest hit this week in operations, having dropped four points to 18%. While the Chicago area fell five and a half points to 23%, it is still well above Pittsburgh. The Youngstown district is five points lower at 19%, the Wheeling-Weirton is down to 47% from 54, and eastern Pennsylvania is at 21%. The only important gain was in the Cleveland-Lorain district, where operations rose from 16 to 24%. A slight recovery may occur next week, but the average for June is expected to be below that of May.

To what extent hesitation among buyers because of the price situation may have influenced the downward trend of business in the past two weeks is difficult to determine. Developments at last week's meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, especially the wholly unexpected advice from General Hugh S. Johnson that the steel industry reduce its prices, were bound to have an unsettling influence on buyers.

Meanwhile, some open price weakness has developed in the Middle West. Two mills in the St. Louis area have reduced prices of new billet and rail steel reinforcing bars \$5 a ton, the reduction applying both to resale prices and quotations to distributors. This is an attempt to stabilize the situation as some resale quotations have been more than \$10 a ton below published resale prices. Weakness in resale prices of merchant wire products has also developed in some Middle Western states, though mill prices have not been reduced.

Reaffirmation of prices for third quarter has extended to bolts, nuts and rivets. Base prices for commodity cold rolled strip steel have been established in line with those prevailing on cold rolled sheets, or \$2 a ton below the quotations formerly prevailing. The new price is 3.25c. a lb., Pittsburgh or Cleveland. An announcement of galvanized sheet prices is expected this week.

Steel scrap prices continue to show weakness. While unchanged at Chicago and Philadelphia, they are 25c. lower at Pittsburgh and 50c. lower at Cleveland. Some other grades at Cleveland have declined as much as \$2 a ton. Expected purchasing by Italy of 100,000 tons or more, following a meeting last week of the European Scrap Cartel, has thus far failed to materialize, and the market is receiving little or no support either from domestic or export sales.

Prospects for steel buying by the important consuming channels during the next two months at least are not encouraging. Construction work, though much below normal, is relatively one of the best sustaining influences in steel demand, with shipbuilding showing some promise of tonnage over the next few months. Railroads are so inactive as to be scarcely a factor in the market, while the automobile industry, needing little or no steel for completion of its runs on 1938 models, is still some distance away from the necessity of ordering steel for 1939 models.

Structural steel lettings in the week were only 6,500 tons, the largest 1,650 tons for an approach to the George Washington bridge, New York. New work out for bids totals 18,000 tons, mostly public work.

The International Tin Plate Cartel has been renewed for three years, with slightly larger quotas accorded American mills.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel

June 1, 1938, 2.487c. a Lb. (Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and hot rolled strips. These products represent 85% of the United States output.)

One week ago	2.487c.	High	Low
One month ago	2.512c.	1937	1937
One year ago	2.512c.	2.512c. Mar. 9	2.240c. Mar. 2
		2.240c. Dec. 28	2.016c. Mar. 10
		2.062c. Oct. 1	2.056c. Jan. 8
		2.118c. Apr. 24	2.945c. Jan. 2
		2.953c. Oct. 3	1.811c. Apr. 18
		1.915c. Sept. 6	1.877c. Jan. 12
		2.192c. Jan. 7	2.962c. Dec. 9
		2.402c. Jan. 4	2.212c. Nov. 1

Note—A new method of quoting flat rolled steel products, effective May 18, 1938, created a fundamental change which necessitated a revision of the "Iron Age" finished steel composite price. No. 24 hot rolled annealed sheets (black sheets), which have been a component of the "Iron Age" index since it was inaugurated, no longer exist as a base grade. The new hot rolled sheet base price of 2.30c., Pittsburgh, has been substituted, resulting in a considerably lower average. Comparable revisions covering the period 1928 to date are published elsewhere in this issue.

Pig Iron

June 1, 1938, \$23.25 a Gross Ton (Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley, and Southern iron at Cincinnati.)

One week ago	\$23.25	High	Low
One month ago	23.25	1937	1937
One year ago	23.25	\$23.25 Mar. 9	\$20.25 Feb. 16
		19.73 Nov. 24	18.73 Aug. 11
		18.84 Nov. 5	17.83 May 14
		17.90 May 1	16.90 Jan. 27
		16.90 Dec. 5	13.56 Jan. 3
		14.81 Jan. 5	13.56 Dec. 6
		18.21 Jan. 7	15.90 Dec. 16
		19.71 Jan. 4	17.54 Nov. 1

Steel Scrap

June 1, 1938, \$11.17 a Gross Ton (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago.)

One week ago	\$11.25	High	Low
One month ago	11.75	1938	1938
One year ago	11.75	\$14.00 Jan. 4	\$11.17 June 1
		21.92 Mar. 30	12.92 Nov. 16
		17.75 Dec. 21	12.67 June 9
		13.42 Dec. 10	10.33 Apr. 23
		13.00 Mar. 13	9.50 Sept. 25
		12.25 Aug. 8	6.75 Jan. 3
		8.50 Jan. 12	6.43 July 5
		15.00 Feb. 18	11.25 Dec. 9
		15.25 Jan. 17	13.08 Nov. 22

The American Iron and Steel Institute on May 31 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 26.1% of capacity for the week beginning May 31, compared with 29.0% one week ago, 30.7% one month ago, and 77.4% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 2.9 points or 10.0% from the estimate for the week ended May 23, 1938. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since May 24, 1937, follows:

1937—	1937—	1937—	1938—
May 24.....91.0%	Sept. 7.....71.6%	Dec. 20.....23.5%	Mar. 28.....35.7%
May 31.....77.4%	Sept. 13.....80.4%	Dec. 27.....19.2%	Apr. 4.....32.6%
June 7.....76.2%	Sept. 20.....76.1%	1938—	Apr. 11.....32.7%
June 14.....76.6%	Sept. 27.....74.4%	Jan. 3.....25.6%	Apr. 18.....32.4%
June 21.....75.9%	Oct. 4.....66.1%	Jan. 10.....27.8%	Apr. 25.....32.0%
June 28.....75.0%	Oct. 11.....63.6%	Jan. 17.....29.8%	May 2.....30.7%
July 5.....67.3%	Oct. 18.....55.8%	Jan. 24.....32.7%	May 9.....30.4%
July 12.....82.3%	Oct. 25.....52.1%	Jan. 31.....30.5%	May 16.....30.7%
July 19.....82.5%	Nov. 1.....48.6%	Feb. 7.....30.7%	May 23.....29.0%
July 26.....84.3%	Nov. 8.....41.0%	Feb. 14.....31.0%	May 31.....26.1%
Aug. 2.....85.5%	Nov. 15.....36.4%	Feb. 21.....30.4%	
Aug. 9.....84.6%	Nov. 22.....31.0%	Feb. 28.....29.3%	
Aug. 16.....83.2%	Nov. 29.....29.6%	Mar. 7.....29.9%	
Aug. 23.....83.8%	Dec. 6.....27.5%	Mar. 14.....32.1%	
Aug. 30.....84.1%	Dec. 13.....27.4%	Mar. 21.....33.7%	

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on May 30 stated:

With summer just ahead the steel market seems to be drifting without definite indication of a trend. Buying and consumption hold fairly steady at less than one-third the industry's capacity, with a slight tendency downward.

In addition to general adverse influences some seasonal factors are entering the picture, agricultural implement manufacturers tapering their production and the time for railroad buying being nearly over for this year.

Some support is being given by an upward tendency in building, but this is slight. Delay in approving steamship and railroad purchasing by government agencies having jurisdiction is keeping considerable tonnage of heavy steel from being placed with mills.

With these factors holding back production the opinion is growing that no forward movement may be expected until fall, when automotive buying is expected to be resumed and tonnage now being delayed may be on mill books.

No upturn in buying has appeared following announcement of prices for third quarter, incentive to cover for the future being absent.

Sharp contraction in production by important producers in the Pittsburgh district last week was a strong factor in bringing the national rate down 1.5 points to 28.5%. Memorial day probably will have an effect in the rate this week. Pittsburgh declined 8 points to 22%, Buffalo 4.5 points to 21%, and Cincinnati 17 points to 23%. Wheeling gained 3 points to 41%, Cleveland 3 points to 26%, Birmingham 6 points to 69%, and Youngstown 1 point to 27%. Rates were unchanged from the previous week at Chicago 29%, eastern Pennsylvania 27%, New England 30%, St. Louis 33.3%, and Detroit 18%.

Following the lead of steelmakers in reaffirming prices for third-quarter pig iron producers have made similar announcements, covering all grades at all producing points. This has had no appreciable effect on the rate of buying and releases against contracts are in light volume.

Based on several sales, domestic iron ore producers have continued prices at the level established March 12, 1937, the first time prices had been advanced in eight years. Production and shipments are light, as stocks at lower lake docks and furnaces are sufficient for needs unless a decided upturn in steel production takes place.

No action has been taken on prices of galvanized sheets, but it is expected an announcement will be forthcoming during the present week, to clear the last item in the flat-rolled products division.

Automobile production continued to taper slightly last week, total output being 45,120, compared with 46,810 the week before. General Motors assembled 20,300 against 18,550 in the preceding week; Chrysler produced 7,000, a decline from 8,550; Ford's output fell to 12,760 from 14,885. Independents gained slightly, to 5,060 from 4,825.

Exports of steel and iron in April were 489,202 gross tons compared with 526,882 tons in March and with 683,674 tons in April, 1937. For four months this year they were 2,063,019 tons, including 1,261,927 tons of scrap compared with 1,746,830 tons in the same period last year, which included 1,014,255 tons of scrap. Imports totaled 21,237 tons in April, compared with 11,827 tons in March. For four months this year imports were 82,284 tons; in the same period of 1937 they were 203,793 tons.

Composite price of steelmaking scrap holds up well in face of almost complete absence of buying. A decline of 25c. at Chicago last week brought the composite down 4c. to \$11.33. The iron and steel composite declined 6c. to \$38.44 on the basis of second-quarter base prices, though it drops to \$37.61 by inclusion of the newly-announced bases applicable for the remainder of second-quarter and for third-quarter. The finished steel composite is unchanged at \$61.70 on the basis of second-quarter bases, and down to \$59.80 with new bases applied.

British pig iron producers have announced prices for last half will remain at the current level. The government has announced it will not now undertake building a reserve stock of iron for emergencies, though the proposal will be kept under consideration for future action, if necessary. The British steel trade is in a dull period, especially in lighter products.

Steel ingot production for the week ended May 30, shows drop of two points according to the "Wall Street Journal" of June 3. The entire decrease is attributed to an estimated loss of more than 3 1/2 points by subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corp., as leading independents were about unchanged from the previous week. The "Journal" further reported:

The average for the industry is placed at 28 1/2%, compared with 30 1/2% in the two preceding weeks. U. S. Steel is estimated at 28 1/2%, against a shade over 32% in the week before and 30% two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with 28 1/2%, unchanged from the previous week, and compared with 30 1/2% two weeks ago.

The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

	Industry	U. S. Steel	Independents
1938	28 1/2 - 2	28 1/2 - 3 1/2	28 1/2
1937	83 - 9 1/2	89 1/2 + 1 1/2	78 - 16
1936	68 1/2	63 1/2 + 1 1/2	72 - 1 1/2
1935	42 - 1	38 1/2 - 1 1/2	44 - 2
1934	59 1/2 + 2	48 - 2	68 + 1
1933	44 1/2 + 2 1/2	36 1/2 + 1 1/2	51 + 3
1932 (Not available)			
1931	41 - 2	42 - 2 1/2	40 - 3
1930	71 - 2 1/2	75 - 4	67 1/2 - 1 1/2
1929	95	99 1/2	92 1/2
1928	79 1/2 + 1 1/2	83 1/2 + 1	76
1927	75 1/2 - 4 1/2	80 1/2 - 7	71 - 2

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended June 1 member bank reserve balances increased \$29,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from a decrease of \$90,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of \$10,000,000 in Reserve bank credit, \$13,000,000 in gold stock and \$2,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of \$76,000,000 in money in circulation, \$6,000,000 in

Treasury cash and \$5,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on June 1 were estimated to be approximately \$2,640,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 for the week.

The statement in full for the week ended June 1 will be found on pages 3622 and 3623.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:

The "Chronicle" of May 28 referred to the Spanish civil war on page 3419. Associated Press London advices of May 26 described the deliberations of the non-intervention subcommittee as follows:

Russia made it clear to the non-intervention subcommittee which met here today that she would accept no plan for European appeasement which left her out in the cold.

She alone blocked British plans for a hands-off-Spain agreement designed to open the way for consummation of the Anglo-Italian friendship pact, resumption of French-Italian negotiations for a similar accord, and ultimately for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's coveted four-power understanding among Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

All nine nations represented on the subcommittee accepted the British proposal that withdrawal of 10,000 foreign "volunteers" from each side, government and insurgent, should be considered sufficient to warrant belligerent rights to both.

But Russia blocked agreement by refusing to accept three other proposals which the other members approved: A 30-day closing of the French and Portuguese frontiers within 15 days after arrival of non-intervention committee representatives in Spain to supervise troop withdrawals, plus a 10-day closure if the withdrawals proceeded satisfactorily; restoration of non-intervention control at sea and at Spanish ports; limitation of foreigners to be withdrawn to four classifications—army, navy, air force and civilians.

Russia's purpose was believed to be two-fold: she believes the plan would doom Spain's elected government by letting the insurgents smash to a quick victory, with Italian and German arms, while choking off Barcelona's supplies by closing the French frontier. Second, she fears that kind of "Spanish settlement" would lead eventually to Anglo-French deals with both Hitler and Mussolini which might give Hitler what he wants in Czechoslovakia and isolate Russia.

If the other members of the committee went ahead without Russia, they could not legally prevent continuance of Soviet supplies for the Spanish government. Therefore, it was expected that strong pressure would be brought to bear on Russia to get her to modify her stand before the subcommittee resumes its sessions next week.

Associated Press advices of June 2 from Hendaye, on the Spanish-French frontier, summarized the military position in Spain as follows:

Heaviest fighting centered in a 10-mile zone from insurgent-held Puebla De Valverde on the highway itself toward Mora De Rubielos. Insurgents, who previously claimed they had taken Nora De Rubielos, reported today they had forced entry but that government defenders still were holding to its center with bitter fighting continuing on the outskirts. Despite growing government resistance, the insurgents said they were advancing slowly toward Valencia on two wings of the central front, around Mora De Rubielos and Albocacer.

Government advices said their militiamen captured Cencerossos El Coso, just outside Valbona.

Much of the government resistance was attributed to its revised air corps, which again is disputing mastery of the air with General Franco's warplanes. Barcelona pilots prevented large-scale bombardments of government positions, and in one combat, government dispatches said, 12 insurgent planes were shot down.

General Franco visited the Teruel front yesterday for a staff conference with his generals.

Japan Obtains Foreign Credit—Article in "Asia" Describes Loan Made by SKF, Swedish Concern with Branches in Britain and United States

The Japanese Government has succeeded in obtaining foreign credits from the SKF (Svenska Kugellagerfabriken Aktiebolaget) of Sweden, large ball-bearing syndicate, according to an article published under the heading "Trade Currents," in the June issue of "Asia Magazine," published May 23. The article, written by Eliot Janeway, points out that the chief branches of SKF are in England and the United States, with the latter one of the principal engineering concerns in Philadelphia. After detailing the transactions which resulted in the Japanese credit, Mr. Janeway said:

Whether other important British and American industrial organizations will now follow SKF's lead on a scale sufficiently large to tide over the next few months of difficult foreign trade financing is the most crucial question facing Japan.

The article summarized the new credit arrangement with Japan as follows:

In 1937 Japan bought 19,000,000 yen worth of foreign ball-bearings; her own capacity for producing this highly individualized, diversified essential of all machinery is sharply limited. Of this sum, SKF's various factories throughout the world took orders for 14,000,000 yen.

However, because of her stringent import restrictions, Japan has been able to import only a small part of the supplies thus contracted for. But the ball-bearing shortage has been acute; it has been interfering with Japan's armament expansion.

Accordingly, SKF's management has agreed to make immediate delivery on every ball-bearing ordered by Japan. Evidently it has not desired to embarrass Japan's rapidly growing industries, and thus to jeopardize the much richer market which industrialists in so many countries now anticipate in a richer Nippon.

Against these shipments SKF is content to write a credit on its books. The only guarantee exacted from Japan is that payment is to be made "as circumstances allow."

The reason given for this transaction is curious. It is that Sweden has suffered in the Japanese steel and machinery market since Otto Wolff, the famous German industrialist, secured the \$10,000,000 barter contract for the German steel trust which this column reported some time ago. Through this arrangement, it is held, Germany not only secured satisfactory quantities of the highly versatile soy bean from Manchukuo, but also was able to squeeze Swedish metal products out of their former lead in the Japanese market.

England Reported to Have Relaxed Rule to Let Capital Securities Trust Buy United States Issues

Capital Securities Trust has obtained the British Treasury's approval of inclusion of American securities in its portfolio subject to certain limitations, said an account in

the "Wall Street Journal" of May 28 from its London bureau, which went on to say:

When this unit trust was first formed in June, 1936, American shares were selected for inclusion, but at the request of the Treasury they were withheld. This is the first case in which a unit trust has benefited from relaxation of the government's policy on foreign lending.

The permission is subject to cancellation at any time should the British Treasury consider that the foreign exchange situation would not warrant continuation of the policy, but if permission were canceled it would not affect any of the securities which had already been bought by the Trust.

The amount of money which the Treasury will allow the Trust to invest in American securities is also limited but it totals to a fairly large figure in sterling, although the actual amount is confidential.

The Trust itself also makes a limitation that only 27½% of the Trust's funds may be invested in North American securities.

While the Treasury's action has important long range potentialities and may be followed by application from other unit trusts for similar facilities, it does not necessarily imply any immediate increased interest in American securities.

However, many small investors have been seeking a unit trust which would make it possible for them to take an interest in American securities and the permission which has now been granted makes possible further development along these lines.

The fact that American securities are at present depressed, in one way makes them more attractive for the unit trusts who always try to make their purchases near the bottom of the market.

Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Islands Recommends Postponement of Economic Independence Until 1961—Political Independence Set for 1946

A recommendation for the postponement of Philippine economic independence until 1961 is approved by the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, which also recommends that political independence for the Philippines be postponed until July 4, 1946. The committee, composed of American and Filipino officials and headed by Ambassador John A. MacMurray, has completed a year of study and negotiations, with the signing of a 250-page report outlining recommendations for eventual congressional consideration. United Press accounts from Washington on May 20, from which we quote, also said, in part:

The report recommends the drafting of a post-independence trade treaty which will extend the graduated tariff on Philippine commodities entering the United States until they reach full foreign duty in 1960.

Exemptions are provided for certain commodities which, the committee decided, would be completely barred from the American market if the broad provisions of the graduated tax were applied.

In these columns April 9, page 2292, it was indicated that the Department of State had revealed on April 5 that Presidents Roosevelt and Quezon had agreed upon the postponement of economic independence for the Philippines until the end of 1960.

Turkish Government Considering Creation of Wheat Office to Protect and Regulate Prices, Purchases and Sales

The Turkish Government is contemplating the creation of a Wheat Office for the purpose of protecting and regulating wheat prices, as well as the purchase and sale of wheat and other cereals both on the Turkish and foreign markets, according to a report to the Department of Commerce by the office of the American Trade Commissioner at Istanbul. The Department's announcement issued May 24 continued:

It was reported that the office will be placed under the Ministry of Economy and will have an initial capital of about \$8,000,000. The measure now under consideration authorizes the Wheat Office to create bureaus and agencies throughout the country as well as in foreign centers.

It was further reported that the proposed new organization will be charged with preventing the fall of prices below the normal level in the principal producing districts during sales operations, and to purchase wheat at regular prices wherever it is deemed necessary. The Bureau will also attempt to avoid an unreasonable rise in prices, stabilize the market, assure the sale on foreign markets of the wheat which it purchases, administer the existing elevators and create new ones, the report stated.

The wheat transactions which are at present affected by the Turkish Agricultural Bank for the account of the State will be transferred to the Wheat Office as soon as the latter is organized and ready for operation, according to the report.

Foreign Bondholders Protective Council Indicates Status of Negotiations Relative to Chilean Government Offer on Dollar Bonds

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York, made known on May 19 details of recent negotiations between the Council and the Chilean authorities relating to the partial servicing of its dollar bond obligations as provided in a law (No. 5580) passed in January, 1935. The Council advises bondholders that it has received from the Chilean Government, through the Department of State in Washington, a copy of a decree dated May 17, 1938, which, in translation, reads as follows:

No. 1730. Taking account of the various representations made by holders of bonds of the external debt and especially by the protective committees of the same, from which it appears that the acceptance of the Chilean Plan has encountered difficulties due to mistaken estimates of the scope of Law 5580 and that, consequently, it is necessary to set forth the exact extent of the respective provisions, I decree: The Regulatory Decree of Law 5580 which will have to be drawn up at the expiration of the period provided in Article 11 of the regulation actually in force, will contain the following provisions which will be in force in the same manner as Articles 6, 7 and 10 of the existing regulation:

"First, Law 5580 in no wise affects or modifies the original obligation of the bonds in so far as concerns the capital owed under that obligation.

"Second, the law merely sets up a plan for the service of the bonds, interest and amortization, which substitutes the plan of service originally stipulated.

"Third, in accordance with the provision of the fifth paragraph of Article 2 of Law 5580, the Chilean State will become the sole debtor of the bonds issued by the Mortgage Bank, the Municipalities, the Transandine R.R. Co. and the Valparaiso Waterworks Co., who accept the provisions of the said law, in consequence of which the original responsibility of the above mentioned institutions ceases and all those bonds must be considered in the future, as if they had been issued by the Chilean State.

"Fourth, for the bonds accepting Law 5580 which have not been redeemed before the maturity date indicated in each of them, this maturity will be understood to be extended for such time as may be necessary for the purpose of complying with and carrying out the plan of service and amortization set up in the said law.

"Fifth, in everything else, except the above substitutions, the original bonds remain without modification.

"Sixth, the present Decree will be in force from the date of its publication in the Diario Oficial.

"Record, communicate, publish and insert in the Bulletin of Laws and Decrees of the Government. (Signed) Alessandri. (Signed) Francisco Garces Gana."

The Council announces:

In view of this official interpretation by the Government of Chile of Law 5580, the Council, upon the publication of that decree, will be in a position to withdraw, and will then withdraw, its former recommendations against acceptance of the Chilean offer.

The Council's announcement further stated:

Bondholders will recollect that bonds assenting to the former Chilean offers are not good delivery on the New York Stock Exchange. The Council has kept the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange advised of the recent conversations with the Chilean authorities and has been advised by the Director of the Committee on Stock List, under date of May 17, 1938, that the committee would be pleased to receive an application from the Chilean Government for the listing of the assented bonds. He added that the proposed arrangements appear to remove a bar to the listing, and that the committee is now disposed to give favorable consideration to such a listing application, provided it is submitted in accordance with the committee's requirements. The Chilean Government has indicated that it will shortly make application for listing the assented bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

So soon as the Chilean Government publishes the decree above referred to in the Diario Oficial the Council will advise bondholders so that they may know when the Council's withdrawal of its former recommendation becomes effective. In the meantime the situation continues as it has been and without change.

In the New York "Sun" of May 25 it was stated:

The arrangement made by the Chilean Government three years ago for payment of partial interest on its dollar obligations will not be approved by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council even after the recent clarifying decree becomes official, it was explained by the Council's office here today. That body will continue its efforts to obtain more adequate interest payments to bondholders.

The Council's explanation of its stand was made to clear up a misunderstanding of the statement it made last Friday when announcing to the bondholders the passage of the clarifying law on May 17.

Settlement Proposals Made to Holders of Republic of Poland 6% Gold Bonds of 1928, Province of Silesia 7% Bonds of 1928 and City of Warsaw 7% Bonds of 1928—Protective Council Recommends Favorable Consideration

Proposals of definitive settlement to the holders of the Republic of Poland 20-year 6% dollar gold bonds, loan of 1920, the City of Warsaw 7% loan of 1928 and the Province of Silesia 7% external loan of 1928 were announced on June 1 by Janusz Zaltowski, Financial Counsellor of the Embassy of Poland and authorized representative of the City of Warsaw and the Province of Silesia. The proposals provide for the payment in American coin or currency of both principal and interest on the bonds assenting to the offers, reduction of interest and retirement of the assenting bonds through sinking fund payments.

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., which also announced the proposal in a statement issued May 31 recommended these offers to the favorable consideration of the bondholders. The proposals follow:

Interest on the Republic of Poland 6% bonds accepting the proposal will be reduced from 6% to 4½%, beginning Oct. 1, 1938, the maturity extended from April 1, 1940 to Oct. 1, 1958, and all bonds assenting to the proposal retired through the sinking fund on or before Oct. 1, 1958. In the case of coupons appertaining to bonds not presented for acceptance to the offer, the Zloty equivalent of the face amounts of such coupons will, when due, be paid to blocked accounts in Poland established for that purpose and transfers from such accounts will remain suspended.

Interest on the City of Warsaw 7% loan of 1928 bonds accepting the proposal will be reduced from 7% to 4½% per annum, beginning with the coupon due Aug. 1, 1938, and, according to the offer "The Government of the Republic of Poland . . . agrees to permit the transfer to the United States of necessary funds to enable the City of Warsaw to provide for the service of said loan in accordance with the said offer." A sinking fund to retire all assented City of Warsaw 7% bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1958, the original maturity, also is proposed. Coupons appertaining to bonds not accepting the proposal will, when due, be paid in Zlotys to blocked accounts in Poland established for that purpose and transfers from such accounts will remain suspended.

The Province of Silesia offer provides that interest on its 7% bonds, loan of 1928, accepting the offer will be reduced to 4½% per annum, beginning with the coupon due June 1, 1938. A cumulative semi-annual sinking fund payment will be made sufficient to retire all assented bonds on or before June 1, 1958, the original maturity date. In the case of coupons appertaining to bonds not presented for acceptance of the offer, the Zloty equivalent of the face amount of such coupons will, when due, be paid to blocked accounts in Poland established for that purpose and transfers from such accounts out of Poland will remain suspended.

Province of Mendoza (Argentina) Offers Holders of 7.50% Gold Bonds New Readjustment Securities Bearing Interest at 4%—Plan Is Approved by Foreign Bondholders Protective Council

A further step in the program of regularizing the provincial debt of Argentina and coordinating new borrowing by the Argentine provinces was taken on June 1 with the

announcement of the readjustment plan for the outstanding dollar bonds of the Province of Mendoza. This plan was worked out following negotiations in Buenos Aires between the National Government and the government of the Province following negotiations in New York between representatives of the Argentine Embassy and the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc. Under the plan holders of the external 7.50% secured sinking fund gold bonds of the Province of Mendoza dated Dec. 1, 1926, and due June 1, 1951, outstanding in the amount of \$4,327,000, will be entitled to receive an equal principal amount of readjustment bonds dated Dec. 1, 1937, and maturing in 17 years on Dec. 1, 1954. The new bonds will be the direct and general obligation of the Province, will bear interest throughout the life of the loan at the rate of 4% per annum and will be retired at or before maturity through a semi-annual cumulative sinking fund. An announcement bearing on the offer also said:

Under the Unification of Taxes Law of the National Government of the Argentine Republic, adopted Dec. 21, 1934, arrangements had been entered into between the National Government and the Provincial Government whereby the National Government has assumed responsibility for the full service of the readjustment bonds.

The present offer, which supersedes the Province's offer of Nov. 22, 1937, is recommended by the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., to the favorable consideration of the holders of the outstanding dollar bonds of the Province. The Council in its announcement is stating:

In view of the above mentioned arrangements in respect of the assumption by the Government of the Argentine Republic of responsibility for the full service of the readjustment bonds, the Council feels that the new readjustment bonds offer the bondholders a satisfactory settlement consistent with the broad equities and long view interests of the bondholders being indeed in some respects distinctly advantageous to them over their present situation and over the readjustment bonds envisaged in the announcement of Nov. 22, 1937.

Holders of outstanding 7.50% dollar bonds of the Province, who have assented to the readjustment plan of May 27, 1933, and who desire to accept this offer should tender their bonds for conversion with all coupons maturing on and after June 1, 1938, together with form letters of transmittal to Manufacturers Trust Co., Corporate Trust Department, 55 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., as agent of the Province hereunder.

Any 7.50% dollar bonds of the Province which have not yet assented to the readjustment plan of May 27, 1933, may likewise be tendered under the present offer, and if all unpaid coupons are attached, will receive payment of the back interest at the rate of 4% as provided in the 1933 plan, as well as the readjustment bonds.

Tender of the 7.50% dollar bonds of the Province may be made at any time on and after June 1, 1938, and as long as the offer remains open for acceptance. Upon such tender accrued interest to June 1, 1938, on the readjustment bonds at the rate of 4% per annum, namely, \$20 per \$1,000 bond will be payable and the June 1, 1938, coupon on the readjustment bonds will be detached and canceled prior to the delivery of such bonds. In order to allow time for the preparation of the readjustment bonds, there may be a delay of a few weeks before such bonds can be delivered.

Hungary to Redeem June 1 Coupons on City of Budapest 6% Gold Bonds of 1927 and British and Hungarian Bank, Ltd., 7½% 35-Year Gold Bonds—Stock Exchange Ruling

The Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, announced on June 1 through its central paying agents in New York, Schroder Trust Co., that it will redeem coupons dated June 1, 1938, on the following bonds at the rate of \$8.75 per coupon detached from a \$1,000 bond: City of Budapest external sinking fund 6% gold bonds of 1927; and British and Hungarian Bank, Ltd., 7½% 35-year sinking fund mortgage gold bonds, dollar issue.

Coupons presented in acceptance of this offer, which expires Nov. 30, 1938, and is made only to persons resident outside of Hungary, must be transmitted to Schroder Trust Co., 46 William Street, New York.

The following rulings on the City of Budapest 6% gold bonds of 1927 were issued by the Committee on Floor Procedure of the New York Stock Exchange on May 27:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Committee on Floor Procedure

May 27, 1938.

Notice having been received that payment of \$8.75 will be made on June 1, 1938, on surrender of the coupon then due, from City of Budapest external sinking fund 6% gold bonds, loan of 1927, due 1962:

The Committee on Floor Procedure rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest \$8.75 per \$1,000 bond on June 1, 1938;

That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of Exchange Contracts made beginning June 1, 1938, must carry the Dec. 1, 1938, and subsequent coupons.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.

New York Stock Exchange Rules on German Government 5½% International Loan of 1930

The New York Stock Exchange announced as follows, on May 26, the adoption of rulings by its Committee on Floor Procedure on the German Government 5½% international loan of 1930, the so-called Young Loan:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Committee on Floor Procedure

May 26, 1938.

Notice having been received that the coupons due June 1, 1938, from German Government International Loan 1930 5½% gold bonds, due 1965, stamped "U. S. A. Domicile 1st October, 1935," will be purchased on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. or at American offices of Hamburg-American Line, at the rate of \$20 for each \$27.50 face amount of coupons; that Young marks may be acquired for coupons from "plain" bonds at the customary rate of exchange as heretofore, according to the regulations in effect;

Notice also having been received that arrangements have been made whereby the coupons due June 1, 1938, from the bonds stamped "Canadian

Holder" will be purchased on and after that date upon presentation at the Bank of Canada, at the rate of the equivalent of \$20 lawful money of the United States of America, payable in Canadian dollars, on the basis of the current rate of exchange on the day such coupons fall due:

The Committee on Floor Procedure rules that the bonds stamped "U. S. A. Domicile 1st October, 1935," and the bonds stamped "Canadian Holder," be quoted ex-interest \$20 per \$1,000 bond on Wednesday, June 1, 1938;

That the "plain" bonds be quoted ex the June 1, 1938, coupon on Wednesday, June 1, 1938; and

That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of Exchange Contracts made beginning June 1, 1938, must carry the Dec. 1, 1938, and subsequent coupons.

In accordance with the ruling dated Dec. 15, 1936, S-2479, bids and offers in the bonds may be made as follows:

Stamped "U. S. A. Domicile 1st October, 1935;"

Plain;

Stamped "Canadian Holder;" and

Unless otherwise specified, bids and offers shall be considered as being for bonds stamped "U. S. A. Domicile 1st October, 1935."

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.

Reference was made in our issue of May 28, page 3420 to an announcement by the German Consulate General in New York regarding the payment of the June 1 coupons on the Young Loan.

New York Stock Exchange Rules on Republic of Panama 30-Year 5½% Gold Bonds, Due 1953

The New York Stock Exchange announced on May 31 the adoption of the following rules by its Committee on Floor Procedure pertaining to the Republic of Panama 30-year 5½% gold bonds, due 1953:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Committee on Floor Procedure

May 31, 1938.

Notice having been received that the interest due June 1, 1938, on Republic of Panama 30-year 5½% external secured sinking fund gold bonds, due 1953, will not be paid on that date:

The Committee on Floor Procedure rules that beginning May 31, 1938, and until further notice the said bonds shall be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery must carry the June 1, 1938, and subsequent coupons.

The Committee further rules that in settlement of all Exchange Contracts in said bonds on which interest ordinarily would be computed through May 31, 1938, interest shall be computed up to but not including May 31, 1938.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended May 7

The percentage of trading in stocks on the New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges during the week ended May 7, by members for their own account, except odd-lot dealers on the Stock Exchange, was higher than in the preceding week ended April 30, it was announced yesterday (June 3) by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Member trading on the Stock Exchange during the week ended May 7 amounted to 1,849,185 shares in 100-share transactions, the Commission noted, or 23.44% of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,943,980 shares. This compares with 1,039,688 shares of stock bought and sold on the Exchange for the account of members during the previous week, which was 19.47% of total transactions that week of 2,670,010 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange members traded for their own account during the week ended May 7 to the amount of 307,975 shares, against total transactions of 707,875 shares, a percentage of 21.75%. In the preceding week ended April 30 member trading on the Curb Exchange was 18.39% of total transactions of 542,765 shares, the member trading having amounted to 199,630 shares.

The date issued by the Commission 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 30 were given in these columns of May 28, pages 3421, 3422. The SEC, in making available the figures for the week ended April 30, 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 distinguished from the volume reported by the ticker. The total round-lot volume for the week ended May 7 on the New York Stock Exchange, 3,943,980 shares, was 8.3% larger than the volume reported on the ticker. On the New York Curb Exchange, total round-lot volume in the same week, 707,875 shares, exceeded by 5.7% 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:

	New York Stock Exchange	New York Curb Exchange
Number of reports received.....	1,081	847
Reports showing transactions.....		
As specialists*.....	204	103
Other than as specialists:		
Initiated on floor.....	267	51
Initiated off floor.....	264	95
Reports showing no transactions.....	526	615

* Note—On the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of specialists "in stocks in which registered" are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer, as well as those of the specialist.

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.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended May 7, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent
Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange.....	3,943,980	
Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of specialists and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered:		
1. Initiated on the floor—Bought.....	398,580	
Sold.....	319,950	
Total.....	718,530	9.11
2. Initiated off the floor—Bought.....	196,055	
Sold.....	160,600	
Total.....	356,655	4.52
Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered—Bought.....	413,870	
Sold.....	360,130	
Total.....	774,000	9.81
Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered—Bought.....	1,008,505	
Sold.....	840,680	
Total.....	1,849,185	23.44
Transactions for account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered:		
1. In round lots—Bought.....	163,970	
Sold.....	126,090	
Total.....	290,060	3.68
2. In odd-lots (including odd-lot transactions of specialists):		
Bought.....	652,419	
Sold.....	627,285	
Total.....	1,279,704	

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE—TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended May 7, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent
Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange.....	707,875	
Round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered:		
1. Initiated on the floor—Bought.....	33,345	
Sold.....	25,550	
Total.....	58,895	4.16
2. Initiated off the floor—Bought.....	24,660	
Sold.....	20,435	
Total.....	45,095	3.18
Round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered—Bought.....	100,355	
Sold.....	103,630	
Total.....	203,985	14.41
Total round-lot transactions for accounts of all members:		
Bought.....	158,360	
Sold.....	149,615	
Total.....	307,975	21.75
Odd-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered:		
Bought.....	59,988	
Sold.....	32,280	
Total.....	92,268	

* The term "members" includes all exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

Percentage of members' transactions to total Exchange transactions. In calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total exchange volume for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales while the total exchange volume includes only sales.

Decrease of \$7,402,624 in Outstanding Brokers' Loans on New York Stock Exchange During May—Total May 31 Reported at \$459,363,905—Amount Is \$692,849,083 Below Year Ago

According to the monthly compilation of the New York Stock Exchange, issued June 3, outstanding brokers' loans on the Exchange decreased \$7,402,624 during May to \$459,363,905 from the April 30 figure of \$466,766,529. As compared with May 29, 1937, when the loans outstanding amounted to \$1,152,212,988, the figure for the end of May, 1938, represents a decrease of \$692,849,083.

The demand loans outstanding on May 31 increased above April 30 but were below a year ago; time loans, however, were below both a month and a year ago. The demand loans on May 31 totaled \$418,490,405, as compared with the April 30 figure of \$413,578,029 and \$777,836,642 at the end of May, 1937; time loans at the latest date were reported at \$40,873,500 against \$53,188,500 and \$374,376,346, respectively, a month and a year ago.

The monthly compilation of the Stock Exchange for May 31, 1938, as issued by the Exchange, June 3, follows:

New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York as of the close of business May 31, 1938 aggregated \$459,363,905.

The detailed tabulation follows:

	Demand	Time
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York Banks or Trust Companies.....	\$389,661,805	\$ 40,473,500
(2) Net borrowings on collateral from Private Bankers, Brokers, Foreign Bank Agencies or others in the City of New York.....	28,828,600	400,000
Combined Total of Time and Demand Borrowings.....	\$418,490,405	\$ 40,873,500
Total face amount of "government securities" pledged as collateral for the borrowings included in items (1) and (2) above.....		\$459,363,905
		\$ 35,400,300

The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the loan report issued by the Exchange a month ago.

Below we furnish a two-year compilation of the figures:

Table showing Demand Loans, Time Loans, and Total Loans for various months from 1936 to 1938. Includes a 'Revised' note.

Monthly Report of Market Value of Securities Listed on New York Curb Exchange—Value of Stocks on May 31, \$9,244,421,764, Against \$9,335,307,623 on April 30—Total Value of Bonds Increased \$38,196,465 from Month Ago

The New York Curb Exchange on June 2 announced that all stocks on the Exchange at May 31 had an aggregate market value of \$9,244,421,764 as against \$9,335,307,623 aggregate market value at April 30, 1938.

The Exchange also released the usual monthly tabulation showing by classification number of issues on the Exchange, the amount of the securities outstanding, and the total market value thereof as of May 31, 1938.

Market Value of Listed Stocks on New York Stock Exchange June 1, \$34,584,614,803, Compared With \$35,864,767,775 May 1—Classification of Listed Stocks

The New York Stock Exchange announced on June 3 that as of June 1, 1938, there were 1,251 stock issues aggregating 1,424,479,669 shares listed on the Exchange with a total market value of \$34,584,614,803.

As of June 1, 1938, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to \$459,363,905.

As of May 1, 1938, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to \$466,766,529.

In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

Table classifying listed stocks into industrial groups (Autos and accessories, Financial, Chemicals, etc.) for June 1, 1938 and May 1, 1938, showing Market Value and Average Price.

We give below a two-year compilation of the total market value and the average price of stocks listed on the Exchange:

Table showing a two-year compilation of total market value and average price of stocks listed on the Exchange for various months from 1936 to 1938.

THE TABULATION RELEASED BY THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOLLOWS:

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES AS OF MAY 31, 1938

Table showing Market Value of Securities as of May 31, 1938, categorized by Common Stocks, Preferred Stocks, Bonds, and All Stocks.

* Revised. a Includes warrants and debenture rights. b Includes securities not necessarily designated as "preferred," but which as to dividends or assets, or both, rank prior to junior securities.

New York Stock Exchange Asks Specialists for Credit Information—Conducts Inquiry in Cooperation with SEC

The New York Stock Exchange announced on May 31 that the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Exchange's Committee on Floor Procedure are collaborating in certain studies with respect to the financing of specialists' operations on the floor.

There has been considerable criticism of the specialists' function on the Exchange. The Stock Exchange has maintained that the specialist makes possible continuous and liquid markets.

Capital Seen as Issue

Several governors of the Exchange have maintained privately that the best protection for the specialists would be for the Exchange to make specific and high capital requirements for members who desired to function in this capacity.

Specialists are asked to give the dollar value of their maximum long position in securities, in which they were registered as specialists during the period from July to Dec. 31, 1937; the maximum dollar value of short position, and the maximum total long and short position.

A complete financial statement of the specialists is required for both the opening and closing of the six months period, including such items as cash on hand and in banks, deposit with Stock Clearing Corp., market value of long position in stocks specialized in and other securities, credit balances with other Exchange members, equity in joint accounts, receivables on stock borrowed and other open items, and other assets, exclusive of Exchange memberships.

Liabilities Asked

Among the liability items which specialists may disclose are money borrowed from banks, market value of short positions in securities, debit balances with other Exchange members, deficits in joint accounts, payable to brokers on stock borrowed and similar open items, and other liabilities, exclusive of amounts borrowed on Exchange memberships.

Specialists will be required to state the amount borrowed on all Exchange memberships and give an accounting of all contingent liabilities, including a description of their nature.

Other items, such as accounts guaranteed by others carried by the specialist and accounts carried by others and guaranteed by the specialists, are also included to give a complete picture of each specialist's credit standing.

Representatives of New York Stock Exchange Confer with SEC on Reorganization Plans

In accordance with advices from Washington earlier in the week that the Securities and Exchange Commission hoped shortly to begin conferences with representatives of the New York Stock Exchange on the cooperative plan now being followed to accelerate the program of reorganization of the Exchange under its new management the first of these parleys was held yesterday (June 3), at which time William O. Douglas, Chairman of the SEC, after a discussion with William Martin, Jr., Chairman and Acting President of the Stock Exchange, declared he was confident that the Commission and the exchange could work out a joint solution of all regulatory problems. In part the New York "Sun" of last night, from where these comments by Mr. Douglas are taken, said:

There would be no "cracking down" on the Exchange, the Chairman said. He said that today's discussion, which was attended by several governors and members of the Exchange staff, was the first in a series at which his "five favorite" problems of the Exchange would be ironed out. He reiterated these as the safekeeping of securities and customers' funds, floor policing, odd-lots, bonds and commission rates.

Asked whether the SEC believed the present commission rates, which were raised the first of the year, were too high or low, Mr. Douglas replied that no decision had been reached. It has been suggested, he said, that the rates should be raised again.

Central Bank Discussed

Mr. Douglas did not enlarge on his suggestion made here on May 20 that a central bank should be established to take care of securities, credit and debit balances, and arrange loans on margin accounts. This was one of the questions discussed today.

Mr. Douglas said that the cooperation of the Commission with the Exchange in solving the problems should eventually result in an increase in public trading. He expressed concern over the large number of employees let out by brokerage firms but had no suggestion for a correction.

Several times in the interview he stated that the SEC was not proceeding independently on any rules but was working in conjunction with the Exchange.

The new management of the Exchange has been conducting an extensive study of the functions of the specialist and the floor trader, and intends to compare its findings with those which the SEC has accumulated. Plans for the conference were discussed in the following Washington dispatch of June 1 to the New York "Herlad Tribune":

The Stock Exchange, shortly after the new regime took over the reins, undertook the study of the specialists in a wide series of questionnaires designed to obtain data on the following:

1. Trading activities of the specialists on the floor of the Exchange.
2. The methods of conducting business by the specialist.
3. The types and kinds of markets which he makes for stocks in which he specializes.
4. Dealings by floor traders; their functions.

The independent study was drawn up for the Stock Exchange by its committee on floor procedure. The SEC has been conducting its own study for a number of years and has amassed extensive statistics on the subject, but it has not yet made them public.

The Stock Exchange yesterday began a study of the financial and credit status of the specialist, who has been a controversial subject and the butt of criticism and defense for a number of years. Specialists are requested to submit information as to their total capital and the amount of trading done in the stocks which they specialized.

The financial status of all Stock Exchange members and member firms will undoubtedly come under some regulation in view of the revelations in the Whitney case. Secondly, the use of customers, free credit balances will be commented upon when the SEC's report on the Whitney case is made public.

The study of the financial status of the specialists is only one phase, while the phases of his trading activities, his methods of conducting business and the markets he makes are very important adjuncts to his economic status in the complicated scheme of securities trading and prices.

Since the new Stock Exchange regime came into office it has adopted the policy of virtually duplicating the SEC in its studies of Exchange work. Recently, it was disclosed that at the request of a number of important odd-lot houses Brookings Institution undertook an independent study of odd-lot trading and traders.

SEC Opinion Covers Application of Utility Holding Company Act to Solicitations in Connection with Reorganization Plans

The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 31 made public an opinion of its General Counsel, Allen E. Throop, regarding the application of the Public Utility Holding Company Act to solicitations in connection with reorganization plans for holding companies and their subsidiaries. The text of Mr. Throop's opinion is given below:

On Dec. 1, 1935, section 4(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which prohibited various types of transactions by unregistered holding companies subject thereto, became effective. On the next day, Holding Company Act Release No. 41 was issued, setting forth the following opinion of the Commission's general counsel:

"Section 11(g) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 makes it unlawful to solicit any proxy, consent, authorization, power of attorney, deposit, or dissent in respect of any reorganization plan of a registered

holding company or a subsidiary thereof, in court proceedings or otherwise, unless the Commission has made a report on the plan. It is my opinion that this requirement does not apply to cases where solicitation with respect to the plan in question has been commenced in good faith before registration, or where the plan has been approved by a court before that time."

There appears to be some ambiguity in that opinion, which has led to doubt whether it is applicable to solicitations begun after Dec. 1, 1935, when the requirement of registration became effective, but before registration, or to solicitations begun after Dec. 1, 1935 in respect of a plan approved by a court after that date but before registration.

The language in Release No. 41 referring to the time of registration meant the time when holding companies were required by law to register. I wish, therefore, to make it clear that the opinion in Release No. 41 applies only to solicitations which were commenced in good faith before Dec. 1, 1935, or which relate to a plan approved by a court before that date.

Because of the element of ambiguity in Release No. 41, I am authorized to state that the Commission is not disposed to take any step toward invoking any penalty for non-compliance with Section 11(g) based on solicitation made prior to the date hereof and either initiated before registration or relating to a plan approved by a court before registration."

Cincinnati Stock Exchange Inaugurates Odd-Lot System—Designed to Increase Volume of Trading and Assist Local Brokers on Commissions on Small Orders

The Cincinnati Stock Exchange on May 16 initiated a system of registered odd-lot dealers for the purpose of stimulating greater volume and also, it is stated, to assist local brokers in increasing their commissions on small orders. From the "Wall Street Journal" of May 16 we take the following concerning the new rule:

Under the new rules all orders for less than 100 shares in stock in which an odd-lot dealer is registered must go to the odd-lot dealer, who must agree to execute the orders one-eighth away from a transaction appearing on the New York Stock Exchange ticker three minutes after the order is received.

Stock Exchange officials believe that volume will be stimulated because local firms will make more on odd-lot transactions since it will no longer be necessary to pay commissions to New York houses for executing orders. Accordingly, there will be more incentive for salesman to push orders in stocks in which there is an odd-lot book on the local Exchange.

Decrease of 13.5% Estimated in Dividend Payments by Companies of Standard Oil Group for First Half of 1938 as Against Similar Period of 1937

Cash dividend payments by the companies of the Standard Oil group for the second quarter of 1938 are estimated at \$80,623,933 compared with \$94,996,530 in the corresponding quarter of 1937, according to figures compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Aggregate disbursements of the group for the first half of the current year will total approximately \$104,174,876, a decline of 13.5% from the \$120,434,238 disbursed by these companies in the first six months of 1937, said an announcement in the matter, which continued:

The reduction this year follows a period of four years during which payments were successively increased with the annual total of dividends by the group rising from \$128,938,375 for the year 1933 to \$273,735,561 in 1937. The lower total this year principally reflects the omission by Ohio Oil Co. of the semi-annual dividend on its common stock and smaller extra dividends by several other important members of the group.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in June this year is paying an extra dividend of 50c. per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50c. per share, as compared with extra dividends of 75c. per share in each of the preceding three half-yearly periods. Standard Oil Co. of California's extra dividend of 10c. per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25c. per share in the current quarter, compares with an extra dividend of 20c. per share paid a year ago, while South Penn's extra dividend of 12½c. per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 37½c. per share, compares with an extra payment of 37½c. per share last June.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky for the current quarter declared only the regular quarterly dividend of 25c. per share, while at this time last year they each paid an extra dividend of 15c. per share. Union Tank Car Co. reduced its quarterly dividend to 30c. per share from the 40c. a share previously paid, while Ohio Oil's omission compares with a dividend of 50c. per share paid last June.

Among the pipe line companies, Buckeye is paying a quarterly dividend of 50c. per share against \$1 per share a year ago; National Transit, a semi-annual dividend of 35c. per share compared with 45c. per share, and Northern Pipe Line Co., 20c. per share as compared with 40c. per share last June.

The record of quarterly disbursements in recent years follows:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1938.....	\$23,550,943	\$80,623,933		
1937.....	25,437,708	94,996,530	\$31,984,248	\$122,051,280
1936.....	19,872,088	74,817,051	29,911,506	114,399,982
1935.....	*18,122,737	63,821,486	17,653,161	70,516,298
1934.....	24,312,981	58,908,391	18,582,065	67,289,092
1933.....	32,406,332	34,527,547	19,546,576	42,457,920
1932.....	46,801,053	46,278,873	43,588,468	44,112,501
1931.....	63,101,797	57,843,467	51,263,688	48,530,230
1930.....	66,687,168	68,555,901	68,271,015	83,012,644

* Does not include 1,399,345 shares of Mission Corp. distributed by Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Potentially Inflationary Character of Government Measures Respecting Gold and Reserves Tends to Prevent Credit Expansion and Business Revival, According to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

"The failure of commercial bank credit to expand in response to the large volume of excess reserves in recent years has been very puzzling to those who have been in the habit of regarding the amount of credit as a natural and almost automatic consequence of the amount of reserves," states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in the "Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial

conditions in the United States and abroad, published May 31.

"The action of the United States Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in releasing inactive gold and reducing member bank reserve requirements was the latest effort on the part of our financial authorities to deal with the general business situation by regulating bank reserves," says the "Survey," which observes that "there exists a potential credit expansion, based on our present holdings of gold and excess reserves, well in excess of \$100,000,000. This," it says, "is a theoretical figure and is based on the assumption that we will continue to transact business largely through the medium of bank checks rather than through a great expansion in actual currency. This huge total is of interest as showing that our existing credit base provides facilities for expansion many times as great as the business of the country can possibly need."

The statement is made in the "Survey" that "even the most casual glance at the present banking situation leaves no room for doubt regarding the potentially inflationary character of the recent action on gold and reserves." It goes on to say:

Just before the action was taken excess reserves of member banks were estimated at \$1,730,000,000. They are now estimated at \$2,560,000,000, showing an increase of \$830,000,000. Moreover, as a result of the release of inactive gold, Treasury deposits with the Federal Reserve banks now stand at \$1,283,000,000, which is about \$1,000,000,000 above the level at which they are usually maintained. As these funds are spent they will flow into business channels and will swell both the reserves and the deposits of the country's banks. Already bank deposits amount to approximately \$52,000,000,000, as against \$55,000,000,000 in 1929.

It is a curious but significant fact that the potentially inflationary character of these measures may, for the time being, actually tend to prevent the credit expansion and general business revival that they were intended to promote. The plan has injected a further element of uncertainty into the business outlook and has made many business men less inclined than ever to undertake new commitments.

Two conclusions seem warranted regarding the future trend of bank credit and business in general in the light of the recent release of inactive gold and the reduction of reserve requirements:

First, as long as the fiscal position of the government and the general background of business recovery remain substantially unaltered, no increase in excess reserves will suffice to bring about substantial credit expansion except in the form of a further rise in government security holdings.

Second, when credit expansion does occur either as a result of genuine business recovery or in consequence of an inflationary boom due to increasing distrust of the currency, it will be more difficult to check because of the steps that have recently been taken to increase excess reserves.

Stockholders of St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank Held Liable for Its Obligations

Stockholders of the St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank are individually liable and responsible for payment of all obligations entailed by the bank, Federal Judge Fred L. Wham ruled in United States District Court at East St. Louis, Ill., on May 26. The liabilities of the Bank exceed its assets by \$7,000,000, said advices from East St. Louis to the Chicago "Journal of Commerce," from which the following is taken:

"The court," he held, "is required by controlling statute to assess a liability against the stockholders of the St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank, parties in the suit, of 100% of the face value of stock held or controlled by them and by each for benefit and use of all rightful creditors of the Bank."

The opinion was based on evidence presented at a hearing resulting from a suit filed by a bondholders' protective committee representing holders of securities in the Bank totaling \$14,000,000 in outstanding bonds.

Further hearings will be held, it was announced, to determine the extent of liabilities and other technical phases in view of the ruling.

The Bank was placed in receivership June 1, 1932.

Greater New York Fund \$10,000,000 Drive to Aid Private Welfare and Health Agencies to Be Extended into June Reports James G. Blaine—Finance Section Contributed \$902,000, Over 30% of \$3,004,174 Raised as of May 25

Banks and trust companies have contributed \$370,000; savings banks have given \$40,000 to the Greater New York Fund \$10,000,000 campaign aiding all of the city's private welfare and health agencies, Lindsay Bradford, President of The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, and Chairman of the Finance Section of the Fund's Contributions Committee announced on May 25 at the third report luncheon of soliciting committee chairmen at the Commodore Hotel, New York. The Finance field as a whole, including insurance concerns, textile factors, finance companies, investment banking and related groups has contributed \$902,000 or a little over 30% of the \$3,004,174 raised, Mr. Bradford said.

James G. Blaine, President of the Marine Midland Trust Co., New York, and Chairman of the Fund's campaign committee announced that the campaign would be extended into June and would not end on June 2 as originally planned.

An item bearing on the Greater New York Fund appeared in our issue of April 23, page 2628.

New York State Savings and Loans Institutions Loaned \$5,310,421 During April—44% Increase Over March

Based on reports received from 106 member associations for the month of April, 1938, whose total assets are \$185,621,378, Zebulon V. Woodard, Executive Vice-President of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associa-

tions, estimated that 1910 loans amounting to \$5,310,421 were made during the month by all savings and loan institutions in the State. This represents an increase, in the amount loaned over last month, of 44% and exceeds the peak loaned, since the inception of the League's monthly report forms in September, 1936, by more than \$300,000. The League's announcement in the matter continued:

The 106 member associations reported a total of 936 loans amounting to \$2,601,872 of which 443 loans amounting to \$1,724,929 were made for the construction and purchase of new homes; 157 loans were refinanced, in a total of \$559,594; 111, totalling \$148,983 were for repairs and modernization of homes; while 225 other loans reached a grand total of \$317,005.

While the figures shown represent considerable increases in all types of loans made by savings and loan associations, the largest increase, estimated at \$1,125,512 over the amount loaned in March, occurred in the loans made for the construction or purchase of new homes.

For the 106 associations, we find 191,400 persons making share payments totaling \$3,495,007 during April.

New Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills —to be Dated June 8

On June 2 announcement was made by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. of a new offering of 91-day Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts. The Treasury has been making weekly offerings of bills in the amount of \$50,000,000 since April 21 when Secretary Morgenthau decided to reduce the weekly bill offering from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000 by redeeming \$50,000,000 of the weekly maturity of approximately \$100,000,000 out of its cash balance as part of the Government's program for desterilization of \$1,400,000,000 of gold. The change of policy of the Treasury this week in offering \$100,000,000 is referred to elsewhere in our issue of to-day. The tenders to the new offering will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, June 6. Bids will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. They will be dated June 8, 1938 and will mature on Sept. 7, 1938; on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of two issues of Treasury bills on June 8 in amount of \$50,016,000 and \$50,156,000. In his announcement of June 2, bearing on the new offering of Treasury bills, Secretary Morgenthau stated:

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. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on June 6, 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 following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on June 8, 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 bills are not exempt from the gift tax). No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Treasury to Limit June 15 Financing to Refunding—Will Not Seek Any "New Money" Secretary Morgenthau Discloses—To Offer Securities in Exchange for Notes Maturing June 15 and Sept. 15—Weekly Bill Offering Increased \$50,000,000

The Treasury will not borrow any "new money" in its June 15 quarterly financing operation, it was made known on June 2 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. The financing program, it is understood, will be limited to the refunding of approximately \$1,214,000,000 of June and September maturing Treasury notes. Mr. Morgenthau did not disclose the type of security to be offered in exchange but announcement as to this is expected to be made on June 6. A total of \$618,056,800 of 2 7/8% notes will mature on June 15 and \$596,416,000 of 2 1/2% notes mature on Sept. 15.

A total of \$250,000,000 of short-term Treasury bills maturing from June 16 to June 18 will be paid off in cash out of the tax receipts. Mr. Morgenthau also made known on June 2 plans to offer weekly issues of Treasury bills to the amount of \$100,000,000, or \$50,000,000 in excess of current weekly offerings. Reference is made elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle" to the offerings this week of

\$100,000,000 of the bills. The following was contained in Washington advices, June 2, appearing in the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 3:

The Secretary disclosed that the following financial program was adopted by Treasury and Federal Reserve conferees:

1. A total of \$250,000,000 of tax bills maturing at the rate of \$100,000,000 on June 16, \$100,000,000 on June 17 and \$50,000,000 on June 18, will be paid off in cash out of tax receipts and retired.

2. A total of \$1,214,000,000 of Treasury notes will be exchanged for a new security. Mr. Morgenthau said the type had not been decided. A total of \$618,056,800 of the 2½% Series B notes mature on June 15, while \$598,416,000 of 2½% Series D notes mature on Sept. 15.

3. Treasury bills totaling slightly more than \$200,000,000 and maturing in the weeks of June 8 and 15 will be refunded by two new issues of 90-day bills, totaling \$100,000,000 each and maturing Sept. 7 and 14, respectively.

The Secretary said that an exchange security would be offered for the two series of maturing notes on June 15. Holders not accepting the exchange will receive cash on Sept. 15. Those accepting the offer, he pointed out, may find it necessary to make an interest adjustment.

The terms of the exchange offer and the rate of interest the new security will carry will be announced next Monday. Mr. Morgenthau said.

The Treasury disclosed a tentative bill program up to and including the week ended Dec. 28. Under this program the total bill debt will be reduced by \$200,000,000 from \$1,500,000,000 outstanding on June 8 to \$1,300,000,000 as of Aug. 31.

The Treasury will resume fiscal operations for new money on July 27, under the tentative bill program. On that date a total of \$50,000,000 of bills begin falling due weekly up to and including Aug. 31. The Treasury will refund the maturing bills and seek \$50,000,000 of additional funds, indicating total new money of \$300,000,000 for the period from July 27 to Aug. 31.

Beginning next Monday, June 6, the Treasury will offer \$100,000,000 of new 91-day bills. A similar offer will be made on the following Monday, June 13. These two series of 91-day bills will mature Sept. 7 and 14, respectively.

On June 22 the Treasury will offer \$100,000,000 of new 91-day bills. It will retire \$50,000,000 of the \$150,000,000 of maturing bills and refund the balance with the new issue. The same procedure will be followed up to and including July 20, when the last series of \$150,000,000 of bills mature.

\$196,449,000 Received to Offering of \$50,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated June 1—\$50,020,000 Accepted at Average Rate of 0.025%

Announcement that bids of \$196,449,000 had been received to the offering of \$50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, dated June 1 and maturing Aug. 31, 1938, was made on May 27 by Henry Morgenthau Jr. Secretary of the Treasury. The tenders were received up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, May 27 at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof. Of the tenders received, Secretary Morgenthau said, \$50,020,000 were accepted. Reference to the offering of bills was made in our issue of May 28, page 3425.

The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of May 27:

Total applied for, \$196,449,000	Total accepted, \$50,020,000
Range of accepted bids:	
High.....	99.995 Equivalent rate approximately 0.020%
Low.....	99.993 Equivalent rate approximately 0.028%
Average price.....	99.994 Equivalent rate approximately 0.025%
(23% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted).	

President Roosevelt Delivers Graduation Address at United States Naval Academy—Advises Midshipmen to Acquire Broad Knowledge of Domestic and International Affairs

President Roosevelt, in an address June 2 before the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., urged his audience to acquire a broad and thorough knowledge of domestic and international affairs, in addition to their training as officers of the Navy. His speech did not discuss international policies in any detail, although it had been anticipated that he might do so. The President presented diplomas to the 435 members of the graduating class.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's address is given below:

A quarter of a century ago I began coming to graduation exercises at the U. S. Naval Academy. I find it a good custom and I hope to be following it occasionally when I have reached the age of the oldest admiral on the retired list. As a retired Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, I could do nothing else.

The only time I disgraced myself was, I think, during the world war. Because of the strenuous work in the Navy Department, I was a bit in arrears on sleep. The temperature in Dahlgreen Hall was in the neighborhood of a hundred. There I was sitting on the right of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The speaker of the occasion began his address. My eyes slowly but firmly closed. I think my mouth fell open. I slept ungracefully but soundly, directly in front of the eyes of the entire graduating class. Could anything be more unmilitary, more humiliating—but more satisfactory?

You who are about to become officers of the Navy of the United States have had four years of advice—kindly advice but firm advice. I do not propose to add to it except to make one friendly suggestion which is not addressed to you as officers, but is intended to apply to you just as much as to this year's graduates of any other college or school in the country.

No matter whether your specialty is naval science, or medicine, or the law, or teaching, or the church, or the civil service or public service—remember that you will never reach the top and stay at the top unless you are well rounded in your knowledge of all the other factors in modern civilization that lie outside of your own special profession.

That applies to all of world thought and world problems, but it applies, of course, with special emphasis to the thought and problems of our own Nation.

Let me illustrate by quoting what Theodore Roosevelt once said to me. A bill for the conservation of natural resources, which he had strongly recommended, had been defeated in the Congress by a coalition of votes by members who saw in the bill no special advantage to their own congressional districts. When he learned of the defeat, he said, as every President has said at least once, first or last: "I wish I could be for just five minutes both President and Congress too. I wish we could have a constitutional

amendment requiring that no person could run for Congress unless he had visited every one of the 48 States in the Union."

You who graduate today will fill many important Government posts during many intervals of shore duty. In these posts you will need national knowledge—knowledge of the problems of industry, knowledge of the problems of farming, knowledge of the problems of labor and knowledge of the problems of capital. You will need to know intimately the geography and the natural and human resources of the United States. You will need to know the current operations of Federal, State and local government. You will be called on for decisions in your line of duty where such knowledge will be of at least daily desirability—daily help to you in coming to your own conclusions.

Preliminary knowledge of this kind you have but the best of it—the most important part of it—will come to you through the passing years.

It will come to you in two ways. First, by experiences of your daily life and those experiences can be profitable to you or not in proportion to your ability to relate each experience to the whole field of experiences. Second, you will have the opportunity constantly to widen your knowledge by your own individual efforts. You can confine your field of thought to your professional work or you can widen it to include a current interest in current events.

You graduate with the certification by the Government of the United States that you are gentlemen—and the fact that you have been able to graduate from the Naval Academy at all proves that you are scholars. I want you to prove that you have another qualification—that you are thorough-going, up-to-date, intelligent American citizens.

I congratulate you on your graduation. Your Commander-in-Chief is proud of you.

Address of President Roosevelt on Tax Bill Which Has Become Law Without His Signature—Speech at Government Project at Arthurdale, W. Va., Declares Bill Abandons Principal of Progressive Taxation

In as much as only brief reference was made in these columns a week ago (page 3427) to President Roosevelt's address at Arthurdale, W. Va., we are again referring to the speech at this time, giving further below its full text. As we indicated in our item of last week, the President made known that he would let the Act go into effect at midnight on Friday night (May 27) without his signature because of "unwise parts of the bill" to which he voiced objection. Its signing by him, he said, would lead "many people" to "think I approve the abandonment of an important principle of American taxation." "If I veto the bill," he went on to say, "it will prevent many of the desirable features of it from going into effect." The President stated that "in accordance with recommendations made during several past years, I hope that the Congress will undertake a broader program of improving the Federal tax system as a whole in the light of accepted principles of fairness in American taxation and of the necessary incentives in our economic life." With respect to his action in letting the measure become a law without his signature, the President said:

By so doing, I call the definite attention of the American people to those unwise parts of the bill I have talked to you about today—one of them which may restore in the future certain forms of tax avoidance, and of concentrated investment power, which we had begun to end, and the other a definite abandonment of a principle of tax policy long ago accepted as part of our American system.

Two things we can well remember:

The first is that our whole tax system, State, local and Federal, can and must be greatly improved in the coming year.

The second is that we in this country are getting more practical results in the way of bettering the social conditions of the Nation out of our taxes than ever before in our history. That is why it is a pretty good idea to talk taxes not only to parents but to the younger generation of America.

The President's address was delivered upon the occasion of graduation exercises at the high school at the Federal subsistence homesteads at Arthurdale. In the course of his remarks he said:

New production enterprise is not created by the buying of stocks of established companies when they are low and selling them when they are high. I should like to see a revision of our tax laws which would really encourage new enterprise and new investment and the undertaking by private capital of projects like this that the government has undertaken here at Arthurdale. But there is no assurance that untaxed savings will go into such new investment or new enterprise. They may be hoarded or lost in the inflation or deflation that occurs in the shuffling about of existing investments.

We should adopt tax policies which will encourage men to venture and to build new productive wealth. Unless something is added to the combined wealth of the Nation, one man's capital gain may be nothing more than another man's capital loss.

From the President's address we also quote, in part:

In 1936 many large corporations, especially those owned or controlled by a comparatively small number of very rich stockholders, were in the habit of failing to declare dividends they had earned. Thus their stockholders were in a position to leave the profits their money had made in the controlled corporation, paying the government on these profits only the normal corporation tax of from 10% to 15%. Thus, these stockholders avoided paying a personal income tax at a rate which in many cases would have involved a tax payment of 50% or even higher because the stockholders were in what is known as the upper brackets of the personal income tax.

The Treasury Department found many instances of closely held corporations which, starting with the comparatively modest capital of several million dollars had, over a period of years, grown into corporations worth several hundreds of millions of dollars without ever declaring a dividend to their stockholders. This meant a definite, though of course strictly legal, device by which these stockholders greatly increased their wealth year by year without having to pay to the government more than a normal corporation tax, thus escaping very large sums of personal income tax payments.

The Revenue Act of 1936 sought to end this serious loophole.

In principle our objective was right, but in practice the Act as finally worked out in the Senate undoubtedly did prevent many small corporations from normal and reasonable business expansion, from building up adequate surpluses, or from paying off old debts.

The tax bill this year sought to get rid of these inequitable features, but to retain at the same time the principle of stopping tax avoidance. As finally passed, the bill retains that principle, but the penalty for withholding dividends to stockholders is so small—only 2½% at the most—that it is doubtful whether it will wholly eliminate the old tax avoidance practices of the past.

It is true that the bill seeks to strengthen the authority of the government to act against companies which clearly seek to avoid surtaxes for their stockholders by failing to declare dividends out of their profits; and I hope that this new provision, together with the recent favorable decision of the Supreme Court in interpreting the prior law, will retard the revival of the old evil.

The position of the Administration is, therefore, this:

We are delighted to remove any existing barriers against every little business in the Nation which is seeking to set itself squarely on its own feet; seeking to pay off its debts and seeking to make a reasonable profit; but the Administration does not want large closely held corporations making large profits to be used as a vehicle by the small number of their owners in order to avoid legitimate income taxes.

For a number of years it has been recognized that this progressive taxation of wealth realistically should apply not only to salaries and dividends and bond coupons, but also to other forms of wealth such as increase in one's capital by selling any form of property at a profit.

This new bill wholly eliminates the progressive tax principle with respect to these capital profits; it taxes small capital profits and large capital profits at exactly the same rate.

The abandonment of the principle of progressive tax payments in accordance with capacity to pay may encourage a small amount of capital to go into new productive enterprises, but, chiefly, it will help those who make large profits in buying and selling existing stocks.

The President's address follows in full:

At last after many attempts I have succeeded in coming to Arthurdale—and I greet you as friends because you are Mrs. Roosevelt's personal friends and because I have heard so much about you.

Much has been written about you good people, about the conditions of life in certain towns in this part of the world, and about with the government has done here at Arthurdale. The Nation has heard about Scotts Run, with its very poor conditions of life, and the Nation has heard about Arthurdale, with its vastly improved conditions of life. But I think I voice the thoughts of you who live here when I say to the country over the radio that about the last thing you would want would be to be publicized as some rare and special type of Americans.

Let me put it this way, and I think and hope that you will agree with me when I say:

In 1933 the whole Nation knew that it faced a crisis in economic conditions, but the Nation did not realize that it faced a crisis in social conditions. If anyone were to ask me what is the outstanding contribution that has been made to American life in the past five years, I would say without hesitation that it is the awakening of the social conscience of America.

As one part, and only one part, of the effort of your government to improve social conditions, we undertook in dozens of places scattered over almost every part of the country to set up, with the cooperation of the local people themselves, projects to provide better homes, a better change to raise foodstuffs, and a better chance to make both ends meet in maintaining a reasonably decent standard of life through the passing years.

Many different types of projects were undertaken—some of them in wholly rural sections, some in cities, some in suburbs, some for industrial workers, some for miners, some, like Arthurdale, a combination of industry and farming. These projects represent something new, and because we in America had no experience along these lines, there were some failures—not a complete failure in the case of any given project, but partial failures due to bad guesses on economic subjects like new industries or lack of markets.

On the whole, however, the percentage of good guesses in the average of these projects has been extraordinarily high, and for this success the principal part of the credit properly should go to the individual families who themselves have come to live in these new communities.

The lessons we have all learned will save a hundred times their cost in dollars as fast as government or private capital—or as I hope, both—go on with the inevitable task of improving living conditions throughout the country and helping Americans to live as modern science has made it possible for them to live. The extra cost of pioneering ventures such as this represents development cost which we justifiably charge off as the inevitable cost of all progress—just as we have in the past charged off the huge government share in the development costs of the railroads, the cables, the airplanes, and the improved highways that made the automobile possible. But what is equally important to me, the lessons learned from this first bold government venture will save human lives and human happiness as well as dollars in this march of progress ahead of us.

This is a high school graduation, and I am speaking just as much to you who graduate today as to your parents and your grown-up friends. You are the citizens of tomorrow—not just this graduating class but thousands of other high school graduating classes in every State of the Union.

When you, today's graduates, were of grade-school age we, your elders in the United States, were asleep at the switch and your government also was asleep at the switch. For many years, other nations of the world were giving serious consideration to and taking definite action on social problems while we were pushing them aside with the idea that some day we would get around to meeting them.

We had heard of the ideals of ending child labor, of initiating a five-day week, of shortening working hours, of putting a floor under wages, of clearing slums, of bringing electricity into homes, and of giving families the chance to build or buy a home on easy terms, of starting old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. But all these things were in the greater part a beautiful dream—a dream until government, five years ago, tired of waiting, stepped in and started to make the dreams come true.

Government has done little more than to start the ball rolling. Government knows how much more there remains to be done. But government hopes, now that it has taken the first risks and shown the way, that private capital and business men will see how much it is to their own advantage—and profit—to keep the ball rolling—and keep it rolling so well that the inevitable wider improvement in American social conditions will come about in normal course of private enterprise without compelling

government to use large amounts of taxpayers' money to keep America up to date.

Many sincere people—good citizens with influence and money—have come to West Virginia mining towns in the past two or three years, to see the conditions under which American families lived, conditions under which, unfortunately, many American families still live. Many of these people have come to see me after their visit to Scott's Run or similar places and have expressed to me their surprise and their horror at things they have seen. They have said: "I did not imagine that such conditions could exist in the United States."

They have wanted to help at the particular spot they have seen—but the lesson which I have found it difficult to get across to them has been the fact that they have seen only one spot or two spots—tiny, single spots on a map of the United States, a map which is covered over with hundreds and even thousands of similar spots. Un-American standards exist by no means in a few coal towns only. They exist in almost every industrial community and they exist in very many of the farming counties of the country.

Now of course, pending the time that private capital and private enterprise will take up the burden, the money government thus spends to encourage the Nation to live better—especially that part of the Nation which most needs it—is taxpayers' money.

Two questions, therefore, arise: "Is that spending justified from the point of view of the individual taxpayer and how should the money be raised?"

So far as the taxpayer's individual interest is concerned, I always look at it this way.

Taxes, local and State and Federal combined, are nowhere near as high in this country as they are in any other great nation that pretends to be up to date. If I were a business man making and hoping to continue to make good profits, I would remind myself as I paid my income tax, moderate by the standards of other nations, that the most important factor in the kind of an active economic life in which profits can be made, is people—able, alert, competent, and up-to-date people—to produce and to consume. Money invested to make and keep the people of this Nation that kind of people is therefore a good business investment.

And if I were the same man thinking about inheritance taxes and what I could leave to my children, I would say to myself that to leave them a living in a nation of strong and able men and women is to leave them a better heritage of security than a few thousand dollars saved on an inheritance tax.

Now, how should taxes be paid?

For a great many years the Nation as a whole has accepted the principle that taxes ought to be paid by individuals in accordance with their capacity to pay. To put it another way, it has meant a graduated tax on a man's increase in wealth. For instance, a poor man or poor family whose increase in wealth in a given year is below a certain figure pays no direct Federal taxes at all; when the family gains more than \$2,500 in a year the family pays a small percentage on these gains.

As the gains get still larger, the percentage of the tax goes up so that when a family's wealth increases to say \$100,000 a year, they have to pay a third of it to the Federal Government. In the case of still richer people, they may have to pay more than half of their large incomes to the State and Federal Governments.

The New Tax Bill

Last week the Congress passed a new tax bill. It contained many good features—improvements in tax administration, the elimination of a number of nuisance taxes on articles in common use, the lightening of the tax burden on the small corporation as I recommended to the Congress last fall. I hope that these changes made by this tax bill may be helpful to business and that this belief may, in itself, be a factor in the revival of business enterprise.

But, on the other side of the ledger, I cannot help but regret that two very fundamental principles of government must once more be called to the attention of the public.

Both of them, stripped of every attempt to confuse, are extraordinarily simple and can be understood by every citizen.

In 1936 many large corporations, especially those owned or controlled by a comparatively small number of very rich stockholders, were in the habit of failing to declare dividends they had earned. Thus their stockholders were in a position to leave the profits their money had made in the controlled corporation—paying the government on these profits only the normal corporation tax of from 10% to 15%. Thus, these stockholders avoided paying a personal income tax at a rate which in many cases would have involved a tax payment of 50% or even higher because the stockholders were in what is known as the upper brackets of the personal income tax.

The Treasury Department found many instances of closely held corporations which, starting with the comparatively modest capital of several million dollars had, over a period of years, grown into corporations worth several hundreds of millions of dollars without ever declaring a dividend to their stockholders. This meant a definite, though of course strictly legal device by which these stockholders greatly increased their wealth year by year without having to pay to the government more than a normal corporation tax, thus escaping very large sums of personal income tax payments.

The Revenue Act of 1936 sought to end this serious loophole.

In principle our objective was right, but in practice the Act as finally worked out in the Senate undoubtedly did prevent many small corporations from normal and reasonable business expansion, from building up adequate surpluses, or from paying off old debts.

The tax bill this year sought to get rid of these inequitable features but to retain at the same time the principle of stopping tax avoidance. As finally passed, the bill retains that principle but the penalty for withholding dividends to stockholders is so small—only 2½% at the most—that it is doubtful whether it will wholly eliminate the old tax-avoidance practices of the past.

It is true that the bill seeks to strengthen the authority of the government to act against companies which clearly seek to avoid surtaxes for their stockholders by failing to declare dividends out of their profits; and I hope that this new provision, together with the recent favorable decision of the Supreme Court in interpreting the prior law, will retard the revival of the old evil. It seems to me that it is the definite duty and interest of the public and of the legislative and executive branches of the government to watch very closely to see what happens during the coming year.

We must always remember that this old method of greatly increasing private fortunes through the withholding of corporate dividends was open and useful only to those citizens who already had wealth large enough

to control these large corporations—people whose personal income was already large enough to put them in the higher surtax brackets.

The position of the Administration is, therefore, this:

We are delighted to remove any existing barriers against every little business in the Nation which is seeking to set itself squarely on its own feet; seeking to pay off its debts and seeking to make a reasonable profit, but the Administration does not want large closely held corporations making large profits to be used as a vehicle by the small number of their owners in order to avoid legitimate income taxes.

Bill Eliminates Progressive Tax Principle

For a number of years it has been recognized that this progressive taxation of wealth realistically should apply not only to salaries and dividends and bond coupons but also to other forms of wealth such as increase in one's capital by selling any form of property at a profit.

This new bill wholly eliminates the progressive tax principle with respect to these capital profits: it taxes small capital profits and large capital profits at exactly the same rate.

In other words, if you or I sell stocks, which we have held for a few years, at a profit of, let us say, \$5,000, we have to pay a tax of 15% on that profit; whereas the man who has made a profit of \$500,000 on stocks he has owned is required, under this new bill, to pay a tax of only 15%, just as you and I would. Nobody, by any stretch of the imagination, can say that this new provision maintains the principle of payment in proportion to ability to pay.

Some people who have favored this abandonment of principle have justified their position on the ground that one has to abandon principles once in a while when there is an emergency, and that the abandonment of this particular principle will encourage many rich men to take a risk with their capital and invest it in new enterprises.

But this school of thought finds it difficult to answer the fact that almost all—about 80% of all capital gains reported—are profits made in the stock market; profits made not by developing new companies but by buying stocks of old companies low and selling them high, or by the still possible method of selling stocks short; selling stocks you do not own and then buying them in at a lower price.

The abandonment of the principle of progressive tax payments in accordance with capacity to pay may encourage a small amount of capital to go into new productive enterprises, but chiefly it will help those who make large profits in buying and selling existing stocks.

Would Revise Tax Laws to Encourage New Enterprise

New productive enterprise is not created by the buying of stocks of established companies when they are low and selling them when they are high. I should like to see a revision of our tax laws which would really encourage new enterprise and new investment and the undertaking by private capital of projects like this that the government has undertaken here at Arthurdale. But there is no assurance that untaxed savings will go into such new investment or new enterprise. They may be hoarded or lost in the inflation or deflation that occurs in the shuffling about of existing investments.

We should adopt tax policies which will encourage men to venture and to build new productive wealth. Unless something is added to the combined wealth of the Nation, one man's capital gain may be nothing more than another man's capital loss.

It will be noted that in this analysis of this abandonment of principle I have attacked no person. I have merely called the attention of the country to certain clear-cut, inescapable facts, and especially to the fact that this tax bill, which in many respects is a good one, actually abandons the accepted principle of progressive taxation at a point which is very important in our economic life.

Here again is an example of a provision of law which actually and in plain English gives an infinitely greater tax concession to the man who makes a very great profit than to the man who makes a comparatively small profit. It helps the very few, therefore, at the expense of the many. To carry on government a total sum has to be raised. If the many who make small capital gains have to pay the same rate as the few who make large capital gains, it means that the tax rate for the little fellow must be higher than if we had stuck to the accepted principle of a graduated tax.

In accordance with recommendations made during several past years, I hope the Congress will undertake a broader program of improving the Federal tax system as a whole in the light of accepted principles of fairness in American taxation and of the necessary incentives in our economic life.

You will see the difficulty in which your President has been placed. This tax bill contains features that ought to become law, but it contains several undesirable features, especially the ones I have just been talking about.

If I sign the bill—and I have until midnight tonight to sign it—many people will think I approve the abandonment of an important principle of American taxation. If I veto the bill, it will prevent many of the desirable features of it from going into effect.

Therefore, for the first time since I have been President I am going to take the third course which is open to me.

I am going to let the Act go into effect at midnight tonight without my approval.

By so doing I call the definite attention of the American people to those unwise parts of the bill I have talked to you about today—one of them which may restore in the future certain forms of tax avoidance, and of concentrated investment power, which we had begun to end, and the other a definite abandonment of a principle of tax policy long ago accepted as part of our American system.

Two things we can well remember:

The first is that our whole tax system, State, local and Federal, can and must be greatly improved in the coming year.

The second is that we in this country are getting more practical results in the way of bettering the social conditions of the Nation out of our taxes than ever before in our history. That is why it is a pretty good idea to talk taxes not only to parents but to the younger generation of America.

I am proud of what I have seen here today, and I am proud of all of you who are helping so greatly to make this community an American success.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Passed By Congress Amending AAA of 1938—Provides for Reallotment of "Frozen" Cotton Acreage—Increases Tobacco Quotas

Announcement was made on June 1 of the signing by President Roosevelt of a bill amending the recently enacted crop control law—the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The bill just signed by the President was passed by the Senate on May 5 and by the House on May 20. The text of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was given in our issue of Feb. 26, page 1305. Later a bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on April 7 embodying a number of amendments to the Act of 1938. That measure was referred to in these columns April 9, page 2292, while its text appeared on page 2619 of our April 16 issue. The Senate action May 5 on the latest amendments was indicated on page 3108 of our May 14 issue. The measure to which the President has just affixed his signature increases this year's national tobacco marketing quotas 2% and provides for the redistribution of unused cotton acreage allotments. June 1 advices from Washington to the New York "Journal of Commerce" noting the changes in the AAA Act which the new bill makes said:

One section of the amendment known as the "frozen acreage" provision permits any farmer not using all of his cotton acreage allotment to notify A. A. A. and then permits A. A. A. to reallocate this unused acreage to other farmers within the State. However, farmers within the same county whose acreage allotments have been determined to be inadequate would be given preference in distributing the unused acreage.

Another section of the amendment increases by 2% State tobacco poundage allotments, the increase to be distributed among farmers whose present allotments are determined to be too low on the basis of past production records.

From Associated Press dispatches June 1 from Washington we quote the following:

The amendments have the effect, according to officials of the Department of Agriculture, of increasing the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco from 719,000,000 to 733,000,000 pounds, dark tobacco from 145,000,000 to 147,900,000 pounds and burley from 350,000,000 to 357,000,000 pounds.

The increases were authorized by Congress to permit adjustments among growers who protested reductions in their acreage allotments.

Officials said the cotton amendment would permit cotton growers to transfer unused portions of their acreage allotments to other growers. They explained that in Oklahoma and Texas many farmers had overplanted wheat acreage allotments and consequently could not take full advantage of cotton allotments and still remain eligible for benefit payments.

A survey is being made, officials said, to determine how many acres will be available for redistribution.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture discussed the forth-coming wheat-loan program with a delegation of traders from the nation's principal grain markets today.

E. J. Bell, economist for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said the Federal officials sought the views of the grain men on details of the program under which at least 200,000,000 bushels of 1938 wheat may be stored. Their discussion involved such matters as the loan rate and storage requirements.

Those at the conference included Frank Theis, Kansas City; M. W. Thatcher, Minneapolis; George Booth, Chicago; Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis; H. M. Stratton, Milwaukee; A. R. Shumway, Milton, Ore.; Roy McKenna, St. Paul; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, and Roy Bender, Enid, Okla.

Senate Adopts Barkley Resolution for Inquiry into Campaign Expenditures Including Patronage and "Use of Public Funds"

The Senate on May 27, by unanimous consent, adopted a resolution, sponsored by Senator Barkley of Kentucky, authorizing a five-man senatorial investigation of campaign expenditures, "including the promise or use of patronage and use of public funds" in the influencing of elections for the Senate. In discussing the background of this resolution a Washington dispatch of May 27 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

The resolution, which was adopted by unanimous consent, follows the usual form of such resolutions introduced each campaign year, but there is added significance this year in light of the controversy which raged in the Senate for two days and is still going on over the use of Works Progress Administration funds to "buy" votes.

The controversy was touched off when Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins gave his blessing to the Senate candidacy of Representative Otha D. Wearin of Iowa against Senator Guy M. Gillette in the forthcoming Democratic primaries.

Immediately the charge was made on the Senate floor by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, that this was highly improper conduct on the part of the Administrator, since, he said, thousands of those on relief who were dependent upon the continued favor of Mr. Hopkins would consider that they had best vote the way the man distributing the largess told them to vote.

Senate Nears Vote on Spending-Lending Recovery Bill—Senator Barkley Says Government Funds Will Not Be Used to Compete with Private Utilities Until Latter Have Chance to Sell Holdings—Senator Adams Makes Public President's Letter Saying Unemployment Has Increased Recently

The Administration's spending-lending recovery bill moved toward adoption in the Senate last night after Senate leaders indicated that President Roosevelt was prepared to yield to critics of the measure on several important points. On June 2 Majority Leader Barkley told the Senate that the President does not want to use Government money to build public utility plants which compete with privately owned systems until private utilities have had an opportunity to sell their holdings "at a reasonable price." On the preceding day the Senate voted an appropriation of \$125,000,000 for direct relief, after Senator Adams of Colorado had read a letter from the President in which the latter admitted that the unemployment situation has grown worse during the past six weeks.

Yesterday (June 3) the Senate added a \$300,000,000 housing authorization amendment to the bill, bringing its

total to \$3,722,000,000. The amendment said the United Press, was added to the bill with the support of Senate Majority Leader Barkley.

The spending-lending bill was referred to in the "Chronicle" of May 28, page 3428. In describing Senate action and debate on the measure June 1, a Washington dispatch of that date by Jack Beall to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

The President's letter called for greater flexibility and no earmarking of the Public Works Administration part of the bill, as a means of putting men back to work with the least possible delay.

"Since my relief message to the Congress six weeks ago," he wrote, "the unemployment situation has grown worse, and, therefore, if the Government undertakes to relieve unemployment by the measure now before Congress, the time element is an essential to success."

Direct Relief Favored

Yesterday Administration votes helped to defeat an amendment offered by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, who asked that the sum appropriated for direct relief in the bill be raised from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Today, to the astonishment of the chamber, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, and proceeded to file an amendment which would leave it in the President's discretion to devote the whole of any part of the Works Progress Administration's \$1,425,000,000 for direct relief in emergencies.

Senator Barkley explained that he had been in consultation with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and that he had in mind the acute situations in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago as well as the miners in his own State of Kentucky, who are faced with an immediate problem which could not be solved readily by work relief.

When there was objection from various quarters that this was too great a delegation of power, the majority leader said that he would be glad to limit the amount to something more specific and named the sum of \$125,000,000. The Senate then accepted the Barkley amendment. Senator Vandenberg was seen to smile broadly at this evidence of the Administration flipflop to his side, after a lapse of only 24 hours. Later he said of the Administration's willingness to upset a principle which had marked relief policy since 1935 that it was "comforting to know that, in some degree, the Administration is at last facing reality."

"The first reality," he continued, "is that the depression is deepening and the relief load is multiplying beyond any possibility that it can be met with work relief. Those who would cling exclusively to the WPA idea and to the Hopkins theme in the face of this problem would automatically consign literally millions of the unemployed to starvation."

The Michigan Senator added that he wished the Administration might have the courage to face the final reality as well as the first, and enact into law "before it is too late" the Vandenberg substitute bill which would turn over to each State the relief contribution to be used by the States as required by local necessity. The States themselves, if they so chose, would put up the extra money for the extra cost of work projects.

Letter Not Read Aloud

Although Senator Adams released the Presidential letter to the press, he did not have it read to the Senate. However, Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat, of New York, took occasion to say to reporters that the terms of the letter seemed to favor his earmarking bill as well as that of Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina. Taken together, the Copeland-Bailey amendments would account for all but \$110,000,000 of the entire \$865,000,000 pump-priming fund. If celerity was what was wished, Senator Copeland said, their approved projects could be started in from 30 days to six months.

We also quote from Associated Press Washington advices of June 2, regarding Senator Barkley's statement of the President's attitude on the bill:

Mr. Barkley's statement came during Senate debate on a proposal to forbid the use of PWA funds for constructing plants which would compete with privately owned systems.

The restriction was recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee as an amendment to the Administration's three-billion-dollar lending-spending measure.

If the restriction on PWA allotments is eliminated, Mr. Barkley asserted that he was "authorized to say" that the President would not allocate funds for building public systems unless municipalities have "in good faith made an offer to purchase the existing private plant."

Mr. Barkley said that the power question was discussed at a recent conference of the President, himself, Speaker Bankhead and House Majority Leader Rayburn.

"The President," he said, "took the position that Federal money ought not to be allocated for the construction of public utilities whose rates are regulated by a public authority until and unless the municipality or other political subdivision made in good faith an offer to purchase at a fair price the existing privately owned and operated plant."

"This position was agreed to by all those present at the conference."

Mr. Barkley said that, as a result of this discussion, he had prepared an amendment to the relief bill carrying out the President's ideas.

"Upon further consideration, however," he continued, "it was discovered that such a provision would very probably result in litigation as to the fairness as well as the good faith of any offer made by a municipality to purchase an existing plant."

"It was realized that with such a provision included in the law, it would be possible to bring about much litigation in the courts over the question of fair price and its acceptance or rejection."

In view of the limitations of time contemplated for the beginning and completion of projects for which these appropriations are made, he said:

"Such delays might occur in the prosecution of injunctions and other forms of litigation as to nullify and make useless any allocation of funds that might be made for the construction of a utility plant where in good faith a fair price had been made to purchase the existing private plant."

"In view of these circumstances," he continued, "it has been thought best not to offer the amendment so as to carry in the law itself a provision involving the possibility of endless delay by litigation."

"For this reason I will not only not offer the amendment which we discussed and contemplated, but I oppose the amendment which the committee has inserted in the bill prohibiting the use of any of these funds under any circumstances for the erection of a competing utility where one already exists."

Before the Senate took up the utilities question it overrode its Appropriations Committee and restored to the spending-lending bill the public works appropriation of \$965,000,000 previously approved by the House.

The action came on a standing vote after Senator Hayden, Democrat, of Arizona, had led a floor fight to increase the \$865,000,000 total, which the Committee had approved.

During consideration of the appropriation Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, opened a drive to earmark funds in the lending-spending bill for specific purposes. He asked the Senate to assign \$100,000,000 of the proposed \$865,000,000 PWA appropriation to reclamation and irrigation projects.

"If you want to add to the capital assets of my part of the country," he told the Senate, "this is the only way to do it."

"You know about the Dust Bowl. There have been droughts in the Great Plains States for years."

Several other anti-Administration Senators also planned to submit earmarking proposals.

Senate and House Conferees Study Wage-Hour Bill— Senator Thomas Urges 5-Man Board, as Provided in Senate Version, but Is Opposed by Senator Borah

The House of Representatives on May 31 sent the Administration's wage-hour bill to conference with the Senate, but the combined delegations from House and Senate did not hold their first meeting until later in the week, because of the illness of Representative Norton, sponsor of the House version of the measure. Meanwhile, on May 30, Senator Thomas in a radio address urged retention of the Senate provisions for a 5-man administrative board, with wide latitude given that body to prevent dislocation of industry and further unemployment. An abstract of Senator Thomas' address, as given in a Washington dispatch of May 30 to the New York "Times," follows:

Mr. Thomas is Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee and head of the seven Senate conferees who will meet with House conferees within a day or two to harmonize bills passed by the two branches. He spoke over a Nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Co., under auspices of the Washington "Star's" Radio Forum.

In approaching the problem, Senator Thomas said the main aim was to agree on a bill that would work, attain its objects and be constitutional.

He was committed to the doctrine that the legislation, to be most effective, must, as far as possible, keep the Government from interfering with industry and labor.

If a wages and hours measure is enacted, he continued, "It will be congressional in origin, and industry and labor need not distrust it, for it will be Congress's work for the good of each."

With this preface, Mr. Thomas went on to urge that the Senate provision as to administration of the act be retained, defended the right of Congress to delegate its powers to such a board, and argued that a quasi-judicial agency would be upheld as constitutional.

Argues for Discretionary Body

He asked, "Should the administrative authority have any discretion?" and replied in these words:

"The Senate bill as enacted many months ago says that the discretion should be rather liberal. It says in effect that we are experimenting on something almost as sensitive and synchronized as a watch when we are experimenting on industry, and that we ought to feel our way in a firmly progressing manner; in other words, we of the Senate disclaim that there are no teeth in our bill, simply because there is a discretion.

"We say that if a given industry or firm is not paying its employees 40 cents an hour, it must then pay its employees 40 cents an hour, or show clearly that to do so would cause dismissal of men or women.

"Once the proposed board has made a finding to the effect that raising wages would not disemploy men or women there is no alternative but to require this standard be paid. It is provided that disobedience will entitle the board to prevent goods from crossing State lines by injunction.

"Is this not a set of teeth for the Labor bill? It is certainly a firm beginning. There is nothing weak or ineffective about the Senate proposal. Labor stands to gain everything and lose nothing. And industry stands to lose nothing.

"Against this discretion is the rigidity of the House bill, which provides for 25 cents an hour wage minimum in every unexempted industry, provides for fewer exemptions than does the Senate, and provides further for a scale of yearly raises in the minimum wage.

"I am not so much worried about an industry's having to close its doors rather than meet this wage, as I am about the effect of hinting that 25 cents an hour is what labor is worth. We mention a minimum and it becomes the maximum. Such is the history of price and wage fixing.

Would Let Industry Alone

"The House proposal is terribly strict, and it has the sharpest kind of teeth, and compared with the Senate bill, it is rigidity itself, but is it a contribution to labor development? I grant that there are many industries paying lower wages than 25 cents an hour, but if the administrative secretary under the House bill may catch up with them, so too may the board under the Senate bill requiring as much as 40 cents an hour in most industries from living up to as much as three-eighths of the standard rate.

"It is safe to say that, given a year of the board's administration, there would not be an industry in the country paying less than 25 cents an hour for work, while mostly they would be paying 40 cents an hour."

United Press Washington advices of May 31 described the action of the House in sending the bill to conference as follows:

Speaker William B. Bankhead assigned the delicate task of attempting to reconcile provisions of the rigid House bill with the flexible Senate measure to the seven highest ranking members of the Labor Committee. The Senate previously had named an equal number of conferees headed by Chairman Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, of the Education and Labor Committee.

The House conferees are: Mary T. Norton, Democrat, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Labor Committee, and Representatives Robert Ramspeck, Democrat, of Georgia; Glen Griswold, Democrat, of Indiana; Kent E. Keller, Democrat, of Illinois; Matthew Dunn, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Richard J. Welch, Republican, of California, and Fred A. Hartley Jr., Republican, of New Jersey.

At least three Representatives, Ramspeck, Keller and Dunn, were considered favorable to provisions in the final legislation to allow differentials to the South, the crux of the dispute. The trio voted for Ramspeck's own bill, which provided flexible wage and hour provisions, when it was in the committee.

Efforts to get the conferences under way immediately were blocked when Senator Thomas announced that the delegations probably could not meet before Thursday because of the illness of Mrs. Norton, sponsor of the House bill.

Meantime, Senator William E. Borah, Republican, Idaho, one of the conferees, announced that he would not support the Senate measure in present form, although he favors sectional differentials, which Southerners are demanding.

Senator Borah's main opposition was to the Senate bill provision for a 5-man national labor standards board, which would have elastic powers to set minimum wages up to 40 cents an hour and a maximum work week of not less than 40 hours, and grant exemptions under some conditions. The House bill provides for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour the first year, which would increase to 40 cents after three years, and would start the work week at 44 hours, decreasing to 40 after two years. It provides for enforcement under Department of Justice and creates no board.

Senator Borah explained that his opposition to the board was based on "conviction rather than custom" because it would mean that the agency would become "the industrial master of the North."

The bill was last referred to in the "Chronicle" of May 28, page 3429.

House Passes Food and Drug Bill—Measure Adopted by Senate Year Ago Goes to Conference

Without a record vote the House on June 1 passed the Food and Drug bill. The measure it is stated differs materially from the Copeland bill passed by the Senate on March 9 of last year, reference to which was made in our issue of March 13, 1937, page 1699. Before final House action on June 1 a motion to recommit was rejected by a vote of 27 ayes to 59 noes. Considerable maneuvering in a Senate-House conference committee is expected said Washington advices June 1 to the New York "Herald Tribune," before the bill can be compromised in a manner acceptable to its present sponsors, Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat, of New York, and Representative Clarence Lea, Democrat, of California. From the same account to the "Herald Tribune" we also quote:

In addition the whittling down of the bill in both House and Senate from its first design, coupled with expressed Administration opposition to at least one major provision approved by the House today, may provoke a Presidential veto should the bill emerge successfully from conference before adjournment.

This section of the bill, which would permit a Federal district court to enjoin enforcement of orders of the pure food and drug administration of the Department of Agriculture, was bitterly opposed by Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

In a letter to Representative Carl Mapes, Republican, of Michigan, Mr. Wallace said if the section remained in the bill "its effect would be hamstringing its administration so as to amount to a practical nullification of substantial provisions of the bill."

Mr. Wallace added that it was the considered judgment of the Department that it would be better to continue the old law in effect than enact the bill with this provision in it.

Representative Mapes, speaking for the minority members of the House Interstate Commerce Committee and Secretary Wallace's contention as well, proposed an amendment which would permit the appeal from an order to lodge in the Federal Circuit Court and require that circuit courts review the evidence with the order. His amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 57 to 34, also provided that the Secretary's findings of fact would be conclusive if supported by the evidence.

Drop Advertising Clause

Throughout the day less than one-third of the members of the House took part in the debate. The bill as passed was without the advertising restrictions and penalties contained in the Senate measure. It was explained that recent passage on the Wheeler-Lea amendment to the Federal Trade Commission act took care of the "fraudulent" advertising feature.

In any event members of the House appeared to believe that most of the complainants of the original pure food and drug measure had been mollified by the bill's present form.

It would retain the most effective features of the Wiley pure-food act of 1906 and extend the scope of the law to include cosmetics, therapeutic devices and certain drugs that now escape regulation.

In addition the bill would put under regulation drugs intended for diagnosing illness, and for remedying over weight conditions; require adequate tests of new drugs before permitting them to be marketed; demand "reasonable" sanitation in the production of foods, drugs and cosmetics; subject to regulation foods that are dangerous because of natural poison content, and prohibit the addition of poisons to food except where such addition is "necessary and cannot be avoided."

Noting amendments to the bill adopted by the House advices May 31 from its Washington bureau to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said in part:

An amendment by Representative Frank W. Towey Jr. (Dem., N. J.), limiting the Secretary of Agriculture to one warning on minor violators. After one warning, a violator is deemed on notice and the violation is to go to the courts.

An amendment by Representative Lea providing that dried fruits and vegetables shall be exempt from the section providing for definitions and standards of identity and quality.

An amendment by Representative Gerald Boileau (Prog., Wis.) stating that the Secretary of Agriculture is to make standards of quality for cheese.

A proposal by Mr. Rees of Kansas to strike out the section allowing change of venue of a court review to a district court contiguous to an appellant manufacturer's State and a proposal by Mr. Towey, New Jersey, to eliminate the preliminary hearing by the Secretary of Agriculture were voted down by the House.

Debate on the bill centered largely on the court review section of the bill. Opponents were strong in their determination that the bill should not pass with the section in the bill and proponents equally determined to keep the section intact.

Expressing the stand of proponents of the bill, Representative B. Carroll Reece (Rep., Tenn.) said that it was impossible for him to believe that the court review section would nullify the bill and make it an undesirable piece of legislation.

Rees Condemns Bill

Objection to what he termed "jamming through a tremendously important piece of legislation" was voiced by Representative Edward H. Rees (Rep., Kansas). He stated that the amendments placed in the bill during committee sessions had weakened the bill rather than strengthened it. As it stands the bill is in the interest of manufacturers rather than the consumer who is supposed to be protected by such legislation, Mr. Rees asserted.

Attempts to Revive Reorganization Bill Abandoned for Present Session of Congress—Statement Announcing Action Issued After Congressional Leaders Confer with President Roosevelt

Democratic leaders of the House and Senate announced on May 31 that no revival of the Government Reorganization Bill will be attempted during the present session of Congress, despite earlier rumors that President Roosevelt would again seek passage of the measure before adjournment. The statement, signed by Senator Byrnes and Representative Warren, as Chairman of the respective Committees on Reorganization, followed a conference of legislative leaders with the President, at which the subject was reported to have been discussed frankly by the leaders.

The shelving of the Reorganization Bill was referred to in the "Chronicle" of April 16, page 2469.

The statement signed by Messrs. Byrnes and Warren read:

No further effort will be made to pass the Reorganization Bill at this session.

It is our opinion that the American people overwhelmingly desire some kind of effective reorganization of our government in the interest of greater efficiency and practical economy.

Without attempting to go into details with reference to reorganization legislation or to bind the next Congress on the subject, immediately upon the reconvening of the next Congress the question will be determined as to the form in which this desirable legislation will be introduced. We shall press for prompt consideration by both houses at as early a date as possible, and we entertain no doubt of its successful enactment.

In commenting on this action, a Washington dispatch of May 31 to the New York "Times" said:

Senator Barkley, the majority leader, later had the clerk read the Byrnes-Warren statement to the Senate.

"I thank the Senator for his frank statement," said Senator Johnson of California, "but we do not concede by silence that the bill is desirable or that it should be passed."

Senator Barkley said the reorganization shelving "clears the atmosphere" for this session and should enable sine die adjournment not later than June 10. But to speed the work of Congress toward that goal he said the Senate would meet daily at 11 a. m. and hold night sessions if necessary until the Recovery Bill was passed.

Senator Barkley and Representative Rayburn, the House leader, were said to have urged upon Mr. Roosevelt the difficulties almost certain to face an attempt at this time to revive the reorganization question. Mr. Barkley was understood to have told the President of his commitment to Senator Byrd, which was that reorganization would not be reopened if the Virginia Senator gave his consent, needed for Senate unanimous action, to limit debate on the pending spending-lending bill.

Mr. Rayburn was understood to have expressed the generally known wish of members that they be permitted to go home quickly to attend to political matters in their districts.

It was known that the President desired to have the Reorganization Bill passed, in view of his victory in the wages and hours controversy, but it was suggested to him that things were in "good shape" as a result of the wages and hours victory, and that to go into the summer and fall campaigns as things stand would leave the Democratic forces in a desirable position.

To risk another reorganization fight in the House such as that which preceded recommitment of the Senate-approved bill two months ago might jeopardize Administration prestige, advocates of delay contended.

Text of Newly-Enacted Bill Amending Federal Reserve Act—Affects Double Liability of Closed Banks Insured Under Federal Deposit Insurance Provisions

As indicated in these columns last week (page 3427), President Roosevelt has signed (May 25) the bill amending the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide that a uniform rule of subrogation be applied by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation with respect to the stockholders' double liability in the case of closed banks. The bill passed the House on April 14; in amended form, it passed the Senate on May 5, and the Senate amendments were concurred in by the House of May 17. References to the bill appeared in these columns May 14, page 3107, and May 28, page 3427. Its text as enacted into law follows:

H. R. 7187

AN ACT

To amend Section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (7) of subsection (1) of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 edition, Supp. II, title 12, sec. 264), be amended to read as follows:

"In the case of a closed National bank or District bank, the Corporation, upon the payment of any depositor as provided in paragraph (6) of this subsection, shall be subrogated to all rights of the depositor against the closed bank to the extent of such payment. In the case of any other closed insured bank, the Corporation shall not make any payment to any depositor until the right of the Corporation to be subrogated to the rights of such depositor on the same basis as provided in the case of a closed National bank under this section shall have been recognized either by express provision of State law, by allowance of claims by the authority having supervision of such bank, by assignment of claims by depositors, or by any other effective method. In the case of any closed insured bank, such subrogation shall include the right on the part of the Corporation to receive the same dividends from the proceeds of the assets of such closed bank and recoveries on account of stockholders' liability as would have been payable to the depositor on a claim for the insured deposit, but such depositor shall retain his claim for any uninsured portion of his deposit: *Provided*, That, with respect to any bank which closes after the date this paragraph as amended takes effect, the Corporation shall waive, in favor only of any person against whom stockholders' individual liability may be asserted, any claim on account of such liability in excess of the liability, if any, to the bank or its creditors, for the amount unpaid upon his stock in such bank; but any such waiver shall be effected in such

manner and on such terms and conditions as will not increase recoveries or dividends on account of claims to which the Corporation is not subrogated: *Provided further*, That the rights of depositors and other creditors of any State bank shall be determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of State law."

Text of Bill Amending Second Liberty Bond Act, Increasing from \$25,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000 Amount of Long-Term Government Securities Which May Be Outstanding—Limitation of \$45,000,000,000 on Total Amount of Securities Which May Be Issued Unchanged

The bill amending the Second Liberty Bond Act so as to increase from \$25,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000 the amount of long-term government securities which may be outstanding at any one time became a law with its approval by President Roosevelt on May 26. Its signing by the President was noted in our issue of a week ago, page 3427. The House passed a bill on May 16 removing the partition between government bonds and short-term securities, but leaving at \$45,000,000,000 the total amount of government securities which would be permitted to be outstanding at any one time. The Senate on May 19 amended the bill so as to increase from \$25,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000 the amount of long-term bonds which may be issued, leaving unchanged the limitation of \$45,000,000,000 on the issuance of securities. The Senate amendments were agreed to by the House on May 19. In the Senate, on May 19, the purpose of the bill was explained by Senator Harrison as follows, according to the "Congressional Record":

The bill seeks to do this and nothing more: Under the present law the Treasury Department has authority to issue \$45,000,000,000 of bonds, notes and bills. That is the limitation. Of the total amount, there is provided under existing law a limitation of \$25,000,000,000 on long-term securities and a limitation of \$20,000,000,000 on short-term securities. The Treasury Department has requested that the partition be removed so that, for orderly financing purposes, if the department desires to exceed \$25,000,000,000 in long-term paper and to issue less than \$20,000,000,000 of short-term paper, it may do so. But the limitation of a total of \$45,000,000,000 on the issuance of securities, of course, is not amended or changed and will continue to apply.

I may say that of long-term paper or bonds there is now outstanding \$23,801,966,056.

Under the present limitation the department may issue a total additional amount of bonds of \$1,698,033,944. Of the short-term paper, or notes and bills, there is now outstanding \$13,830,009,050, and the department has the authority to issue a total additional amount of \$6,169,990,950 under the present limitation. The Treasury Department believes that during the remainder of this year it can perhaps issue some long-term paper at a greater advantage to the government, and the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that this limitation be stricken out.

As expressed by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Brown], and perhaps by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Borah], there was some thought that a limitation might still be placed upon the issuance of long-term paper; so I took up the matter with the Treasury Department, and they have no objection to an amendment to be proposed by the Senator from Michigan which will provide that in no event shall the issuance of long-term paper exceed the amount of \$30,000,000,000, not disturbing in any way the \$45,000,000,000 limitation which the law now imposes upon the Treasury Department.

Items bearing on the bill appeared in these columns May 14, page 3111; May 21, page 3273, and May 28, page 3427.

Supreme Court Denies Petition for Review of Kansas City Stock Yards Case—Following Decision Secretary Wallace Orders Reopening of Case—Justice Hughes Declares "Unwarranted" Assertions that Court Reverses Itself—Findings in Denver Stock Yards Case

The United States Supreme Court, in its final session of this term, before adjourning for the summer, ruled on May 31 that it would not reverse its decision of April 25 in the Kansas City stock yards case. Chief Justice Hughes, handing down the majority opinion, to which only Justice Black dissented, denied a Government petition for reconsideration of the April 25 decision. Justices Cardozo and Reed took no part in the Supreme Court decision of May 31. The April 25 ruling, referred to in our issue of April 30, page 2780, held void Commission rates for sales of livestock at Kansas City Stock Yards authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. In these columns May 21, page 3275, reference was made to a protest by Secretary Wallace, in a letter to Justice Hughes, against the Supreme Court ruling of April 25. In its decision of May 31 the Supreme Court said:

The Solicitor General moves for a rehearing of this case upon two grounds: *First*—The first ground is that the Court has reversed itself; that the present decision is "directly contrary to the law of the case" as established by the Court's decision on the former appeal (*Morgan vs. United States*, 298 U. S. 468); and that "procedural omission" previously held "to be of no significance" is now regarded as "fatally defective."

These assertions are unwarranted. Not only are the two decisions consistent, but the rule announced in our former opinion was applied and was decisive of the present appeal. And the Government is in no position to claim surprise. The question whether there had been a fair hearing in the present case, in the light of the situation disclosed by the Secretary's testimony and the other evidence, was fully argued at the bar. Appellants presented both orally and in an elaborate brief, with copious references to the record the contention which we sustained.

The first appeal was brought to this Court because the plaintiffs had been denied an opportunity to prove that the Secretary of Agriculture had failed to give them the full hearing which the statute required. Their allegations to that effect had been struck out by the District Court. We

held its ruling to be erroneous and that the question whether the plaintiffs had a proper hearing should be determined, saying: "But there must be a hearing in a substantial sense. And to give the substance of a hearing, which is for the purpose of making determinations upon evidence, the officer who makes the determinations must consider and appraise the evidence which justifies them."

The case was then tried by the District Court upon that issue. From the Secretary's frank disclosure it appeared that findings of fact necessary to sustain the order had not been made by him upon his own consideration of the evidence but as stated below. Because such action fails to satisfy the requirement of a full hearing stated in our first opinion and quoted above, we reversed the judgment of the District Court which sustained the order.

The statement made in the petition for rehearing, that the present decision is contrary to the law of the case as declared in our first opinion, is wholly unfounded. Our decision was not rested upon the absence of an examiner's report. So far from departing from our former opinion or from the statement that the mere matter of the presence or absence of an examiner's report was not itself determinative, we reiterated, both that statement and the principle underlying it in our opinion on the present appeal.

The effort to establish a case for rehearing, either because of an asserted inconsistency in our ruling or because of lack of opportunity for full argument, is futile.

Second—The second ground upon which a rehearing is sought is that there is impounded in the District Court a large sum representing charges paid in excess of the rates fixed by the Secretary. The Solicitor General raises questions both of substance and procedure as to the disposition of these moneys. These questions are appropriately for the District Court and they are not properly before us upon the present record. We have ruled that the order of the Secretary is invalid because the required hearing was not given. We remand the case to the District Court for further proceedings in conformity with our opinion. What further proceedings the Secretary may see fit to take in the light of our decision, or what determinations may be made by the District Court in relation to any such proceedings, are not matters which we should attempt to forecast or hypothetically to decide.

The petition for rehearing is denied.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced on June 1 that, in line with the Supreme Court's decision of remanding the case to the United States District Court at Kansas City, he had issued an order reopening the case. The Court upheld the Government's contention that the question of who is entitled to the \$700,000 of impounded money is still undetermined. The Department of Agriculture in its announcement May 31 to this effect added:

At the earliest opportunity a move will be made by the Department of Agriculture in the District Court making certain if possible that no distribution of the \$700,000 impounded in the District Court be made pending a rehearing of the case by the Department and the issuance of a new rate order which will determine whether the moneys belong to the farmers or commission men and their attorneys.

The Department's action is made possible by the concluding part of the Court's opinion of today, which in remanding the case to the District Court for further proceedings, reads as follows:

"The second ground upon which a rehearing is sought is that there is impounded in the District Court a large sum representing charges paid in excess of the rates fixed by the Secretary. The Solicitor General raises questions both of substance and procedure as to the disposition of these moneys. These questions are appropriately for the District Court and they are not properly before us upon the present record. What further proceedings the Secretary may see fit to take in the light of our decision, or what determinations may be made by the District Court in relation to any such proceedings, are not matters which we should attempt to forecast or hypothetically to decide."

Secretary Wallace made the following statement on May 31 relative to the effect of the Supreme Court's decision:

The Supreme Court's decision on the Government's petition for rehearing in the Kansas City stock yards case represents a highly important victory for the Government.

The rehearing was sought by the Solicitor General on two grounds. The Court repeats its previous involved reasoning, which both the farmers and the livestock commission men will find difficult to follow, and rejects the Government's first contention that the Court reversed itself in its two decisions in the case. The Court, however, has upheld the second contention that the question as to who is entitled to the \$700,000 impounded in the District Court at Kansas City remains undetermined. While the Court refused to hear further argument on this question itself, it remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to decide all the matters of substance and procedure which are involved.

The effect of the decision, if followed as a precedent, will be to establish the principle that persons or corporations cannot obtain for themselves immunity from rates fixed by a duly-authorized administrative agency merely by convincing the courts that the agency has made a mistake in procedure.

As applied to the present case, the decision means that the \$700,000 now impounded in the District Court will not be paid over to the livestock commission men and their attorneys without a determination that the excess charges which the fund represents were reasonable and proper. This determination in all probability will be made by means of a rehearing by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the procedure now required both by the Department and by the Court—with further review on the merits, if need be, by the District Court.

"While I regret that after five years of litigation the Court has not yet seen fit to make a decision upon the rights of the matter, I am deeply gratified that the way has been left open for a decision on the merits eventually to be made."

Secretary Wallace also said he was pleased that the Court upheld the rates established by the Department in the Denver stockyards rate case.

Pointing out that the Supreme Court, in another stock yards rate case, upheld on May 31 an order of the Secretary of Agriculture fixing maximum rates to be charged by Denver-Union Stockyard Co., at Denver, Colo. Washington advises to the "Wall Street Journal" added:

No procedural questions were involved. The case was brought to the Supreme Court by the stockyards company which contended that the Secretary of Agriculture had improperly excluded certain properties from the rate case on which charges were determined, that certain expenses were improperly disallowed and that the 6½% rate of return was too low and therefore confiscatory. The Supreme Court upheld the Secretary of Agri-

culture on valuation of the properties and also upheld the 6½% rate of return.

From the Washington advices May 31 (by Lewis Wood) to the New York "Times" we take the following:

In the Denver case, the stockyards company asserted that Secretary Wallace in defining rates to be charged had set a rate-base value of \$2,792,000 for the company's proper ties, whereas the value should really have been at least \$4,000,000. Justice Butler, in writing his opinion, went carefully into all the phases of the case, and finally decided in favor of the Secretary.

United States Court Concludes Term with Ruling Favoring NLRB In Order Affecting Republic Steel Corp.—Court to Reconsider in Fall Radio Patent Pool Case—Action on Thomas Mooney Appeal Deferred

The United States Supreme Court on May 31 refused to overrule a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, denying the right of the National Labor Relations Board to withdraw from an order directing the Republic Steel Corp. to reinstate 5,000 employees. The Court did not rule on an appeal by Thomas Mooney from a California sentence of life imprisonment in connection with the 1916 San Francisco bombings, and indicated that such a ruling will not be forthcoming before the tribunal meets in October. In outlining the ruling in the case of the Republic Steel Corp. and other cases, Associated Press Washington advices May 31 said:

Justice Roberts delivered the opinion in the [Republic Steel case] that reversed a decision by the Circuit Court judges refusing permission to withdraw and directing the Board to proceed with the litigation by filing a transcript of the record. Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented and Justices Stone and Cardozo did not participate.

"The Circuit Court," Justice Roberts said, "was without jurisdiction of the subject matter. If the Board had complied with the orders made, a hearing would have resulted respecting the legality of supposed action of the Board which was not in law or fact the final action, review of which the statute provides.

"No adequate remedy would be open to the Board by way of certiorari from the court's ultimate review of an order which the Board was authorized and desired to set aside."

Officials studied the High Court's decision to determine whether it also would apply to the Board's effort to withdraw from the Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., litigation involving the Ford Motor Co. In that case the Board said it already had filed a transcript.

Immediately after the decision was delivered, the Labor Board gave notice that it would renew its attempt to reopen the Ford case. Robert Watts, Acting General Counsel for the Board, disclosed the Board's intentions by filing with the Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., a long list of objections to a Ford petition to take depositions from Board members and employees.

Mr. Watts contended that the Ford petition was "going behind the record." He also termed it a "fishing expedition" and contended that the Covington court had no right to authorize the inquiries counsel for Ford planned to make.

In objecting to the Ford petition for permission to take depositions, Mr. Watts asserted that Ford "intends to put questions of an impertinent, scurrilous and malicious nature."

Withdrawal of the litigation, in order to adopt new procedure, was decided upon after the Supreme Court on April 25 had condemned procedure followed by Secretary Wallace in ordering a reduction of rates that commission men on the Kansas City stockyards could charge. The Labor Relations Board wished to adopt new procedure in order to meet possible Supreme Court objections.

Both Republic Steel and the Ford Co. complained that the Board, before issuing its orders, had not given them trial examiner's reports and permitted them to reply. They contended that this had prejudiced their rights and denied them a fair hearing.

The Board contended that the Labor Relations Act empowered it to withdraw litigation any time before a transcript was filed. It asked the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing the Circuit Court to take the requested action.

Mr. Watts contended that while a partial transcript had been filed in the Ford case, a complete transcript had not been certified to the Circuit Court and hence that Court lacked jurisdiction.

The High Court also refused to reconsider its recent action declining to review a challenge by Remington Rand, Inc., of a Labor Board order directing it to reinstate 4,000 striking employees.

An appeal by the Central Executive Council of Remington Rand Employees Associations challenging the Board Order, also was turned down. The employees' association is an organization of company employees.

The Ford and Republic cases were referred to in our May 14 issue, page 3112.

The Supreme Court, in what is described as an unusual action, agreed on May 31, by a 5 to 1 decision to reconsider a radio patents pool ruling of May 2, in which Justice Hugo L. Black had delivered a lone dissent. Associated Press advices May 31 from Washington said:

Should the tribunal reverse its former opinion, after reargument next Oct. 10, some of Justice Black's views might be adopted.

Justice Butler's majority decision on May 2 held that the General Talking Pictures Corp. of New York City had infringed patents owned by the Western Electric Co. and others for use in making talking pictures.

General Talking Pictures said the other companies belonged to what was described as "the radio trust," holders of a pool of patents in the electrical industry.

In asking a rehearing, the General Talking Pictures Corp. contended the court had "upset" the law followed for 100 years and had approved a restriction upon a patented article "after its sale."

Justice Black, in his dissent, contended the patent law "only gives the patentee the exclusive right to make, use and vend his patented article" and does not permit him "to extend his monopoly into the country's channels of trade after manufacture and sale which passes title."

The litigation grew out of the purchase of General Talking Pictures of vacuum tube amplifiers from the American Transformer Co., which had a license agreement with the "patent pool." Members of the pool were listed as Western Electric, Electrical Research Products, Inc., and American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The May 2 ruling of the Supreme Court was referred to in our issue of May 7, page 2944.

May 31 marked the conclusion of the 1937-38 term of the Supreme Court; its decisions on that day ended a session during which two new Justices assumed a position on the Bench and Justice Cardozo's services were not available because of ill health. United Press accounts from Washington May 31 from which we quote, added in part:

Justice Hugo L. Black, President Roosevelt's first appointee, spotlighted the session with 11 lone dissents, in which he challenged precedents which have stood for decades. On 13 occasions Black agreed with the majority but disagreed with reasoning involved in the conclusions.

Justice Stanley F. Reed, newest member of the High Court, voted with the majority in every important case, although he has been a member only a few months. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes also voted with the majority in important cases.

Important Tax Decisions

Important tax decisions rendered during the session held:

That the Federal Government can impose an income tax on salaries of employees of the New York Port Authority, which operates communications between New Jersey and New York.

That the Federal Government can collect admission taxes on athletic events at State universities.

That States can impose gross income taxes on money received by contractors for building locks and dams for the Federal Government.

Some New Dealers believed these decisions paved the way for Federal taxation of salaries of all State employees, which the court hitherto forbade on the ground that State and Federal Governments could not tax "vital services" of one or the other.

Important labor decisions held:

That strikers retain the status of employees and may not be discriminated against when the company rehires at the conclusion of a labor dispute. The court ordered Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. to reinstate five striking employees in San Francisco. The Circuit Court had ruled that the men voluntarily had discontinued their employment and hence were not entitled to preference.

That Federal Courts may not enjoin NLRB from conducting a hearing to determine whether a company had engaged in unfair labor practices. This case involved Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. and Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

That the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., and the Pacific Greyhound Lines, Inc., must withdraw recognition from "company unions."

The Court twice reversed lower court rulings shackling the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act and extended authority of NLRB in six new cases, exclusive of the five in which the Act was upheld last June.

The Court maintained its traditional role as defender of civil liberties by holding unconstitutional a Georgia ordinance requiring a permit for distribution of handbills and pamphlets. It set aside the death sentence imposed on a Kentucky Negro because Negroes were barred from the jury, and held that Negroes may picket stores if such activities are intended to better their race's economic status.

United States Supreme Court Ruling on Frazier-Lemke Farm Debt Moratorium Act

The United States Supreme Court on May 31 ruled that the Frazier-Lemke farm debt moratorium law operates to extend the period of redemption of a foreclosed farm under state law according to Washington advices to the "Wall Street Journal" which said:

In a case involving James M. Wright, a farmer of Jay County, Indiana, it ruled that this provision of the law was within the power of Congress under the bankruptcy clause of the Constitution.

The Union Central Life Insurance Co., which had purchased the farm at a foreclosure sale, had argued that under Indiana law it was not a creditor but "a grantee with rights acquired by the purchase."

Justice Reed, delivering the Court's opinion, said that the purchaser at a judicial sale enters into the "radius of the bankruptcy power over debts." A person whose land has been sold at a foreclosure sale and holds the right of redemption is in the same debt situation as an ordinary mortgagor in default, he said.

Oil Companies in Madison Oil Case Enter Pleas of Nolo Contendere and Pay Approximately \$400,000,000 in Fines

Fines of \$360,000 and \$25,000 costs were assessed on June 2 by Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone at Madison, Wis., against 13 major oil companies and 11 of their officials on charges of alleged fixing the margin of profit for independent wholesale gasoline jobbers in the Midwest in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Judge Stone accepted the defendants' pleas of nolo contendere by which they were willing to accept penalties without standing trial.

Washington press advices May 25 reported United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings as saying that 14 oil companies and 11 individuals awaiting trial at Madison had decided to plead nolo contendere and to pay fines totaling approximately \$400,000 on all three counts of their indictment. The May 25 advices (Associated Press) added:

In a formal statement Cummings said the offer to pay maximum fines in lieu of standing trial would be acceptable for the Justice Department if approved by Federal District Judge Patrick D. Stone when submitted to him at Madison June 2.

Eight indicted companies and eight officials who have not expressed willingness to plead nolo contendere will be brought to trial in September, Cummings said.

The \$400,000 includes court costs in addition to the maximum fines which might be assessed in the event the companies and individuals pleaded guilty.

Nolo contendere is a plea used by persons willing to accept penalties without undergoing the expense and ordeal of standing trial. Such persons avoid publicity admitting guilt or publicly upholding their innocence.

According to Madison Associated Press advices June 2, in the case of each company and individual whose pleas were accepted the court imposed a fine of \$15,000. The costs of \$25,000 are to be split among the defendants. The same advices said:

The companies and officers entering pleas were:

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., Charles E. Arnott, Vice-President.
Wadhams Oil Co., A. G. Maguire, Chairman of the Board, Milwaukee.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Amos Ball, General Sales Manager, Chicago.
Cities Service Co.
Empire Oil & Refining Co., Harry D. Frueauff, Vice-President, Tulsa, Okla. (Cities Service Oil Co. was dropped as a defendant because it recently merged with this concern).
Continental Oil Co., Edward Karstedt, Denver, former Vice-President.
Pure Oil Co., G. C. Morris, Sales Manager, Chicago.
Shell Petroleum Corp., Alexander Fraser, Vice-President, St. Louis.
Sinclair Refining Co., J. W. Carnes, Vice-President, New York.
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., Robert W. McDowell, Vice-President, Tulsa.
Phillips Petroleum Co., Frank Phillips, President, Bartlesville, Okla.
Ohio Oil Co.
Skelly Oil Co., W. G. Skelly, President, Tulsa.

8 Companies to Stand Trial

The eight companies and officials who are to stand trial in September are:

Gulf Refining Co., William V. Hartmann, Vice-President, Pittsburgh.
Texas Co., W. S. S. Rodgers, President, New York; H. W. Dodge, Vice-President, New York, and S. B. Wright, Territorial Manager, Chicago.
Tidewater Associated Oil Co., Edward L. Shea, Executive Vice-President, New York, and J. B. Warner, Assistant Vice-President, Tulsa.
Barnsdall Refining Corp., Edward B. Reeser, President, Tulsa.
Globe Oil and Refining Co., of Oklahoma.
Globe Oil and Refining Co. of Illinois.
Globe Oil and Refining Co. of Kansas.
R. A. O'Shaughnessy, Minneapolis, President of all three Globe companies.

National Refining Co.

The indictment charging illegal fixing of jobbers' profit margins was one of two returned by a Federal grand jury here. On the first indictment, charging conspiracy to raise and fix the price of gasoline in the Mid-west in 1935 and 1936, 16 major companies and 30 officials were convicted last January 22. Judge Stone deferred sentencing and took under advisement motions to set aside the convictions. He said today he would rule on them in a week, but after conferring with attorneys he said he would defer a ruling until next month.

On government motion Judge Stone dismissed indictments against 27 employees and officials of companies which were fined today.

Judge Stone, taking notice of negotiations between the Justice Department and defense counsel prior to today's pleas, said he believed the Government's recommendation that the pleas be accepted was fair and in the public interest.

"The court is of the opinion that the wrong here complained of is . . . one peculiarly of an economic nature and one in which the attainment of a proper understanding between the parties is of itself a desirable end," he ruled.

The findings of the Federal jury at Madison on Jan. 22 last were referred to in these columns Jan. 29, page 684.

Trial of Government Suit Against Aluminum Co. of America Begins in New York Federal Court—Charges Are Made that Company Has 100% Monopoly in This Hemisphere

The trial of the Government's suit to dissolve Aluminum Co. of America under provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law began on June 1 before Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey in New York City. A decision of the United States Supreme Court, approving the Government's suit, was reported in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 11, 1937, pages 3747-48. Walter L. Rice, special assistant Attorney General, in outlining the Government's case on June 1, said that the Government will prove that the company and its associates enjoy "a 100% monopoly in the virgin aluminum and bauxite industry throughout the Western Hemisphere," and through foreign subsidiaries and affiliates, control production "in the rest of the world." Proceedings at the opening of the trial were briefly described in the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 2 as follows:

The trial, which is expected to last more than a year, opened before Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey and was compared in importance by the prosecutor to the historic Standard Oil dissolution proceedings of 1911. At the Government's counsel table with Mr. Rice was Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, who came from Washington to take part in the prosecution. At the defendant's table and occupying additional chairs within the railed enclosure, were 16 lawyers, among them William Watson Smith, of Pittsburgh, and Charles Evans Hughes Jr., representing Aluminum Co.

Two Defendants Dead

Two of the defendants named in the complaint, Andrew W. Mellon and Albert K. Laurie, the latter long associated with Mr. Mellon in aluminum, have, since the prosecution was launched more than a year ago, been eliminated by death. Their names, however, still appear on the complaint.

Mr. Rice alleged that Aluminum Co. had entered into cartel agreements with producers throughout foreign countries with the result that "there is no competition in the aluminum market of America today," adding that "there is not a single independent company engaged in the virgin aluminum industry or in the bauxite field throughout the whole western hemisphere."

Mr. Rice said there are two ultimate issues in the present case: "First, whether or not there is a conspiracy in interstate commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman law; and, second, whether or not there is a monopolization or attempt to monopolize interstate or foreign commerce in aluminum in violation of Section 2 of the act." Continuing, he said that "if the present position was attained by a series of restraints to trade as the Government intends to prove the result is gained, and if the monopoly came about through a series of restraints of trade, regardless of its effect, it is illegal."

Mr. Rice said that there may be presented a "fair question of law whether a 100% monopoly is illegal per se" but insisted that the Government would prove oppressive, restrictive and unfair tactics on the part of defendants.

While admitting that a 100% monopoly of an infant industry and one protected by patent would not be per se illegal, Mr. Rice said that Aluminum Co. of America would not fall within either category, its basic patents, he said, having expired in 1909, while the industry is 50 years old and its assets run into "hundreds of millions of dollars."

He said that the proof presented by the Government would fall into two parts: showing restraints of trade falling over 40 to 50 years and the exercise of power to make oppressive contracts, enforce restrictive covenants and pre-empt the supply of raw materials and water power, also to fix prices.

General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. Indicted for Alleged Anti-Trust Law Violation

A Federal Grand Jury at South Bend, Ind., on May 27 returned indictments charging three of the largest automobile companies in the United States and their principal officers with alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictments specified General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., their affiliated finance companies, and 50 individuals. The United States District Attorney's office in South Bend on May 30 revealed that separate trials will be held for the three manufacturers and that each trial will cover one company and its affiliates. The first trial will probably begin in October.

Associated Press South Bend advices of May 27 gave details as follows:

The indictments came after a five-day investigation, during which the jury heard witnesses from many Mid-Western States. Its work finished, the jury adjourned after making its report to Judge Thomas W. Slick in Federal Court.

Charges against the three motor companies were contained in three separate indictments. These alleged, the District Attorney said, that the companies conspired toward "stifling and interfering with interstate commerce for promotion of monopoly," and that their action caused "irreparable damage" to small automobile finance companies.

One indictment was against General Motors Co., the General Motors Sales Corp., the General Motors Acceptance Corp., and 19 individuals. . . .

Another named the Ford Motor Co., the Universal Credit Corp. and its divisions, and 13 individuals.

A third was against the Chrysler Corp., the Chrysler Sales Corp., the Dodge Brothers Co., the De Soto Motor Corp., the Plymouth Motor Corp. and the Commercial Credit Co. and its branches.

Wording of the indictments was almost identical, Mr. Fleming said.

It was the government's second attempt to obtain indictments against the "big three" of the automobile industry. A grand jury at Milwaukee considered similar evidence last winter, but was dismissed on Dec. 17 before it could make a report.

Dismissal was ordered by Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger on grounds that government attorneys showed "impropriety" in discussing a proposed settlement with counsel for the automobile firms while the jury was still studying evidence.

Remington Rand Seeks Supreme Court Re-consideration of Refusal to Void NLRB Decision—Independent Employees' Organization Also Asks Re-hearing—Company's Workers "Strike" as Protest Against Tribunal's Ruling

Remington Rand, Inc., on May 28 asked the United States Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to review a decision by the Second Court of Appeals, compelling the company to comply with an order of the National Labor Relations Board. The Supreme Court on May 23 denied the company's official petition for review, as reported in the "Chronicle" of May 28, page 3431. The National Labor Relations Board order directed the company to reinstate 4,000 employees which the Board said had been illegally barred from employment since a strike in 1936. The Central Executive Council of the Remington Rand Employees Association on May 26 filed a brief with the Supreme Court, seeking a review of the Circuit Court decree, as described in the following Washington dispatch of May 26 to the New York "Times":

The Central Council described itself as an independent labor organization, including employees at four plants. It denied that the Iliion and Middletown Employees Associations, two of its branches, are company unions, as was alleged in the case.

Harsh criticism of the Labor Board was expressed in the brief. The document said the Board order was largely given up to an "excoriation of the tactics of the company in defeating the strike and of the officials and business men of the communities involved in attempting to keep business going in spite of the strike."

The brief asserted that the Supreme Court, in the Mackay case, "held distinctly" that there was no obligation on the telegraph company to discharge a man who had taken a striker's place, in order to allow the striker's return.

No reference was contained in the brief to the Supreme Court action in the case last Monday; the petition is directed to seeking a review of the Circuit Court.

The Supreme Court is not expected to act upon the new petition unless the Labor Board replies, as, under an order, no cases will be considered unless such answers are presented by tomorrow afternoon. There is a probability that the plea will go by default.

The Supreme Court's decision was protested on June 1 when members of an association of Remington Rand Co. employees, organized after plants had been reopened following the 1936 strike, themselves struck briefly in four cities. The "protest strike" was outlined in the following Associated Press dispatch of June 1 from Iliion, N. Y.:

An estimated 6,000 workers in Middletown, Conn., and Elmira, Iliion and Syracuse, N. Y. conducted a series of less than an hour long "stand-up" strikes against the court's refusal to review a NLRB order reinstating approximately 4,000 participants in the 1936 disturbance.

A resolution by workers at Elmira said that "yesterday's refusal by the Supreme Court to hear the employees' petition spelled doom to 4,000 of these employees, who will be replaced by strikers." The Association of Remington Rand Co. Employees is not affiliated with any national or international union.

The 1936 strike, which ended in the loss of jobs by members of an A. F. of L. union, was opposed strongly by the management. After a series of Labor board hearings the NLRB of March 14, 1937 ordered reinstatement

of strikers, who had sought recognition of their A. F. of L. union as bargaining agent.

The Labor Board at that time charged the Rand Co. with "wholesale violations" of the labor relations act and its president, James H. Rand, Jr., with "ruthless strike-breaking methods."

Rand and Pearl Bergoff, of New York City, self-styled "king of the strikebreakers," were acquitted by a Federal Court jury in New Haven, Conn., of violating the Byrnes "anti-strike breaking law."

Following today's "stand-up" strike company officials declined comment. The "stand-up" strikers resumed work after assurance from local executives that the concern would do "everything that it legally can" to meet demands of the Remington Rand Employees Association that the group be recognized as sole bargaining agent for the workers.

Secretary Hull Issues Statement in Effort to Preserve Peace Between Germany and Czechoslovakia—Reminds European Nations of Kellogg-Briand Pact

Secretary of State Hull, in a statement issued May 28, stressed the threat to peace inherent in the German-Czechoslovak situation, and reminded European nations that under the Kellogg-Briand pact they are pledged their controversies only by peaceful means. Mr. Hull's statement, which did not specifically name any country, was interpreted as a partial step in the direction of United States cooperation with Great Britain and France in their efforts to effect a peaceful solution of Central European difficulties. The text of Mr. Hull's statement follows:

With reference to the critical situation involving countries in Central Europe, I desire to say that the Government of the United States has been following recent developments with close and anxious attention.

Nearly 10 years ago the Government of the United States signed at Paris a treaty providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. There are now parties to that treaty no less than 63 countries. In that treaty the contracting parties agree that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means." That pledge is no less binding now than when it was entered into. It is binding upon all of the parties.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that any outbreak of hostilities anywhere in the world injects into world affairs a factor of general disturbance the ultimate consequence of which no man can foresee and is liable to inflict upon all nations incalculable and permanent injuries.

The people of this country have in common with all nations a desire for stable and permanent conditions of peace, justice and progress, and a most earnest desire that peace be maintained no matter where or in what circumstances there may be controversies between nations.

Exception Taken by Senator Harrison to President Roosevelt's Criticisms of New Revenue Bill—Head of Finance Committee Sees "Inaccuracies" in Executive's Speech

Several statements made by President Roosevelt in his speech on the new Revenue Act, made at Arthurdale, W. Va., were inaccurate, Senator Pat Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared in a speech on the Senate floor, May 28. The address of the President, in which he explained his reasons for letting the bill become a law without his signature, was referred to in the "Chronicle" of May 28, page 3427. The President's speech is given in full in this issue of the "Chronicle."

In his Senate address, May 28, Senator Harrison asserted his loyalty to the Administration, but in discussing the new revenue bill he said that Congress had not "abandoned American principles," as the President charged, but instead had tried in the finished measure "to assist in dispelling fear and give a little impetus to help this great and resourceful country come back on the road to recovery."

Other quotations from Senator Harrison's speech, and comments thereon, are given below, as contained in a Washington dispatch of May 28 to the New York "Times":

In addition to challenging the President's assertions as to the results of the compromise tax measure, made in a speech yesterday at Arthurdale, W. Va., Senator Harrison said he believed "the President has been misinformed" as to operation of the capital gains levies.

He used examples to show that these would operate in small degree on persons with small capital gains and in larger degree on those with larger incomes and capital gains, to dispute Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that "nobody by any stretch of the imagination can say that this new provision maintains the principle of payment in proportion to ability to pay."

Defends Closely Held Firms

As for the undistributed profits tax as finally written, he pointed out that "no voice was lifted to defend the tax as it was in the law," which expired last midnight.

For his third point Senator Harrison spoke of the "third basket" section, voted out of the Administration bill by the House, and said that he himself, instead of opposing closely held corporations, favored them, for they had been a large factor in developing American business. To penalize them, he added, would only help large corporations to obtain greater control of business.

His only concern about the tax law was over the possibility that it would not produce the revenue expected because "estimates on which it was based were made in November; we all know that conditions are worse and things are not getting any better."

These points were emphasized by Senator Harrison in a speech lasting not more than 40 minutes which drew an extraordinary number of members to the floor. Seventy-seven were counted in their seats at one time, and a large number of Representatives were present also. The galleries were crowded.

The speech was notable in that it marked the first time in this Administration that a leading Democrat spokesman had taken the floor to dispute the accuracy of specific statements made in an address by the President.

Regretful on Two Scores

Two things about Mr. Roosevelt's speech made Senator Harrison regretful, he said: First, the fact that he had made the speech on the radio, and second, that he took the course of letting the bill become a law without signature.

"I would rather he had vetoed it, for then the Congress would have known what to do," said the Mississippi Senator.

His implication was that the bill would have been passed over a presidential veto. . . . Vice-President Garner sat solemnly on his dais. The Democratic leader, Senator Barkley, listened attentively.

The small Republican group, present to the last man, smiled as Senator Harrison sent home his points.

He emphasized that he was not breaking with the President. . . . He recalled that he had been loyal to President Roosevelt and had fought repeatedly for Administration measures. And in the future, he said, "I shall resolve every doubt in favor of Administration policies and vote for them."

But he must reply to implications in the speech, he said, adding:

"I can understand how the casual reader, not versed in taxation, might gather from the President's address the impression that the bill which we passed here was a monstrous tax bill, and that he refused to sign it because we were trying to provide some opportunity for large taxpayers to avoid the payment of their legitimate taxes."

Having replied to the President, he asked his Democratic colleagues not to abandon their support of the Administration, for "too much is at stake," and he quoted from an old speech by himself, saying that "there must be no skulking, reprisals, charges, of crimination or recrimination."

The speech had various echoes on the floor, but none sought to defend the President's position.

Senator King remarked that the Senate bill placed "considerably heavier taxes on corporations" than did the House bill discarded in conference. Senator Bailey said he believed the country would be grateful for Mr. Harrison's speech.

"I hope that the remarks of the President will not have the effect of discouraging the taxpayers of the country and will not retard what was started by the work of Congress," he said.

In his concluding remarks Senator Harrison said:

I hope that the high intention and aspirations of the American Congress in framing this tax legislation to help business will not be affected, and that what we had expected will not be dampened and thrown away by the remarks which the President made yesterday in his memorable speech.

We shall need another tax bill next year. Many of the nuisance taxes expire next year. The corporation tax and the undistributed profits taxes expire at the end of 1939, so we will need new taxes.

But be not deceived. We have not abandoned the American principle of taxation. We have tried to be fair and just to the country.

Secretary Morgenthau Defends Use of Stabilization Fund—Says Only Because of Fund and Tripartite Agreement Has "Competitive Race of Devaluation" Been Stopped

At his press conference in Washington on June 2, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau defended the use of the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, his remarks having been in response to comments thereon made in the Senate on May 31 by Senator Wheeler. The latter in referring to the recommendation by the President "that the fund be created or the purpose of stabilizing currencies," added:

I have not his [the President's] exact statement before me, but the idea was that we were going to stabilize the currencies of the world, and stop the depreciation of foreign currencies which was breaking down prices in the United States.

In part Senator Wheeler also said:

No one knows how it has been operating. No one actually knows what it has been used for. We are told in the press dispatches that it has been used for the purpose of stabilizing the French franc at a level just over 2 cents. The Congress of the United States, which created it does not know anything about it. We do not know whether that money is being used to stabilize the currency of other countries at a much lower figure than the American dollar or not. We do not know a thing about it, and it seems to me about time that the Congress knew something about what was being done with that \$2,000,000,000. . . . Here we are today about to put through the Congress one of the greatest appropriations for relief the Congress has ever considered. We are confessing to the country that we have failed in the last 7 years in regulating prices and in pulling the country out of the depression. Of course, we have to pass the relief measure now pending, but when we do so we are confessing to the country that we have made a failure in the last year.

As to reports that the operation of the fund was working to the injury of business in this country, Mr. Morgenthau was quoted on June 2 as saying:

There has been a contrary effect. You have only to look at the trade figures and you will see that our export trade is the only bright spot in American business.

The reason for that is that the stabilization fund, plus the tri-partite monetary agreement and the reciprocal trade agreements have provided the American exporter with a more advantageous competitive position.

Under the tri-partite monetary agreement there has been an end to competitive currency devaluation.

Advices June 2 from Washington to the New York "Times" said in part:

The \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund was established by the Treasury in 1934 as an instrument for maintaining a stable relationship between the dollar and foreign currencies. Only \$200,000,000 of the fund has been used, and it was learned on the best authority that the operations of the fund had been accomplished with no losses to date.

Figures of the Department of Commerce show that in the first four months of this year the value of merchandise exports exceeded the value of merchandise imports by \$435,312,000 in contrast with an import balance of \$131,163,000 in the same period of 1937.

Studies of Competition

Secretary Morgenthau disclosed that the Administration was maintaining continuing studies of what he regarded as the three strategic competitive points of contact between the business man of the United States and foreign business interests.

"In other words," he was asked, "the fact that there has been a constant improvement in the competitive position of the American business man is no accident?"

"That's right," the Secretary replied. The three points of contact are the competitive meeting of American and foreign goods in the United States, in the foreign country of origin and in any third nation. The continuing studies are based on information kept current by constant reports from all parts of the world, the Secretary said. "We know," he said "that we have the best figures in the world on this subject."

The stability of the dollar, he added, was an important consideration with foreigners doing business with United States exporters.

RFC Mortgage Company to Buy Federal Housing Administration Insured Mortgages of \$16,000 and Less at Par and Accrued Interest

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced on June 1 that to aid in creating a market for all Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages of \$16,000 and less, the RFC Mortgage Co. will until further notice buy, at par and accrued interest, such mortgages in this classification as the Federal National Mortgage Association is not buying at this time. Mr. Jones' announcement went on to say:

Sellers will be allowed to service mortgages sold to the Mortgage Company and as compensation therefor will be allowed 1/2 of 1% per annum on the decreasing principal balance if the mortgage provides for a service fee to be paid by the mortgagor, and 3/4 of 1% per annum on the decreasing principal balance if the mortgage does not provide for a service fee to be paid by the mortgagor.

Report of Operations of RFC Feb. 2, 1932, to April 30, 1938—Loans of \$12,264,070,323 Authorized During Period — \$1,879,321,315 Canceled — \$6,911,853,069 Disbursed for Loans and Investments—\$4,941,586,715 Repaid

In his monthly report, issued May 23, Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, stated that authorizations and commitments of the RFC in the recovery program during April amounted to \$54,717,346, rescissions of previous authorizations and commitments amounted to \$17,659,751, making total authorizations through April 30, 1938, and tentative commitments outstanding at the end of the month of \$12,264,070,323. This latter amount includes a total of \$1,041,567,066 authorized for other governmental agencies and \$1,800,000,000 for relief from organization through April 30, 1938. Authorizations aggregating \$20,785,137 were canceled or withdrawn during April, Mr. Jones said, making total cancellations and withdrawals of \$1,879,321,315. A total of \$648,441,416 remains available to borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures.

During April \$34,263,605 was disbursed for loans and investments and \$14,912,735 was repaid, making total disbursements through April 30, 1938, of \$6,911,853,069 and repayments of \$4,941,586,715 (over 71%). The Chairman continued:

During April loans were authorized to 10 banks and trust companies (including those in liquidation) in the amount of \$1,283,739. Cancellations and withdrawals of loans to banks and trust companies (including those in liquidation) amounted to \$19,977,157; \$4,792,090 was disbursed and \$3,131,936 repaid. Through April 30, 1938, loans have been authorized to 7,525 banks and trust companies (including those in receivership) aggregating \$2,537,890,267. Of this amount \$495,304,584 has been withdrawn, \$31,318,771 remains available to borrowers, and \$2,011,266,912 has been disbursed. Of this latter amount \$1,862,323,683, or 93%, has been repaid. Only \$9,979,724 is owing by open banks, and that includes \$8,163,151 from one mortgage and trust company.

During April authorizations were made to purchase preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 12 banks and trust companies in the aggregate amount of \$1,712,900. Through April 30, 1938, authorizations have been made for the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6,765 banks and trust companies aggregating \$1,274,388,834 and 1,121 loans were authorized in the amount of \$23,322,755 to be secured by preferred stock, a total authorization for preferred stock, capital notes and debentures in 6,845 banks and trust companies of \$1,297,711,589; \$169,388,052 of this has been withdrawn and \$31,804,500 remains available to the banks when conditions of authorizations have been met.

During April loans were authorized for distribution to depositors of 10 closed banks in the amount of \$1,283,739; cancellations and withdrawals amounted to \$20,011,149, disbursements amounted to \$4,638,578, and repayments amounted to \$2,734,366. Through April 30, 1938, loans have been authorized for distribution to depositors of 2,760 closed banks aggregating \$1,323,202,437; \$316,615,331 of this amount has been withdrawn and \$32,124,482 remains available to the borrowers; \$974,462,623 has been disbursed, and \$893,442,015, approximately 92%, has been repaid.

During April the authorizations to finance drainage, levee and irrigation districts were increased \$25,500; authorizations in the amount of \$201,292 were withdrawn and \$1,335,820 was disbursed. Through April 30, 1938, loans have been authorized to refinance 623 drainage, levee and irrigation districts aggregating \$141,091,919, of which \$18,707,748 has been withdrawn, \$41,223,335 remains available to the borrowers, and \$81,155,836 has been disbursed.

Under the provisions of Section 5(d), which was added to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act June 19, 1934, and amended April 13, 1938, 107 loans to industry aggregating \$15,168,180 were authorized during April. Authorizations in the amount of \$6,679,134 were canceled or withdrawn during April. Through April 30, 1938, including loans to mortgage loan companies to assist business and industry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration program, the Corporation has authorized 2,443 loans for the benefit of industry aggregating \$186,074,846. Of this amount \$57,806,103 has been withdrawn and \$30,260,110 remains available to the borrowers. In addition, the Corporation agreed to purchase participations amounting to \$2,255,635 in loans to 30 businesses during

April, and similar authorizations aggregating \$117,102 were withdrawn. Through April 30, 1938, the Corporation has authorized or has agreed to the purchase of participations aggregating \$25,782,858 of 448 businesses, \$9,745,990 of which has been withdrawn and \$7,947,702 remains available.

During April the Corporation purchased from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works 71 blocks (71 issues) of securities having a par value of \$6,888,250, and sold securities having par value of \$1,393,100 at a premium of \$787. The Corporation also collected maturing Public Works Administration securities having par value of \$305,034. Through April 30, 1938, the Corporation has purchased from the PWA 3,919 blocks (2,915 issues) of securities having par value of \$607,326,124. Of this amount securities having par value of \$413,705,959 were sold at a premium of \$12,328,848. Securities having a par value of \$174,436,268 are still held. In addition, the Corporation had agreed with the Administrator to purchase, to be held and collected or sold at a later date, such part of securities having an aggregate par value of \$83,788,868 as the PWA is in a position to deliver from time to time.

The report listed as follows disbursements and repayments for all purposes from Feb. 2, 1932, to April 30, 1938:

	Disbursements	Repayments
Loans under Section 5:		
Banks and trust companies (incl. receivers).....	1,995,883,881.20	1,850,291,508.37
Railroads (including receivers).....	551,937,239.11	*182,557,867.83
Federal Land banks.....	387,236,000.00	380,621,835.52
Mortgage loan companies.....	414,132,398.84	282,714,945.93
Regional Agricultural Credit corporations.....	173,243,640.72	173,243,640.72
Building and loan associations (incl. receivers).....	117,934,752.39	115,665,630.19
Insurance companies.....	89,675,416.42	87,128,914.45
Joint Stock Land banks.....	20,030,851.30	15,190,693.51
Livestock Credit corporations.....	12,971,598.69	12,971,598.69
State funds for insurance of deposits of public money.....	13,064,631.18	13,064,631.18
Federal Intermediate Credit banks.....	9,250,000.00	9,250,000.00
Agricultural Credit corporations.....	5,643,618.22	5,588,305.61
Fishing industry.....	719,375.00	244,159.42
Credit unions.....	600,095.79	469,983.21
Processors or distributors for payment of processing tax.....	14,718.06	14,718.06
Total loans under Section 5.....	3,702,338,516.92	3,129,988,432.69
Loans to Secretary of Agriculture to purchase cotton.....	3,300,000.00	3,300,000.00
Loans for refinancing drainage, levee and irrigation districts.....	81,155,835.97	2,415,951.02
Loans to public school authorities for payment of teachers' salaries and for refinancing outstanding indebtedness.....	22,450,000.00	22,300,000.00
Loans to aid in financing self-liquidating construction projects.....	297,692,506.48	63,224,093.57
Loans for repair and reconstruction of property damaged by earthquake, fire, tornado, flood and other catastrophes.....	11,987,555.32	5,889,843.24
Loans to aid in financing the sale of agricultural surpluses in foreign markets.....	20,224,586.66	20,177,690.67
Loans to business enterprises.....	100,395,933.38	27,323,821.64
Loans to mining businesses.....	3,599,500.00	1,017,251.64
Loans on and purchases of assets of closed banks.....	15,383,030.47	12,032,174.31
Loans to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock: Commodities Credit Corporation.....	767,507,355.83	666,233,881.59
Other.....	19,504,491.78	18,580,285.25
Loans to Rural Electrification Administration.....	33,757,000.00	2,425.46
Total loans, excl. of loans secured by pref. stock.....	5,169,296,342.81	3,972,491,850.48
Purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of banks and trust companies (including \$18,148,790 disbursed and \$7,915,354.26 repaid on loans secured by pref. stock).....	1,096,519,036.56	529,748,598.17
Purchase of stock of the RFC Mortgage Co.....	25,000,000.00	-----
Purchase of stock of the Fed. Nat. Mtge. Assn.....	11,000,000.00	-----
Loans secured by preferred stock of insurance companies (including \$100,000 disbursed for the purchase of preferred stock).....	34,376,000.00	7,061,786.51
Total.....	1,166,894,036.56	536,810,384.68
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works security transactions.....	575,662,689.68	432,284,479.61
Total.....	6,911,853,069.05	4,941,586,714.77
Allocations to Governmental agencies under provisions of existing statutes:		
Secretary of the Treasury to purchase: Capital stock of Home Owners' Loan Corp.....	200,000,000.00	-----
Capital stock of Federal Home Loan banks.....	124,741,000.00	-----
Farm Loan (now Land Bank) Commissioner for loans to: Farmers.....	145,000,000.00	-----
Joint Stock Land banks.....	2,600,000.00	-----
Federal Farm Mtge. Corp. for loans to farmers.....	55,000,000.00	-----
Federal Housing Administrator: To create mutual mortgage insurance fund.....	10,000,000.00	-----
For other purposes.....	49,521,074.55	-----
Sec. of Agricul. for crop loans to farmers (net).....	115,000,000.00	-----
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration for revolving fund to provide capital for production credit corporations.....	40,500,000.00	-----
Stock—Commodity Credit Corporation.....	97,000,000.00	-----
Stock—Disaster Loan Corporation.....	10,000,000.00	-----
Regional Agricultural Credit corporations for: Purchase of capital stock (incl. \$39,500,000 held in revolving fund).....	44,500,000.00	-----
Expenses—Prior to May 27, 1933.....	3,108,278.64	-----
Since May 26, 1933.....	13,012,802.92	-----
Administrative.....	114,921.13	-----
Administrative expense—1932 relief.....	126,871.85	-----
Total allocations to governmental agencies.....	910,224,949.09	-----
For relief—To States directly by Corporation.....	299,984,999.00	17,159,232.30
To States on certification of Federal Relief Administrator.....	499,997,748.11	-----
Under Emergency Appropriation Act—1935.....	500,000,000.00	-----
Under Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935.....	500,000,000.00	-----
Total for relief.....	1,799,982,747.11	17,159,232.30
Interest on notes issued for funds for allocations and relief advances.....	33,177,419.82	-----
Grand total.....	9,655,238,185.07	4,943,833,212.36

* Does not include \$5,500,000 represented by notes of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., which were accepted in payment for the balance due on loan made to the Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.

a In addition to the repayments of funds disbursed for relief under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, the Corporation's notes have been canceled in the amount of \$2,680,225,833.72, equivalent to the balance of the amount disbursed for allocations to other governmental agencies and for relief by direction of Congress and the interest paid thereon, pursuant to the provisions of an Act (Public No. 432) approved Feb. 24, 1938.

The loans authorized and authorizations canceled or withdrawn for each railroad, together with the amount disbursed to and repaid by each are shown in the following table (as of April 30, 1938), contained in the report:

"national movement of cooperation between management and labor." Extracts from Mr. Harriman's address follow:

I am convinced that, if the attempt is made, industrial management and labor can come to an understanding on some of the fundamentals that are essential for the stimulation of employment in private industry. The great problem of housing needs mutual understanding of objectives and methods if satisfactory results are to be obtained. In addition, it is essential to stimulate the flow of private capital into industry to create jobs and increase production and consumption. Labor, as a member of the public, is interested in the elimination of abuses in industry and finance, but its interests do not lie in the destruction of the function of the processes affected by reform. Labor prefers to work for private industry rather than government. This suggests agreement on the broad question of government competition with private industry. Labor and all industry have a stake in the solution of the controversy between government and the public utilities to the end that this industry may thrive again, creating employment in many lines and providing improved service to the public. Labor has a real stake in the proper solution of the problems recently presented by the President to Congress in the field of anti-trust legislation and price policies. Labor knows only too well the effect on its wage rates of extreme price competition.

Labor is interested in security and in the improvement of its standard of living. Management accepts this as one of its own objectives, but can and should go further in the attainment of labor of these ends. In this field come such subjects as improvements of the social security laws and a practical solution of the problem of socially undesirable wages and hours. Management and labor should work together in programs for the stabilization of seasonal employment, with resultant increase in annual incomes.

Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, speaking on May 26, agreed that a meeting between management and labor for the purpose of cooperation would be helpful. Mr. Murray said, in part:

We should jointly continue our support of the President's recovery and relief program. In the meanwhile, we should learn through the process of factual study, conducted under competent auspices, what it is that the rapid progress of science and invention is doing to create these constantly recurring depressions in industry and agriculture. We know of no widespread factual study that has, as yet, been made on this subject. We believe it will be extremely difficult for government, industry, agriculture, finance and labor to intelligently approach a solution to our great economic problems without having, in the first instance, the benefits of such information as may be obtainable through the processes of a study such as I am suggesting. Accordingly, we believe that groups such as are meeting here should interest themselves in the promotion of a nation-wide survey in the field of agriculture and industry to ascertain the actual, factual causes of depressions and unemployment, and what can be done to solve these problems.

I believe, in conclusion, that with general support being given the Presidential program to meet the present emergency, there should be convened, under Presidential auspices, at an early date, a truly representative group of citizens to work with each other toward the accomplishment of prosperity and stability.

I feel that the time has arrived for labor, industry and finance, agriculture and government to cooperate, through a series of representative conferences for the purpose of evolving practical solutions which might assure permanent stability.

Cooperation in such an enterprise requires and implies the acceptance by all groups of each other's right to live and function. It must be predicated upon the full acceptance of the place of labor organizations in our industrial setup.

George H. Houston, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Inc., told the conference that "management is prepared to do its part to reach an agreement upon the essentials of recovery within the framework of the American system." He added:

The processes of capital formation, including the accumulation of savings, the expansion and use of credit, and the issuance and distribution of securities, must be revived. The willingness of management to employ capital in new undertakings must be encouraged. There can be little disagreement between the parties at interest as to these objectives. Serious obstacles lie in the way of this accomplishment, however. Let us give attention, then, to the removal of these obstacles. Let everyone see the benefit that can be had from dealing adequately with these two fundamentals—the revival of the enterprise spirit and the revival of the processes of capital formation—after which we will have less difficulty in uniting upon further steps toward recovery and permanent social progress. These are generalities, however, which must be implemented by a concrete program if they are to be realized. What are the obstacles in the way of recovery and how are they to be removed? Can government, labor and management reach an agreement upon the essentials for recovery within the framework of our American system of free enterprise and without coercion or suppression? I believe the country is ready and willing to support such a program. Management is prepared to do its part in such an undertaking, realizing that it must meet government and labor with clean hands and a clear record of its contribution to the national well-being. It is prepared to give consideration to the needs of government and of labor, in addition to its own necessities, and to deal with them all in the public interest, contributing its full portion toward permanent recovery. It asks no more of labor. It asks of government that it approach the problems of recovery with an open mind and a willingness to cooperate in removing the obstacles to recovery which lie within the field of public policy.

There were also addresses at the meeting by Donald R. Richberg, formerly Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, and A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State.

100 Members of New York Merchants Association Approve A. F. of L. Bid for Cooperation Between Management and Labor—Louis K. Comstock Makes Public Letters Endorsing Stand

Louis K. Comstock, President of the Merchants Association of New York, announced on May 31 that 100 members of the Association, who are executives of New York firms, have written him endorsing the stand which the Association adopted in welcoming the proposal of the American Federa-

tion of Labor for cooperation between management and labor. The A. F. of L. Executive Council, meeting in Washington on May 4, had asked for labor the right to organize and bargain collectively, and in turn recommended the organization of industry through industrial management, and conceded the right to "a fair return upon legitimate investments" and the justice and desirability of private ownership and the protection of private property.

In his statement on June 1 Mr. Comstock said:

I consider it of great significance that so many members of the Merchants' Association should have taken the occasion to write to me giving their endorsement to the principles for cooperation between management and labor which were first stated by the Executive Council on May 4, 1938, and later reiterated by William Green, President of the American Federation, in a radio address on Friday, May 20. These letters point strongly to a desire upon the part of industry to go ahead on the lines enunciated. It remains to develop the formula or formulas by which these principles may be definitely applied to our industrial situation. Their application becomes the joint task of employer and employee.

It is to be hoped that conferences will be arranged for a further discussion of the subject. It would be most unfortunate if those interested should fail to take this opportunity to put our labor relations on a new basis, for, by so doing, we can point the way toward the reemployment of millions.

We regard the statement of principles by the A. F. of L. as one which can call for universal acceptance by management and labor, not alone because of the statement's source, but primarily because of the qualities of fairness which it embraces. I interpret our members' interest in these principles as reflecting no partisanship, but a profound and active interest in eliminating the causes of conflict between management and labor.

New York's World's Fair Visualized as Period of Outstanding Prosperity by Grover A. Whalen at Meeting of New York Chamber of Commerce—Tendency of Governments to Take Over Control of International Trade Not Beneficial According to Study of Problem—Declares Against Government Competition With Business In Opposing Provision in Spending-Lending Bill.

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, on June 1, Grover A. Whalen visualized a period of outstanding prosperity and expansion for the business interests of the city when the New York World's Fair officially opens next spring. Mr. Whalen, head of the fair corporation, addressing some 300 Chamber members gathered at the monthly meeting, said that the Chicago world's fair was responsible for that city having the first upturn of any large city during the depression and he predicted that the benefits of New York's exposition would be even greater. Sixty-two nations were participating in the fair, representing an investment of around \$30,000,000, he said. Industrial and business groups would expend around \$50,000,000, the Federal government exhibit would cost \$3,000,000, New York State would spend about \$6,000,000 and New York City's investment would be approximately \$22,000,000, he explained, and mentioned various improvements, incidental to the fair, which would add millions to the total amount involved in the project.

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber, said he figured that the various sums mentioned by the speaker totaled \$151,000,000, "an amazing sum for a venture of this kind even in these days of large figures." Mr. Whalen agreed with him. Mr. Whalen continued:

We hope to make this fair something more than just a financial success. Aside from the great opportunity it presents for the stimulation of business, it is our belief that it may help to bring about a better understanding among the peoples of the world—a greater harmony and peace among nations which will be the foundation on which a better world of tomorrow will be built.

Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General at New York, who has been appointed High Commissioner in Canada, spoke briefly on the happy relations existing between the United States and its northern neighbor.

A study of the problem of foreign commerce and trade treaties was presented by Chairman Montaigu M. Sterling for the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws. The views of various authorities on the subject were given and reference made to the pending trade treaty with Great Britain which was characterized as "the most important of all." No recommendations were made in the study which subscribed to the belief that re-establishment of America's foreign trade would do more than any other single thing to restore the balance of our economic life. In conclusion it said:

Many believe that the present tendency of governments throughout the world to take over strict control of international trade is not beneficial either to national or to world welfare. They object to exports and imports becoming the tool of politicians. Certainly if international trade is to be choked by politics, the welfare of the average consumer is sure to be injured, and everyone is a consumer. While trade treaties may not in themselves solve the problems involved, many believe they are an important step in the right direction.

The Executive Committee through Chairman Graham also presented a study on "Government Expenditure vs. Business Financing," showing how the demand for new capital for American industries had dwindled in the last six years as Federal borrowing doubled the public debt of the United States Government to over \$37,000,000,000. Arthur M. Lampport, of A. M. Lampport & Co., criticized the report for devoting too much space to the unbalanced Federal budget and too little to "the dire distress into which almost thirty million of our citizens are now plunged." He added:

If, instead of devoting ourselves towards advocating relief from an unbalanced budget first, we would devote ourselves to the relief of the one quarter of the humans living in this country and let the balancing of the budget come after, a memorialization made by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York would be seriously heeded by our Congress.

The Chamber took a firm stand against the inclusion of Federal aid to state and municipal power projects in the so-called lending-spending bill now before Congress. Resolutions presented by William J. Graham, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reaffirmed the Chamber's declaration that legislation entailing the risk of government competition with private enterprise was "objectionable and repugnant" and said that this clause in the proposed Federal act would "seriously hamper business recovery."

Speedy unification of the city's transit lines with complete municipal ownership and a flexible self-supporting fare sufficient to provide funds for all indebtedness was urged by the Chamber. Pointing out that the city has had to raise from \$30,000,000 to nearly \$40,000,000 through taxes annually to meet the interest on subway bonds, Alfred V. S. Olcott, Chairman of the Committee on Public Service in the Metropolitan District, said:

Obviously, increases in debt, interest charges and government expenditures cannot go on indefinitely. Real estate owners, and business in general, are suffering seriously from the existing situation. Unification of the transit lines on a sound economic basis would be a step of major importance towards better conditions in the city's finances and the welfare of its citizens.

Proposal for Self Regulation of State and Municipal Dealers, Free from Government Agencies Embodied in Report of Municipal Securities Committee of I. B. A.—Recommends Full and Adequate Information Be Carried in Circulars.

A step in the direction of self-regulation entirely free of any governmental agencies is presented by the report of the Municipal Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America dealing with revised circular specifications for municipal securities. The report, which was made public May 23, was presented by John S. Linen, Second Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York and Chairman of the I. B. A. Municipal Securities Committee. In making known the committee's recommendations the Association said:

As a result of objections raised by State and municipal officials and municipal dealers, securities of States and their political subdivisions and agencies have been exempted from the provisions of the Maloney bill as reported to the House committee except for the section dealing with fraud. (They are also exempt from present Federal regulations except those dealing with fraud.)

It is significant that in spite of this exemption these further efforts are being made by the municipal dealers to revise and improve upon circular specifications so that even greater assurance can be given the investing public that full and adequate disclosure of all essential information will be made available.

The special committee appointed by the Municipal Securities Committee for the revision of circular specifications, it is interesting to note, was appointed before any knowledge was had that the Maloney bill or any similar bill was to be introduced. George L. Martin, Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc., Chicago, was Chairman of the committee.

It has been found by experience that members of the Association have been most responsive to suggestions from the Municipal Securities Committee where their attention has been called to any omission. The desire on the part of practically all investment dealers to have and retain the respect of the responsible members in the business has proved to be an effective control in such matters.

The general circular recommendations of the Association's Municipal Securities Committee are announced as follows:

Municipals

Circulars describing offerings of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of a State, city, county, town, village, or similar regulatory constituted municipality or other political subdivision should contain information on the following points:

1. The legal name of the borrower with accurate and complete descriptive title of the issue offered. (Accurate nomenclature.)
2. Total amount of issue.
3. Date of issue.
4. Date of maturity of issue; or if serial maturities or more than one maturity, list or indicate each maturity with amounts thereof.
5. Options of prior payment, clearly stated, if any.
6. Rate and dates of interest payments with place or places of payment.
7. Whether in coupon or registered form with denominations thereof and privileges of interchangeability of form and/or denominations; and whether registerable fully or only as to principal.
8. Federal or State tax exemption privileges. (Optional.)
9. Whether legal investments for certain purposes in certain States. (Optional.)
10. Purpose of issue adequately described.
11. Latest obtainable financial statement with date of statement and source of information clearly stated—

(a) Assessed valuation and, if possible, the basis of assessment in relation to actual value, for both real and personal property (separately if available). Actual valuation may also be stated at dealers' option if an official estimate of such valuation is obtainable; in such cases date and source of such statement should be given.

(b) Total bonded debt, including present issue, payable from general taxes and such other bonded indebtedness for which the municipality is either primarily or ultimately generally liable.

(c) Less self-supporting debt and less sinking funds for other than self-supporting debt. Bonds payable primarily from special assessments, but ultimately from general taxation, should be included in the total bonded debt, but may be shown by appropriate footnote as representing only contingent liability of the municipality. The amount of such indebtedness, however, should not be deducted in the statement arriving at the net debt.

(d) Net bonded debt.

(e) Notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in anticipation of later funding into bonds should be included within the financial statement.

(f) Debts of any other political subdivision having the power to levy taxes upon the taxable property of the issuing municipality should be shown when official figures or reasonably accurate estimates are available. Such figures may be given as approximate rather than actual. If the above cannot be complied with, a statement shall be made to the effect that the bonded debt of the issuer does not include

the debt of any other political subdivision having the power to levy taxes upon the taxable property, subject to the taxing power of the issuer (not necessary in circulars describing issues of a State).

(g) Population; last official census figures should be given when available, and if later estimate is used, give date and source of same.

12. Description, location, and characteristics.

13. Kind of bond—general obligation, guaranteed obligation, assessment bond, special tax, special fund, or special revenue bond.

14. Explanation of proposed method of payment—

(a) Special tax or fund or special revenue—(not necessarily included if bonds are ultimately general obligations payable from full taxing power.)

(b) If payable from limited property taxes, it should be clearly evidenced that the bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes levied upon all taxable property within the limits imposed by law.

(c) Priority of issues, if any, should be shown.

(d) The amount of taxes levied and the collection record for the preceding three years should be shown where available. (Not necessary in circulars describing bonds of a State.)

(e) If bonds are payable solely from special taxes or special funds this should be stated specifically and the source of such taxes or funds clearly and completely described. If bonds are payable solely from special revenues, see subdivision No. 19, Special Revenue Bonds.

15. Actual yield or yields, or dollar price or prices with approximate yield or yields, or "Price on Application." Not "At the Market."

(a) Indicate fact that accrued interest is to be added.

16. Name and location of attorneys approving legal features; and whether already approved or to be approved.

17. Date of issuance of circular.

18. District bonds—

Of first importance in a circular is a direct and complete description of the municipality or political subdivision—exactly what it includes and what its special powers and purposes are—and a full definition of the available revenue-producing powers.

19. Special revenue bonds—

Reference is made to a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors on May 11, 1937, that part of which outlining specifications is as follows:

That advertisements or circulars describing revenue bonds shall clearly indicate the nature of the obligation.

That the customary form of the ordinary municipal circular and advertisement be varied to prevent confusion in the mind of the casual or careless reader.

That the type of obligation be described clearly in the caption, and with prominence consistent with that accorded to the name of the municipality.

That priority of obligation, if any, be stated specifically.

That the statement of assessed valuation, total debt, &c., if included, be given a secondary rather than a primary position.

That in connection with such statement of assessed valuation, &c., a statement shall be made, and prominently displayed, to the effect that the assessed valuation reported is not subject to taxation for the payment of principal or interest of the bonds.

20. General.

(a) Where a default or forced refunding may have occurred either as to principal or as to interest, the circumstances should be weighed carefully, considering whether it was purely technical or not, the extent and duration of it, and its effect upon the ability of the issuer to meet its existing obligations. Determination should be made, in the light of all of the circumstances, whether the default or forced refunding constitutes a material fact and if so reference should be made to it.

(b) Pricing optional bonds—Where optional bonds are redeemable at par the usual procedure should be followed, the yield to be computed on bonds selling at a premium to the first call date, and on bonds selling at a discount the yield to be computed to the ultimate maturity. However, on bonds callable at a sliding scale of premiums, it is preferable to use a dollar price without reference to yields, but if yields are shown the buyer should be informed of the yield to him on the most disadvantageous basis and when this is specified than any other yields shown for any other call dates are permissible.

The aim of these recommendations is to continue to bring about full disclosure of all material facts which would have any bearing upon the security offered. The above outline will serve as a guide but should other factors arise, full disclosure of such material facts should be appropriately set out.

W. T. Nardin Stresses Importance of Federal Reserve Banks to Nation's System

Only the "philosophy of despair" can lead thoughtful men to the conclusion that the Federal Reserve banks will never again be needed by bankers and business men to enable them to keep the promises on which business thrives, William T. Nardin, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, said on May 12 in an address before the Board of Directors of the parent bank and Louisville branch and representatives of member banks, at a meeting held in Louisville, Ky. Even "if we approximate infallibility of judgment on the part of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks, and the member banks," Mr. Nardin said, "we should still have to conclude that we could not have the power wholly to prevent the development of conditions in which epidemics of broken promises may occur." He continued:

There has been much seeking for one panacea for all our ills. The one sure thing about that is that there is no one thing which will make and keep us free from all ailment. Our complicated industrial organization has too great potentiality of ailment to be kept wholly well by one remedy.

The obvious corollary is that those of us on whom the responsibility has been placed of making some contribution to the avoidance of financial and industrial ailments need to be diligent in meeting that responsibility. The responsibility of helping men to make and to keep the promises on which business goes forward—the promises men live by—it on the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Reserve banks and the member banks. I bring to you the assurance from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and the Louisville branch, that it is our purpose to meet our part of that responsibility by rendering to you, and through you to the people of your communities, all the service within our power under the law to render, with the utmost efficiency within our power to accomplish.

President Adams of A. B. A. Asserts "Pump Priming" if Renewed Burdens Will Fall Heaviest on Those with Small Incomes

If pump-priming is to be renewed and government spending continued the load will fall heavily on people with small incomes, delegates attending the closing session at Del Monte, on May 27, of the California Bankers Association convention were told by Orval W. Adams, President of the American Bankers Association, who is Executive Vice-President of the Utah State National Bank at Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Adams said:

Strange as it may seem, it is those with small incomes who carry a major part of the tax load. They may not realize it, but it is so. The explanation lies in the fact that more than half the tax money collected by the Federal Government is derived from invisible taxes. And if additional money is to be raised through an increase of direct taxes, in more than a fair degree it will have to come from the man with the small income.

Mr. Adams deplored the failure of pump-priming to produce recovery. "As we enter upon the second half of the current year of depression," he remarked, "all of our people may well be sincerely and honestly concerned with the financial condition of the country."

Stating that only little more than one-twelfth of the gainfully employed people of the country pay direct taxes on their personal incomes, Mr. Adams asserted that if the people realized that they were footing the bill they would not "countenance any further waste of money by the government. In the long run," he added, "it is this class of people who will inevitably have to shoulder a great share of the cost of government. This is inevitably so because they aggregate the largest share of the national income." "The way to recovery," said Mr. Adams, "is not through more spending and pump-priming, but through emancipating business and giving it the opportunity to go forward without continued governmental interference." "We must begin now," he stated, "to save what is left of the country's credit and resources; to tax and economize and balance our budget." In part, he added:

We must save and preserve the government established by the founding fathers—a government of checks and balances, with the Executive, the courts, and the Congress each acting as equal coordinate branches of government with perfect freedom and without coercion. We must save and preserve the civil service system. We must save and preserve the daring, initiative, and free enterprise once enjoyed by American business. We must rescue business from the dominance and competition of government. We must save what is left.

Death of George F. Warren, Former New Deal Monetary Adviser and Department Head in New York State College at Cornell University

Dr. George F. Warren, former monetary adviser to President Roosevelt and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., died on May 24 in a hospital in Ithaca, N. Y., at the age of 64. Dr. Warren planned to retire on July 1 from the department in order to give more time to research, teaching and writing, and the trustees of Cornell University had appointed Dr. William I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, to succeed him. He was connected with the Roosevelt Administration in 1933 and 1934, although he held no official position with the government. A native of Nebraska, Dr. Warren worked his way through the University of Nebraska. In 1904 he took a graduate course at Cornell, receiving the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture, and the following year the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. After a year as horticulturist at the New Jersey Experimentation Station, Dr. Warren turned to teaching and in 1920 was made head of the New York State College of Agriculture. The following regarding Dr. Warren's theory of prices is from the New York "Times" of May 25:

Long known as an advocate of some form of a commodity or compensated dollar, Professor Warren was generally credited at the time with having inspired President Roosevelt's program to raise commodity prices through manipulating the price of gold by governmental purchases of that commodity.

Throughout this period, when he was assailed by hostile critics as "the financial dictator of the United States," Professor Warren was content to remain modestly in the background, holding no official position in the Administration and defending his theories only in prepared papers at meetings of various learned societies.

His program was based on the contention that there are four factors governing the price of any commodity and not two as commonly supposed; that in the case of wheat, for instance, its price is the ratio of the supply of wheat and the demand for it to the supply of gold and the demand for it.

He argued that the reduced demand for gold during the World War, when many nations went temporarily on a paper basis, had had the effect of raising world commodity prices approximately 50%, and that when the world began gradually to return to the gold standard from about 1925 on, the increasing demand for gold raised its value so greatly as to bring about a collapse of commodity prices.

The only possible alternative for recovery, he maintained, were either to reduce the whole price and debt structure through prolonged inflation, or to reduce the gold content of the gold currencies. Cutting the gold content of the dollar would raise prices, make it easier for men to pay their debts, get business started, profits accruing and make employment, he declared.

Dr. Warren maintained that to leave the delicate price mechanism of modern society subject to the shocks inevitable with violent fluctuations in the demand for gold was to subject it to a menace that was no longer necessary under capitalism. He advocated a managed currency designed to maintain "reasonable stability" in the level of commodity prices.

James Speyer Reported as Planning to Retire in Near Future—Will Devote His Time to Public Interests

James Speyer, head of the firm of Speyer & Co., which last year rounded out a century of existence, plans to retire in the near future, according to "The Sun" of last night (June 3) which is also authority for the following:

Mr. Speyer stated that it had not been decided whether the firm will liquidate. Four years ago the German Speyer organization wound up its

affairs for family reasons, a year after the death of Belt von Speyer, senior partner in Germany and last of the family in the German firm.

Speyer & Co. was established here in 1837 by Philip Speyer, a member of one of the oldest banking families in Europe. He established himself as a dealer in foreign exchange and as an importer of merchandise. The firm played an important part in financing the civil war and aided materially in the development of New York as an international money center.

For many years the firm was one of the foremost underwriters of railroad securities, and it was also active in railroad reorganization work. Alone or with other firms, hundreds of millions of American railroad bonds were placed on this and on foreign markets by the Speyer house. After the world war the house was active in marketing foreign securities.

James Speyer, now the head of the firm, was born in New York in 1861 and was educated at Frankfort-on-Main. At the age of 21 he entered the family banking house at Frankfort, later moving to the Paris and then to the London branch, coming here in 1885 and becoming senior partner in 1899.

Speyer & Co. is one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange. In addition to James Speyer its partners are Herbert Beit von Speyer, nephew of James Speyer, George N. Lindsay, Henry Herrman and Charles G. Stachelberg.

It is understood that Mr. Speyer has been considering retiring for some time in order that he may devote more attention to his public interests.

SEC Appoints J. H. Kelley, G. S. Parlin and R. E. Kline as Assistant General Counsel

The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 1 announced the appointments of John H. Kelley and George S. Parlin, of its New York staff, and Robert E. Kline, of its Washington staff, to the rank of Assistant General Counsel. The following is from the Commission's announcement in the matter:

Mr. Kelley, of Hoboken, N. J., had recently been appointed Assistant Administrator in the New York Regional Office of the Commission. He has been with the Commission since Oct., 1934, and since December of 1937 has served as principal attorney in the New York Regional Office. Previously he had been engaged in the private practice of law.

Mr. Kline, a resident of Chevy Chase, Md., and a native of Dayton, Ohio, has been with the legal staff of the Commission since Oct., 1934, and since Jan., 1937, has served as Assistant to the General Counsel. A member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Mr. Kline was for many years engaged in the private practice of law in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Parlin is a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J., and a native of Wisconsin. He joined the Commission's legal staff in Aug., 1935 and in May, 1937 was appointed Assistant Regional Administrator in the New York Regional Office. Before coming with the Commission, Mr. Parlin practiced law in New York for over 10 years.

Messrs. Kelley and Parlin will continue to serve in the New York Regional Office, and Mr. Kline in Washington.

Foster Cline Resigns as Administrator of SEC Regional Office in Denver—H. N. Lary Appointed Successor

On May 27 the Securities and Exchange Commission announced the resignation of Foster Cline, of Denver, Colo., as Regional Administrator in the Commission's Denver Regional Office. Mr. Cline's resignation will take effect July 1, 1938. Mr. Cline will be succeeded as Denver Regional Administrator by Howard N. Lary, of Gilman, Colo., now a member of the staff of the Denver Regional Office. The Commission's announcement in the matter continued:

Mr. Lary joined the staff of the Commission in April of 1936, and was assigned to the Denver Regional Office as a mining valuation engineer. He has also served as a mining security analyst. A native of Hingham, Mass., and a graduate of Bates College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Lary has had extensive experience in the mining field and as a geologist, in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Montana. Before coming with the Commission he was on the staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a supervising engineer.

Mr. Cline has served as Denver Regional Administrator since the establishment of the Regional Office and is resigning to return to the private practice of law in Denver.

T. H. Eliot Resigns as General Counsel of Social Security Board—President Roosevelt Accepts Resignation Reluctantly

Thomas H. Eliot, General Counsel to the Social Security Board, announced in a letter to President Roosevelt, made public at the White House May 25, that he has resigned. Mr. Eliot, in his letter to the President, stated that it was a happy experience to participate in the framing of the Social Security Act and to assist in the successful defense of the Act in the courts. President Roosevelt, in acknowledging this letter, replied that Mr. Eliot's part in this work "has been marked throughout by sound judgment and outstanding ability."

The President's letter (dated May 23) accepting Mr. Eliot's resignation follows:

Dear Tom:

I have just received your letter. It is indeed with reluctance that I accept your resignation as General Counsel of the Social Security Board. During your five years in government service you have had the rare experience of seeing the principle of social security grow from the status of a social idea to a complete and full acceptance of that idea by the American people.

Your part in this work, as Assistant Solicitor of the Department of Labor, as Counsel to the Committee on Economic Security which prepared the legislation, and finally as General Counsel to the Board which has administered it in its first difficult stages, has been marked throughout by sound judgment and outstanding ability. It has also been marked by a devotion to the greater idea that our democratic machinery of government

must be used constantly to promote the welfare of all the people. That devotion, I am sure, will remain a cardinal tenet during your lifetime.

With all personal good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Private Banking Firm of M. M. Warburg & Co. of Hamburg Changes Partnership—Major Interest to Be Held by Banks and Industrialists

The banking firm of M. M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg, Germany, a private partnership established in 1797, will henceforth be known as M. M. Warburg & Co. Kommandit Gesellschaft, Hamburg, according to advices received in Wall Street and made public May 31. A substantial majority of the interest in the firm will be held by a group of banks and industrialists among whom are the following: Siemens & Halske, Good Hope Steel Co., Bank fuer Deutsche Industrie-Obligationen (Bafio), and Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.

The active partners will be Dr. Rudolf Brinckmann, who has been associated with the firm as General Manager for many years, and Paul Wirtz of Hamburg, formerly General Manager of the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Syndicate in London. These present changes, it was stated, arise out of the necessity of meeting the situation in Germany.

Otis A. Thompson Elected Class A Director of Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on May 31 the election of Otis A. Thompson, President of the National Bank and Trust Co. of Norwich, Norwich, N. Y., by the member banks in Group 2 of the Second Federal Reserve District as a Class A Director of this bank to hold office for the unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1938. Mr. Thompson succeeds Edward K. Mills, deceased. An item bearing on the three candidates nominated for the post appeared in our May 21 issue, page 3283.

Four New Members Elected to Advisory Council of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking

Harry E. Ward, Chairman Advisory Council, New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking and President of the Irving Trust Co., New York, announced on May 28 that at the annual luncheon meeting of the Advisory Council of the Chapter, held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the following bankers were elected to membership on the Council:

E. Chester Gersten, President Public National Bank & Trust Co., New York.
Henry Bruere, President Bowery Savings Bank, New York.
Robert Louis Hogue, President Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York.
Henry R. Kinsey, President Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, New York.

With these additions the Advisory Council now numbers 16 members, all of whom are senior bankers representing the principal banks whose employees are students at the Chapter. Other members of the Council are:

Harry E. Ward, President Irving Trust Co.
Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board, the Chase National Bank.
J. Stewart Baker, Chairman of the Board, Bank of the Manhattan Co.
J. Herbert Case, partner R. W. Pressprich & Co.
S. Sloan Colt, President Bankers Trust Co.
Walter E. Frew, Chairman of the Board, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.
Harvey D. Gibson, President Manufacturers Trust Co.
William S. Gray Jr., President Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.
George L. Harrison, President Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
Frank K. Houston, President Chemical Bank & Trust Co.
William C. Potter, Chairman of the Board, Guaranty Trust Co.
Gorden S. Rentschler, President the National City Bank.

At the annual meeting the Council also reviewed the Chapter's financial reports of operations for the year 1937-38 as reported by J. Stanley Brown, President of New York Chapter and Personnel Officer of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. The educational program and budget for the coming year was approved. Mr. Brown reported that over 3,200 bank employees had enrolled for courses during the past year, and the total Chapter membership was over 4,900.

Committee of Banking Institutions on Taxation Reelects E. J. O'Connor as Chairman

The Committee of Banking Institutions on Taxation, which comprises representatives of National and State banks, trust companies and private banking institutions, held its twentieth annual meeting at the Hotel Astor, on May 12. E. J. O'Connor of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York was reelected Chairman; D. O. Deckert, Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, Vice-Chairman; T. L. Pryor of the Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., was reelected Secretary. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee:

R. J. Wort of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.
A. G. Quaremba of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York.
J. P. Doran of the Chase National Bank, New York.
L. A. Waugh of the United States Trust Co., New York.

The objects of this organization are to cooperate in assisting in the administration of tax laws; to disseminate among its members information pertaining thereto; and to act as a clearing house for communications to or instructions from Federal and State tax authorities.

L. M. Boomer and T. S. Holden Elected Directors of Merchants' Association of New York at Annual Meeting—Six Directors Reelected

At the annual meeting of members of the Merchants' Association of New York, held May 17 in the Woolworth Building, New York City, Lucius M. Boomer, President of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corp., and Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of the F. W. Dodge Corp., architectural, statistical and real estate publishers, were elected directors. The following six directors of the Association were reelected:

John S. Burke, President of B. Altman & Co.
W. Gibson Carey Jr., President of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Herbert L. Carpenter, President of the Carpenter Container Corp.
Harvey Wiley Corbett, of Corbett & MacMurray, architects.
David H. Knott, Chairman of Board of the Knott Corp.
Auguste Richard, President of the Spool Cotton Co.

Mr. Boomer and Mr. Holden, the new directors, were elected to fill vacancies created by death or resignation.

Problems of Motor Industry to Be Considered at Annual Meeting of Automobile Manufacturers Association in Detroit on June 9

Problems affecting the motor industry will be considered by the members at the annual meeting of the Automobile Manufacturers Association in Detroit on June 9. Topics and speakers include the following:

"Our Progress and the Outlook," by Alvan Macauley, President, Packard Motor Car Co., and President of the Association.

"Industrial Relations—1938 Model," by William S. Knudsen, President, General Motors Corp., and Chairman of the Association's Manufacturers Committee.

"How Washington Views the Future," by Pyke Johnson, Vice President.

"To Junk or Not to Junk?" by Richard H. Grant, Vice-President, General Motors Corp., and Chairman, Sales Managers Committee.

"The Business Outlook," by Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Chief Economist, Chase National Bank of New York.

Byron C. Foy, Chairman of the Show Committee, will report on plans for the national exhibition which opens in New York on Nov. 11 and will conduct the drawing for show space at that affair. Exports, highways and safety are other topics on the program. The directors' meeting will be held on June 8.

Special Libraries Association to Hold Conference—Addresses on Special Libraries to be Broadcast June 4 and 6

The Special Libraries Assn. has announced its Thirtieth Annual Conference, to be held at the William Penn Hotel, in Pittsburgh, Penna. from June 7 to 10 inclusive. A complete program has been mapped out commencing with an informal breakfast conference by the Newspaper Group at 8.30 a. m. June 7 and concluding with a "Summing Up" the evening of the tenth. On June 9 the Financial Group will hear a talk on the Maloney Over-the-Counter bill, now before Congress. Among the speakers will be Kenneth Field, head of the Economics Dept. of Carnegie Institute of Technology; Dr. John W. Oliver, head of the History Dept. at the University of Pittsburgh and Owen B. Hunt, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

The Association also has announced two fifteen-minute radio programs which will be broadcast over Station WNYC June 4, starting at 8 p. m. and June 6, at 9 p. m. The first broadcast will consist of a dramatization of a special library in which Miss M. Margaret Kehl, of the Municipal Reference Library will play librarian. The June 6 program will be a conversation between three special librarians, in which will participate Miss Dorothy Avery of the New York Telephone Co., Miss Ruth Von Roeschlaub, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., and Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, Municipal Reference Library.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange reported that the membership of Allan M. Clement was sold to June 2 Walter D. Stuart at \$2,950.00, off \$50, and the lowest price at which an Exchange membership has sold since 1917.

The New York Cotton Exchange seat of Henry Baudin was sold June 2 to Aubrey S. Wolford for another for \$8,250, off \$250 from previous transaction.

Arrangements were completed June 2 for the sale of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange at \$1,600, down \$200 from the last previous sale.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York announces the appointment of Reginald T. W. Cleave as an Assistant Secretary, London Offices.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Dunbar National Bank of New York, held on May 23, the voluntary liquidation of the institution (effective May 31) was ratified. This action was incident to the resolution adopted by the directors of the bank on April 18, noted in our issue of April 23, page 2629. A liquidating committee has been appointed by the stockholders consisting of William R. Conklin, Charles O. Heydt and Charles C. Huitt. All are directors of the bank and Mr. Huitt is President.

Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York has published a book dealing with the Revenue Act of 1938, which contains the text of the new Federal tax law together with an explanation of its more important features as well as explanatory tables. The provisions of the old law dealing with estate and gift taxes are also included, as are the relatively minor changes made in these particular taxes. A feature of the book is the comparative data showing the old and new provisions applicable to undistributed profits and capital gains.

Oscar L. Cox, President of the new Union Bank of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the election of G. H. Robertson, Assistant Liquidator of the old Union Trust Co., as Executive Vice-President of Union Properties Incorporated, it is learned from "Money & Commerce" of May 28, which went on to say:

Mr. Robertson will have charge of administering and liquidating about \$76,000,000 of assets of the old Union Trust Co. which have been transferred to Union Properties Incorporated, wholly owned subsidiary of the new bank.

Other Union Properties officers whose election was announced by Mr. Cox include W. T. Melcher, Secretary and Treasurer; Louis L. Cox, A. C. Findlay, H. H. Herbert and R. T. Rutenbeck, Assistant Vice-Presidents; Don A. Hart and T. J. Eline, Assistant Secretaries; and J. F. Fashimpaur, A. H. Narwold and H. L. Datz, Assistant Treasurers.

Charles B. Anderson, Harry F. Burmester, Harry E. Hills and Ernest N. Wagley, who were elected Vice-Presidents of the Union Bank of Commerce last week, will serve also as Vice-Presidents of Union Properties.

Concerning the affairs of the defunct Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo, Ohio, the Toledo "Blade" of May 23 carried the following:

Another 5% dividend of \$350,000 will be paid to the 30,000 depositors of the Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Co., June 27.

Ross F. Walker, coordinator of closed bank liquidations here, made the announcement today. Mr. Walker said the Commercial previously has paid 55% so that the latest payment will increase the return to depositors to 60 cents on the dollar.

From the "Michigan Investor" of May 28 it is learned that beginning June 1 the Bay City Bank, Bay City, Mich., would make payments totaling \$200,000 to holders of certificates of participation in the trust created when the institution was reorganized in September, 1932. The paper continued:

Payments will be made on a basis of 15% face value of all certificates. Administration of the trust, which has been in the bank's hands since the reorganization, has now terminated, and all certificates are to be surrendered for a statement of trust, which indicates the unpaid balance.

Checks totaling \$32,225 were mailed recently to 3,247 depositors of the defunct People's State Bank for Savings, Muskegon, Mich., it is learned from the "Michigan Investor" of May 28, which added:

Leon F. Titus, receiver, announced that favorable court action on his petition to wind up the receivership would result in a final payment of about \$78,000 additional by the end of June, or a recovery of about 86%. The current dividend is 5% of the depositors' total claims, making payments to date 70% of funds on deposit when the bank closed its doors in October, 1931. With the final payment, the liquidation will, it is believed, yield approximately 86% of all deposits.

A new high mark in deposits was attained by Bank of America, National Trust & Savings Association (head office San Francisco, Calif.), as of May 15, according to figures just released. Total deposits on that date were approximately \$41,000,000 greater than on Dec. 31, 1937, when the total of \$1,357,378,756 established a high peak in the history of the bank. Further advices state:

At the same time it was disclosed that operating earnings for each of the first four months of 1938 exceeded earnings for the same months of 1937.

Also, Bank of America has enjoyed an increase in the number of insured FHA home building loans of \$10,000,000 since the first of the year, at which time the total outstanding was \$57,000,000. New commitments have been made since Mar. 1 at the rate of approximately \$8,000,000 a month, and Bank of America is said to be making between 45 and 50% of all Title II FHA loans in the State of California.

The New York agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., head office London, on May 26 received the following cablegram from the head office regarding the operations of the bank during the year ended March 31, 1938:

The Board of Directors have resolved, subject to audit, to recommend to the shareholders a dividend for the half-year ended March 31 last, at the rate of 7%, together with a bonus of three shillings per share, both payable in British currency and subject to British income tax, making a total distribution of 15% for the year, to approximate £75,000 to writing down bank premises and to add £150,000 to the officers' pension fund, carrying forward a balance of about £170,920. The bank's investments stand in our books at less than market value as at March 31, and all other usual and necessary provisions have been made.

The general meeting will be held on July 20 next. Transfer books will be closed from June 29 to July 19, both days inclusive.

THE CURB EXCHANGE

Irregular price movements with a tendency toward higher levels have prevailed on the New York Curb Exchange during the greater part of the present week. Trading has been in small volume, and while moderate price improvements have been recorded at times by some of the market

leaders, the advances were not maintained as the week progressed. Specialties, public utilities and mining and metal stocks attracted some buying and the oil shares have shown spotty improvement. Trading was extremely quiet on Saturday, many prominent issues not appearing on the tape during the brief session.

Curb stocks moved moderately higher during the abbreviated session on Saturday. The gains were not particularly noteworthy at any time, but the upward movement was fairly steady during most of the day. Specialties and public utilities attracted the bulk of the speculative attention, but transfers were light as many traders were absent due to the two-day holiday. The volume of sales totaled approximately 37,000 shares with 138 issues traded in. Of these 51 showed advances, 33 registered declines and 54 were unchanged. Aluminum Co. of America was in good demand and moved up 1 1/4 points to 72 and Nehi Corp. improved 1 1/2 points to 39. Fractional gains were also recorded by American Cyanamid B, Electric Bond & Share and Technicolor.

The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed on Monday in observance of Memorial Day.

Mixed prices in the mining and metal stocks and moderate improvement in the oil shares were the features of the early dealing on the Curb exchange as trading was resumed on Tuesday following the Memorial Day holiday. As the session progressed a moderate amount of selling came into the market and some of Saturday's gains were canceled. Specialties and public utilities were off and mining and metal stocks and oil issues traveled slowly toward lower levels. Newmont Mining was one of the weak shares and slipped downward 2 3/8 points to 47 1/8. Penn. Salt dropped 2 1/2 points to 121 1/2, Sherwin-Williams, 1 1/2 points to 70; American Gas & Electric, 1 1/8 points to 23 5/8; Consolidated Gas & Electric of Baltimore, 1 1/2 points to 66; Margay Oil, 3 1/2 points to 17, and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 2 points to 37 1/2. The transfers were in small volume the total sales being approximately 76,000 against 131,000 on Friday.

On Wednesday the trend of prices was generally toward higher levels. There were a number of modest declines but the market, as a whole, was higher as the session ended. Sherwin-Williams was active and moved ahead 4 points to 74, Niagara Hudson 1% pref. advanced 2 points to 78, Aluminum Co. of America, 1 1/2 points to 73; American Gas & Electric, 1 1/8 points to 25 1/2; Carrier Corp., 1 1/4 points to 23 1/4; Gulf Oil Corp., 2 1/4 points to 35 3/4, and Insurance Co. of North America (2A), 2 3/8 points to 58 3/8.

Public utilities and oil stocks were the trading favorites during a goodly part of the session on Thursday. The gains were not particularly noteworthy though in a few selected shares the advances ranged from 1 to 2 or more points. Moderate selling was apparent from time to time, but this did not seriously effect the trend which, for the most part, was toward higher levels. Industrial specialties were stronger but the gains were unimportant. Mining and metal issues registered small advances in a number of the more active members of this group including Bunker-Hill & Sullivan 1 point to 12, Newmont Mining 2 points to 50 and New Jersey Zinc 2 points to 50. The transfers were 81,805 shares against 77,930 on Wednesday.

Dull trading and irregular price changes were the outstanding characteristics of the curb market dealings on Friday. In the opening hour prices showed little change from the previous close, but a fairly long list of trading favorites failed to appear on the tape as the session progressed and the volume of transfers dropped to approximately 69,000 shares. Scattered through the list were occasional stocks that moved against the trend but the market, as a whole, was lower at the end of the day. As compared with Friday of last week prices were fractionally higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 71 against 70 3/4 on Friday a week ago, American Cyanamid B at 17 against 16 1/4, American Gas & Electric at 26 1/2 against 24 1/8, Electric Bond & Share at 6 1/8 against 6 3/8, Gulf Oil Corp. at 35 3/8 against 33 1/8, Humble Oil (new) at 58 1/2 against 58 1/8, Lake Shore Mines at 50 5/8 against 48 5/8, Sherwin Williams Co. at 77 against 73, United Shoe Machinery at 68 1/4 against 66 1/8 and Wright Hargreaves at 7 1/8 against 7 1/8.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended June 3, 1938	Stocks (Number of Shares)	Bonds (Bar Value)			Total
		Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	
Saturday	36,545	\$443,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$446,000
Monday			HOLIDAY		
Tuesday	76,485	778,000	50,000	30,000	858,000
Wednesday	77,830	1,114,000	11,000	16,000	1,141,000
Thursday	81,705	1,278,000	5,000	21,000	1,304,000
Friday	69,325	865,000	15,000	36,000	916,000
Total	341,890	\$4,478,000	\$2,000	\$105,000	\$4,665,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	Week Ended June 3		Jan. 1 to June 3	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Stocks—No. of shares	341,890	693,325	17,458,286	62,377,277
Bonds				
Domestic	\$4,478,000	\$5,589,000	\$137,469,000	\$220,808,000
Foreign government	82,000	84,000	3,160,000	6,614,000
Foreign corporate	105,000	85,000	2,775,000	5,879,000
Total	\$4,665,000	\$5,758,000	\$143,404,000	\$233,301,000

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of May 18, 1938:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,408,237 on May 11, as compared with £326,407,524 on the previous Wednesday. Conditions in the open market have been fairly active and about £1,960,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week. Demand was mainly from the Continent for holding purposes. An outstanding feature of the gold movements is the continuation of a large scale of imports from the Soviet Union; the figures given below show a fresh arrival of £2,250,000 from that country.

Quotations:

Table with columns: Date (May 12-18), Price (139s. 10 1/2d. to 139s. 11.83d.), and unit (Per Fine Ounce).

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from mid-day on May 9 to mid-day on May 16:

Table of gold imports and exports from various countries including British South Africa, British East Africa, British India, Australia, New Zealand, British Guiana, Canada, Venezuela, Soviet Union, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and Other countries.

The SS. Viceroy of India which sailed from Bombay on May 14 carries gold to the value of about £210,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of April, 1938:

Large table showing monthly gold import and export figures by country for April 1938, including values in pounds and dollars.

SILVER

The market continued to show a very steady tone and there was only 1-1/2d. variation in prices throughout the past week. There have been no new features, speculators have sold and further American trade purchases have been in evidence; the Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold. Conditions are quiet and no important change is anticipated in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on May 9 to mid-day on May 16:

Table of silver imports and exports from various countries including Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Ireland, and Other countries.

a Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. b Including £14,999 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom. c Including £860,000 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom. d Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Quotations during the week:

Table of silver quotations in London and New York for the week of May 12-18, 1938.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from May 12 to May 18, 1938 was \$4.97 1/2, and the lowest, \$4.96 1/2.

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:

Manufacturers Trust Company, through its long established connections with the leading banks in all important commercial centers, offers complete national and international banking facilities.

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

Principal Office: 55 Broad Street, New York City. European Representative Office: 1, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3. Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930 MAY 28, 1938, TO JUNE 3, 1938, INCLUSIVE

Table of foreign exchange rates for cable transfers in New York from May 28 to June 3, 1938, listing rates for various countries including Europe, Asia, and Australasia.

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, June 4) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 15.3% below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$4,786,158,581, against \$5,651,513,344 for the same week in 1937. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of 17.7%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Table of bank clearings—returns by telegraph for the week ending June 4, 1938, comparing 1938, 1937, and percentage change for New York and other cities.

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 28. For that week there was a decrease of 17.4%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to \$4,961,706,859, against \$6,008,939,535 in the same week in

CLEARINGS (Concluded)

Main table showing clearings for the U.S. by region (e.g., Eighth Federal Reserve District, Ninth Federal Reserve District, etc.) for the month of May, five months ended May 31, and the week ended May 28. Columns include 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec. %, and 1936, 1935 values.

CANADIAN CLEARINGS FOR MAY, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26.

Table showing Canadian clearings by province (e.g., Canada, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, etc.) for the month of May, five months ended May 31, and the week ended May 26. Columns include 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec. %, and 1936, 1935 values.

* Estimated. x Figures not available.

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, June 2 showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results 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."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 1, 1938

Table with columns for dates from June 1, 1938, to June 2, 1937, and rows for ASSETS, LIABILITIES, and other financial metrics. Includes sub-sections like 'Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-term Securities' and 'Federal Reserve Notes'.

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.

‡ 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 89.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit 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 EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 1, 1938

Table showing Assets and Liabilities of 12 Federal Reserve Banks at June 1, 1938. Columns include bank names (Boston, New York, Phila., etc.) and various asset/ liability categories like Gold certificates, Total assets, Total liabilities, etc.

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Table showing Federal Reserve Note Statement with columns for 12 banks and categories like Federal Reserve notes, Collateral held by Agent, Total collateral, etc.

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, June 3 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

Table of Treasury Bill rates for various dates from June 8 to July 13, 1938, showing bid and asked prices.

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 3639.

Stock and Bond Averages—See page 3639.

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes—Friday, June 3

Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Table of Treasury Note quotations with columns for Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked, and specific date/interest rate entries.

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

Table of Paris Bourse stock quotations for various companies like Bank of France, Peugeot, Renault, etc., with columns for dates May 28 to June 3 and prices in Francs.

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

Table of Berlin Stock Exchange quotations for various companies like Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft, Siemens & Halske, etc., with columns for dates May 28 to June 3 and prices in Mark.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday May 28 to Friday June 3) and rows for various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table listing sales for the week for various stocks, including Am Brake Shoe & Fdy, American Can, etc.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks such as Am Brake Shoe & Fdy, American Can, American Home Products, etc.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table showing price ranges since Jan 1 for various stocks, categorized by lowest and highest prices.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for the previous year (1937) for various stocks, categorized by lowest and highest prices.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. t In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday May 28 to Friday June 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. Rows list various stock names and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. s Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday May 28 to Friday June 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

STOCKS

Table with columns for 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'Shares'. Lists various stock names and their corresponding share counts.

Main table with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. Contains lowest and highest price ranges for various stocks.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main data table containing daily stock prices (Saturday May 28 to Friday June 3), stock names, and prices per share.

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. ** Ex-div. *** Ex-rights. **** Called for redemption

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday May 28 to Friday June 3) and price ranges for various stock categories like \$ per share, \$ per share, and Shares.

Main table listing various stocks such as Indian Refining, Industrial Rayon, Ingersoll Rand, etc., with columns for 'Sales for the Week', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday May 28 to Friday June 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table listing 'Shares' sold for various stocks, corresponding to the 'Sales for the Week' column.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table listing various stock companies and their current prices per share.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from January 1 to the current date.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year, 1937.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday), sales for the week, stock names, par values, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for Stock, Exchange, Closed, Memorial, and Day.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday May 28 to Friday June 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks with columns for 'Shares', 'Lowest', 'Highest', and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. Includes entries like 'St Louis Southwestern', 'Safeway Stores', etc.

* Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. † In receivership ‡ Def delivery § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. * Ex-div † Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and includes sub-sections for 'Stock', 'Exchange', 'Closed', and 'Memorial'.

Sales for the Week

Table listing sales for the week for various stocks, including 'Un Air Lines Transport', 'United Amer Bosch', etc.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks and their current prices, such as 'Un Air Lines Transport', 'United Amer Bosch', 'United Blscluit', etc.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table showing price ranges since January 1 for various stocks, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest'.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for the previous year (1937) for various stocks, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest'.

* Bid and asked prices. no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-Rights. q Called for redemption.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

NOTICE—Prices are "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

Main table with columns for Bonds, N. Y. Stock Exchange, Week Ended June 3, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Range or Friday's Bids & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and various bond listings including U.S. Government, Foreign Govt. & Municipals, and Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Cont.).

For footnotes see page 3639.

Table with columns: BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended June 3, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Range Since Jan. 1, Bonds Sold, Low, High. Includes sections for Foreign Govt. & Munic. (Concl.), Rio Grande do Sul (State of), Sao Paulo (City of, Brazil), San Paulo (State of), Serbia Croats & Slovenes (Kingdom), Taiwan Elec Pow s f 5 1/4%, Tokyo City 5% loan of 1912, Uruguay (Republic) extl 8%, Venetian Prov Mtge Bank 7%, Vienna (City of) 6%, Yokohama (City) extl 6%, RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES, Adams Express coll tr g 4%, Am Internat Corp conv 5 1/4%, Am Telep & Telegr., Alpine-Montan Steel 7%, Am & Foreign Pow deb 5%, American Ice s f deb 5%, Amer I G Chem conv 5 1/4%, Am Internat Corp conv 5 1/4%, Amer Telep & Telegr., Baldwin Locomotive Works 5% stmpd. 1940, Bell & Howell 1st g 4%, Bostwick & Co 5% series A, Buffalo 1st g 4%, Buffalo 2nd g 4%, Buffalo 3rd g 4%, Buffalo 4th g 4%, Buffalo 5th g 4%, Buffalo 6th g 4%, Buffalo 7th g 4%, Buffalo 8th g 4%, Buffalo 9th g 4%, Buffalo 10th g 4%, Buffalo 11th g 4%, Buffalo 12th g 4%, Buffalo 13th g 4%, Buffalo 14th g 4%, Buffalo 15th g 4%, Buffalo 16th g 4%, Buffalo 17th g 4%, Buffalo 18th g 4%, Buffalo 19th g 4%, Buffalo 20th g 4%, Buffalo 21st g 4%, Buffalo 22nd g 4%, Buffalo 23rd g 4%, Buffalo 24th g 4%, Buffalo 25th g 4%, Buffalo 26th g 4%, Buffalo 27th g 4%, Buffalo 28th g 4%, Buffalo 29th g 4%, Buffalo 30th g 4%, Buffalo 31st g 4%, Buffalo 32nd g 4%, Buffalo 33rd g 4%, Buffalo 34th g 4%, Buffalo 35th g 4%, Buffalo 36th g 4%, Buffalo 37th g 4%, Buffalo 38th g 4%, Buffalo 39th g 4%, Buffalo 40th g 4%, Buffalo 41st g 4%, Buffalo 42nd g 4%, Buffalo 43rd g 4%, Buffalo 44th g 4%, Buffalo 45th g 4%, Buffalo 46th g 4%, Buffalo 47th g 4%, Buffalo 48th g 4%, Buffalo 49th g 4%, Buffalo 50th g 4%, Buffalo 51st g 4%, Buffalo 52nd g 4%, Buffalo 53rd g 4%, Buffalo 54th g 4%, Buffalo 55th g 4%, Buffalo 56th g 4%, Buffalo 57th g 4%, Buffalo 58th g 4%, Buffalo 59th g 4%, Buffalo 60th g 4%, Buffalo 61st g 4%, Buffalo 62nd g 4%, Buffalo 63rd g 4%, Buffalo 64th g 4%, Buffalo 65th g 4%, Buffalo 66th g 4%, Buffalo 67th g 4%, Buffalo 68th g 4%, Buffalo 69th g 4%, Buffalo 70th g 4%, Buffalo 71st g 4%, Buffalo 72nd g 4%, Buffalo 73rd g 4%, Buffalo 74th g 4%, Buffalo 75th g 4%, Buffalo 76th g 4%, Buffalo 77th g 4%, Buffalo 78th g 4%, Buffalo 79th g 4%, Buffalo 80th g 4%, Buffalo 81st g 4%, Buffalo 82nd g 4%, Buffalo 83rd g 4%, Buffalo 84th g 4%, Buffalo 85th g 4%, Buffalo 86th g 4%, Buffalo 87th g 4%, Buffalo 88th g 4%, Buffalo 89th g 4%, Buffalo 90th g 4%, Buffalo 91st g 4%, Buffalo 92nd g 4%, Buffalo 93rd g 4%, Buffalo 94th g 4%, Buffalo 95th g 4%, Buffalo 96th g 4%, Buffalo 97th g 4%, Buffalo 98th g 4%, Buffalo 99th g 4%, Buffalo 100th g 4%

Table with columns: BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended June 3, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Range Since Jan. 1, Bonds Sold, Low, High. Includes sections for Belvidere Delaware cons 3 1/4%, Berlin City Elec Co deb 6 1/4%, Deb sinking fund 6 1/4%, Debenture 6%, Berlin Elec El & Undergr 6 1/4%, Beth Steel cons M 4 1/4% ser D, Cons mtge 3 1/4% series E, 3 1/4% s f conv deb, Big Sandy 1st 4%, Boston & Maine 1st 6 1/4% A C, 1st M 6 series I, 1st g 4 1/4% series J, Boston & N Y Air Line 1st 4 1/4%, Brooklyn City RR 1st 5%, Bklyn Edison cons mtge 3 1/4%, Bklyn Manhat Transit 4 1/4%, Bklyn Q Co & Sub con gtd 6 1/4%, 1st 5% stamped, Bklyn Union El 1st g 6 1/4%, Bklyn Un Gas 1st cons g 5 1/4%, 1st lien & ref 6 1/4% series A, Debenture gold 5 1/4%, 1st lien & ref 5 1/4% series B, Brown Shoe s f deb 3 1/4%, Buffalo Gen Elec 4 1/4% ser B, Buff Niagara Elec 3 1/4% series C, Buff Roch & Pitts consol 4 1/4%, Burr C O B & Nor 1st & coll 5 1/4%, Certificates of deposit, Bush Terminal 1st 4 1/4%, Consol 5 1/4%, Bush Term Bldgs 6 1/4% gu., Calif-Oregon Power 4 1/4%, Cal Pac conv deb 5 1/4%, Canada Sou cons g 5 1/4%, Canadian Nat gold 4 1/4%, Guaranteed gold 5 1/4%, Guaranteed gold 6 1/4%, Guar gold 4 1/4% June 15 1955, Guaranteed gold 4 1/4% 1955, Guaranteed gold 4 1/4% Sept 1951, Canadian Northern deb 6 1/4%, Canadian Pac Ry 4 1/4% deb stk perpet, Coll trust 4 1/4%, 5 1/4% coupon trust cts., Coll trust gold 5 1/4% Dec 1 1954, Collateral trust 4 1/4%, Caro Cent 1st guar 4 1/4%, Caro Clinch & Ohio 1st 5 1/4%, 1st & cons g 6 1/4% ser A, Dec 15 1952, Carriers & Gen Corp deb 5 1/4% w 1950, Cart & Adir 1st gu gold 4 1/4%, Celotex Corp deb 4 1/4% w 1947, Cent Branch U P 1st g 4 1/4%, Cent of Ga 1st g 5 1/4% Nov 1945, Consol gold 5 1/4%, Ref & gen 5 1/4% series B, Bus series C, Chat Div pur money g 4 1/4%, Mac & Nor Div 1st g 5 1/4%, Mid Ga & At Div pur m 5 1/4%, Mobile Div 1st g 5 1/4%, Central Foundry mtge 6 1/4%, Gen mortgage 5 1/4%, Cent Hud G & E 1st & ref 3 1/4%, Cent Ill Elec & Gas 1st 5 1/4%, Cent Illinois Light 3 1/4%, Cent New Eng 1st gu 4 1/4%, Central of N J gen g 6 1/4%, General 4 1/4%, Central N Y Power 3 1/4%, Cent Pacific 1st ref gu gold 4 1/4%, Through Short L 1st gu 4 1/4%, Guaranteed 5 1/4%, Cent RR & Bkg of Ga coll 5 1/4% 1937, 5 1/4% extended to May 1 1942, Central Steel 1st g 1 1/4%, Certain-tee Prod 5 1/4%, Champion Pap & Fibre deb 4 1/4% '60, Ches & Ohio 1st con g 6 1/4%, General gold 4 1/4%, Ref & imp mtge 3 1/4% ser D, Ref & imp M 3 1/4% ser E, Craig Valley 1st 6 1/4% May 1940, Potts Creek Branch 1st 4 1/4%, R & A Div 1st con g 4 1/4%, 2nd consol gold 4 1/4%, Warm Spring V 1st g 6 1/4%, Chic & Alton RR ref g 3 1/4%, Chic & Q—III Div 3 1/4%, Illinois Division 4 1/4%, General 4 1/4%, 1st & ref 4 1/4% series B, 1st & ref 5 1/4% series A, Chic & East Ill 1st 6 1/4%, Chic & E Ill Ry (New Co) gen 5 1/4%, Certificates of deposit, Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5 1/4%, Chicago Great West 1st 4 1/4%, Chic Ind & Louis ref 6 1/4%, Refunding 4 1/4% series B, Refunding 4 1/4% series C, 1st & gen 6 1/4% series A, 1st & gen 6 1/4% series B, Chic Ind & Sou 50-yr 4 1/4%, Chic L S & East 1st 4 1/4%, Chic Milwaukee & St Paul, Gen 4 1/4% series A, Gen 3 1/4% series B, Gen 4 1/4% series C, Gen 4 1/4% series E, Gen 4 1/4% series F, Chic Milw St P & Pac 5 1/4%, Conv adj 5 1/4%, Chic & No West gen g 3 1/4%, General 4 1/4%, Stpd 4 1/4% non Fed inc tax, Gen 4 1/4% stpd Fed inc tax, Gen 5 1/4% stpd Fed inc tax, 4 1/4% stamped, Secured 3 1/4%, 1st ref 5 1/4%, 1st & ref 4 1/4% stpd, May 1 2037, 1st & ref 4 1/4% ser C, May 1 2037, Conv 4 1/4% series A

For footnotes see page 3639.

Bennett Bros. & Johnson

RAILROAD BONDS

New York, N. Y. One Wall Street Dlgby 4-5200

Chicago, Ill. 135 So. La Salle St. Randolph 7711

N. Y. 1-761 + Bell System Teletype + Cgo. 543

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended June 3

Table of bond transactions including Den & R G West gen 5s, Assented (sub) to plan, Ref & Impt 5s ser B, Des M & Ft Dodge 4s, etc.

Main table of bond transactions with columns for description, interest, Friday last sale price, week's range, and range since Jan 1.

Continuation of bond transactions table from the previous page, including entries like Ernesto Breda 7s, Fairbanks Morse deb 4s, Federal Light & Traction 1st 5s, etc.

For footnotes see page 3639.

Table with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bond's Range Since Jan. 1. The table is split into two main sections: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE (left) and N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE (right), both covering the week ended June 3, 1938. Each section contains numerous entries for various types of bonds, including government bonds, municipal bonds, and corporate bonds, with their respective prices and market movements.

For footnotes see page 3639.

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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 28, 1938) and ending the present Friday (June 3, 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:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and a continuation of the table with more stock listings.

For footnotes see page 3645

Main table containing stock listings with columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and Date. Includes sub-sections for 'STOCKS (Continued)' and 'STOCKS (Continued)'.

For footnotes see page 3645.

STOCKS (Concluded)				BONDS (Continued)				
Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low-High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 Low-High	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low-High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 Low-High
U S Stores Corp com	10			1 1/4 Jan 3 1/2 Jan	Cities Service 5s	108 1/2	4,000	47 1/2 Mar 69 May
\$7 conv 1st pref	10			3 1/2 Feb 5 Jan	Conv deb 5s	58 3/4	188,000	43 1/2 Mar 66 1/2 May
United Stores v t c	10			1 1/4 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	Debtenture 5s	57 1/2	31,000	42 1/2 Mar 64 1/2 May
United Verde Exten	50c			1 1/4 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	Debtenture 5s	55 1/2	23,000	43 Mar 63 1/2 May
United Wall Paper	2	1 1/2	1,700	1 1/2 Mar 2 1/2 Mar	Cities Service Gas 5 1/2s '42	99 1/2	33,000	86 1/2 Apr 100 Feb
Universal Consol Oil	10			7 Jan 11 Mar	Cities Service Gas Pipe			
Universal Corp v t c	10	2	200	1 1/2 Jan 3 1/2 Jan	Line 6s	101 1/2	8,000	91 1/4 Mar 102 1/2 Feb
Universal Insurance	8			7 May 8 Mar	Cities Serv P & L 5 1/2s 1952	55 1/2	63,000	40 Mar 61 1/2 May
Universal Pictures com	1	3	2,000	3 Mar 8 Jan	5 1/2s	55 1/2	16,000	40 Mar 61 1/2 May
Universal Products Co	1	9	100	9 May 16 1/2 Feb	*Commerz & Privat 5 1/2s '37			70 Jan 100 May
Utah-Idaho Sugar	5	1	300	1 Mar 1 1/2 Jan	Com wealth Subsid 5 1/2s '48	103 1/2	39,000	100 Apr 104 Jan
Utah Pow & Lt \$7 pref	5	33 1/2	175	31 Mar 43 1/2 Jan	Community Pr & Lt 5s '57	70 3/4	36,000	52 Mar 74 1/2 May
Utah Radio Products new	1			1 Mar 1 1/2 Apr	Community Pr S 5s 1960	98 1/2	4,000	94 1/2 Jan 99 June
Utility Equities Corp	1	1 1/2	300	1 1/2 Apr 2 1/2 Jan	Conn Lt & Pr 7s A 1951	112 1/2	131	125 1/2 Apr 128 May
Priority stock				30 1/4 Feb 44 Jan	Consol Gas El Lt & Power			
Utility & Ind Corp com	5			30 1/4 Mar 3 1/2 Jan	(Balt) 3 1/2 ser N 1971			106 1/2 106 1/2
Conv preferred	5	1 1/2	200	1 1/2 Mar 2 1/2 Jan	Consol Gas (Balt City)			19,000
Util Pow & Lt common	1	1 1/2	500	1 1/2 Mar 2 1/2 Jan	5s	104 1/2	104 1/2	19,000
Class B	1	1 1/2	300	1 1/2 Mar 2 1/2 Jan	Consol Gas (Balt City)			2,000
7% preferred	100			7 Mar 17 1/2 Jan	Consol Gas Util Co			
Valspar Corp com	1	1 1/2	200	1 1/2 Mar 2 1/2 Jan	6s ser A stamped 1943	59	60	3,000
\$4 conv pref	5			21 May 23 Apr	Cont'l Gas & El 5s 1958	80	77	80 1/2
Van Norman Mach Tool	5	15 1/2	100	11 Mar 16 1/2 May	Cruible Steel 5s 1940	101 1/2	101 1/2	10,000
Venezuela Mex Oil Co	10	2 1/2	300	2 1/2 Mar 3 1/2 Feb	Cuban Telephone 7 1/2s 1941	193	97	
Venezuelan Petroleum	1	1 1/2	500	3 1/2 Mar 1 1/2 Jan	Cuban Tobacco 6s 1944	157	61	
Va Pub Serv 7% pref	100	60	30	59 Apr 77 1/2 Jan	Cudahy Packing 3 1/2s 1955	95	95 1/2	20,000
Vogt Manufacturing	1	4 1/2	100	4 1/2 June 27 1/2 Feb	Delaware El Pow 5 1/2s 1959	100	100	5,000
Waco Aircraft Co	1	1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Mar 3 1/2 Jan	Denver Gas & Elec 5s 1949	109	108 1/2	4,000
Wagner Baking v t c	1	6 1/2	300	5 1/2 Mar 11 1/2 Jan	Det City Gas 6s ser A 1947	103 1/2	103 1/2	29,000
7% preferred	100			83 Jan 83 Jan	5s 1st series B 1950	101 1/2	101 1/2	29,000
Wahl (The) Co common	1			1 1/2 Mar 1 1/2 Mar	Detroit Internat Bridge			
Wahl & Bond class A	1			6 Apr 7 Jan	*8 1/2s Aug 1 1952			3 1/2 3 1/2
Class B	1			3 Apr 3 Jan	*Certificates of deposit			2,000
Walker Mining Co	1	7 1/2	300	3 Apr 3 Jan	*Deb 7s Aug 1 1952			1,000
Wayne Knitting Mills	5	7	200	6 Mar 7 1/2 Apr	*Certificates of deposit			2,000
Wellschlag Bros-Brower	1			4 1/2 Apr 4 1/2 Jan	Eastern Gas & Fuel 4s 1956	76 1/2	77 1/2	37,000
Wellington Oil Co	1	3 1/2	600	3 1/2 June 8 1/2 Apr	Edison El III (Bost) 3 1/2s 65	108 1/2	108 1/2	25,000
Wentworth Mfg	1.25	2 1/2	100	1 1/2 Mar 2 1/2 Jan	Elc Pow & Light 5s 2030	69	67 1/2	46,000
Western Air Express	1			2 May 4 1/2 Jan	Elmira Wat Lt & RR 5s '56			1104 1/2 104 1/2
Western Grocery Co	20			8 Jan 8 Jan	El Paso Elec 5s A 1950			1102 103 1/2
Western Maryland Ry	1				Empire Dist El 5s 1952	92 1/2	91 1/2	4,000
7% 1st preferred	100				Empire Oil & Ref 5 1/2s 1942	84 1/2	83 1/2	102,000
Western Tab & Stat	1			30 1/4 Mar 75 Jan	Eroline Marell Elec Mfg			
Vot r c tics com	1			16 1/2 May 22 1/2 Mar	6 1/2 series A 1953			51 1/2 51 1/2
Westmoreland Coal Co	1			9 Feb 9 1/2 Mar	Erie Lighting 5s 1967	105 1/2	105 1/2	11,000
West Texas Util \$8 pref	1			67 1/2 Mar 73 May	Federal Wat Serv 5 1/2s 1954	70	70	1,000
West Va Coal & Coke	1	1 1/2	100	3 Mar 2 1/2 Jan	Finland Residential Mtge			
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg	1	5 1/2	50	4 1/2 Apr 7 1/2 Jan	Banks 6s-6s stpd 1961	102	102	1,000
Williams (R C) & Co	1			4 1/2 Apr 5 1/2 Feb	Firestone Cot Mills 5s 1948	102 1/2	102 1/2	5,000
Williams Oil-Mat Ht	1			4 1/2 Apr 4 1/2 Jan	Firestone Tire & Rub 5s '47	103 1/2	104	4,000
Wllow-Cafeterias Inc	1			1 1/2 Apr 1 1/2 Jan	First Bohemian Glass 7s '52	145	80	
Conv preferred	1			7 1/2 Apr 7 1/2 Jan	Florida Power 4s ser C 1966	83 1/2	84 1/2	8,000
Wilson-Jones Co	1	7 1/2	500	7 1/2 Apr 10 Jan	Florida Power & Lt 5s 1954	86 1/2	86 1/2	26,000
Wilson Products Inc	1	6	100	6 Apr 9 1/2 Jan	Gary Electric & Gas			
Wisconsin P & L 7% pf 100	100	62	10	5 1/2 Apr 6 1/2 Feb	5s ex-warr stamped 1944	88	88 1/2	18,000
Wolverine Portl Cement	10			2 Mar 3 1/2 Jan	Gatineau Power 1st 5s 1956	103 1/2	103 1/2	40,000
Wolverine Tube com	2	3 1/2	200	3 1/2 Mar 7 1/2 Jan	Deb gold fs June 15 1941	101 1/2	101 1/2	1,000
Woodley Petroleum	1			5 1/2 May 6 1/2 Jan	Deb fs series B 1941	101 1/2	100 1/2	2,000
Woolworth (F W) Ltd	1			14 1/2 Mar 16 1/2 Jan	General Bronze 6s 1940	163	66	
Amer dep rets	5c				General Pub Serv 6s 1953	79	79	1,000
6% preferred	1				Gen Pub Util 6 1/2s A 1956	72 1/2	69 1/2	18,000
Wright Hargreaves Ltd	1	7 1/2	11,300	6 1/2 Mar 8 1/2 Feb	*General Rayon 6s A 1948	171 1/2	72 1/2	
Yukon-Pacific Mining Co	5	1 1/2	500	1 1/2 Mar 2 1/2 Jan	Gen Wat Wks & El 5s 1943	80 1/2	80 1/2	4,000

For footnotes see page 3645.

Main table containing bond listings for 'New York Curb Exchange' with columns for 'BONDS (Continued)', 'Friday Last Sale Price', 'Week's Range of Prices', 'Sales for Week Shares', 'Range Since Jan. 1, 1938', and 'BONDS (Concluded)'.

* No par value. a Deferred delivery sales not included in year's range. n Under the rule sales not included in year's range. r Cash sales not included in year's range. z Ex-dividend.
Friday's bid and asked price. No sales were transacted during current week.
Bonds being traded flat.
Reported in receivership.
Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range.
No sales.
Under-the-rule sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range.
Deferred delivery sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range.
No sales.
Abbreviations Used Above—"cod," certificates of deposit; "cons," consolidated; "cum," cumulative; "conv," convertible; "M," mortgage; "n-v," non-voting stock; "w t c," voting trust certificates; "w l," when issued; "w w," with warrants; "w-w," without warrants.

Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 3

Table with columns: Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask, Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various real estate securities like B'way 38th St Bldg, Bryant Park Bldg, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Arundel Corp, Balt Transit Co, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Amer Pneumatic Ser, Amer Tel & Tel, etc.

CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange New York Curb (Associate) Chicago Board of Trade 10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Abbott Laboratories, Adams (J D) Mfg, etc.

For footnotes see page 3649.

Large table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists numerous stocks including Adams Oil & Gas, Aetna Ball Bearing, Allied Laboratories, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes Walgreen Co, Williams Oil-O-Matic, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes Consolidated Paper, Consumers Steel, etc.

Cincinnati Listed and Unlisted Securities W. D. GRADISON & CO. Members Cincinnati Stock Exchange New York Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes Mahon (R C) A pref, Masco Screw Prod, etc.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists. Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities Members Cleveland Stock Exchange GILLIS WOODCO. Union Commerce Building, Cleveland

Los Angeles Stock Exchange May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes Berkey & Gay Furn Co, Bolea-Chica Oil, etc.

Cleveland Stock Exchange May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists. Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

WATLING, LERCHEN & HAYES Members New York Stock Exchange New York Curb Associate Detroit Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange

Detroit Stock Exchange May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists. Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes Republic Petroleum, Rice Ranch Oil, etc.

For footnotes see page 3649.

Stocks (Concluded) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938			
		Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Great West El Chem pref 20	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	120	21	Mar	22 3/4	June
Hawallah Sugar Co. 20	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	100	26 1/2	May	35 1/2	Feb
Idaho-Maryland Mines... 1	7	7	7	485	4.95	Mar	7.00	May
Intl Tel & Tel Co com... *	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	292	6	Feb	9 1/4	May
Italo Pet of Amer com... 1	25c	23c	26c	7,900	25c	May	50c	Jan
Preferred..... 1	1.75	1.70	1.75	676	1.50	Mar	3.20	Jan
Kennecott Copper com... *	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	135	28 1/2	May	39 1/2	Feb
M J & M & M Cons..... 1	18c	16c	18c	3,000	15c	Mar	35c	Jan
Monolith Port Cem 8 3/4 pf 10	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	183	6 3/4	Feb	7 1/2	May
Mountain City Copper... 5c	3 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	1,125	3 3/4	May	9 3/4	Jan
North American Aviation... 1	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	110	6 3/4	Mar	9 3/4	Jan
Radio Corp of America... *	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	301	4 3/4	Mar	7 3/4	Jan
Shasta Water Co com... *	27	27	27	10	23 1/2	Mar	27	Mar
So Cal Ed Ltd co..... 25	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	210	19 1/2	Mar	24	May
U S Petroleum Co..... 1	90c	90c	90c	425	75c	Mar	1.55	Jan
United States Steel com... *	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	997	40	May	60 3/4	Jan
West Coast Life Insur... 5	8	8	8	13	8	Apr	11 1/2	Feb

* No par value
 a 2nd Lq. Div. Pay Endorsed. b Ex-stock dividend.
 r Cash sale—Not included in r range for year. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.
 z Listed. † In default.

National Industrial Conference Board Elects Officers for Coming Year at 22d Annual Meeting in New York City

At the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board, held on May 26 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, the following officers and Executive Committee members were elected.

Vice-Chairmen were reelected as follows:
 W. Gibson Carey Jr., President Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York City.
 Irene du Pont, Director E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
 E. Kent Hubbard, President of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.
 Hon. Walter J. Kohler, President Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.
 Fred I. Kent, Director of the Bankers Trust Co., was reelected as Treasurer of the Board.
 Members of the Board's Executive Committee, serving with the officers, also elected for the ensuing year, are:
 Neal Dow Becker, President Intertype Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ernst R. Behrend, President Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.
 Philip E. Bliss, President the Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 S. Bayard Colgate, Chairman Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, New Jersey.
 Arthur M. Collens, President Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

David A. Crawford, President Pullman, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 John F. Deasy, Vice-President Pennsylvania RR. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 William C. Dickerman, President American Locomotive Co., New York City.
 J. F. Drake, President Gulf Oil Corp. of Penn., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 James F. Fogarty, President North American Co., New York City.
 David M. Goodrich, Chairman B. F. Goodrich Co., New York City.
 R. J. Hamilton, President American Radiator Co., New York City.
 Howard Heinz, President H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 F. W. Lovejoy, President Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 E. V. O'Daniel, Vice-President American Cyanamid Co., New York City.
 Auguste G. Pratt, President Babcock & Wilcox Co., New York City.
 A. W. Robertson, Chairman Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., New York City.

David Sarnoff, President Radio Corp. of America, New York City.
 Malcolm B. Stone, President Ludlow Mfg. Associates, Boston, Mass.
 John A. Sweetser, President Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., New York City.
 John Henry Hammond, of Hines, Rearick, Dorr & Hammond, New York City, will continue to serve as a member of the Executive Committee by virtue of his past chairmanship of the Board.

Dr. Virgil Jordan continues as President and Chief Executive of the Conference Board.
 Councillors of the Conference Board include:
 Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University, New York City.
 Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.
 Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Co., New York City.
 Alanson B. Houghton, former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Washington, D. C.
 Cornelius F. Kelley, President Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York City.
 George M. Verity, Chairman of the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.
 Owen D. Young, Chairman of the General Electric Co., New York City.

No Chairman of the Board was elected at the twenty-second annual meeting because of the death of Elon H. Hooker, President of the Hooker Electrochemical Co., who had served as Chairman during the past year.

Formation of Industrial Research Institute—Robert P. Colgate Named Chairman of Institute's Executive Committee—Maurice Holland Executive Officer

The Industrial Research Institute, an organization of research executives affiliated principally with middle-sized and small industrial corporations, has been formed following a series of preliminary meetings held at the Engineers' Club, New York, it has been announced by Maurice Holland, Director of the National Research Council's Division of Engineering and Industrial Research, New York, who is acting as Executive Officer of the new group. The Institute was launched following a factual survey as to the need for it after research men, active in research work in their respective fields of industry, had expressed a desire for such an organization in which they could discuss laboratory organization and administration and other problems common to directors of scientific research.

Robert P. Colgate, Vice-President Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J., has been named Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Institute, and H. W. Graham, General Metallurgist Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., is Vice-Chairman. Other members of the Executive Committee are:

- O. A. Pickett, Research Director Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
- Donald Bradner, Director of Research and Development Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Hamilton, Ohio.
- H. Earl Hoover, Vice-President the Hoover Co., Chicago.
- J. M. Wells, Vice-President American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.
- G. E. Hopkins, Technical Director Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.
- Oliver Kamm, Scientific Director Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Executive Committee of the Institute will serve as a committee of the National Research Council during the formative and development stages of the Institute, and the National Research Council's Division of Engineering and Industrial Research has made its facilities and technical resources available to the Institute during the organization period. The present headquarters of the Institute are at the offices of the division at 29 West 39th Street, New York.

Brookings Institution to Make Study of Odd-Lot System on New York Stock Exchange

Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., will make a study of the odd-lot dealer system on the New York Stock Exchange at the request of the three principal odd-lot dealer firms, it was made known recently. The study will begin about Aug. 1. It is understood that Dr. Charles O. Hardy, economist and member of the research staff of the Institute of Economics of Brookings Institution, will direct the survey. According to the joint announcement of the three firms, the study "will be a critical analysis, particularly upon the effect of the odd-lot system upon the public interest and will be part of the study of the capital markets being made by Brookings Institution."

The firms which requested the study are Carlisle, Mellick & Co.; De Coppet & Doremus, and Jacquelin & De Coppet.

CURRENT NOTICES

Late quotations in approximately 100,000 individual issues of stocks, bonds and other securities traded in on the over-the-counter market are now available to members of the financial community through the National Quotation Bureau, Inc., it is officially estimated by L. E. Walker, President of the Bureau, in a report made public commemorating a quarter century of reporting and recording market quotations.

The most recent records of the Bureau list late markets in about 32,000 corporation bond issues, 16,000 municipal securities and 52,000 stock issues. This total of 100,000, according to the report, compares with approximately 10,000 quotations recorded in 1913, the first year of the Bureau's operations, and with quotations in some 70,000 issues for the boom year 1928.

The Bureau reports markets in an average of 9,000 different securities each day, while on active market days the number of issues has exceeded 11,000, the report says. Daily market quotations go to approximately 1,800 investment dealers and brokers in 117 financial centers throughout the country.

The National Quotation Bureau, organized by Arthur F. Elliot in 1913, maintains offices in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Walker, who has been with the Bureau since its inception, became President upon the death of Mr. Elliot in 1931.

—Formal announcement is made of the formation of Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc. This company is continuing the securities business and investment supervisory service of Lawrence Stern & Co. Inc.

Cloud Wampler, Senior Vice-President of Lawrence Stern & Co., Inc., is the active head of the new company. Lawrence Stern is a director and a stockholder, but not an officer. The organization includes practically the entire investment banking personnel of the predecessor company.

It is also announced that Reginald Dunhill has been elected a Vice-President of Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc. He was formerly a Vice-President of the Continental Illinois Co. and more recently a general partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of A. O. Slaughter & Co. Mr. Dunhill will direct the sales department of Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.

Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., with offices at 231 South LaSalle St., Chicago, and 40 Wall St., New York, will continue actively in both the underwriting and distribution of securities.

—John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co. has been nominated for President of the Bond Club of New York for the coming year, to succeed Nevil Ford of The First Boston Corp. The election will take place at the club's annual meeting to be held June 29.

Francis T. Ward of Clark, Dodge & Co. has been nominated for the office of Vice-President, the post held by Mr. Starkweather during the past year.

Other nominations include: John Watts of H. O. Wainwright & Co., for Secretary. A. M. White Jr. of White, Weld & Co., for Treasurer.

For members of the Board of Governors, to serve three years: F. Malbone Blodgett, of Spender Trask & Co. George J. Gillies of Bancamerica-Blair Corp., and James McMillen of Evans, Stillman & Co.

Members of the nominating committee were: Albert H. Gordon, F. Seymour Barr, William Harman Brown Jr., Henry G. Riter 3rd, and F. Kenneth Stephenson.

—The municipal department of the First National Bank of Boston, heretofore located at 17 Court Street, in the building of Old Colony Trust Co., is being moved to the head office of the bank at 67 Milk Street, where it will be situated on the street floor. The municipal department has operated an important division of the First National Bank of Boston since 1908. In addition to the authentication of city, town, county and district bonds and notes, the department provides a financial planning service to cities and towns in New England and many other States. It actively trades in municipal securities as wholesalers and supervises the sale of bonds and notes for municipalities: Once every week it issues the "New England Municipal Letter," which has a wide circulation among city and town treasurers throughout New England. John W. Agnew is Manager of the municipal department.

Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED

Provincial and Municipal Issues

Closing Bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 3

Table with columns for Province of Alberta, Province of Ontario, Province of Quebec, and Province of Saskatchewan. Includes bid and ask prices for various issues.

Railway Bonds

Table for Railway Bonds with columns for Canadian Pacific Ry and Canadian Northern Ry. Includes bid and ask prices.

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Table for Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds with columns for Canadian National Ry and Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Includes bid and ask prices.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Table for Montreal Stock Exchange with columns for Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Montreal Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Large table for Montreal Stock Exchange with columns for Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Canadian Government Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds

HANSON BROS., Inc.

Established 1883, 255 St. James St., Montreal, 56 Sparks St., Ottawa, 330 Bay Street, Toronto

Montreal Curb Market

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table for Montreal Curb Market with columns for Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

* No par value

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Table of Montreal Curb Market stocks including Buffalo-Canadian Gold, Bulolo Gold Dredging, Capitol-Rouyn Gold, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange stocks including Canadian Ind Alcohol, B., Canadian Locomotive, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Toronto Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange stocks for the period May 28 to June 3, 1938. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange stocks for the period May 28 to June 3, 1938. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

* No par value.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table listing Toronto Stock Exchange transactions. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists include Moneta Porcupine, Moore Corp, Omega Gas, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table listing Toronto Stock Exchange Curb Section transactions. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists include Brett Trethewey, Canada Bud, Canada Vinegars, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Table listing Toronto Stock Exchange Curb Section transactions. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists include Montreal L H & P, Alberta Steel Car, Oil Selections, etc.

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 3

Table listing Industrial and Public Utility Bonds. Columns include Bond Name, Bid Price, Ask Price, and other details. Lists include Abitibi P & Pap cdfs 5s 1953, Alberta Pac Grain 6s, etc.

CURRENT NOTICES

—Harder & Co., Inc. of New York and D. C. Webster & Co., Inc. of Syracuse, N. Y. announce the establishment of a correspondent relationship and the installation of a direct private wire between the two offices.

—Henry H. Curtiss, who has been associated with Harder & Co. as their representative to dealers and brokers in up State New York, has joined D. C. Webster & Co. Hugh J. Devlin has joined Harder & Co. in their wholesales department and William T. Brown, formerly with Cohu Brothers & Georgeson, is now with their trading department specializing in Florida municipal bonds.

—Tyler & Co., Inc., 75 Federal St., Boston, are making free distribution of the 19th edition of their booklet in the quarterly series, giving up-to-date financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts. This edition contains an outline map of the Commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.

The statistics given show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt, net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax titles, and a comparison of tax rates. Copies are available upon request.

—Kidder, Peabody & Co. announces the opening of an office in Newport, Rhode Island, at 33 Bellevue Avenue. The office will be under the management of Harold S. Barker and he will have associated with him Walter K. Phelps and Raymond P. Carr. Kidder, Peabody & Co. now have branches in Chicago, Hartford, Providence, New Bedford, Springfield and Lowell, besides its principal offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

—Lawrence Turnure & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Luis V. Valiente has been admitted to general partnership in the firm. Mr. Valiente was formerly associated with Farr & Co. in New York and was at one time Manager of the Ponce branch of the National City Bank in Porto Rico.

—Parker, McElroy & Co. announce the retirement of John L. O'Brien and Lloyd O. V. Mann, member New York Stock Exchange, as members of the firm, and the admission to membership of Otto A. Schreiber, member New York Stock Exchange.

—Lapham, Davis & Bianchi announce that Archie B. Gwathmey 2nd., has been admitted as a general partner in their firm and that Walter S. Davis Jr., has become a special partner. Mr. Gwathmey and Mr. Davis are both members of the New York Stock Exchange.

—The firm of Cohen & Rubenstein has been dissolved. David Cohen will continue the business of the firm under his own name at 120 Broadway, New York City.

—M. E. Cornelius & Co., Inc., announce that Harris Franklin Reeve has become associated with them in charge of their Statistical Department. Mr. Reeve was formerly associate editor of the "Financial Reporter."

—Fenner & Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange and other leading exchanges, announce the opening of a Newark, N. J., office at 810 Broad Street. Harlow H. Morgan will be Manager.

—Burton M. Strauss, formerly associated with Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, has become a general partner in the firm of Richard L. Simon & Co., members New York Stock Exchange.

—Louis Liebhenguth, for five years Manager of foreign activities for Hallgarten & Co., has become associated with Montgomery, Scott & Co. as Manager of their Foreign Department.

—Fred Boger Jr., has been appointed Manager of the Sales Department of B. W. Pizzini & Co.

—Eugene G. McMahon, formerly with R. L. Day & Co., has become associated with Heller, Bruce & Co., Incorporated.

—Edward C. Bender, formerly with Burr & Co., is now associated with J. Arthur Warner & Co. in their Retail Department.

—James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for Quarles & Westfield, Chatsworth, Ga., distributors of bedspreads.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday June 3

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 'a3s Jan 1 1977'.

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including Bank of Manhattan, Chase, and others.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including World War Bonus and Canal & Highway bonds.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including American National Bank and Harris Trust & Savings.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds including Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including Philippine Government and Honolulu 5s.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds including 3s 1955 opt 1945 and 3s 1956 opt 1946.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including Atlanta 3s, Burlington 5s, and others.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks including Atlanta, Lincoln, and others.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures including FIC 1 1/2s June 15 1938.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including Banca Comm Italiana and Bk of New York & Tr.

Insurance Companies

Table of Insurance Companies including Aetna Cas & Surety, Home Fire Security, and others.

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table of Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures including Allied Mtge Cos Inc and Nat Union Mtge Corp.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table of Telephone and Telegraph Stocks including Am Dist Teleg (N J) com and New York Mutual Tel.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds including Associates Invest 3s 1946 and Home Owners' L'n Corp.

For footnotes see page 3655.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday June 3—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK



Tel. REctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table listing various railroad stocks with columns for Par, Dividend, Btd, and Asked. Includes entries like Alabama & Vicksburg, Albany & Susquehanna, and Georgia RR & Banking.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table listing railroad equipment bonds with columns for Bid and Ask. Includes entries like Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Chain Store Stocks

Table listing chain store stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Ask. Includes entries like Berland Shoe Stores, B/G Foods Inc, and Bickfords Inc.

Sugar Stocks

Table listing sugar stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Ask. Includes entries like Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Eastern Sugar Assoc, and Savannah Sug Ref com.

Railroad Bonds

Table listing railroad bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, and Boston & Maine.

Public Utility Stocks

Table listing public utility stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Ask. Includes entries like Alabama Power, Arkansas Pr & Lt, and Associated Gas & Electric.

Public Utility Bonds

Table listing public utility bonds with columns for Bid and Ask. Includes entries like Amer Utility Serv, Amer Wat & El, and Appalachian Elec Power.

For footnotes see page 3655.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday June 3—Continued

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond descriptions including Alabama Wat Serv 5s, Ashtabula Wat Wks 5s, etc.

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond descriptions including Alabama Mills Inc., American Arch, American Cynamid, etc.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and various company names including Adm'n's Fund 2nd Inc., Affiliated Fund Inc., Amerex Holding Corp., etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table of Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond descriptions including Aiden 1st 3s, B'way Barclay 1st 2s, etc.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. d Coupon. e Ex-interest. f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. w i When issued. w-s With stock. z Ex-dividend. y Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. z Ex-stock dividend. † Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. ‡ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold.

common stock for \$25 per share (one share of 2d preferred stock, series A (\$7), acceptable in lieu of cash, with warrants for four shares in full payment for four shares of common stock); capital stock subscribed—allotment certificates, \$480.—V. 146, p. 3170.

American Gas & Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Calendar Years—
1937 1936
Total operating revenues... \$74,289,313 \$70,319,990
Operating income... \$27,151,101 \$25,393,032
Total income... \$27,312,025 \$25,858,486

American Gas & Electric Co.—
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets—
Utility plant... \$422,567,517 \$404,749,625
Contract const... \$3,073,455 \$2,450,673
Inv. & fund accts... \$4,146,264 \$4,254,573

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets—
1937 1936
Utility plant... \$422,567,517 \$404,749,625
Contract const... \$3,073,455 \$2,450,673

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Liabilities—
1937 1936
Am. Gas & Elec. Co. 5% debts. due 2028... \$40,000,000 \$40,000,000
Sub. cos. long term debt... \$148,226,900 \$137,489,800

Total... \$488,733,037 \$465,337,137
a Amounts restated for comparative purposes. b Quoted market value, \$4,722,820. c In assets of subsidiaries over investment of subsidiaries consolidated, exclusive of earned surplus.

Comparative Statement of Income and Surplus (Parent Company)

Calendar Years—
1937 1936 1935 1934
Income from sub. cos.—
Divs. on com. stocks... \$9,276,784 \$7,841,237 \$7,403,868 \$5,807,999

Calendar Years—
1937 1936 1935 1934
Total income... \$14,309,774 \$13,441,407 \$12,797,706 \$11,224,873
Taxes and expenses (net)... \$745,299 \$629,727 \$467,265 \$472,728

Calendar Years—
1937 1936 1935 1934
Income from sub. cos.—
Divs. on com. stocks... \$9,276,784 \$7,841,237 \$7,403,868 \$5,807,999

Earn. surp., end of yr. \$43,486,124 \$41,945,111 \$41,866,588 \$40,479,329
a Issued at \$10 per share. b Includes surtaxes on undistributed profits.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)
1937 1936
Assets—
Secs. of sub. cos. 128,966,039 140,031,858
Misc. stocks and bonds... 234,672 257,779

Total... \$165,345,191 \$163,600,702
a Amounts restated for comparative purposes. b The company guarantees the principal and interest of \$313,000 of bonds of Atlantic City Electric Co. for which a deposit of principal and interest to maturity has been made. c Represented by: preferred stock, no par value \$6 cumulative dividends (entitled to preference over common stock, in case of liquidation, to \$100 per share and accrued dividends) held by public, 355,623 shares; and common stock, no par value, held by public, 4,482,737 31-50 shares.—V. 146, p. 3000.

American Ice Co.—Preferred Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the 6% non-cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable June 25 to holders of record June 6. Like amount was paid on March 25, last. A dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 20, last, and dividends of 50 cents per share were paid on

Sept. 25, June 25 and March 25, 1937, Dec. 19, July 25, April 25 and Jan. 25, 1936, and on Oct. 25, 1935; prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 per share were distributed.—V. 146, p. 3000.

American Hard Rubber Co.—Earnings—
Years End. Dec. 31—
1937 1936 1935 1934
Net profit after taxes, depreciation, &c.— \$381,554 \$283,289 \$145,727 loss \$15,329

American Hardware Corp.—Earnings—
Consolidated Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
Gross profit on sales... \$3,173,554
Selling, admin., and general expenses... 2,069,706
Net profit on sales... \$1,103,848
Other income... 161,772

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937
Assets—
Cash & bank bal... \$769,182
Marketable securities—at cost... 1,982,248
Notes & accounts receivable... 1,296,598

Total... \$16,653,743
x After reserve for depreciation of \$12,282,457.—V. 145, p. 3809.

American Investment Co. of Illinois (& Subs.)—Earnings.

Calendar Years—
1937 1936 1935 1934
Gross income... \$1,826,891 \$1,301,596 \$932,715 \$746,553
Operating expenses... 900,395 677,706 40,505 31,286

Calendar Years—
1937 1936 1935 1934
Total income... \$874,999 \$503,399 \$330,859 \$269,397
Interest paid... 73,611 50,303 44,758 50,561

Net earnings... \$675,059 \$383,101 \$241,369 \$186,548
Cash dividends... 59,530 59,508 30,159 23,742

Net income... \$854,152 \$451,161 \$293,444 \$194,003
Other income credits... 20,847 52,238 37,415 75,393

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets—
Cash on hand & in banks... \$668,250 \$423,141
a Install. loans reciev., & accord. curr. int. on loans... 5,832,410 4,841,723

Total... \$6,811,687 \$5,513,932
a After reserve for losses of \$282,420 (\$297,315 in 1936). b After allowance for depreciation of \$38,445 (\$29,937 in 1936). c Represented by 277,337 (120,569 in 1936) no par shares.—V. 146, p. 3327.

American Life Insurance Co., Detroit—Receivership—

Circuit Judge Leland W. Carr at Lansing, Mich. on May 28 declared the company insolvent and consented to the appointment of a receiver. Under the statute, the receiver must be the State insurance commissioner, Charles E. Gauss, who has been in charge of the American Life affairs since Judge Carr named him temporary conservator April 12. Judge Carr's opinion upheld the conclusion of the insurance examiners of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Oklahoma that "to permit the company to continue in the conduct of its insurance would be hazardous to the policyholders, creditors and the public." Conceding that the company has always met its obligations as they fell due, the court said that the American Life was insolvent from an investment viewpoint. His opinion summed up weeks of testimony presented by the State, by company officials and by appraisers and actuaries for both sides. The court's decision did not refer to the company's claim that Commissioner Gauss in bringing the action had been actuated by prejudice against the company's attorney and director, former Gov. Wibur M. Brucker. The court recited the decline in outstanding insurance from \$98,000,000 in 1930 to \$62,000,000 in 1935; the withdrawal of the company from 20 States in which it formerly did business until this year it only sought permission to write policies in Michigan; and the fact that current sales of

another disbursement of 25 cents on Oct. 1, making total dividend payments of \$2 a common share for 1938.—V. 146, p. 3492.

Central & South West Utilities Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 3 Months Ended March 31, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, State, local and miscell. Federal taxes, Federal normal and State income taxes, Net operating income, Other income (net), Gross income, Interest on long-term debt, General interest (net), Amortization of bond discount and expense, Miscellaneous income deductions, Provision for dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies held by public, Net income, Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits, Income Account (Company Only), 3 Months Ended March 31—Income from subsidiary companies: Dividends on common stocks, Dividends on preferred stocks, Interest on bonds, Other, Total income, General and administrative expenses, State, local and miscellaneous Federal taxes, Federal normal income tax, Interest on notes payable to subsidiary companies, Net income, before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

—V. 146, p. 2034.

Charleston & Western Carolina Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chesapeake Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31—Interest & divs. received, Int. on long-term debt, Amortization of bond discount & expense, General expenses, Capital stock tax, Federal income tax, Profit, Dividends, Surplus, Profit exclusive of security transactions, Exclusive of Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. preference stock received Jan. 11, 1937.

No Dividend Action—

Directors at their meeting held May 31 took no action with regard to payment of a dividend on the company's common stock at this time. A regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on April 2, last. See also V. 145, p. 3342 for record of other dividend payments. Directors stated that pending possible action on total or partial dissolution, it is considered unwise to deplete the company's present cash resources.

Meetings Again Postponed—

The adjourned special and regular meetings of the corporation were postponed again June 2 to June 10.—V. 146, p. 3492.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Great Western RR.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific RR.—RFC Calls

for Payment in Full of Debt of \$11,499,462 by the Company—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation informed the Interstate Commerce Commission May 31 that because its loans to the road are secured adequately, it should be "accorded treatment consistent with its position."

The present unpaid balance of the RFC's loans to the Milwaukee, according to the agency's brief, is \$11,499,462. Although \$8,000,000 of the notes bear interest at the rate of 6% and the remainder at 5%, the RFC has agreed to accept interest at the rate of 4% on all of the indebtedness if the road maintains current interest payments. As of May 31, no interest is delinquent, the brief said.

After referring to various evidences of the adequacy of the security it had, the RFC's brief declared that "Reconstruction must be accorded treatment consistent with its position."

In addition to the \$11,499,462 owed to the RFC, the Milwaukee is indebted to the Public Works Administration for \$1,711,000 on loans now held by the RFC.

The modified plan of the institutional investors proposes that the RFC "be paid off 100 cents on the dollar in new first mortgage 4% bonds, which are the highest grade bonds offered by the institutional investors," according to the RFC. The brief then sets forth that the Milwaukee's modified plan "conforms in this proposal." It added that RFC would have no objections if it could be assured that the \$13,210,463 principal amount of new bonds offered in exchange "would make it whole."

National City Bank Opposes Both Plans—

Attacking the two plans for reorganizing the road, the National City Bank, New York, trustee, under the adjustment mortgage, on May 31, urged that these security holders be permitted a voice in the management of the property as recompense for the sacrifice of their creditor position, which, it was conceded, is necessary to have a sound reorganization.

Both the St. Paul management plan and that of the Walker institutional investors' committee, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, propose allocation of new common stock for old adjustment bonds and also propose a stock voting trust which would leave the adjustment holders without the privilege of voting their stock.

Asserting that it is "inconceivable" that anyone seriously would contend that holders of 40% of the road's mortgage debt should be called upon to sacrifice their creditor position without any recompense, the bank urged that a stock with "positive" value be allotted for the adjustment bonds and that the holders be permitted to vote the stock, and thereby control management of the property.

Under the pending plans, it was stated, the adjustment holders are asked to take stock subject to prior charges considerably in excess of present prior charges. In order that the new stock will have a positive value, the bank urged that prior charges be reduced by allocation of stock to some senior security holders for part of their claim.

Committee—

E. Stanley Gilnes, Morton H. Fry, W. Rodman Peabody, R. Harland Shaw, and C. Oliver Wellington, have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to serve as a protective committee for holders of the 5% 50-year mtge. gold bonds, series A, due Feb. 1, 1975.—V. 146, p. 3492.

Earnings for April and Year to Date

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include April—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chrysler Corp.—Heads of Chrysler, General Motors, Ford and Affiliate Companies Named in U. S. Anti-Trust Case—

Test of Financing Methods—A Federal grand jury on May 27, at South Bend, Ind., indicted 86 executives of the Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp., and affiliated finance companies, for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The grand jury returned three separate indictments, charging the manufacturers and companies with violation of anti-trust laws through coercion of automobile dealers and discrimination against independent finance companies.

U. S. District Attorney James R. Fleming announced Edsel Ford, President of Ford Motor Co.; Alfred P. Sloan and William Knudsen of General Motors, and Walter Chrysler of Chrysler Corp., were among those indicted.

Justice Department officials at Washington, although refusing to reveal further plans, indicated that the case may not come before a jury for trial until early fall.

Those indicted included 43 executives of Chrysler Corp. and Commercial Credit Co.; 23 executives of General Motors and its finance affiliate, General Motors Acceptance Corp., and 20 executives of Ford Motor Co. and its finance affiliate, the Universal Credit Corp.—V. 146, p. 3492.

Cities Service Co.—Listing—

The Boston Stock Exchange has approved for addition to the list 3,745,567 shares of common stock, \$10 par, in substitution for 37,455,670 shares of no par value common stock previously listed and registered.

This change has been made pursuant to the resolution adopted by the stockholders on April 26, 1938.—V. 146, p. 3492.

Citizens Utilities Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Period End. Mar. 31—Total oper. revenues, Total oper. rev. deduc's., Operating income, Total other income, Gross income, Int. on long-term debt, Taxes assumed on int., Other interest charges, Misc. income deduc'ns, Int. chgd. to constr'n., Net income, Earnings per sh. on common stock.

—V. 145, p. 3191.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—\$33,000,000 Bonds Offered—A Nation-wide banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., offered on June 1 \$33,000,000 1st mtge. 3 1/2% bonds, series I, due June 1, 1968, at 102 1/4 and accrued interest.

Immediate success of the new offering of \$33,000,000 1st mtge. 3 1/2% bonds was announced by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., which headed the underwriting group.

Similar success of the 3 1/2% convertible 20-year debenture issue, rights to subscribe to which will shortly be offered to stockholders, is indicated in the quick rise in price of the debentures to 109-109 1/4.

The same group which has underwritten the \$33,000,000 1st mtge. bonds is also underwriting any unsubscribed portion of a minimum of \$39,083,195 conv. debentures, 3 1/2% series due 1958, the right to subscribe to which will shortly be offered to stockholders.

Bonds in coupon form in denom. of \$1,000, registerable as to principal only, and in fully registered form in denom. of \$1,000 and any authorized multiples thereof.

Company is a public utility operating company engaged in the production, purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in Chicago, Co. does substantially all of the electric public utility business in Chicago.

In 1937, electric and gas revenues were approximately 89% and 10%, respectively, of the total consolidated revenues of the company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries provide heating service, by steam or hot water to approximately 1,000 customers in four Illinois communities, and water service to approximately 7,000 customers in six Illinois communities.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry., a non-consolidated subsidiary, is a Class I steam railroad which operates approximately 131 miles of road in central Illinois with a northern terminus at Peoria, and a southern terminus at Taylorville, Ill.

Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., all of the capital stock of which is owned by the company, owns all of the common stocks and a portion of the preferred stocks of Western United Gas & Electric Co. and Illinois Northern Utilities Co.

Proceeds of the 1st Mortgage 3 1/2% Bonds—The net proceeds to the company from sale of \$33,000,000 bonds will aggregate \$32,897,500, exclusive of accrued int. but after deducting expenses estimated at \$185,000.

For red. of \$15,000,000 1st mtge. 5% bonds, series A, due July 1, 1953, at 110. \$16,500,000
For red. of \$15,000,000 1st mtge. 5% bonds, series B, due June 1, 1954, at 110. 16,500,000

The remainder of the gross proceeds will not be less than \$13,354,195 or more than \$16,574,840. No part of such remainder of the gross proceeds has been allocated to specific purposes but will be placed in the general funds of the company and used for general corporate purposes.

In connection with the red. of Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. debts., the company will purchase from that corporation 199,633 shares of the latter's 6% con-cumul. pref. stock for \$19,963,300, of which \$19,429,000 will be paid out of the proceeds of the debts. and \$534,300 out of other funds of the company.

more than \$1,000,000 from others than the company, and will not assume any obligations of any other person or corporation.

Capital Stock of the Company
The capital stock of the company outstanding at April 30, 1938, reflecting cancellation of 102,335 shares of reacquired stock by charter amendment filed May 23, 1938, and the reservation of shares for the conversion of the debts., was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Issued. Rows include Capital stock (\$25 par), Authorized shares, Issued to Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., and Reserved for exchange offers.

Preferred Stocks of Subsidiaries
Preferred stocks of the company's subs. consolidated (other than amounts owned by the company and its subs.) outstanding at April 30, 1938, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Company/Stock Description and Amount. Rows include Western United Co. 6 1/2% cum. pref. stock, Illinois Northern Co. 6% cum. pref. stock, Chicago District Co. \$6 cum. il. pref. stock, and Funded Debt of the Company and Subsidiaries.

The funded debt of the company and its subs. consolidated (other than amounts owned by the company and its subs.) outstanding at April 30, 1938, adjusted to reflect the issuance and sale of the bonds and debts. being offered and application of the proceeds thereof, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Commonwealth Electric Co. 1st mtge. 5s, 1943, 1st mtge. bonds, series C, 4 1/2s, 1956, etc.

Public Service Co.: Economy Light & Power Co. 1st mtge. 5s, 1956. 1st lien & ref. mtge. 5s, 1956.

Western United Co.: 1st mtge. 30-year bonds, series A, 5 1/2s, 1955. 1st mtge. 30-year bonds, series B, 5s, 1957.

Illinois Northern Co.: 1st & ref. mtge. 5s, 1957. Super-Power Co.: 1st mtge. bonds, series 1928, 4 1/2s. 1st mtge. bonds, series 1930, 4 1/2s.

Chicago District Co.: 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 4 1/2s, 1970. 1st mtge. bonds, series B, 6s, 1961. Promissory note, 5%, 1942. Promissory note, 5%, 1942.

Not callable but funds are on deposit under the mortgage of the company to cover the principal amount outstanding and interest to maturity.

Amount of debts. to be offered depends upon the number of shares of the company held by the public on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to subscription warrants.

An additional \$73,378,000 is pledged under the 1st lien & ref. mtge. of Public Service Co. There is also pledged under such mtge. \$29,200,000 of 1st mtge. bonds issued by Waukegan Generating Co. but assumed and owned by Public Service Co.

Earnings—This statement includes the earnings and expenses of all companies which were consolidated subs. at Dec. 31, 1937. The annual interest and dividend charges have been computed on the basis of the securities outstanding at April 30, 1938 after giving effect to the present financing:

Table with 4 columns: Description, 1935, 1936, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues (Electric, Gas, heating and water), Operation, Maintenance, Provisions for taxes, Federal income and surtax, Provision for depreciation, Net operating income, Other income, Gross income, Consolidated annual interest and dividend charges, Subsidiaries: Interest on funded debt, Interest on unfunded debt in 1937, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Net interest charges of subs., Dividends on pref. stocks, Minority common stockholders' interests for 1937, Total interest and dividend charges of subs., Company: Interest on 1st mtge. bonds, Int. of \$42,303,840 maximum principal amount of debts., Int. on unfunded debt in 1937, Amortization of debt discount and expense (estimated), Less—Int. charged to construction in 1937, Net interest charges, Total annual consolidated charges.

If the policy of capitalizing all indirect construction expenditures had been in effect since Jan. 1, 1935, gross income for the years 1935 and 1936 would have been increased approximately \$1,300,000 and \$1,600,000, respectively.

The annual interest and dividend charges above (based on securities outstanding at April 30, 1938) are computed after giving effect to the issuance of \$33,000,000 of bonds of series I and \$42,303,840 maximum principal amount of debts.; to the red. of \$30,000,000 series A and B bonds of the company, and \$19,429,000 debts. of Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., and to the payment of \$6,300,000 of bank loans made in 1938 in connection with the retirement of \$9,944,000 of funded debt of other subs., shown under current liabilities at Dec. 31, 1937. Premiums, debt discount and expense

applicable to refunded issues are amortized above over the lives of re-funding issues (company's present policy).

Deducting the above total annual consolidated charges of \$19,460,496 from gross income of \$36,889,532 for 1935, \$35,375,885 for 1936 and \$38,932,477 for 1937, would result in a balance of pro forma net income for the shares of the company of \$17,429,036 for 1935, \$16,115,389 for 1936 and \$19,471,981 for 1937. Such balance is equivalent to \$2.23, \$2.06 and \$2.49 per share, respectively, on the 7,816,639 shares of the company held by the public at April 30, 1938.

Net operating income of the company from its own operations amounted to \$17,790,208 in 1935, \$17,117,732 in 1936 and \$20,069,767 in 1937. The annual interest on \$178,075,000 of 1st mtge. bonds of the company to be outstanding upon the completion of the present financing will amount to \$7,040,000. Net operating income for each year stated is after provisions for depreciation and all taxes as shown in the accompanying income statements of the company.

Underwriters—The names of the several underwriters and the principal amount of bonds of series I and the percentage of unsubscribed debentures agreed to be purchased by them, respectively, are as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Principal Amt of Bonds, Percentage of Unsubscribed Debentures. Lists various companies like Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., etc., with their respective bond amounts and percentages.

Weekly Output

The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-company sales deducted) for the week ended May 28, 1938 was 119,757,000 kilowatt-hours compared with 132,262,000 kilowatt-hours in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 9.5%.

The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year.

Table showing weekly output for May 28, May 21, May 14, and May 7, with columns for Kilowatt-Hour Output and Decrease.

City Stores Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for 3 Months Ended April 30 for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Consol. profit after reserve for deprec. & conting., estimated normal Fed. income taxes, consolidated net profit, profit of subs., etc.

Clinchfield RR.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for April for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Container Corp. of America—Application Approved—

The Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the corporation to list 781,253 shares of capital stock, \$20 par value.—V. 146, p. 3180.

Connecticut Light & Power Co.—Earnings—

Table showing 12 Months Ended April 30 for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Gross earnings, Surplus after charges, taxes and preferred dividend requirements, etc.

Note—For the purpose of comparison, the above statement reflects the re-allocation of retirement expense for each of the calendar years 1936 and 1937 to the months of each of said years in proportion to the gross operating revenue.—V. 146, p. 1707.

Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Period Ended April 30, 1938, comparing 3 Months and 12 Months. Rows include Operating revenues, Total income, Net earnings from operations, etc.

a Which had been impounded during rate litigation prior to April 30, 1937. b Before provision for depreciation and depletion and before interest.—V. 146, p. 3009.

Consolidated Lithographing Corp.—New Director—

J. A. Voice, President of this corporation, announced the election of Miss Marie E. Katz to the board of directors. Miss Katz has been associated with the company since its inception and in addition to being assistant to Mr. Voice, she is assistant director of the company's advertising and sales promotion department.—V. 145, p. 3650.

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Period End. Mar. 31—1938—3 Mos.—1937 and 1938—9 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net loss after exps., Combined net income of Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, etc.

Continental Motors Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Period End. April 30—1938—3 Mos.—1937 and 1938—6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net loss, etc.

Continental Securities Corp.—Four Arrested in Investment Trust Case—Charged with Substituting Allegedly Worthless Securities for Marketable Ones in Several Organizations—

Four men were arrested, June 1 and two more are being sought, following an indictment of six men charged with substituting allegedly worthless securities for marketable securities of several investment trusts, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York County announced. Those under arrest are Vincent E. Ferretti, attorney, of 110 East 42nd St., New York City; Thomas W. Morris and Ralph H. Robb of Boston, and Philip A. Frear of Washington, D. C. The names of the others indicted were not made public, pending their apprehension. It is charged that with a total investment of \$5, the defendants acquired control of four investment trusts—First Income Trading Corp., Continental Securities Corp., Administered Fund Second, Inc., and Reynolds Investing Co.—with total assets of \$13,500,000, out of which \$4,300,000 was alleged to have been dissipated. In addition, Mr. Dewey's office stated, defendants also acquired control of three trusts—Burco, Inc., Bond & Share Trading Corp., and Insurshares Corp. of Del., Inc.—with assets of \$2,500,000. A method was evolved by the defendants for their acquisition. Fiscal Management Co., Ltd., a Canadian holding company organized by the defendants, was alleged to have been used as the means of acquiring these trusts. The defendants, it was charged, made arrangements for loans against lists of securities which proved to be portions of the portfolios of the trusts to be acquired. These loans were used to purchase control of the trusts, it was charged and the securities then were liquidated and the proceeds used to pay off the loans and to pay the defendants commissions. The portfolio securities were then replaced by Fiscal Management Co. stock, it was alleged. The District Attorney further stated that after the alleged siphoning, on which the indictment is based, the entire remaining portfolio of Continental Securities Corp. amounting to \$1,100,000 was liquidated in Dec., 1937. The proceeds, together with the proceeds of the remaining portfolio securities of First Income Trading Corp., were used to buy control of Reynolds Investing Co., Inc., it was alleged. These proceeds, amounting to about \$1,300,000 were not sufficient for the purchase of control of Reynolds Investing Co. and consequently, it is charged, the necessary balance of about \$800,000 was obtained through the liquidation of the Reynolds Investing Co. portfolio. The money thus obtained was used to buy approximately \$900,000 Fiscal Management Co. stock from Continental Securities Corp., the charges recite.

New York State Authorities Bring Suit—

Charges that assets worth \$6,207,000 were removed from the portfolios of six investment trusts and replaced with securities of dubious value, following a change in the management control of the trusts were made by John J. Bennett Jr., State Attorney General, in an action brought May 27 in the Supreme Court of New York. The suit named 41 defendants, among them Paine, Webber & Co.; Prentice & Brady, a former Stock Exchange house, a group of Boston men, several Canadian operators and four investment trusts and their officers. They were accused by Ambrose V. McCall, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the State Bureau of Securities, who directed the inquiry into their financial activities, of having manipulated and siphoned the diversified assets of the investment trusts which, prior to the management control change, had a book value of \$16,100,000. As the result of the complaint and the supporting affidavit of John R. O'Hanlon, Assistant State Attorney General, Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman signed an order returnable June 7, requiring the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from engaging in certain practices in alleged violation of the State Securities Act, pending the final outcome of the proceedings. The investment trusts which have been subject to the deceptions of the defendants, the value when taken and the amounts substituted, according to the Attorney General, were as follows:

Balance Sheet at April 30, 1938

Balance Sheet at April 30, 1938. Assets: Investments at cost determined on the basis of applying first costs against first sales... \$37,835,120. Liabilities: Payable for securities purchased, not yet received... \$423,637.

a Market value at April 30, 1938, \$29,371,912. Note—At April 30, 1938, there was net unrealized depreciation of investments in the amount of \$8,463,208 based on market quotations on that date.

Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings for Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry. April—1938: Gross from railway \$138,316. 1937: \$262,515. 1936: \$178,631. 1935: \$174,068.

Duquesne Light Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for Duquesne Light Co. Year Ended March 31—1938: Operating revenues \$30,418,637. 1937: \$29,052,829. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes 15,116,305.

Earnings for Duquesne Light Co. (continued). Net operating revenue and other income (before appropriation for retirement reserve) \$15,628,178. 1937: \$16,098,306.

Earnings for Duquesne Light Co. (continued). Net income \$9,663,916. 1937: \$10,236,051.

Notes—(1) The revenues and expenses subsequent to Jan. 1, 1937 are shown in accordance with the classifications of accounts prescribed by regulatory commissions effective Jan. 1, 1937 which differ in certain respects from the classifications previously followed by the companies.

East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Earnings for East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd. Month of April—1938: Gross earnings \$45,431. 1937: \$48,866.

—V. 146, p. 2364.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates—Earnings—

Earnings for Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates. 12 Months Ended April 30—1938: Total consolidated income \$10,597,775. 1937: \$10,838,303.

Earnings for Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates (continued). Net income \$2,427,745. 1937: \$2,874,984.

Earnings for Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates (continued). Deficit \$974,119. 1937: \$589,509.

—V. 146, p. 3497.

Eastern Utilities Associates—Earnings—

Earnings for Eastern Utilities Associates. 12 Months Ended April 30—1938: Operating revenues—subsidiary companies \$8,285,428. 1937: \$8,635,052.

Note—No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the year 1938, since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year.—V. 146, p. 3011.

Ebasco Services, Inc.—Weekly Input—

For the week ended May 26, 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:

Weekly Input Comparison Table. Oper. Subs. of—1938 vs 1937. American P. & L. Co. 102,251,000 vs 118,481,000. Increase Amount \$16,230,000.

Electric Household Utilities Corp.—New Directors—

The stockholders on May 26, elected the following four new directors: I. R. Allen and J. H. Sullivan, for 3-year terms; Archer W. Rithard, for 2-year term, and Frank J. Simpson for 1 year to fill the unexpired term of Myer Hurley.

Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings for Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry. April—1938: Gross from railway \$886,483. 1937: \$1,903,927. 1936: \$1,650,488. 1935: \$1,196,003.

—V. 146, p. 3185.

El Paso Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for El Paso Electric Co. (& Subs.) 12 Months Ended April 30—1938: Operating revenues \$3,169,232. 1937: \$2,987,101.

—V. 146, p. 3186.

Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.) Period End. Mar. 31—1938—3 Mos.—1937: Operating revenues 27,554,250. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: 108,592,336.

Earnings for Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.) (continued). Operating income 8,649,133. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: 34,801,086.

Earnings for Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.) (continued). Balance 4,715,537. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: 19,432,009.

Earnings for Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.) (continued). Net equity of El. P. & L. Corp. in income of subsidiaries 2,653,894. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: 10,400,433.

Earnings for Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.) (continued). Total 2,653,906. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: 10,401,045.

Earnings for Electric Power & Light Corp. (& Subs.) (continued). Incl. prov. for Federal surtax on undist. prof. 90,575. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: 384,894.

Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only) Period End. Mar. 31—1938—3 Mos.—1937: Gross income \$472,419. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$1,956,530.

Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only) (continued). Net income before int. & other deductions \$424,816. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$1,758,739.

Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only) (continued). Total \$472,431. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$1,957,142.

Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only) (continued). Net income \$9,572 loss. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$136,864.

Summary of Earned Surplus for 12 Mos. End. Mar. 31, 1938 (Company Only)

Earned surplus April 1, 1937, \$3,524,893; add—adjustment upon liquidation of subsidiary, \$839,448; net income for the 12 months ended Mar. 31, 1938, \$147,346; earned surplus Mar. 31, 1938, \$4,611,688.

Balance Sheet March 31 (Company Only)

Balance Sheet March 31 (Company Only). Assets—1938 vs 1937: Investments \$184,686,226 vs \$182,802,255.

x Represented by: \$7 pref. cum. (entitled upon liquidation to \$100 a share); par passu with \$6 pref. and \$5 pref.; authorized, 800,000 shares; issued, 515,135 shares.

El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.) Period End. April 30—1938—Month—1937: Gross oper. revenues \$351,544. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$3,680,782.

Earnings for El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.) (continued). Net operating income \$190,245. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$1,868,188.

Earnings for El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.) (continued). Total gross income \$191,231. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$1,883,779.

Earnings for El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.) (continued). Balance for common divs. and surplus \$146,087. 1938—12 Mos.—1937: \$1,843,170.

Erie RR.—Payments Authorized—

Federal Judge Samuel H. West, at Cleveland, has authorized the trustees to pay obligations, matured and to mature, of Erie RR. equipment trust series JJ and agreements for lease and purchase of equipment, including lighting and air conditioning equipment.

Lion Oil Refining Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Net profit, After interest, depreciation, depletion, &c., but before Federal taxes.

Locke Steel Chain Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, both payable June 25 to holders on record June 13.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—Subsidiary Changes Name—

Change in name of the AiRover Company, a subsidiary of this corporation, was announced on June 1. The new firm will be known as the Vega Airplane Co.

Officers of the company, announced for the first time, are Mac Short, President; Walter F. Innes Jr., Vice-President; Cyril Chappellet, Secretary; and Robert E. Gross, Treasurer.—V. 146, p. 3507.

Long Island RR.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1.

Meets June 1 Maturities—

It was announced May 30, that the company would pay on June 1, 1938, the following maturing issues: \$3,000,000 general mortgage 4% bonds; \$600,000 Brooklyn & Montauk RR. second mortgage 5% bonds; and \$251,000 series L, 4 1/2% equipment trust certificates.

Payment of the above maturities, it was stated, did not require any new financing, as the funds therefor were advanced by the Pennsylvania RR. The Long Island has no further bonded debt maturities, excepting annual equipment trust instalments, until 1949.

In the last 10 years its bonded debt, and annual interest requirements have been substantially reduced with the help of the Pennsylvania RR., but it is stated that the annual interest saving has been more than absorbed by increased taxes, wages and other costs.—V. 146, p. 2858.

Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1.

Louisiana Arkansas & Texas Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1.

Louisiana Steam Generating Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1938, 1937), Operating revenues, Balance after operation, maintenance and taxes.

Louisville & Nashville RR.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1.

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Operating profit, Other income, Total income, Taxes, Net income, Previous earned surplus, Transf. from inv. acct., Purch. of N. Y. funds, Sundry adjustments, Dividends, Non-resident div. tax, Prospecting & exploration expenditures on outside properties, Transf. to res. for deple. of mining properties, Develop. undistributed, Sundry charges, Earned surplus, Shares of capital stock outstanding (par \$5), Earns. per sh. on cap.stk.

Balance Sheet March 31. Table with 4 columns: Year (1938, 1937), Assets (Mining prop., plant & equip., shares of advs. to other mining companies, Oper. and admin. expenses prepaid, Cash, Bullion, Marketable secur., Accts. & Int. recle, Supplies at cost), Liabilities (Capital stock, Accounts payable, Dividend payable, Payrolls, Prov. for sundry liabilities, &c., Prov. for sickleis assessment, Prov'n for taxes, Reserve for deprec. and depletion, Earned surplus, Capital surplus), Total.

Mangel Stores Corp.—Preferred Dividend Omitted— Directors took no action on the dividend usually due at this time on the \$5 convertible preferred stock, no par value. A regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share was paid on March 15, last.—V. 146, p. 1716.

Manhattan Ry.—Sixth Avenue Elevated Sale to City

The sale of the Sixth Avenue elevated line to the City of New York for \$12,500,000, as agreed to by the Merle-Smith bondholders' committee, would be disastrous to all Manhattan Ry. bond and stock interests, the board of directors of that company declared June 1. The board adopted a resolution describing the transaction as "improvidential, unauthorized and against the best interests of the company."

Theodore S. Watson, Vice-President of the company said that if Mayor F. H. LaGuardia was under the impression that sale of the Sixth Avenue elevated line is a "quick or cheap means of consummating unification, he has been very badly advised as he is needlessly forcing the parties in interest into a costly protracted litigation which will take many years."

Margay Oil Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1937, 1936, 1935), Revenue, Gas and steam sales, Total, Oper. exps. (excl. deplet. & deprec.), General expenses, Net profit from operations, Income charges, net, Prov. for depletion & deprec., Net income, Dividends, 3 Months Ended March 31, Net profit after taxes and charges, Earnings per share on common stock.

Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937. Assets—cash, \$74,578; Notes and accounts receivable, \$86,936; inventories, \$35,452; investments, at cost, \$7,921; fixed assets, at cost (net), \$2,042,296; deferred debit items, \$114,278; total, \$2,361,461. Liabilities—note payable—bank, \$250,000; Accounts payable, \$13,595; Accrued wages, taxes, &c., \$5,189; Dividends payable, \$37,756; capital stock (150,160 shares, no par, \$1,460,785; less treasury stock, 242 1-5 shs., \$4,533) \$1,456,252; surplus from operation, \$598,669; total, \$2,361,461.—V. 145, p. 1265.

Master Electric Co.—Dividend Reduced—

The directors on May 31, declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 21 to holders of record June 6. This compares with 40 cents paid on March 21 and on Dec. 20 and on Oct. 1, last; 25 cents per share paid each quarter from Jan. 2, 1936 to and including July 1, 1937, and dividends of 15 cents paid each three months previously. In addition, an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 10, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3192.

Memphis Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Operating revenues, Oper. exps., incl. taxes, Prop. retire. res. approps, Net oper. revenues, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. on mtge. bonds, Other int. & deductions, Net income, Divs. applic. to pref. stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance.

Note—Includes provisions of \$90,000 and \$76,199 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the 12 months ended April 20, 1938 and 1937, respectively.—V. 146, p. 2860.

Middle States Telephone Co. (Ill.)—Bonds Authorized—

The Illinois Commerce Commission has authorized the company to issue \$950,000 4 1/4% first mortgage bonds. Company plans to apply proceeds to redemption of \$925,000 of 6% bonds and to retirement of \$25,000 of 7% preferred stock.—V. 146, p. 114.

Midland Steel Products Co.—No Dividends Deferred—

Payment of common and non-cumulative preferred dividends were not discussed at the directors meeting held June 2. A dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on the no par common shares on April 1, last (See V. 146, p. 1717) and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents was also paid on the \$2 non-cumulative preferred stock on April 1, last.—V. 146, p. 3022.

Midland Valley RR.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Year (1938, 1937, 1936, 1935), Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Annual Report—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1937, 1936, 1935, 1934), Average miles operated, Passengers carried, Pass. carried one mile, Rate per pass. per mile, Revenue freight, tons, Rev. freight carr. 1 mile, Rate per ton per mile, Earns. per pass. tr. mile, Earns. per frt. tr. mile, Earnings for Calendar Years (Passenger, Freight, Mail, express, &c., Total oper. revenue, Expenses (Maintenance of way, &c, Maint. of equipment, Transportation expenses, Traffic expenses, General, &c), Net rev. from ry. oper., Railway tax accruals, Uncoll. railway revenues, Railway oper. income, Hire of equip.—net (Dr), Jt. facil. rent—net (Dr), Net ry. oper. income, Non-oper. income, Gross income, Int. on funded debt, Int. on unfunded debt, Miscell. income charges, Net deficit).

lire by issuing 200,000 new shares, each of 500 lire par value.—V. 146, p. 3353.

Pittsburgh Shawmut & Northern RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for April and From Jan. 1, and rows for Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Calendar Years 1937, 1936, 1935, and 1934, and rows for Coal production, Gross sales, Cost of sales, etc.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets: Coal lands, mines, develop., plant construction and equipment. Liabilities: Capital stock, Accts. & drafts pay, etc.

Postal Telegraph Land Line System—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. April 30, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—4 Mos.—1937, and rows for Tel. & cable oper. revs., expenses, etc.

Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd.—Interim Dividend—

The directors on May 27 declared an interim dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 25 to holders of record June 30.

Public Service Electric & Gas Co.—Sale of Bonds Approved—

The New Jersey State Board of Public Utility Commissioners approved on May 28 a sale of \$1,000,000 1st & ref. 3 1/2% mtge. bonds due in 1966.

Puget Sound Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 12 Months Ended April 30—1938, 1937, and rows for Operating revenues, Balance after oper. maintenance and taxes, etc.

Pullman, Inc.—Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, and rows for Assets (Prop. & equip., Inventories, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Pullman, Inc., etc.).

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire—Issue Exempted by SEC—Private Sale Planned—

The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 31 granted an application by the company, a sub. of New England Public Service Co., a registered holding company, for exemption from the requirement of filing a declaration in connection with the (1) issuance and sale of \$750,000 1st mortgage 3 1/2% bonds, series C, dated Aug. 1, 1935 and maturing Aug. 1, 1960, at the price of 103 plus int. from Feb. 1, 1938, to the date of delivery; and (2) the issuance and sale of 4,000 shares of common stock (no par) at the price of \$50 per share.

The \$750,000 of 1st mortgage 3 1/2% bonds, series C, are to be sold to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. at private sale under an agreement dated April 11, 1938. The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds are shown to be in the approximate sum of \$761,300, after deductions of commission and estimated expenses. \$475,000 of the proceeds will be used for the payment and discharge of bank loans now outstanding in an equal amount.

an advance to applicant in the amount of \$200,000, which sum is stated to have been used by applicant for its regular corporate purposes, including construction of plant. Applicant has an agreement with New England Public Service Co. whereby the latter company has agreed to accept in full payment of said advance, the 4,000 shares of common stock at \$50 per share.

Radiomarine Corp. of America—Earnings— Table with columns for Period End. April 30, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—4 Mos.—1937, and rows for Tel. & cable oper. rev., expenses, etc.

Railway Express Agency, Inc.—Earnings— Table with columns for Period End. Mar. 31, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, and rows for Chgs. for transportation, Other revenues & income, etc.

Reece Button-Hole Machine Co.—Earnings— Table with columns for Calendar Years 1937, 1936, 1935, and 1934, and rows for Total earnings, Total expenses, Reserve for deprec., etc.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets: Cash, Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, etc. Liabilities: Capital stock, Accounts payable, etc.

Total After reserve for depreciation of \$709,701 in 1937 and \$757,812 in 1936. After reserve for depreciation of \$505,965 in 1937 and \$524,160 in 1936. c After reserve for depreciation of \$316,381 in 1937 and \$357,371 in 1936.

Reece Folding Machine Co.—Earnings— Table with columns for Years Ended Dec. 31—1937, 1936, and rows for Gross profit before depreciation, Depreciation, Gross profit, etc.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31. Assets: Cash, Accts. rec., Notes rec., etc. Liabilities: Accts. payable, Res. for Fed. and State taxes, etc.

Reed Drug Co.—Earnings— Table with columns for 6 Mos. End. 6 Mos. End., and rows for Sales, Cost of sales, Gross profit, etc.

Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31 (in Florins)

Table with 4 columns showing assets and liabilities for 1937, 1936, and 1935. Assets include share capital, share holdings, cash, securities, and debtors. Liabilities include share capital, preference shares, and debtors.

St. Louis San Francisco & Texas Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns showing earnings for April, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes gross from railway, net from railway, and net after rents.

Saltmont Oil Co.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns showing calendar year earnings for 1937 and 1936. Includes gross operating income, operating cost, and net operating income.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

Table showing assets and liabilities for Saltmont Oil Co. at Dec. 31, 1937. Assets include cash, stocks, and accounts receivable. Liabilities include accounts payable and notes payable.

St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns showing earnings for April, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes gross from railway and net after rents.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns showing earnings for April, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes gross from railway and net after rents.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns showing period end earnings for April 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes railway operating revenues and expenses.

St. Regis Paper Co.—Annual Report—

The Federal Treasury Department's claim of deficiency of Federal income tax of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the year 1931 of \$3,606,028, based on the claim that the exchange of the corporation's Niagara Hudson Power Corp. stock for United Corp. common stock was a taxable transaction.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

Table with 4 columns showing consolidated income for 1937, 1936, 1935, and 1934. Includes net sales, royalties, operating income, and net income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Table with 4 columns showing consolidated assets and liabilities for 1937 and 1936. Assets include land, bldg., machinery, and inventories. Liabilities include funded debt and accounts payable.

Savannah Electric & Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns showing 12 months ended earnings for April 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes operating revenues and balance after operation.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Sales—

Table with 4 columns showing sales for 12 months ended May 21, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935.

Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd.—Interim Dividend—

Directors have declared an interim dividend of 5 2-5 cents per share on the American depository receipts for ordinary shares payable June 7 to holders of record May 13.

Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp.—Preferred Dividend Deferred—

Directors have decided to defer payment of the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the convertible preferred stock.

(A. O.) Smith Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns showing 12 months ended earnings for April 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes operating income, depreciation, and net income.

South Carolina Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns showing period end earnings for April 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes gross revenue, operating expenses, and net income.

After reserve for depreciation and depletion of \$12,772,552 in 1937 and \$12,533,508 in 1936.—V. 146, p. 1089.

No provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, as all taxable income was distributed.

Solar Aircraft Co.—Five-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 3. This compares with a dividend of two cents paid on March 26, 1937 and one of five cents per share paid on Dec. 26, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3203.

South Carolina Utilities Co.—RFC Approves \$150,000 Loan—

Gulford S. Jameson, Washington, D. C. announced May 28 that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had approved a loan to the company to finance an expansion program. This is the first approval by the RFC of a loan of this kind since Congress recently liberalized the law pertaining to lending.

Mr. Jameson, who represented the company, said the loan would be for \$150,000. It is to be underwritten by the South Carolina National Bank, Charleston and the RFC agreed, he said, to a deferred participation by which it would absorb half of the loan on demand by the bank. The money is to be used for increasing power output and for extending lines at Myrtle Beach, S. C.—V. 146, p. 1889.

South Penn Oil Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 12 1/2 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$25, both payable June 30 to holders of record June 15. Previous extra distributions were as follows: 12 1/2 cents on March 31; 7 1/2 cents on Dec. 28 and on Sept. 20, last; 3 1/2 cents on June 30, 1937; 2 1/2 cents on March 31, 1937; 5 1/2 cents on Dec. 29, 1936; 2 1/2 cents on Sept. 30 and June 30, 1936, and 12 1/2 cents on March 31, 1936. See V. 142, p. 1485. For detailed dividend record.—V. 146, p. 1889.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings

Table with columns: Period End, Apr 30, 1938, Month, 1937, 1938-4 Mos., 1937. Rows: Operating revenues, Uncollect. oper. rev., Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net oper. revenues, Operating taxes, Net oper. income, Net income.

Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns: Period End, Apr. 30, 1938, Month, x1937, x1938-12 Mos., x1937. Rows: Gross revenue, Oper. exps. & taxes, Prov. for depreciation, Gross income, Int. & oth. fixed charges, Net income, Divs. on pref. stock, Amort. of pref. stk. exp., Balance, Operations for 1937 reflect the effect of flood conditions in January and February and extraordinary maintenance resulting therefrom.

Southern Pacific SS. Lines—Earnings—

Table with columns: April, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Southern Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns: Third Week of May, 1938, 1937, Jan. 1 to May 21, 1938, 1937. Rows: Gross earnings (est.), Net loss.

Spencer Trask Fund, Inc.—Dividend Halved—

Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the capital stock, par \$1, payable June 15 to holders of record June 4. This compares with 10 cents paid on March 15, last; dividends of 15 cents paid on Dec. 15, Sept. 15, and June 15, 1937; 90 cents paid on March 15, 1937; 20 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1936; 15 cents on Sept. 30, 1936; 12 1/2 cents paid each three months from June 30, 1933, to and including June 30, 1936, and 25 cents per share paid quarterly previously.—V. 146, p. 1567.

Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns: April, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Swedish Ball Bearing Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns: Calendar Years, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934. Rows: Sales, Cost of prods. sold, incl. maintenance & repairs, Sell. & admin. expenses, Sundry losses on dwell'gs, including transfers, Total net income from manufac. & selling, before deprec. & prov. for taxes, Divs. from subsidiary & other companies, Interest and sundries, Total income, Deprecia'n on property, machinery, &c., Reserve for taxes, Net income, Less sundry amounts not connected with year's operations, Add—Profit on sale of Skefko stock (see "y" footnote), Net profits, Dividends, Spec. prov. for pensions and relief, Balance carried over to surplus account.

shares in the Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton, Kr. 34,028,857; less provision for special tax of Kr. 3,250,000 on suggested refund of capital.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (All Figures in Swedish Kronor)

Table with columns: 1937, 1936, 1937, 1936. Rows: Assets, Liabilities, Total.

Total210,945,480 255,653,534 Total210,945,480 255,653,534 x After depreciation of 61,771,290 kronor in 1937 and 57,525,181 in 1936. y A shares, 37,986,150 (75,972,300 in 1936) kronor; B shares, 27,013,850 (54,027,700 in 1936) kronor. z Includes 2,623,833 provision for pensions under the Swedish Pension Act of 1937.—V. 144, p. 3855.

(L. S.) Starrett Co.—50-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 25 to holders of record June 15. This compares with 25 cents paid on March 30, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 30 and on Sept. 30, last; a dividend of \$1.75 was paid on June 26, 1937, and previously regular quar. divs. of 35 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend of 40 cents was paid on March 30, 1937; an extra of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 30, 1936, and an extra dividend of 15 cents per share was paid on Sept. 30, 1936.—V. 146, p. 1729.

Stross-Hirshberg Co.—Dividend Reduced—

Directors have declared a dividend of 5 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable June 15 to holders of record June 4. This compares with 15 cents paid on March 15, last 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters, and 22 1/2 cents paid on March 15, 1937.—V. 144, p. 3854.

Texas Mexican Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns: April, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Texas & New Orleans RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns: April, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Third Avenue Ry. System—Earnings—

Table with columns: Period End, April 30, 1938, Month, 1937, 1938-10 Mos., 1937. Rows: Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Net oper. revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Deductions, Net loss.

Thompson-Starrett Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns: Consolidated Income Account (Incl. Sub. Cos.), Years Ended, Apr. 28 '38, Apr. 29 '37, Apr. 23 '36, Apr. 25 '35. Rows: Work executed, Net loss from construction operations, Miscell. inc., incl. income from investments, Res. for loss on Colorado River Aqueduct, Restoration of provision (prev. charged hereto) for death claims settled during year, Other income, Total loss, Loss on sale of securities, Net loss for year, Previous earned deficit, Restoration of excess reserve, &c., Adjustments (net), Total deficit, Miscellaneous charges, Deficit.

x Includes interest on loan and notes. y Includes \$150,000 dividend received from Mason-Walsh-Atkinson-Kier Co.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Table with columns: Assets, Apr. 28 '38, Apr. 29 '37, Liabilities, Apr. 28 '38, Apr. 29 '37. Rows: Cash, Accts. receiv. (customers) (owners), Accts. rec., miscel., Contract work unbilled, Securities, Def'd contr. costs, Invest. in Mason-Walsh-Atkinson-Kier Co. at cost, Partic. in mtgs., notes and accts. rec. and sundry investments, Prepaid expenses, Land, Salvage value of special eq., &c., Buildings, Construct. equip. and materials, Notes payable, Accts. payable and accrd. liabilities, Res. for claims for personal injuries, Working cap. loan c Preferred stock, d Common stock, Surplus paid in, Deficit.

Total\$2,057,130 \$2,509,444 Total\$2,057,130 \$2,509,444 a After reserve for depreciation of \$90,205. b After depreciation of \$310,625 in 1938 and \$324,073 in 1937. c Represented by 63,896 no par shares. d Represented by 584,945 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 1730.

c On April 4, 1938, the shares of outstanding common stock of \$100 par value were changed, share for share, into common stock without par value of a stated capital of \$75 per share, thus decreasing the common capital stock liability to \$652,743,900.

Earnings—The following condensed income statement has been summarized from the prospectus:

Table with columns: Year, a Income, b Condensed Income, Deprec. & Amortiz., Int. and Debt Disc., and Net Income for years 1928-1937.

* Loss. a After taxes and before special income, depreciation, depletion and interest. b Net adjustments of various accounts. During the quarter ended March 31, 1938, when the subsidiaries operated at 32.3% of their rated capacity for rolled steel products...

Purpose—Net proceeds from the sale of these debentures (estimated at \$97,870,000 after deducting expenses) are to be used to the extent of \$50,000,000 for the repayment of bank loans. The remainder will be added to the cash funds of the corporation, as were the proceeds of such bank loans.

Debentures—The debentures are unsecured and are to be issued under an indenture dated as of June 1, 1938, between the corporation and First National Bank, New York, as trustee.

Underwriters—The names of the several principal underwriters, and the several amounts underwritten by them respectively, are as follows:

Table listing underwriters and their respective amounts, including Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., New York, and various other firms.

Universal Pictures Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Universal Pictures Co. for weeks ended Oct. 30 '37 and Oct. 31 '36, including Domestic revenues, Sales of accessories, and Theatre income.

Table showing Total domestic revenue, Foreign revenues, and Total foreign revenue.

Table showing Total revenues, Amortization of film costs, Cost of accessories, Theatre expenses, and Selling and branch expenses.

Table showing Operating loss and Other income.

Table showing Loss, Interest, Minority interest, Income taxes, and Other deductions.

Table showing Loss, Investment writedowns, and Profit, sale of stock of British subsidiary.

a Net loss. b Including provision for losses (net) of subsidiaries operating in foreign territories: 1937, \$50,807; 1936, \$610,912.

Notes—(1) The provision for losses (net) of subsidiary companies operating in foreign territories is based upon the profits and losses (net) of those subsidiary companies for the 52 weeks ended on Aug. 28, 1937, or Sept. 25, 1937, depending upon the closing dates...

(2) The operations of the subsidiary companies operating in foreign territories include a profit on foreign exchange of approximately \$45,000, resulting from the partial liquidation of indebtedness owing to the domestic companies...

(3) Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets charged: 1937, \$370,286; 1936, \$392,850.

c Consolidated Balance Sheet

Table showing consolidated balance sheet with columns for Oct. 30 '37 and Oct. 31 '36, categorized into Assets and Liabilities.

a After reserve for depreciation and amortization of \$2,253,583 in 1937 and \$2,117,990 in 1936. b Arising through change in common stock from no par to par, \$1 per share. c Assets and liabilities of subsidiary companies operating in foreign territories are not consolidated.

Utah Ry.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Utah Ry. for April, May, and June 1938, and for 1937, 1936, and 1935.

Vapor Car Heating Co.—Smaller Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable June 10 to holders of record June 1. This compares with 50 cents paid on March 10, last; \$3 paid on Dec. 10, last; \$1 paid on Sept. 10 and June 10, 1937; 50 cents paid on March 10, 1937; and \$2.50 paid on March 10, 1936, and on Dec. 10, 1935.

Veeder-Root, Inc.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable June 15 to holders of record June 1. Similar amounts were paid on March 15, last, and an extra dividend of \$2 per share was paid on Dec. 15, 1937. —V. 146, p. 1573.

Vick Chemical Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Vick Chemical Co. for 3 months ended Mar. 31 for years 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935.

x After crediting to expense \$225,000 of the advertising reserve set up out of 1934 income. y Before possible surtax on undistributed profits. z After taxes, depreciation and other charges. a On 700,280 shares of capital stock (par \$5). —V. 146, p. 3035.

Virginia Coal & Iron Co.—Bonds Called—

The company has called for redemption on July 1, 1938, out of sinking fund moneys, at par and accrued interest, \$10,000 of purchase money mortgage and deed of trust 5% 50-year gold bonds due July 1, 1959 of Kee-kee Consolidated Coke Co., the bonds to be chosen by lot. Drawn bonds will become payable on July 1 at City Bank Farmers Trust Co., successor trustee, 22 William Street, New York. —V. 145, p. 3672.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Weekly Output—

Table showing weekly gas output for United Gas Improvement Co. for weeks ended May 28 '38, May 21 '38, and May 29 '37.

Uppesit Metal Cap Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the 8% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable on account of accumulations, on July 1 to holders of record June 15. Similar payment was made on April 1, last; a dividend of \$3 was paid on Dec. 23, last, dividends of \$2 were paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, 1937, and on Dec. 23, Oct. 1, and on July 1, 1936; \$1 was paid on April 1, 1936; \$3 on Dec. 30, 1935; \$1 on Oct. 1 and April 1, 1935; \$2 per share paid on Dec. 28, Oct. 1, July 1, and April 1, 1934; \$3 on Jan. 8, 1934; \$2 on Oct. 1 and July 1, 1933; \$1 on April 1, 1933; \$2 on Dec. 28, Oct. 1 and July 1, 1932 and \$1 per share on April 1, 1932.

The dividends have been accumulating on this stock since Jan. 1, 1925. Dividends prior to Jan. 1, 1925, were waived by the pref. stockholders. —V. 146, p. 1573.

Utah Copper Co.—To Close Mines—

This company, one of the world's largest producers, will cease production on June 16 "for at least a month." D. D. Moffat, Vice-President and General Manager, announced on June 1. The shutdown will put 2,500 men out of work. The reason for the shutdown is "slack business and accumulation of copper stocks," the manager said. —V. 143, p. 3166.

6% and 7% cum. pref. stocks on Sept. 16 and June 15, 1935, at the rates of 50 cents and 58 1-3 cents per share, respectively.—V. 146, p. 3533.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.—Accumulated Divs.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, \$1.62½ per share on the 6½% cum. pref. stock, and \$1.50 per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, all of \$100 par value, all payable June 20 to holders of record May 31. Similar payments were made on March 21, last; Dec. 20, Sept. 20, June 19 and March 26, 1937, and on Dec. 21 and on Sept. 21, 1937, and dividends at one-half of the regular rate were paid in each of the six preceding quarters prior to which regular quarterly dividends were disbursed.—V. 146, p. 3364.

(F. W.) Woolworth Co., Ltd.—Interim Dividend—

Directors have declared an interim dividend of 9 7-10 cents per share on American Depository Receipts for 6% preferred stock, payable June 8 to holders of record May 13.—V. 146, p. 932.

Yonkers Electric Light & Power Co.—Seeks to Issue \$9,515,000 Bonds—

The company and its parent (Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.) on May 27 filed an application with the P. S. Commission of New York for authority to issue \$9,515,000 of 3½% debentures to mature June 1, 1948. The interest and principal of the proposed issue would be guaranteed by Consolidated Edison, according to the application.

Proceeds of the issue, which the companies believe could be sold at not less than par, would be used to repay the parent concern for advances made to the Yonkers company for extensions and improvements to the subsidiary's property.

The Yonkers company has no other outstanding obligations, and all of its common stock is owned by Consolidated Edison.—V. 146, p. 125.

York Rys. Co.—Unlisted Trading—

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges the 1st mortgage 30-year 5% gold bonds, due Dec. 31, 1937 stamped to indicate extension of maturity date to Dec. 1, 1947.—V. 146, p. 3534.

Yukon Pacific Mining Co.—Dividend Passed—

Directors at their recent meeting took no action on payment of a dividend on the common stock at this time. This company, which was formerly known as the Yukon Gold Co., paid a dividend of four cents per share on March 25, last, nine cents on Dec. 22, last; six cents on Sept. 24 and on June 22, 1937; five cents on Dec. 31, 1936, and a dividend of eight cents per share on Oct. 21, 1936, this last being the first dividend paid on this issue since June 29, 1918, when 2½ cents per share was distributed.—V. 146, p. 3534.

Pennsylvania Building—Reorganization—

On May 23, 1938, 241 West 34th Street Corp. (which is the owner of the property securing The Pennsylvania Building 1st mtge. fee 6% sinking fund 15-year bonds) filed a voluntary petition in proceedings for reorganization under section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. On the same date the Court approved the petition, permitted the reorganization committee (Edwin H. Bigelow, Chairman) to intervene in the proceedings and took jurisdiction over the committee's reorganization agreement.

The proceedings under section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act were commenced at the instigation of the committee which has acquired control of 241 West 34th Street Corp. for the benefit of the bondholders. The committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, dated May 23, 1938, with respect to the mortgaged property securing the bonds and has filed such plan in the reorganization proceedings.

The committee has been able to formulate the present plan, to acquire control of the present owning corporation and to cause the present proceedings to be instituted under section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act only after prolonged negotiation and litigation extending over a period of approxi-

mately two years. The committee believes that the plan and its proposed consummation in the 77B proceedings provide the fairest and best method yet devised for the reorganization of this property.

The plan provides, in brief, for the acquisition of the mortgaged property by a new company to be organized for that purpose and for the treatment of the now outstanding bonds in accordance with the provisions of Option A or Option B;

Option A—(1) Cash equal to 30% of the principal amount of the present bonds. (2) New second mortgage 20-year income bonds equal to the remaining 70% of the present bonds. (3) Capital stock of the new company at the rate of 1 share for each \$100 principal amount of the present bonds.

Option B—(1) New 1st mtge. 20-year 3½% bonds equal to 60% of the principal amount of the present bonds. (2) New second mortgage 20-year income bonds equal to the remaining 40% of the principal amount of the present bonds. (3) Capital stock of the new company at the rate of 1 share for each \$100 principal amount of the present bonds.

Holders of outstanding bonds approving and accepting the plan will be entitled to vote in favor of Option A or Option B and upon consummation of the plan will be entitled to receive the treatment accorded by the option obtaining the vote of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the bonds held by bondholders who shall have cast votes for either Option, subject, however, with respect to Option A, to the ability of the new company to borrow between \$900,000 and \$950,000 in cash, with interest at a rate of not more than 5% per annum and maturing in not less than 5 years, secured by a new first mortgage upon the property. The proceeds of such loan are to be distributed pro rata exclusively to the bondholders in making the cash payment provided for in option A of the plan. It is contemplated that the vote of bondholders to determine the option under which they would prefer to have the plan carried out, will be taken after the confirmation of the plan by the court. In the event that the new company is not able to obtain the loan necessary to consummate the plan under option A, on the terms summarized above and in the plan, within such period of time as may be approved by the court, the plan is to be consummated under option B.

Real estate taxes for the full year 1938 have been paid and the property is currently earning in excess of 3% per annum on the outstanding bonds. A reorganization for this property can now, for the first time, be carried out without the necessity of raising new capital to pay tax arrearages, foreclosure and reorganization expenses and cash to non-assenting bonds if the latter payment became necessary in the state court proceedings. A reorganization under section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act will preclude the payment of any cash to non-assenting holders of a minority of the bonds and will afford an expeditious means of clearing the title to the property for the benefit of the bondholders.

In order that the plan may be carried out it must be approved and accepted by the holders of 66 2-3% in principal amount of the bonds and confirmed by the court after hearing thereon at a future date to be fixed by the court, at which all bondholders shall have the right to appear and be heard. Bondholders will be notified of the time and place of such hearing for the proposal and confirmation of the plan.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the reorganization committee issued under its reorganization agreement dated Oct. 25, 1934 need take no affirmative action in order to assent to the plan. As provided in the reorganization agreement, holders of certificates of deposit who do not dissent, pay the necessary withdrawal fee and withdraw from the reorganization agreement in the manner therein provided will be deemed to have assented to and accepted the plan.

Holders of undeposited bonds and holders of certificates of deposit of Colonial Trust Co. are urged to assent to the plan without delay.

No physical deposits of bonds are being solicited or accepted at this time pending further order of the court. The depository is Empire Trust Co. 120 Broadway, New York City. The reorganization committee now consists of Edwin H. Bigelow, Thos. F. Corrigan, Frederick W. Droge, Lawrence B. Elliman, with H. M. Johnson, Sec., 65 Cedar St., New York City, and Wright, Gordon Zachry & Parlen and Weil Gotshal & Manges, counsel.—V. 142, p. 2513.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 3, 1938

Coffee—On the 31st ult. futures closed 6 to 8 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 43 lots. The Rio contract closed 4 to 7 points off, with sales totaling 6 lots. European selling forced coffee futures lower in quiet trading today. The spot price for Rio 7s in Brazil dropped 200 reis to 11,000 milreis per 10 kilos, a cable to the Exchange reported. On the 1st inst. futures closed 3 points up to 1 point down in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 30 contracts. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 2 points up, with sales of five lots. The coffee market moved irregularly in a quiet session. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged. Business was light and what was being done was on actual samples rather than cabled "description." Mild prices held firm as shippers held prices up despite smaller export totals and low stocks here. Havre futures were ½ to 1¼ francs lower.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower, with sales totaling 27 contracts. The Rio contract closed 3 points up to 2 points down, with sales totaling 12 contracts. The market was quiet and slightly easier. Some buying interest was attracted by the good showing on consumption, but some members of the trade were skeptical whether the improvement would continue. In Brazil the official Santos spot quotations revealed a decline of 100 reis per 10 kilos on both hard and soft Santos 4s. Mild coffees continued firm. Havre futures were 1¼ to 2¼ francs higher. Today futures closed 2 to 5 points up in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 34 lots. The Rio contract closed 2 to 5 points up with sales totaling 14 lots. Trading was light, with the undertone steady to firm. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged. Santos 4s, well described, were firm at 6.70 to 6.90c. Mild coffees held firmly. Havre futures were 2 francs lower. That market will be closed tomorrow and Monday.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

July	4.18	March	4.08
September	4.21	May	4.07
December	4.10		

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

July	5.77	March	5.88
September	5.82	May	5.91
December	5.85		

Cocoa—On the 31st ult. futures closed 7 to 6 points net lower. The opening range was 10 to 6 points net lower. Transactions totaled 346 lots, or 4,636 tons. London noted a 3d. loss on the outside, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged 1½d. higher to 1½d. lower, with 1,880 tons trading. Hedging and short selling along with routine liquidation accounted for early weakness in the local market. Local closing: June, 4.01; July, 4.06; Sept., 4.17; Oct., 4.22; Dec., 4.33; Jan., 4.38. On the 1st inst. futures closed 18 to 16 points net higher. Transactions totaled 239 lots. Demand for cocoa futures showed improvement today as it was indicated that liquidation had run its course. In early afternoon prices had recovered 12 to 14 points above last night's close, with July at 4.18c., up 12 points on sales of 175 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 300 bags. The total now is 654,224 bags, against 1,243,497 bags a year ago. Exports of cocoa from the Gold Coast during May were only about one-half the permissible shipments. Local closing: July, 4.24; Sept., 4.35; Dec., 4.50; Jan., 4.55; March, 4.65; May, 4.74.

On the 2d inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. The improvement in the cocoa futures market continued, with prices rising 1 to 4 points at one stage, July selling at 4.25c. Sales to early afternoon totaled 225 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,000 bags overnight. They now total 672,285 bags, against 1,275,000 bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 4.25; Sept., 4.37; Dec., 4.52; Jan., 4.57; March, 4.66; May, 4.76. Today futures closed 3 to 5 points off. Transactions totaled 151 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was dull, but in absence of demand, prices drifted lower. In early afternoon the market was 8 to 9 points net lower. There was no news from West Africa. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,600 bags overnight. They now total 670,616 bags against 1,279,638 bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 4.20; Sept., 4.33; Dec., 4.49; Jan., 4.54; March, 4.63; May, 4.73.

Sugar—On the 31st ult. futures closed 2 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 163 lots, or 8,150 tons. With the rumor persisting that Secretary Wallace would effect a revision in quotas to improve prices, which currently are near all time record lows for duty frees, domestic futures were firmer today. As the day proceeded nothing came forth to justify the earlier rumor. Little or nothing was done

in the raw sugar market. For nearby arrival only a parcel of Puerto Ricos at 2.70c. was on offer, but the best indicated buying interest was 2.65c. Twenty thousand tons of Philippines, which are expected to arrive within the next week, will be put in warehouses, it is said, if the price does not improve. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 3 points higher on sales of 85 lots, or 4,250 tons. London cables reported sales to outports there at 5s. 1/2d., equal to 94 1/2c. f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 16s. 6d. On the 1st inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points down in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 96 contracts. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point down, with the exception of July, which closed 3 points off. Sales in the world contract totaled 346 contracts. Trading in the domestic contract was extremely quiet, with prices barely moving one way or the other. In the raw market the first sale in more than a week was reported at 2.65c., unchanged, and equaling the previous five-year low on duty-free sugar. National, at that price, bought 2,386 tons of Philippines due to arrive on June 5. Further offers were light and ranged from 2.70c. to 2.75c. Meanwhile refined movement continues poor. Other refiners have followed the lead of Great Western and reinstated "the four payment" and "price guarantee" terms in Chicago and the West. World sugar contracts were featured by heavy liquidation in July and switching from that position into later contracts. London futures were 1/2d. higher to 1/4d. lower. Raws there were reported sold at 5s. 1 1/2d., equal to about 0.94 1/2c. per pound f.o.b. Cuba.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 4 to 6 points up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 358 contracts. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1/2 point up, with sales of 96 contracts. Demand for sugar futures improved, with the result that the domestic market advanced a maximum of 4 to 6 points. Trading was active in the domestic contract, with a total of 250 lots transacted to early afternoon. The buying was believed to have been chiefly short covering, although some speculative buying was also reported. The tone of the raw sugar market also was better, with sellers asking 2.70c., but no sales were reported. World sugar contracts recovered from opening losses of 1 to 1 1/2 points, standing unchanged to 1/2 point higher in early afternoon. London futures were unchanged to 1/2d. lower, while raws there were offered at the equivalent of 94 1/2c. f. o. b. Cuba. Today futures closed 1 to 4 points down in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 263 contracts. The world sugar contract closed 1/2 to 1 1/2 points up, with sales totaling 35 contracts. Trading was active, but the market was nervous. The opening was 1 to 2 points lower in the domestic market, and maximum declines of 4 points were registered under selling ascribed to a press story denying that any quota revision was contemplated. In early afternoon Sept. was selling at 1.87c., after having dipped to 1.85c. In the raw market a sale of 40,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, clearing June 10, was made at 2.70c. In the world sugar market prices were unchanged to 1/2 points lower in early afternoon, with trading featureless. London futures were unchanged to 3/4d. lower.

Prices were as follows:

July	1.80	March (new)	1.91
September	1.83	May	1.94
January (new)	1.88		

Lard—On the 28th ulto. futures closed 20 to 22 points net lower. The opening range was 7 to 15 points off, these declines later increasing several points to the low levels of the day. Liverpool lard futures unchanged to 6d. lower. The hog market today was reported steady, the top price being \$8.90.

Total receipts for the Western run were 13,000 head, against 8,400 head for the same day last year.

On the 31st ulto. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. The lard market was depressed from the start, due to commission house selling which in turn appeared to be influenced by weakness in grains, cotton oil and hogs. Liverpool lard futures were a shade steadier, prices there closing unchanged to 6d. higher. Lard exports from the Port of New York over the past week-end were light and totaled 44,900 pounds, destined for Southampton. Chicago hog prices opened 10 to 15c. lower, but closed unchanged to 10c. lower. Sales of hogs at Chicago ranged from \$8.40 to \$8.90. Total receipts for the Western run were 82,700 head, against 60,500 head for the same day last year.

On the 1st inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher. This market ruled slightly higher today, due largely to scattered covering. This in turn was influenced by the firmness in cotton oil and the higher grain markets. The Chicago lard stocks report was issued after the close of the market and it showed that supplies at the principal Midwest packing center increased 1,779,129 pounds during the last half of May. The latter figure added to the increase of 2,644,146 pounds for the first half of May, makes a total increase of 4,423,275 pounds, or about in line with expectations. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 70,050 pounds, destined for London and Liverpool. Chicago hog prices closed 10 to 20c. lower. Hog sales ranged from \$8.25 to \$8.75. Total receipts of hogs for the Western run were 49,700 head, against 46,700 head for the same day last year.

On the 2d. inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. Trading was fairly active, with prices advancing 10 to 15

points, the highs of the day. Subsequent profit taking caused prices to ease. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 327,775 pounds, destined for the United Kingdom. Liverpool lard futures were steadier and prices on the close were 6d. to 9d. higher. Chicago hog prices closed 10 to 20c. higher, the top price reported for the day being \$8.85. Hog sales ranged from \$8.35 to \$8.80. Total receipts for the western run were 45,200 head, against 42,400 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. This market was favorably influenced by the firmer grain markets and better demand for hogs.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May	7.72	HOL.	7.62			
July	7.92	HOL.	7.85	7.95	8.00	8.07
September	8.12	HOL.	8.07	8.17	8.25	8.30
October	8.25	HOL.	8.12	8.25	8.30	8.35
December		HOL.		8.05	8.10	8.17

Pork—(Export), mess, \$26.87 1/2 per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, \$24.87 1/2 (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$28 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.—4 to 6 lbs., 13 1/4c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 13c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12 1/2c. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f.—14 to 16 lbs., 18c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 17 1/4c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 18c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 16 1/2c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 12 1/2c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 12 1/4c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 11 1/2c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 11 1/4c. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 22 1/2 to 26 1/4c. Cheese: State, Held '36, 22 to 24c.; Held '37, 19 1/2 to 21 1/2c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs—18 1/4 to 22c.

Oils—Linseed oil in tank cars is now quoted 8.0 to 8.4c. Quotations: China Wood: Tanks, 9.4c.; Drums, 10 1/4c. Coconut: Crude Tanks, .03 1/8; Pacific Coast, .02 3/4. Olive: Denatured, Spot, drums 85 to 95c. Soy Bean: Crude, Tanks, West, .05 to .05 1/4; L.C.L. N.Y., .075. Edible: 76 degrees, 9 1/2c. Lard: Prime, 9c.; Ex. winter strained, 8 1/2c. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, light filtered, 31c. Turpentine: 27 3/4 to 29 3/4c. Rosins: \$4.65 to \$7.65.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 45 contracts. Crude, S. E., 6 1/2c. Prices closed as follows:

June	7.90@ n	October	7.54@ 7.57
July	7.89@ 7.92	November	7.52@ n
August	7.70@ n	December	7.53@ n
September	7.62@ 7.65	January	7.54@ 7.55

Rubber—On the 31st ulto. futures closed 17 to 7 points net higher. The announcement of the quota cut caused a sharp initial price advance both in London and in New York. The opening gains in the local market were 34 to 41 points. These initial gains were not fully maintained, however, since consumers did not show any hurry in making new commitments, and London, in turn, was disappointed that New York prices failed to respond more readily to their own movement. Easiness in the New York securities market contributed as a restraining influence in the upward movement of hides. The trade was reported as selling and commission house profit-taking entered the market on a fairly large scale. Transactions totaled 4,430 tons. The International Rubber Regulation Committee at London today fixed the rubber export quota for the third quarter of 1938 at 45% of basic allotments under the restriction agreement, which was 5% lower than generally looked for. Local closing: June, 11.46; July, 11.48; Sept., 11.58; Oct., 11.64; Dec., 11.70; Jan., 11.78. On the 1st inst. futures closed 11 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 161 contracts. The market was steady and only moderately active, showing an even balance between supply and demand. The trade appears to be awaiting signs of an improvement in business. No disposition is shown to make commitments in a very substantial way in view of the many uncertainties. London closed 1-16d. lower, but Singapore advanced 5-32 to 3-16d. Local closing: July, 11.37; Sept., 11.52; Dec., 11.66; Jan., 11.74; March, 11.82.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 4 to 8 points net lower. Transactions totaled 195 contracts. Reflecting steady prices in London and favorable Malayan statistics, crude rubber futures were higher. Dealer buying was reported, while commission houses and local traders were believed to have been on the selling side. Offerings in the shipment market were light. Futures opened unchanged to 5 points higher and stood 11 higher by early afternoon, with September at 11.63c. and December at 11.77c. London closed unchanged to 1-16d. higher, but Singapore declined 7-32d. Local closing: July, 11.33; Sept., 11.44; Dec., 11.65; Jan., 11.69; March, 11.77. Today futures closed 4 to 8 points off. Transactions totaled 228 lots. This market was fairly steady. Now that the quota news is out, the market is waiting for signs of a trade revival. The opening was 6 points lower to 1 point higher, after which prices showed small change on transactions involving 1,360 tons. In early afternoon July stood at 11.26, September at 11.43 and December at 11.57. London closed unchanged to 1-16d. lower, but Singapore was unchanged. It was estimated that United Kingdom rubber stocks had increased 1,200 this week. Local closing: July, 11.27; Sept., 11.40; Dec., 11.57; March, 11.71.

Hides—On the 31st ulto. futures closed 11 to 18 points net lower. The opening range was 12 points decline to 9 points

advance. Prices drifted lower as the session progressed, and closed at about the lows of the day. Transactions totaled 3,120,000 pounds. Nothing of importance developed in connection with the domestic spot market. Local closing: June, 8.22; Sept., 8.45; Dec., 8.75. On the 1st inst. futures closed 30 points net higher. Transactions totaled 97 contracts. Sharp advances were registered in the raw hide futures market in sympathy with improvement in other commodities. Trading was active, totaling 2,120,000 pounds to early afternoon. At that time September stood at 8.72c., up 27 points. Certificated stocks of hides in licensed warehouses increased 1,410 pieces to a total of 787,613 hides. Local closing: Sept., 8.75; Dec., 9.05; March, 9.34.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 2 to 6 points net lower. Transactions totaled 80 contracts. The market opened 3 points lower to 8 points higher, but turned steady in later dealings on transactions totaling 1,360,000 pounds, with September selling at 8.80c. up 5 points, and December at 9.08, up 3. In the domestic spot market 20,000 April-May heavy steers sold at 9½c., while in Argentina 23,500 frigorifico steers sold at 9 3/16c. Local closing: June, 8.42; Sept., 8.73; Dec., 8.99; March, 9.28; June, 9.57. Today futures closed 1 to 7 points off. Because of reported absence of tanner demand for spot hides, demand for futures was slow and prices were easy. The opening was 4 to 17 points lower, but thereafter the market became steady. On sales totaling 600,000 pounds September sold down to 8.62c., off 11 points and December to 8.95c., off 4 points. In the domestic spot market sales totaled 4,500 hides, consisting of April-May take-off heavy Texas steers at 9½c. In the Argentine market 4,000 frigorifico steers sold at 9 3/16c., while 3,000 frigorifico cows sold at 9 13/16c. a pound. Local closing: Sept., 8.66; Dec., 8.98; March, 9.25; June, 9.50.

Ocean Freight—Inquiries for tonnage were reported to be spotty and relatively little new business was uncovered the last week. Charters included: Grain booked: Two loads, Montreal to Antwerp, July, 14c. Two loads, Montreal to Antwerp, June, 14c. Charters: Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, July 20-Aug. 5, canceling, 2s. 9d., option picked ports, United Kingdom, 3s.; Manchester, 3s. 1½d. Gulf to Antwerp, only 2s. 7½d.; option, Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2s. 6d., July 10-25, canceling. Gulf to Antwerp, only 2s. 7½d.; option, Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2s. 9d., Aug. 10-25 canceling. Gulf to Antwerp and Rotterdam, Sept. 10-25, canceling. Montreal to Mediterranean ports, June, 3s. 3d.

Coal—Last week the demand for anthracite coal from wholesalers was good. Interests in the field state that about 75% of the volume done will probably be stored. It is quite evident that the increased activity was caused by the price increase in effect June 1. It is also the general belief of the trade that the demand for coal will slacken off shortly. Retailers have not as yet announced what action they will take on the current change in quotations. Independent prices also will not be established for two weeks or so. Wholesalers of anthracite coal in the metropolitan area announce that effective June 1 prices on egg, stove, chestnut and pea, both on the line and at Tidewater, will be advanced 25c. per ton. Shipments of anthracite for the current calendar year up to and including the week ended May 14, amounted to 30,169 cars, as compared with 35,558 cars during the same period in 1937, showing a decrease of close to 269,450 tons. Shipments of bituminous coal into this territory during the week ended May 14, amounted to 1,038 cars, as compared with 1,475 cars during the same week last year.

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—The wool markets continue more or less in the doldrums. The general wool situation is reported as having changed but little. The feeling generally is far from buoyant, with the business depression and lower prices in many of the commodity and security markets and the outlook devoid of any real encouraging prospect. Were it not for the Government loan and oversea firmness, the lack of demand would very likely have resulted in sagging of prices. No indications of immediate clearing are noticeable in the raw material situation. New clip supplies are now accumulating and there seems nothing but the Government loan standing in the way of lower prices, certain quarters report. However, it is common knowledge that manufacturers are short of wool and that on the receipt of cloth orders, some substantial purchasing must occur. Wools, in the grease and scoured, are quoted about 2c. per clean pound lower than a week ago. In the country wool shearing is speeding up and moving northward. The sight of so much wool coming along and such a studied neglect of the raw material at this time by manufacturers and others has destroyed more or less the confidence previously shown by dealers.

Silk—On the 31st ulto. futures closed 1½c. higher to 2c. lower. Transactions totaled only 190 bales. The average quotation of crack double extra declined 2½c. to \$1.58½. Yokohama ranged from unchanged to 5 yen lower, while Kobe was 3 to 6 yen off. Grade D declined 2½ yen to

697½ at Yokohama and remained the same at 700 yen at Kobe. Spot sales at both centers totaled 750 bales, while futures transactions totaled 975 bales. Local closing: June, 1.52½; July, 1.51; Aug., 1.48; Oct., 1.47½; Nov., 1.47; Dec., 1.47.

On the 1st inst. futures closed 1½ points down to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 28 contracts. Trading was quiet, but the market had a firm undertone. In early afternoon prices were unchanged from last night, with September at \$1.48 and October at \$1.47½. Transactions to that time totaled 200 bales. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market remained unchanged. The Yokohama Bourse closed 2 yen lower to 1 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market declined 2½ yen to 695 yen a bale. Local closing: June, 1.51; July, 1.49½; Sept., 1.48; Oct., 1.48; Nov., 1.47; Jan., 1.47½.

On the 2d. inst. futures closed unchanged to ½c. lower. Transactions totaled only 5 contracts. The market was exceedingly dull, sales to early afternoon totaling only 30 bales. At that time June stood at \$1.51½, up ½c. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market remained unchanged at \$1.60. Yokohama observed a holiday. Local closing: June, 1.51; July, 1.49; Jan., 1.47. Today futures closed ½ to 1½ net lower. Transactions totaled 36 lots. Although the Japanese markets were weak, the local silk market was firm in dull trading. On transactions of 80 bales to early afternoon prices showed no change. The price of crack double extra silk on the New York spot market declined 2c. to \$1.58 a pound. Yokohama Bourse prices closed 12 to 17 yen lower, while Grade D silk outside was 7½ yen lower at 687½ yen a bale. Local closing: June, 1.50½; Sept., 1.46½; Oct., 1.46; Nov., 1.46; Dec., 1.46; Jan., 1.45½.

COTTON

Friday Night, June 3, 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 17,425 bales, against 14,112 bales last week and 17,042 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1937, 6,977,219 bales, against 6,170,456 bales for the same period of 1936-37, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1937, of 806,763 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	1,159	---	3,442	130	1,111	1,260	7,102
Houston	71	186	---	92	82	1,076	1,507
Corpus Christi	---	111	---	---	---	---	111
New Orleans	786	1,281	3,427	---	517	459	6,470
Mobile	21	38	6	21	516	16	618
Savannah	92	60	20	56	18	30	276
Charleston	---	---	380	---	---	149	529
Lake Charles	---	---	---	---	---	12	12
Wilmington	---	---	229	---	---	---	229
Norfolk	120	20	21	12	14	152	339
Baltimore	---	---	---	232	---	---	232
Totals this week	2,249	1,696	7,525	543	2,258	3,154	17,425

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1937, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

Receipts to June 3	1937-38		1936-37		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1937	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1936	1938	1937
Galveston	7,102	1,883,484	973	1,694,019	685,955	356,510
Houston	1,507	1,796,174	2,515	1,283,910	731,675	280,409
Corpus Christi	111	399,115	6	283,881	45,788	27,203
Beaumont	---	11,847	---	23,146	16,761	15,170
New Orleans	6,470	2,088,341	11,964	1,991,598	709,475	360,809
Mobile	618	210,192	3,832	303,397	48,046	48,195
Pensacola, &c.	---	77,770	---	98,835	8,499	4,049
Jacksonville	---	3,615	---	4,148	2,523	1,980
Savannah	276	127,906	1,062	134,861	142,569	135,708
Charleston	529	192,299	864	166,837	39,363	25,160
Lake Charles	12	75,892	---	56,000	15,001	5,201
Wilmington	229	27,742	942	26,400	24,094	15,467
Norfolk	339	55,292	709	39,802	28,965	23,549
New York	---	---	---	---	100	200
Boston	---	---	---	---	3,628	4,126
Baltimore	232	24,550	894	63,622	1,075	1,425
Totals	17,425	6,977,219	23,761	6,170,456	2,503,508	1,305,161

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	7,102	973	6,217	6,132	3,395	18,337
Houston	1,507	2,515	4,926	3,228	3,590	23,821
New Orleans	6,470	11,964	27,006	6,536	19,132	15,225
Mobile	618	3,832	3,968	102	2,651	3,033
Savannah	276	1,062	241	472	962	2,867
Brunswick	---	---	---	---	---	23
Charleston	529	864	338	459	1,276	6,264
Wilmington	229	942	1,647	84	29	430
Norfolk	339	709	803	555	796	993
N'port News	---	---	---	---	---	---
All others	355	900	1,926	1,339	3,158	15,071
Total this wk.	17,425	23,761	47,072	18,907	34,989	86,064
Since Aug. 1--	6,977,219	6,170,456	6,595,660	3,958,582	7,099,409	8,265,852

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 55,261 bales, of which 5,469 were to Great Britain, 4,394 to France, 14,422 to Germany, 13,243 to Italy, 8,746 to Japan, 100 to China, and 8,887 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 54,122 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 5,339,773 bales, against 5,143,895 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Table with columns for 1937-38 and 1936-37. Rows include 'June 3-- Shipped', 'Via St. Louis', 'Via Mounds, &c', 'Via Rock Island', 'Via Louisville', 'Via Virginia points', 'Via other routes, &c', 'Total gross overland', 'Deduct Shipments', 'Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.', 'Between interior towns', 'Inland, &c., from South', 'Total to be deducted', 'Leaving total net overland *', and '* Including movement by rail to Canada.'

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 17,072 bales, against 14,858 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 193,589 bales.

Table with columns for 1937-38 and 1936-37. Rows include 'In Sight and Spinners' Takings, 'Receipts at ports to June 3', 'Net overland to June 3', 'Southern consumption to June 3', 'Total marketed', 'Interior stocks in excess', and 'Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to May 1'.

Came into sight during week: Total in sight June 3. North, spinners' takings to June 3.

* Decrease. Movement into sight in previous years: Week-- Bales Since Aug. 1-- Bales

Table showing movement into sight in previous years for 1936-June 5, 1935-June 7, and 1934-June 9.

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets-- Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Table titled 'Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on--' with columns for Week Ended June 3 and days of the week (Saturday to Friday). Rows list various locations like Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk, Montgomery, Augusta, Memphis, Houston, Little Rock, Dallas, and Fort Worth.

New Orleans Contract Market-- The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing New Orleans contract market data for June (1938), July, August, September, October, November, December, Jan. (1939), February, March, April, and May. Includes a 'Tone' section with 'Spot' and 'Options'.

Cotton Loans of CCC Through May 26 Aggregated \$234,514,096 on 5,368,835 Bales-- Announcement was made on May 27 by the Commodity Credit Corporation that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through May 26, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of \$234,514,095.96 on 5,368,835 bales of cotton. This includes loans of \$6,779,837.27 on 161,373 bales which have been paid and the cotton released. The loans average 8.39 cents per pound.

Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States are given below:

Table showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Two New Members of New York Cotton Exchange-- At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange held on June 2, Arthur F. Lindley of Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago, who do a commission business, and Allan H. Crary of E. F. Hutton & Co., Los Angeles, who do a brokerage business, were elected to membership. Mr. Lindley is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Mr. Crary is a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

Returns by Telegraph-- Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that in the section in and around Dallas the high winds of the past week have done considerable damage to cotton. In other sections of Texas cotton is

mostly good with chopping advancing rapidly. In the north central portion considerable cotton is yet to be planted

Table with columns for Rain Days, Rainfall Inches, and Thermometer (High, Low, Mean). Rows list various locations across Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

Table showing the height of rivers at various points on June 3, 1938 and June 4, 1937. Locations include New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Shreveport, and Vicksburg.

Receipts from the Plantations-- The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Table showing receipts from the plantations from March to June 3. Columns include Receipts at Ports (1938, 1937, 1936), Stocks at Interior Towns (1938, 1937, 1936), and Receipts from Plantations (1938, 1937, 1936).

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1937, are 8,410,924 bales; in 1936-37 were 6,216,627 bales and in 1935-36 were 6,998,758 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 17,425 bales, the actual movement from plantations was nil bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 27,258 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-- The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

Table titled 'Cotton Takings, Week and Season' comparing 1937-38 and 1936-37. Rows include Visible supply May 27, Visible supply Aug. 1, American in sight to June 3, Bombay receipts to June 2, Other India ship'ts to June 2, Alexandria receipts to June 1, Other supply to June 1, Total supply, Deduct, and Total takings to June 3.

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 to total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 4,575,000 bales in 1937-38 and 6,005,000 bales in 1936-37 --takings not being available-- and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 11,078,306 bales in 1937-38 and 13,687,120 bales in 1936-37, of which 6,244,506 bales and 7,757,320 bales American. b Est.

are being worked, with even this type of business sparse. Shipping instructions show no improvement, prices paid for much of the flour on the books looking unattractive.

Wheat—On the 28th ulto. prices closed 2 1/8c. to 3 1/8c. net lower. An avalanche of selling developed in the world's major wheat markets today and prices collapsed to 1938 lows, and in Chicago to the lowest point recorded in five years. Prospects of a bumper American Winter wheat harvest within a month was the important factor in the selling. Chicago prices fell more than 3c. a bushel, Liverpool 2 1/8c. to 2 1/2c., Buenos Aires 3 1/8c. and Winnipeg more than 4c. Weakness in foreign markets and indications that the relationship of prices in this market and abroad was less favorable for continued export of domestic wheat, started the selling at Chicago. The opening decline was almost 2c., and after hovering near this level for two hours, prices dropped another cent just before the close. Support came largely from shorts covering. Liverpool wheat also was influenced by increased offerings from Australia and India. On the 31st ulto. prices closed unchanged to 1/2c. lower. The market reacted sharply today, Chicago prices virtually overcoming a 1 1/2c. decline to fresh five-year bottom price records. Temporary collapse of wheat values, forcing corn, rye, oats and lard quotations all down to levels unmatched heretofore this season, followed an authoritative trade forecast that the 1938 United States wheat crop would be the largest ever known, 1,055,000,000 bushels. The previous record was 1,009,000,000 bushels, harvested in 1915. On the other hand, lively export buying from North America today, about 1,000,000 bushels, helped to rally the Chicago market, and so, too, did the fact that May delivery at Winnipeg showed a 10c. bulge in the last 48 hours of trading. Giving added impetus to the late recovery of prices was the announcement that Yugoslavia had suspended her tariff on wheat and was permitting imports duty free. On the 1st inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. lower. The market turned downward more than a cent a bushel late today, and Chicago December contracts reached a new seasonal low of 70 7/8c. Selling by houses with Eastern connections was a late feature, together with reports Argentine wheat was underselling the United States abroad. Acting as a drag on the Chicago market were Liverpool quotations lower than due, together with another forecast of more than a billion bushels 1938 wheat production in the United States. Mrs. E. H. Miller, one of the principal Chicago grain statisticians, reported today her figures showed this season's probable domestic yield would be 768,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 278,000,000 spring, including durum. She noted, however, it was yet impossible to estimate black rust damage to winter wheat and that because of extensive personal inspection, she believed the yield would be disappointing in many areas now counting on a bumper crop. The Miller report said the start of the United States spring crop indicated the best prospects since 1928, when 335,000,000 bushels were harvested.

On the 2nd inst. prices closed 3/8 to 3/4c. net higher. Late rallies lifted Chicago wheat prices fractionally today after prospects of a 1938 domestic harvest eclipsing and heretofore known had forced the market 1c. down. Helping the late advance was North American export business totaling upward of 400,000 bushels. United States hard winter wheat was sold to England, Belgium and Holland. The average of all Chicago private crop estimates today was 1,077,000,000 bushels, the biggest total on record, but the market effect had been largely discounted owing to advance forecasts by some experts. In addition, the Winnipeg market showed fresh gains of 5c. a bushel owing to exhaustion of immediate deliverable supplies there. On the other hand, North American overnight export business was small.

Today prices closed 1/2 to 1 1/8c. net higher. A bulge of nearly 2c. a bushel in Chicago wheat prices late today resulted largely from sharp rises of July quotations at Winnipeg. Trade volume on the Chicago Board was larger than recently. Incentives were found in gossip about government loans on wheat and in assertions that Washington officials were planning to divert \$100,000,000 to relief purchases of agricultural products. Inadequacy of rains in Australia as well as evening up of accounts so as to prepare for Whitsuntide holidays abroad were given as reasons for Liverpool price gains, although North American overnight export trade lacked volume. A sustaining factor in Chicago was a report that wheat loans by the United States Government would likely be issued at above current farm prices. Open interest in wheat totaled 67,001,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red.	Sat. 84 1/2	Mon. HOL	Tues. 84 3/4	Wed. 84 1/4	Thurs. 84 3/4	Fri. 85 3/4
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

July	Sat. 69	Mon. HOL	Tues. 69	Wed. 68 3/4	Thurs. 69 3/4	Fri. 70 3/4
September	70 3/4	HOL	70 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4	71 1/4
December	72 3/4	HOL	72	71 3/4	72 3/4	73 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
July 105 3/4 Sept. 28, 1937	July 62 3/4 May 31, 1938
September 92 3/4 Feb. 9, 1938	September 68 3/4 May 31, 1938
December 76 1/4 May 27, 1938	December 71 May 31, 1938

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG

May	Sat. 107 3/4	Mon. HOL	Tues. 116 3/4	Wed. 116 3/4	Thurs. 117 3/4	Fri. 122 3/4
July	90 3/4	HOL	92 3/4	97 3/4	101 3/4	102 3/4
October	74 3/4	HOL	76 3/4	75 3/4	77 3/4	79

Corn—On the 28th ult. prices closed 1 5/8c. to 2 1/8c. net lower. The sharpest break in corn prices in some time was influenced not only by action of wheat, but by weakness in Buenos Aires, where corn was off 1 1/2 to 2 1/4. July corn was quoted there at 60 1/8, only 6 cents above the Chicago price. Domestic prices eased to levels below the Federal loan base, traders said. On the 31st ult. prices closed 1 1/8c. to 3/8c. net lower. Corn was influenced largely by the bearish developments in wheat and the bearish outlook for grain crops generally, especially wheat. On the 1st inst. prices closed 3/4c. to 1c. net higher. Bad weather news in the corn belt helped to advance prices of this grain. According to advices, planting continues retarded by wet conditions. Export sales ran rather light.

On the 2nd inst. prices closed 1 1/2 to 1 7/8c. net higher. The upward movement in wheat values in the face of record-breaking wheat crop estimates and the reports of excessive moisture retarding domestic corn planting were the factors largely responsible for the bulge in corn prices today. There was substantial buying of corn futures, especially on the part of the short interest. Today prices closed 1/8 to 3/8c. net higher. Trading was relatively light, with the undertone steady. Open interest in corn was 41,345,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow	Sat. 68 3/4	Mon. HOL	Tues. 68 1/2	Wed. 69 3/4	Thurs. 71 1/4	Fri. 71 3/4
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

July	Sat. 54 3/4	Mon. HOL	Tues. 54 3/4	Wed. 55 3/4	Thurs. 57 1/4	Fri. 57 3/4
September	56 3/4	HOL	55 3/4	56 3/4	57 3/4	58 3/4
December	53 3/4	HOL	53 3/4	54	56 3/4	56 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
July 66 3/4 Sept. 30, 1937	July 53 3/4 May 31, 1938
September 63 3/4 Mar. 26, 1938	September 54 3/4 May 31, 1938
December 56 3/4 May 27, 1938	December 52 3/4 May 31, 1938

Oats—On the 28th ult. prices closed 1/2c. to 5/8c. lower. These were relatively light declines in view of the pronounced weakness in wheat and corn, and also rye. However, trading was light, with the undertone steady during most of the session. On the 31st ult. prices closed unchanged to 1/4c. off. Trading was light and without special feature. On the 1st inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. higher. There was very little to report on this market, though the undertone was steady in the face of declines in the other grains.

On the 2nd inst. prices closed 1 to 1 1/4c. net higher. This grain followed the lead of corn and wheat. Today prices closed 1/8 to 1/4c. net lower. This was rather surprising in view of the gains in wheat and corn; even rye was higher, and these firmer markets should have influenced a higher oats market.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

July	Sat. 25 3/4	Mon. HOL	Tues. 25 3/4	Wed. 26 3/4	Thurs. 26 3/4	Fri. 26 3/4
September	25 3/4	HOL	25 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4
December	26 3/4	HOL	26 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
July 32 3/4 Oct. 2, 1937	July 25 3/4 Apr. 5, 1938
September 30 1/4 Jan. 10, 1938	September 25 May 31, 1938
December 27 3/4 June 2, 1938	December 26 3/4 May 31, 1938

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

May	Sat. 44 3/4	Mon. HOL	Tues. 44	Wed. 43 3/4	Thurs. 44 3/4	Fri. 44 3/4
July	43 3/4	HOL	42 3/4	43 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
October	35 3/4	HOL	35 3/4	35 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4

Rye—On the 28th ult. prices declined 1 3/8c. to 2c. This was regarded as quite a full response to the weakness of corn and wheat. Factors appear to be working against further exports of rye, and with crop news generally bearish, many holders have been inclined to let go of their commitments. On the 31st ult. prices closed 1 1/8c. down to 1/4c. higher. There was considerable pressure on the near months, and also quite a little switching into the December delivery, which accounted for the latter's relative firmness. On the 1st inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 1 1/4c. lower. The continued downward trend of wheat values and the bearish crop and weather reports, had their depressing effect on rye. This grain touched new low figures for the season.

On the 2nd inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. higher. The action of rye was disappointing in view of the sharp rise in wheat, corn and oats. Speculative interest appeared centered in these other grains. Today prices closed 3/8 to 1/2c. net higher. There was a better demand, which apparently was influenced by the firmer wheat and corn markets.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

July	Sat. 51 3/4	Mon. HOL	Tues. 50 3/4	Wed. 50 3/4	Thurs. 50 3/4	Fri. 50 3/4
September	50 3/4	HOL	49 3/4	48 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4
December	51 3/4	HOL	52	50 3/4	50 3/4	51 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
July 72 3/4 Feb. 9, 1938	July 49 3/4 June 1, 1938
September 69 3/4 Feb. 9, 1938	September 48 3/4 June 1, 1938
December 53 3/4 May 27, 1938	December 50 3/4 June 2, 1938

Less rainfall in the Ohio and middle and upper Mississippi Valleys, and good rains over the heretofore droughty Southeast, together with sufficient moisture for present needs in nearly all other sections of the country, made a decidedly favorable week for agriculture, although the soil is still too wet for proper working in many interior localities. In the Central Valleys fields dried out considerably and farm work was more active than recently, while under the influence of favorable temperatures all vegetation made good advance in the principal agricultural areas, although it was too cool for best growth in middle Atlantic sections.

For the country, as a whole, soil moisture is unusually abundant, though more rain is needed in some central Gulf districts, the far Southwest and far Northwest; most of New Mexico and Arizona are still unfavorably dry, and rain is needed in Washington, especially in the wheat belt. The Great Plains, throughout, are unusually well supplied with moisture, the situation being the best in 10 years in some sections. Except in the dry areas named, the range, meadows, and livestock are in good condition quite generally over the western grazing sections.

In Florida the prolonged drought has been rather effectively broken with heavy rains over the entire Peninsula, while in the south Atlantic area, where there has been a tendency to dryness for some time, good rains substantially improved the outlook. Warm, fair weather would now be beneficial generally from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean, except in some Gulf sections where rain is needed.

Small Grains—Progress and condition of winter wheat were fair to very good throughout the Ohio Valley where the crop is heading in practically all parts; additional moisture during the week further promoted rankness, with heavy straw and some local lodging. The reaction to drier weather was more favorable in Missouri where fair to very good progress was noted, with some wheat blooming. Excessive moisture and floods were damaging in southeastern Kansas and heavy leaf rust is reported over the eastern two-thirds; injury from previous freezing weather now appears serious in some western counties. Winter grains are mostly good to excellent in practically all the Northwest, although rain would be helpful in portions of Washington.

Spring wheat made rapid advance during the week under largely favorable weather. Oats are making good to excellent growth in central sections, with harvesting progressing in Oklahoma and Texas, but delayed by wet weather in some southern and eastern portions. Rice planting is progressing rapidly in Texas.

Corn—While a good many reports of further delay in corn planting, because of frequent rains or wet soil due to previous rainfall, were received, in general, the weather in the principal Corn Belt was decidedly more favorable than in recent weeks, and planting made better progress. Moderate warmth and more sunshine favored germination and growth of early planted. In the Ohio Valley there was still considerable interruption to planting, especially in Indiana, but in much of the area considerable improvement is shown. In Missouri the light rain, after 3 wet weeks, was decidedly welcome, while conditions are fairly favorable in the Great Plains, though a good many localities report fields still too wet for working.

In the upper Mississippi Valley conditions are much better than recently, especially in southern Minnesota and Iowa, where less rain and more sunshine permitted rather active field work, with early corn making generally better progress. In Iowa 86% of the corn has been planted, only 4% below normal and 3 days late, compared with 57% planted a week ago and 6 days late.

Cotton—In the Cotton Belt temperatures ranged from abnormally low in the extreme northeastern portion to moderate for the season over most other sections. Rainfall was heavy in eastern districts and mostly light to moderate from the Mississippi Valley westward. This made a rather favorable week in most sections of the belt.

In Texas progress of cotton was mostly good, with chopping advancing rapidly, although some is not yet planted in north-central sections. In Oklahoma planting made fair progress, but there is considerable replanting necessary, because of previous excessive rains; progress during the week of early planted was mostly good.

In the central portions of the belt there was too much rain in some northern localities, especially in northern Arkansas, but otherwise conditions were rather favorable, except that growth was retarded somewhat by cool nights. In the Eastern States progress of cotton was mostly good. While rains were beneficial in some districts a few sections had too much moisture, especially eastern North Carolina. In South Carolina the first cultivation is nearly done, while in Georgia chopping is nearly finished in northern districts and squares are forming in the south. In Florida rains were decidedly beneficial.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:

Virginia—Richmond: Cold, wet week retarded work, but favored crop growth. Cotton stands poor, but coming up nicely. Corn coming up uneven. Grains need sunshine for ripening. Pastures improved. Transplanting tobacco finished; plants growing nicely. Southeastern truck fair to good. Some lettuce, cabbage, peas, beets, and radishes being marketed.

South Carolina—Columbia: Cool, with considerable cloudiness; moderate to heavy rains improved crop growth. Favorable for sweet-potato transplanting, but unfavorable for northern grain harvests. Chopping cotton good; progress and first cultivation mostly completed; still some replanting. Truck shipments active on coast.

Georgia—Atlanta: Chopping cotton good advance in north and mostly finished elsewhere; squares forming in south. Moderate to heavy rains unfavorable for grain harvest, otherwise very beneficial. Tobacco greatly improved, except earliest fields. Excellent progress in transplanting sweet potatoes.

Florida—Jacksonville: Prolonged drought broken by frequent moderate to heavy rains. Progress of cotton very good, with condition fairly good in north, but mostly poor elsewhere. Corn saved by rain in north where progress and condition mostly very good. Critical condition of citrus relieved, though shriveled fruit continues dropping; trees revived and believed sufficient fruit will hold to make good crop. Transplanting sweet potatoes pushed; tobacco doing well. Watermelon quality only fair. Truck season over.

Alabama—Montgomery: More rain needed in west and locally elsewhere, but moisture beneficial in most sections. Condition of cotton fair to very good; chopping continues and nearing completion in most localities. Corn, vegetables, cane, pastures, and miscellaneous crops doing well. Harvesting oats continues.

Mississippi—Vicksburg: Cool nights to Friday, with light or no rain, except on the coast, made progress of cotton mostly fair with rather poor stands in scattered localities; progress of cultivation and chopping early planted mostly very good; occasional squares in central. Progress, cultivation, and growth of corn generally very good, with some laid by in central.

Louisiana—New Orleans: Beneficial local showers, but moisture needed in most sections. Progress of cotton only fair due to cool nights most of week; condition generally good and chopping good advance; planting continues locally in northeast. Progress and condition of other crops generally satisfactory and good progress in planting sweet potatoes, except locally where too dry.

Texas—Houston: Warm in west; near normal elsewhere. Scattered showers in northwest, northeast, and extreme south; elsewhere dry. All crops and farm work good progress. Corn fair to good, with cultivation good progress. Winter wheat fair to good; some ripening and a little being harvested; late crop making rapid progress. Harvesting oats making fair progress and condition mostly good. Cotton mostly good and chopping progressing rapidly; squaring and blooming in extreme south; some not yet planted in north-central and scattered hail damage will cause considerable replanting in northwest. Ranges fair to good. Truck and citrus mostly good.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City: Warm, with local showers every day; weekly totals moderate to heavy in east and mostly light to moderate elsewhere. Planting cotton fair advance, with considerable replanting necessary account previous rains; progress of that already up good. Progress and condition of corn poor in east, but fair elsewhere; crop needs sunshine. Oats good to very good. Winter wheat ripening rapidly; some army-worm damage in central and some rust damage reported in northeast; condition generally fair to very good. Livestock in good condition; pastures very good.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Progress of cotton poor in north and some of west due to coolness first of week and moderate to excessive rains last part; progress good elsewhere remainder of week, except for coolness first 2 days; condition fairly good in most portions, except needs cultivation badly where rains fell. Chopping cotton good progress and about com-

pleted in some southern portions; some blooming in south. Very favorable for growth of all other crops.

Tennessee—Nashville: Moderate temperatures and favorable rains. Progress and condition of corn very good; mostly a few inches high. Planting cotton fair advance, but chopping slow; progress and condition rather poor. Progress and condition of winter wheat very good; a little cut. Large part of tobacco set. Potatoes good to excellent.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, June 3, 1938

While weather conditions were not quite as unfavorable as during the preceding week, the continued slump in general business and industrial activities prevented any worthwhile improvement in retail trade, and the volume of business remained materially below last year's figures, with pre-holiday buying in particular falling far short of expectations. Relatively best results were obtained in the sale of accessories, whereas home furnishing and summer apparel lines remained neglected. Promotional events staged in some sections of the country and featuring rather drastic price reductions, were reported to have met with only fair success. Department store sales throughout the country, during the week ending May 21, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Board, were 14% lower than for the corresponding week of 1937. For stores in New York and Brooklyn, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported a loss in sales amounting to 10.2%, while in Newark the decline reached 15%.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets again made a rather spotty showing, reflecting the slow movement of goods in retail channels and the ensuing reluctance on the part of retail merchants to add to their commitments. A fair number of fill-in orders on wash goods was received, but their total remained limited. Notwithstanding the slack in business, prices ruled fairly steady, partly because of the generally improved inventory condition, and expectations that the advent of warmer weather will be productive of a quickening pace in the distribution of goods. Business in silk fabrics fell off considerably as the slackening flow of goods in distributive channels caused a halting attitude on the part of users. Trading in rayon yarns continued unsettled, largely owing to the slowness of the fall weaving season to get under way and the reluctance of mills to anticipate yarn requirements, notwithstanding recent moderate price reductions. With the expected revival in yarn sales so far having failed to materialize, doubts were expressed that the present demand is sufficient to absorb the current curtailed output, and prevent a further accession to surplus stocks.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in the gray cloths markets early in the week came to a virtual standstill, partly due to holiday influences but largely as a result of the new recession in raw cotton values. Later in the week, a moderate upturn in business took place, although accompanied by a distinct weakening in the price structure. While developments in the raw cotton market are being closely watched by the trade and many buyers are expected to remain out of the market until after the release of the first Government acreage report on July 8, predictions were made that a burst of warm weather would go far in accelerating the movement of finished goods and cause converters to replenish their thinning supplies. Meanwhile, further mills are expected during the current month to close down for periods of from two to four weeks, while most plants will suspend operations during the Independence holiday week. Business in fine goods continued slow although sentiment received some encouragement from the decision of the Government to purchase considerable quantities of goods for relief purposes. A feature of the market was the growing interest in spun rayon staples. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80s, 6 to 6½¢; 39-inch 72-76s, 6c.; 39-inch 68-72s, 4½ to 5c.; 38½-inch 64-60s, 4¼¢; 38½-inch 60-48s, 3½¢.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics continued inactive as clothing manufacturers maintained their waiting attitude in view of the disappointing flow of goods in distributive channels. Some interest prevailed in fancy suitings, but staple fabrics were neglected. Prices ruled steady, reflecting the belief that substantial seasonal requirements are still uncovered, and that even a mild improvement in business conditions may result in a rush for wanted spot merchandise. Reports from retail clothing centers made a poor showing, partly as a result of adverse weather conditions. Business in women's wear goods turned fairly active as garment manufacturers placed additional moderate-sized orders on the new fall lines. Although sports fabrics in general suffered from the slackening pace in retail sales, a fair number of inquiries for summer coatings came into the market.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens continued inactive, with little business being done either in household items or dress goods and suitings. Reports from primary centers abroad stressed the utter lack of interest on the part of United States importers. Business in burlap remained negligible, with prices showing further recessions in line with the Calcutta market, where the continued rise in stocks and the failure of curtailment negotiations to make any further headway, depressed sentiment. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.35c., heavies at 4.65c.

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RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Operations Up to April 30, 1938 Reviewed by Chairman—
The following is the text of a statement issued on May 23, by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the above named Corporation, summarizing the operations of that Federal body from the time of its organization up to April 30, 1938:

Authorizations and commitments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the recovery program during April amounted to \$54,717,345.91, rescissions of previous authorizations and commitments amounted to \$17,659,750.78, making total authorizations through April 30, 1938, and tentative commitments outstanding at the end of the month, of \$12,264,070,322.53. This latter amount includes a total of \$1,041,567,065.99 authorized for other governmental agencies and \$1,800,000,000.00 for relief from organization through April 30, 1938.

Authorizations aggregating \$20,785,137.47 were canceled or withdrawn during April, making total cancellations and withdrawals of \$1,879,321,314.56. A total of \$648,441,415.60 remains available to borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures.

During April \$34,263,605.24 was disbursed for loans and investments and \$14,912,734.71 was repaid, making total disbursements through April 30, 1938 of \$6,911,853,069.05 and repayments of \$4,941,586,714.77 (over 71%).

During April, loans were authorized to 10 banks and trust companies (including those in liquidation) in the amount of \$1,283,739. Cancellations and withdrawals of loans to banks and trust companies (including those in liquidation) amounted to \$19,977,157.16. \$4,732,089.73 was disbursed and \$3,131,935.97 repaid. Through April 30, 1938, loans have been authorized to 7,525 banks and trust companies (incl. those in receivership) aggregating \$2,537,890,266.81. Of this amount \$495,304,584.12 has been withdrawn, \$31,318,771.02 remains available to borrowers and \$2,011,266,911.67 has been disbursed. Of this latter amount \$1,862,323,682.68, or 93%, has been repaid. Only \$9,979,723.57 is owing by open banks and that includes \$8,163,150.71 from one mortgage and trust company.

During April, authorizations were made to purchase preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 12 banks and trust companies in the aggregate amount of \$1,712,900. Through April 30, 1938, authorizations have been made for the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6,765 banks and trust companies aggregating \$1,274,388,834 and 1,121 loans were authorized in the amount of \$23,322,755 to be secured by preferred stock, a total authorization for preferred stock, capital notes and debentures in 6,845 banks and trust companies of \$1,297,711,589. \$169,388,052.44 of this has been withdrawn and \$31,804,500 remains available to the banks when conditions of authorizations have been met.

During April, loans were authorized for distribution to depositors of 10 closed banks in the amount of \$1,285,739, cancellations and withdrawals amounted to \$2,011,148.71. Disbursements amounted to \$4,638,578.48 and repayments amounted to \$2,734,366.21. Through April 30, 1938, loans have been authorized for distribution to depositors of 2,760 closed banks aggregating \$1,323,202,436.74. \$316,615,331.12 of this amount has been withdrawn and \$32,124,482.27 remains available to the borrowers. \$974,462,623.35 has been disbursed and \$893,442,014.68, approximately 92% has been repaid.

During April the authorizations to finance drainage, levee and irrigation districts were increased \$25,500, authorizations in the amount of \$201,292.01 were withdrawn and \$1,335,819.68 was disbursed. Through April 30, 1938, loans have been authorized to refinance 623 drainage, levee and irrigation districts aggregating \$141,091,919.07, of which \$18,707,747.65 has been withdrawn, \$41,228,335.45 remains available to the borrowers and \$81,155,835.97 has been disbursed.

Under the provisions of Section 5 (d), which was added to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act June 19, 1934, and amended April 13, 1935, 107 loans to industry aggregating \$15,166,150 were authorized during April. Authorizations in the amount of \$6,679,133.71 were canceled or withdrawn during April. Through April 30, 1938, including loans to mortgage loan companies to assist business and industry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration program, the Corporation has authorized 2,443 loans for the benefit of industry aggregating \$186,074,846.10.

Of this amount \$57,806,102.95 has been withdrawn and \$30,260,109.77 remains available to the borrowers. In addition, the corporation agreed to purchase participations amounting to \$2,255,635 in loans to 30 businesses during April and similar authorizations aggregating \$117,102.26 were withdrawn. Through April 30, 1938, the corporation has authorized or has agreed to the purchase of participations aggregating \$25,782,857.89 of 448 businesses, \$9,745,990.40 of which has been withdrawn and \$7,947,702.34 remains available.

During April the corporation purchased from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works 71 blocks (71 issues) of securities having a par value of \$6,888,250 and sold securities having par value of \$1,393,100 at a premium of \$786.73. The corporation also collected maturing PWA securities having par value of \$305,034.20. Through April 30, 1938, the corporation has purchased from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works 3,919 blocks (2,915 issues) of securities having par value of \$607,326,123.76. Of this amount securities having par value of \$413,705,958.77 were sold at a premium of \$12,328,847.53. Securities having a par value of \$174,436,267.56 are still held. In addition, the corporation has agreed with the Administrator to purchase, to be held and collected or sold at a later date, such part of securities having an aggregate par value of \$83,788,687.50 as the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works is in a position to deliver from time to time.

JESSE H. JONES, Chairman.

News Items

Louisiana—Bond Refunding Bill Up Before Legislature—A bill providing for the refunding of \$8,612,200 outstanding serial gold bonds at a lower rate of interest, designed to save the State over \$850,000 in carrying charges, was introduced in the Legislature on May 26 and, according to A. P. Tugwell, State Treasurer, will be pushed to a final passage as soon as possible.

A special dispatch from Baton Rouge on May 26 to the New Orleans "Times Picayune" reported in part as follows on the refinancing plan:

Under the plan that has been worked out, according to Mr. Tugwell, immediate action is necessary. He explained that it would be necessary to

have a decision of the State Supreme Court by July 1 validating the proposition if it goes through as now planned.

The serial gold bonds, which are now quoted on the market at around 108 and 109, bear the provision that they can be called on any interest bearing date by serving notice of the call 30 days in advance of any interest payment date. Interest is payable on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1 of each year.

Mr. Tugwell said that to delay the call beyond the current Aug. 1 call date would result in losses should the present condition of the bond market become less satisfactory and that for that reason it had been decided to push the proposition through immediately.

Edward Jones & Co., Inc., New Orleans investment bankers, have deposited with the State treasurer a good faith check for \$175,000 guaranteeing to present a bid of par and accrued interest on 3 3/4% bonds.

Should no bid better than that guaranteed by Edward Jones & Co. be presented, the Jones bid will be accepted. If another bidder offers a better bid the Jones Co. will have the option of meeting the price or letting the better bidder have the bonds. This is the only advantage given to the Jones Co., Mr. Tugwell said.

Bids received for the purchase of the refunding bonds will be subject to the action of the State Supreme Court in holding the refunding proposition legal. It was stated.

Mr. Tugwell explained that the interest charges on the outstanding serial gold bonds between Aug. 1, 1938 and the maturity of the last bond in 1964 would amount to \$6,261,988.50.

Interest on the new bonds if sold at 3 3/4% would amount to \$5,069,957.50 from Aug. 1 this year until the payment of the last bond in 1960. A premium of \$338,048 would be required on the call of the old bonds since they must be called at 104. The net saving to the State would therefore be \$853,983, which would enable the State of complete the retirement of the issue four years earlier than the present issue.

Massachusetts—New Edition of Municipal Statistics Compiled—Tyler & Co., Inc., Boston, are making free distribution of the 19th edition of their booklet in the quarterly series, giving up-to-date financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts. This edition contains an outline map of the Commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.

The statistics given show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt, net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax titles, and a comparison of tax rates. Copies are available upon request.

New York, N.Y.—Mayor Urges Re-enactment of Emergency Taxes—The Board of Estimate appropriated \$9,022,450 for emergency relief for June at a special meeting on June 1, at which Mayor La Guardia emphasized the need for immediate action by the City Council to re-enact the present emergency taxes, which expire on June 30.

The Mayor explained that he had a four-month relief budget from the Department of Welfare in his possession, but would not ask the board to vote on it until the Council had acted to produce the necessary revenues. He also had a six-month estimate of the city's share of Works Progress Administration expenses, but did not present it for the same reason.

"It want to point out," the Mayor said, "that if there is any misunderstanding later on that if the Council does not pass the tax bills, the Comptroller is unable to borrow, for the simple reason that he has nothing to borrow against. I submitted a message to the board two weeks ago, and all that is required is the reenactment of the existing emergency tax bills. I am pretty sure that the City Council will pass those bills in time, so that there will be no interruption in providing for the relief of the unemployed. I have also an application for the WPA for the six months' contribution to WPA work in New York City. I am not submitting that to you because the appropriation for June 30 comes out of the same fund, and again I warn that unless the tax bills are passed and power authorized to appropriate for the next six months, it will play havoc with all WPA work."

The tax program was introduced at the Council meeting recently by Newbold Morris, President of the body, and is now before the Committee on Finance. No hearings have been scheduled by this committee, and it is not known whether the Democratic bloc will support the proposals. The bills include a repassage of the 2 and 3% sales tax, the taxes on business and utility companies, and a 1 cent tax on each package of cigarettes sold in the city.

Under the grant of special taxing power from the State Legislature, the city may enact emergency taxes for relief and its administration on a year-to-year basis. The new bills will have to be in effect by July 1, or the city's relief coffers will be empty.

Ohio—Little Progress Shown on Relief Legislation—The Legislature, meeting in special session, has concluded two weeks of deliberation without approving any one of a series of measures comprising a \$17,000,000 relief program, according to a news dispatch from Columbus on May 31, which continued as follows:

Although committees of both houses had recommended measures providing for the State's administration of poor relief, neither house ventured to let the bills come to a vote on the floor, preferring to await the report of a special 11-member house committee which spent the past week investigating the relief situation in Cleveland, Toledo, Akron and Warren.

Representative A. Lee Fair (Dem.) Holmes County, serving as Chairman, has indicated that the committee, which is instructed to report to the lower house by June 1, would desire an extension in order to delve into the relief picture in other large metropolitan areas before making final recommendations.

Meanwhile, the administration's program, agreed to by representatives of the large municipalities, has made little progress in either house. A bill which would lower from 65% to a bare majority the vote required for the issuance of public works bonds outside the 10 mill limitation failed to draw enough votes in the house taxation committee, but efforts may be renewed to get the bill out on the floor.

At the same time, members of both houses were inclined to doubt whether sufficient support could be corralled to approve legislation giving political subdivisions the right to levy taxes locally and use the funds to match state-appropriated money, through the issuance of anticipatory bonds based upon the collection of the taxes levied.

During the past week, two suggestions to cure the ills accompanying the relief crisis were offered in the upper house, but neither appear to have much chance of favorable consideration. One would provide a 5% tax upon the income received on all evidence of indebtedness held by banks, building and loans, small loan companies and insurance companies.

Another measure would impose a gross sales and gross receipts tax ranging from 0.50% to 1 1/4%, but with many exceptions.

Public Works Administration—Cities Filing Applications Under Pending Works Program—The following is the text of a press release (No. 3305), made public by the above Federal agency on May 31:

Without waiting for final approval and signature of the pending bill putting the new Public Works Administration program into effect, cities in many parts of the country are submitting applications for new projects, PWA regional offices reported today.

The seven regional PWA offices reported extensive activities among applicants anxious to qualify under the new program. A considerable number of actual applications have been received in the regional offices where they are being examined.

The latest report from the field offices showed that 106 applications for total loans and grants of \$44,998,173 have been received. The first application to be forwarded to Washington for consideration under the new program has come in. This No. 1 application is from the School District of the Borough of Wyomissing, Berks County, Pa.

The Borough of Wyomissing application is for a high school building and its equipment. Total estimated cost of the project is \$530,730. The School District has applied to PWA for a grant of \$238,815 on the project. Present school facilities are inadequate and the District has asked for the new school in order to meet the requirements of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Regional offices of PWA were authorized by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes last week to begin receiving applications for the first time in over a year. States, cities, towns and counties were advised to submit their requests without delay to the offices at New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Omaha, Fort Worth, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. This was done to enable the program to be started at high speed because of time limitations written into the legislation.

With more than 2,000 projects already examined and approved by PWA, and awaiting allotment, further participation by cities in the new program will depend entirely upon the speed with which they file applications, Howard A. Gray, Assistant Administrator warned.

"With a definitely limited amount of money authorized in the pending bill, and with specific time limits after which applications cannot be considered, participation in the new program depends upon the speed with which municipalities act," he said.

"It is possible for cities right now to prepare their applications, thus disposing of this necessary preliminary work, and to get them into our regional offices. Once they are received by PWA, consideration will be speedy. But PWA cannot act until the applications are in.

"The success and the extent of the new program depends entirely upon the promptness with which cities file their applications. The local laws and State laws govern the city procedure in making applications which will withstand local attack, so it is not always as simple a procedure as might be desired to apply. Therefore applicants should start action promptly," Mr. Gray said.

Under the bill authorizing the new program as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations, no new applications can be filed for projects after Sept. 30, 1938, which leaves only four months in which cities can prepare projects and submit them to PWA for consideration. Under the bill reported to the Senate, actual work must be started on the projects prior to next January, which makes imperative speedy action on the part of municipalities wishing to participate in the program.

Surveys of potential projects throughout the country have indicated that a large volume of such undertakings is being prepared by the cities. Applications for more than \$1,500,000,000 "are in sight", according to the reports of regional offices. It is from this group that cities now are filing applications.

Regional offices reporting to Washington headquarters have indicated that cities, towns and political subdivisions have flocked into the field offices with inquiries and requests on the new program. Many applicants are not waiting to find out the final terms which will be incorporated in the legislation, but are filling out applications for the projects they want, the number increasing daily.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—BOND SALE—The \$64,000 issue of 4½% semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on May 17—V. 146, p. 3223—was purchased jointly by Marx & Co. of Birmingham and the Cumberland Securities Corp. of Nashville at par, according to the City Clerk. Dated April 1, 1938. Due from April 1, 1951 to 1968, inclusive.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY (P. O. Florence), Ala.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by Homer E. Williams, County Superintendent of Schools, that \$6,000 school addition bonds were purchased on May 27 by Ward, Sterne & Co. of Birmingham, as 3½% at par, the purchaser to pay all printing and legal expenses.

ARIZONA

MURPHY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.—BOND SALE—We are informed by Charles E. Bill, District Superintendent, that \$17,000 (not \$31,000) registered school construction bonds offered on May 23—V. 146, p. 3223—were purchased by Refsnies, Ely, Beck & Co. of Phoenix as 3½%, paying a premium of \$61.91, equal to 100.364, a basis of about 3.65%. Denom. \$1,000. Due from 1939 to 1945 inclusive.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of—BIDS INVITED—It is reported that the State Board of Education will open bids at 10 a. m. on June 24 on a \$100,000 4% revolving loan issue. It is said that local district bonds held by the State Board of Education will be pledged as collateral, and further security will be in the Board's right to make deductions from State funds allotted to local districts if necessary to prevent default.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, (State of)—WARRANT SALE—The \$3,000,000 issue of registered unemployment relief warrants offered for sale on June 2, was awarded jointly to the American Trust Co., and the Bankamerica Co., both of San Francisco, paying a premium of \$1,416 on an interest rate of 0.75%. Warrants to be dated and delivered June 6, 1938. Maturity to be on or about Aug. 31, 1938.

The second highest bid was submitted by R. H. Moulton & Co., and associates, an offer of \$1,380, premium at 0.75%. Third best was bid by Weeden & Co., and Heller, Bruce & Co., a joint offer of \$1,038 premium on the 0.75% rate.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez), Calif.—ORINDA SCHOOL BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by S. C. Wells, County Clerk, that the sale of the \$35,000 issue of Orinda School District bonds, scheduled originally for May 23, was postponed until June 6.

NEW BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will now be received until 11 a. m. on June 6 by S. C. Wells, County Clerk, for the purchase of \$35,000 Orinda School District coupon bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J. & D. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, 1938. Due as follows: \$1,000 from 1939 to 1948; \$2,000, 1949 to 1953, and \$3,000 from 1954 to 1958. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. These bonds were approved by the voters on April 19 by a count of 164 to 46. Legality to be approved by Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff & Herrington of San Francisco. A certified check for 5% of the bid is required.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez), Calif.—OAKLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS VOTED—At a recent election voters approved the issuance of \$50,000 school construction bonds.

SAN RAMON VALLEY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS DEFEATED—It is reported that at a recent election voters defeated the proposed issuance of \$35,000 gymnasium and auditorium construction bonds.

CRESCENT CITY, Calif.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$175,000 issue of not to exceed 4½% semi-ann. municipal improvement bonds offered on May 31—V. 146, p. 3053—was not sold as no bids were received, according to the City Clerk. Dated Dec. 15, 1937. Due from Dec. 15, 1938 to 1962.

IMPERIAL, Calif.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on June 10 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$35,000 sewage disposal plant construction bonds.

LASSEN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Susanville), Calif.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Maud E. Tombs, District Clerk, on June 6 at 2 p. m. for \$4,000 district bonds. Denom. \$1,000.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—WATER AND POWER BONDS CALLED—Comptroller and Chief Accounting Employee, Department of Water and Power, L. M. Anderson, states that the Department is calling for redemption under date of July 1, water revenue bonds of 1936, aggregating \$2,-

588,000, being all of said issue maturing on or after July 1, 1939, payable at the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of Los Angeles, or the National City Bank of New York City.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—MONTEBELLO SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on June 1, by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for the purchase of three issues of not to exceed 5% bonds of the Montebello Unified School District, aggregating \$143,000, divided as follows:

- \$75,000 elementary school building bonds. Due from April 1, 1939 to 1958 incl.
- 53,000 junior high school building bonds. Due from April 1, 1940 to 1958, incl.
- 15,000 high school building bonds. Due \$1,000 from April 1, 1944 to 1958 incl.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated April 1, 1938. Prin. and semi-ann. interest payable in lawful money of the United States, at the County Treasury. The bonds will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest. Each bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of delivery, and state separately the premium, if any, and the rate of interest offered for the bonds bid for. Bids will be received for all or any portion of said bonds. In the event that the bidder submits a proposal to purchase a portion of said bonds, the bid shall designate specifically the bonds bid for. All bonds sold to a bidder bidding for a portion of said bonds shall bear the same rate of interest, and bids for varying rates of interest for the same block or portion of said bonds will be rejected.

Payment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the Board of Supervisors. A certified or cashier's check for a sum not less than 3% of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany every bid.

(These bonds were originally scheduled for sale on April 26, but the offering was postponed and all bids were returned unopened.)

Montebello Unified School District has been acting as a Unified School District under the laws of the State of California continuously since July 1, 1936 (as elementary school district from July 1, 1902 to July 1, 1936; as high school district from July 1, 1909 to July 1, 1936).

The assessed valuation of the taxable property in said school district for the year 1937 is \$25,555,230 and the amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding is \$356,000, of which \$299,000 is for high school purposes and \$57,000 for elementary school purposes. That in addition to the foregoing, the outstanding indebtedness of the Montebello High School District is \$150,000 and of the Montebello Elementary School District is \$296,000.

Montebello Unified School District includes an area of approximately 17.82 square miles and the estimated population of said school district is 30,670.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—COMPTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION—At an election held on June 3 voters were asked to approve the issuance of \$400,000 school construction and equipment not to exceed 5% bonds.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles) Calif.—CLAREMONT SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on June 14, by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$58,000 issue of Claremont City School District bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable semi-annually. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1936. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941, and \$3,000 from 1942 to 1960 incl. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money of the United States at the County Treasury. A certified check for 3% of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, is required.

The bonds will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest.

Each bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of delivery, and state separately the premium, if any, and the rate of interest offered for the bonds bid for.

Bids will be received for all or any portion of said bonds. In the event that the bidder submits a proposal to purchase a portion of said bonds, the bid shall designate specifically the bonds bid for. All bonds sold to a bidder bidding for a portion of said bonds shall bear the same rate of interest, and bids for varying rates of interest for the same block or portion of said bonds will be rejected.

Payment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the Board of Supervisors.

Claremont City School District has been acting as a school district under the laws of the State of California continuously since July 1, 1900.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property in said school district for the year 1937 is \$5,250,225.00, and the amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding is \$9,000.00.

Claremont City School District includes an area of approximately 52.42 square miles, and the estimated population of said school district is 3,300.

MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Calif.—SAN LUCAS SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS VOTED—At a recent election voters approved the issuance of \$45,000 school construction bonds.

ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Santa Ana), Calif.—SAN JUAN CAPSTRANO HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS DEFEATED—At a recent election voters defeated the proposed issuance of \$160,000 high school construction bonds.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (P. O. Stockton), Calif.—NEW ATHEARN SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on June 13 by Eugene D. Graham, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of Athearn School District bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable J. & J. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from July 1, 1939 to 1953 incl. 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, must accompany the bid.

Athearn School District of San Joaquin County has been acting as a school district under the laws of the State of California continuously since Aug. 17, 1858. The assessed valuation of taxable property in said District for the year 1938 is \$311,020, and there have been no bonds previously issued and now outstanding.

(This offering had originally been scheduled for May 31, but the date and maturities of the bonds were changed and the new offering date fixed.)

SOUTH GATE, Calif.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the approval by the voters on May 17 of the issuance of re-nue funding bonds, noted in these columns recently—V. 146, p. 3548—we are now informed by the City Clerk that the amount of the bonds approved for issuance is \$1,600,000. He states that the rate of interest will not exceed 6%. Bonds will mature in 20 years; optional prior to maturity. No date of sale has been fixed as yet.

TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif.—EXETER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION—A proposal to issue \$85,000 elementary school construction bonds will be submitted to the voters at an election to be held on June 24.

STRATHMORE SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION POSTPONED—An election on the proposed issuance of \$70,000 school construction bonds originally scheduled for June 8 has been postponed until later in the summer.

COLORADO

CROWLEY COUNTY (P. O. Ordway), Colo.—BOND ELECTION—The proposed issuance of \$70,000 indebtedness funding bonds will be submitted to the voters at an election to be held on June 7.

DENVER, Colo.—COURT HOLDS VALID PORTION OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BOND LEVY—Part of the 1.409 mills tax levied by Denver to pay off special improvement bonds is valid and part of it is invalid, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled on May 30.

The city not only has the right, but the duty, to pay the last 20% of the bonds of a public improvement district which has retired 80% of its bonds and has not sufficient money to pay the last 20%, the court held. But when a district has not paid 80% of its bonds, the city cannot pay off any of that district's bonds.

The court did not pass upon the validity of the proposed special improvement refunding bonds.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Lee Knous, held: Section 48 of the Denver charter is constitutional in providing that whenever a public improvement district has paid and canceled four-fifths of its bonds and remaining assessments are not paid in time to take up the final bonds, and there is not sufficient money in the special surplus and

MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County & Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI

JOPLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Joplin), Mo.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on May 31—V. 146, p. 3382—was awarded to Stix & Co. of St. Louis, as 2½s, at a price of 100.827, a basis of about 2.41%. Dated June 1, 1938. Due on June 1958; optional on June 1, 1948, or thereafter.

MELROSE SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. Clayton), Mo.—BOND SALE—The \$123,000 issue of sewer bonds offered for sale on June 1—V. 146, p. 3553—was awarded to a group composed of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, the Commerce Trust Co., and the City National Bank & Trust Co. of Kansas City, as 3½s, paying a premium of \$258.30, equal to 100.21, a basis of about 3.478%. Dated June 15, 1938. Due from Feb. 1, 1941 to 1958.

The next best bid was an offer of \$2,460.00 premium on 3½s, submitted by H. L. Ruppert & Co., Inc. of St. Louis.

A. S. Huyck & Co. and Barcus Kindred of Chicago, bid \$124,992.60 at 3¾%, and a syndicate consisting of Callendar, Burke and MacDonald, and Baum Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City and Stifel Nicolaus and Co. of St. Louis bid \$123,708.48 at 3¾%.

SHANNON COUNTY (P. O. Eminence), Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$39,000 4¼% semi-ann. funding bonds were purchased by Bennett, Piersol & Co. of Kansas City. Dated May 1, 1938.

SULLIVAN COUNTY (P. O. Milan), Mo.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on June 7 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$68,000 court house and \$7,000 jail construction bonds.

SWEET SPRINGS SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Sweet Springs), Mo.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on June 11 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$110,000 road construction bonds.

MONTANA

MONTANA, State of—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are informed by B. J. Kelly, Assistant Secretary of the State Water Conservation Board, that the \$660,000 Tongue River water conservation project bonds sold recently, as noted in these columns—V. 146, p. 3553—were purchased by the Public Works Administration, as 4s at par. Coupon bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due serially over a 40-year period; optional on any interest payment date. Interest payable annually on Jan. 1.

WHITEFISH SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 44 (P. O. Whitefish), Mont.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on June 11 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$60,000 school construction bonds.

NEBRASKA

DESHLER, Neb.—BOND SALE AGREEMENT—It is reported that the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds has agreed to purchase \$17,000 refunding bonds.

MCCOOK, Neb.—ELECTION DATE CHANGED—The date of a forthcoming election on the proposed issuance of \$50,000 auditorium construction bonds has been changed to Wednesday, June 15.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$28,000 3% semi-ann. refunding bonds have been purchased by the Greenway-Raynor Co. of Omaha, at a price of 100.21.

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until June 10 by the Clerk of the City Council for the purchase of a \$50,000 issue of storm sewer bonds approved by the voters at the election held on April 5, as noted in these columns.

NEVADA

SPARKS SPECIAL STREET ASSESSMENT DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Sparks), Nev.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk, W. S. Allen, on June 13 at 7:30 p. m. for \$29,189 sinking fund coupon paving bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 7%, payable annually on July 1. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$2,918.90. Due \$2,918.90 on July 1, 1939 to 1948. Certified check for 5% of she bid is required.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$100,000 notes offered June 1—V. 146, p. 3553—was awarded to the First Boston Corp. at 0.485% discount. Due May 4, 1939. The Nashua Trust Co., second high bidder, named a rate of 0.52%.

Other bids:

Bidder—	Discount
National Rockland Bank	0.587%
Indian Head National Bank	0.59%
Second National Bank of Nashua	0.595%
Merchants National Bank of Boston	0.66%
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	0.67%

NEW JERSEY

CARTERET SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—J. B. Hanauer & Co. of Newark are offering for public investment \$18,000 5% bonds at prices to yield 4.10%. Due \$3,000 Jan. 2, 1947 and \$5,000 on Jan. 2, from 1955 to 1957 inclusive.

ELK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Woodbury), N. J.—BONDS PROPOSED—The Township Committee recently introduced an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$101,000 refunding 4% bonds to fund or refund unpaid or delinquent State and county taxes.

FORT LEE, N. J.—BOND HOLDERS COMMITTEE OFFERS NEW REFUNDING PLAN—A new bond refunding plan for the borough has been submitted to the Mayor and Council by bondholders' groups headed by Charles A. Plenty of Hackensack and Edwin H. Barker, a Virginia railroad director.

The plan according to report, is similar to one prepared last year by the two bondholders' groups which, after several months of consideration, was rejected by the State Municipal Finance Commission. It has supervised Fort Lee's fiscal affairs for the past six years.

Borough Attorney Lawrence A. Cavinato explained that in compliance with a State law, the proposed plan will include a clause providing for the appointment by the Supreme Court of liquidators of the borough's bonded debt.

This was not in the previous plan presented by the bondholders. Copies of the new plan are in the hands of Borough officials. If it meets acceptance by the finance commission and the Council, it may be adopted within a few weeks.

Councilman Charles A. Heft urged that the Council should no longer delay settling the borough's debt problem by depending on the finance commission or its lawyers to get a refunding plan approved in the courts.

Since Jan. 1, 1938, some \$2,800 has been expended by the borough in legal fees as a result of efforts to come to an agreement with bondholders on proposals for the liquidation of the bonded debt.

Cavinato said that the borough has its choice of two plans, one proposed several months ago by the finance commission and the bondholders' new plan.

KEARNY, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—William D. Ross, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on June 16 for the purchase of \$133,500 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered

Kearny Ave. paving bonds. Dated May 15, 1938. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due May 15 as follows: \$6,000, 1939 to 1941 incl.; \$8,000, 1942; \$9,000 from 1943 to 1953 incl., and \$8,500 in 1954. Bidder to name the rate of interest in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & N. 15) payable at the West Hudson County Trust Co., Harrison. A certified check for 2% must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

NEWARK, N. J.—FINANCIAL ANALYSIS COMPILED FOR DISTRIBUTION—In a survey of the city, prepared by J. B. Hanauer & Co. of Newark, which attempts to diagnose events of the last few years, a complete analysis is given of the financial situation, including the tax rate, property ratables and the trend of bond prices. An important factor on which bond prices should be based and which is given due consideration in this survey, is the social and economic conditions of the city. Copies of the survey are available upon request.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$53,000 coupon or registered general improvement bonds offered May 28—V. 146, p. 3553—were awarded to J. B. Hanauer & Co. of Newark as 2½s at a price of 100.691, a basis of about 2.67%. Dated April 1, 1938, and due April 1 as follows: \$2,500 from 1939 to 1941 incl., and \$3,500 from 1942 to 1954 inclusive.

SADDLE RIVER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Saddle River), N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$21,600 coupon or registered bonds offered May 27—V. 146, p. 3383—were sold as 4s at par to the Rochelle Park Bank of Rochelle Park, the only bidder. The sale consisted of: \$18,800 street improvement bonds. Due June 1 as follows: \$2,800 in 1939, and \$4,000 from 1940 to 1943 incl.

\$2,800 municipal equipment bonds. Due June 1 as follows: \$800 in 1939, and \$500 from 1940 to 1943 incl.

All of the bonds are dated June 1, 1938.

WEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.—NEW ISSUE OFFERING—A new issue of \$550,000 3¼% general funding bonds dated April 1, 1938 and due April 1, 1941 to 1951 incl., was offered the past week by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.; Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.; Colyer, Robinson & Co., Inc., and Van Deventer, Spear & Co., Inc. The bonds, which are additionally secured by pledge of second class RR. taxes now withheld, are priced from 101¼ for the 1941 maturities to 99¼ for the 1948 to 1951 maturities. They are callable at par and interest on April 1, 1940, or any interest date thereafter, and are, in the opinion of the bankers, legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York and New Jersey.

These bonds will, in the opinion of counsel, be legal and binding obligations of the entire township, payable both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied on all the taxable property therein without limitation as to rate or amount. To further secure their payment the township has established a reserve fund consisting of all delinquent taxes known as second class railroad taxes levied prior to 1938. The proceeds of the fund amounting to \$1,131,084, as collected, can be used solely for the paying of these bonds.

The May 1, 1938, financial statement of the township shows an assessed valuation for 1938 of \$33,855,920, compared with a total debt including this issue of \$2,693,200.

NEW MEXICO

CLAYTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clayton), N. Mex.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the County Treasurer that the \$60,000 construction bonds approved by the voters on April 12, have been sold to the State Treasurer.

TUCUMCARI, N. Mex.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the City Clerk that the \$100,000 4½% semi-ann. water works extension bonds purchased by Boettcher & Co. of Denver, as noted here recently—V. 146, p. 3554—were sold at par. Due on April and Oct. 1, from Oct. 1, 1938 to April 1, 1958; optional on April 1, 1948.

NEW YORK

BETHPAGE PARK AUTHORITY, N. Y.—BOND CALL—The Authority announces that it will redeem on July 1, 1938, all of its outstanding serial 1st mtge. bonds at the principal amount plus accrued interest. Payment will be made upon surrender on and after that date at the principal office of Bankers Trust Co., New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—William A. Eckert, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on June 14 for the purchase of \$2,000,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows: \$1,500,000 refunding bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$30,000 from 1939 to 1943 incl. and \$90,000 from 1944 to 1958, incl.

500,000 general improvement water supply bonds. Due \$25,000 on July 1 from 1939 to 1958, incl.

All of the bonds will be dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at the City Comptroller's office or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City, at holder's option. A certified check for \$40,000, payable to the order of the City Comptroller, must accompany each proposal. Delivery and payment for bonds to be made on or about July 1, 1938, at the City Comptroller's office or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York City, preferred place of delivery to be specified in the bid. Approving legal opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. The bonds are eligible for Postal Savings deposits.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—William A. Eckert, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (daylight saving time) on June 7 for the purchase of \$3,200,000 not to exceed 6% interest tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness, comprising \$750,000 series 1934-1935; \$550,000 series 1935-1936; \$650,000, 1936-1937; and \$1,250,000 series of 1937-1938. Dated June 15, 1938 and due Dec. 15, 1938. Interest payable at maturity. Bidder to name a single rate of interest for the total offering, expressed in multiples of any fraction of 1%, but at no higher rate than shall be required to insure sale of the certificates at par. Both principal and interest payable at the City Comptroller's office, or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City, at the option of the holder. Bidders to state the denoms. desired, which must be in multiples of \$5,000. A certified check for \$64,000, payable to the order of the City Comptroller, must accompany each proposal. Approving legal opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York City will be furnished to the successful bidder on delivery of the certificates. Delivery will be made at the City Comptroller's office or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York City (the preferred place of delivery to be specified in the bid) on June 15, 1938, or as soon as possible thereafter, upon payment of the balance due, plus accrued interest, if any.

BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY (P. O. Buffalo), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Daniel H. McCarragher, Chairman of the Authority, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on June 6 for the purchase of \$115,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered, series of 1938, sewer bonds. Dated June 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due June 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1940; \$3,000, 1941 to 1947 incl.; \$4,000, 1948 to 1953 incl.; \$5,000 from 1954 to 1956 incl.; \$6,000 from 1957 to 1959 incl. and \$7,000 from 1960 to 1964 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J. & D.) payable at the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, or at the Continental Bank & Trust Co., New York City. These bonds are issued pursuant to Chapter 349 of the Laws of New York of 1935, a resolution adopted by the Buffalo Sewer Authority on June 1, 1936, and a supplemental resolution adopted May 24, 1938, for the purpose of completion of the sewer project of the Authority, and will be on a parity and rank equally, as to source and security for payment and in all other respects, with the \$8,250,000 Buffalo Sewer Authority bonds, Series of 1936, heretofore issued. All legal proceedings incident to the issuance and sale of these bonds are subject only to the approval of David Diamond, Corporation Counsel of the City of Buffalo, and General Counsel for the Buffalo Sewer Authority, and Caldwell & Raymond, Esqs., of New York City, whose favorable opinion as to legality will be furnished without charge to the purchasers. Enclose a certified check for \$2,300, payable to the Authority.

CELERON, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election voters approved the issuance of \$42,000 sewer system construction bonds by an almost unanimous vote.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$29,000 coupon or registered street improvement bonds offered May 27 were awarded to the Hempstead Bank of Hempstead as 1 1/4% at par and premium of \$33.60, equal to 100.115, a basis of about 1.20%. Dated May 1, 1938, and due May 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1939 to 1941 incl., and \$7,000 in 1942 and 1943. Bacon, Stevenson & Co. of New York, second high bidder, named a rate of 1.70% and premium of \$70.76.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—William D. Robbins, City Manager, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on June 6 for the purchase of \$100,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered series A public works bonds issued to provide the city's share of the cost of improvements undertaken in conjunction with the Works Progress Administration. Dated June 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due June 1 as follows: \$10,000 from 1940 to 1943 incl. and \$15,000 from 1944 to 1947 incl. Principal and interest (J. & D.) payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City. The bonds are general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited taxes. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 1/4 or 1-10 of 1%. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidders.

ORANGETOWN UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Nyack), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Natalie Keely, Acting District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3:15 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on June 22 for the purchase of \$35,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school building improvement bonds. Dated July 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$2,000 from 1940 to 1955 incl. and \$1,000 from 1956 to 1958 incl. Principal and interest (J. & J. 15) payable at the Nyack National Bank & Trust Co., Nyack. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. A certified check for \$700, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of the district's taxable property. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement

Assessed valuation, real property incl. special franchises.....\$9,595,637
Total bonded debt, including present issue.....\$429,000
Population, estimated.....8,800

Tax Collections

Year—	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
Tax levy.....	\$142,975.68	\$137,444.91	\$137,025.74	\$138,162.30
Fiscal year.....	21,505.37	20,548.87	20,844.19	
Uncoll'd on May 27, '38.	39,367.51	None	None	

* This figure does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to taxing power of the district.

ORIENT FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Orient), Town of Southold, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$12,000 4% fire house construction and equipment bonds offered June 1 were awarded to the Southold Savings Bank, at a price of 103.10, a basis of about 3.51%. Dated May 1, 1938 and due \$1,000 on Feb. 1 from 1940 to 1951 incl.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE—Pursuant to authority contained in the Feld Bill, signed by Governor Lehman in the latter part of March, State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine has accepted \$2,770,770.78 3% Port Authority bonds in settlement of advances made by the State toward construction of the George Washington Bridge. The bonds are dated April 1, 1938, mature March 1, 1941, and may be sold by the Comptroller at either public or private sale, with the proceeds used for relief purposes.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.—BONDS SOLD—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. of New York purchased on April 20 an issue of \$67,000 coupon or registered emergency relief bonds as 2.70s, at par plus a premium of \$167.50, equal to 100.25%, a basis of about 2.65%. Dated May 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, 1944. Interest payable J. & J.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$65,000 coupon or registered sewer improvement bonds offered June 1—V. 146, p. 3385—were awarded to Schlatter, Noves & Gardner, Inc., New York, as 2 3/4s, at a price of 100.317, a basis of about 2.21%. Dated July 1, 1938, and due July 1, as follows: \$4,000 from 1939 to 1948, incl. and \$5,000 from 1949 to 1953, incl.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Anson McLeod, Village Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on June 7 for the purchase of \$21,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered improvement bonds. Dated June 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$7,000 on June 1 from 1939 to 1941 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10 of 1%. Principal and interest (J. & D.) payable at the Scarsdale National Bank & Trust Co., Scarsdale, with New York exchange. A certified check for 2% payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

UTICA, N. Y.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—Bids will be received until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on June 8 for the purchase of \$1,000,000 tax anticipation certificates of indenturedness. Dated June 9, 1938 and due on Nov. 9, 1938. They will be issued against and redeemed out of the tax levy for the fiscal year of 1938. Denom. \$50,000. Payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York, and to bear interest at the lowest rate bid therefor, payable at maturity. The legal opinion of Sullivan, Donovan & Heenehan of New York City will accompany the certificates. They will be delivered to the successful bidder in New York City on June 9.

UTICA, N. Y.—SCHOOL AND SEWER BONDS UNDER CONSIDERATION—It is reported that the city's officials are considering the issuance of \$200,000 school completion and sewage disposal plant bonds.

NORTH CAROLINA

FOUR OAKS, N. C.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on June 21, voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$44,000 water and sewer system installation bonds to be supplemented by a Public Works Administration grant.

GASTON COUNTY (P. O. Gastonia), N. C.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, that he will receive sealed bids at his office in Raleigh until 11 a. m. on June 14 for the purchase of a \$300,000 issue of coupon school building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable J. & D. Dated June 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1939 and 1940; \$11,000 in 1941; \$12,000 in 1942 and 1943; \$13,000 in 1944 and 1945; \$14,000 in 1946 and 1947; \$15,000 in 1948 and 1949; \$16,000 in 1950 and 1951; \$17,000 in 1952 and 1953; \$18,000 in 1954 and 1955; \$19,000 in 1956 and \$20,000 in 1957 and 1958. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Principal and interest payable in legal tender in New York City. The bonds are registerable as to principal only. General obligations; unlimited tax. Delivery at place of purchaser's choice. These bonds were authorized at the election held on May 24 by a vote of 3,806 to 1,723. Bids are required on forms to be furnished by the above Secretary. The approving opinion of Massiclen & Mitchell of New York will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$6,000, payable to the State Treasurer.

ROWAN COUNTY (P. O. Salisbury), N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on June 7 for the purchase of a \$60,000 issue of school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Coupon bonds, not registerable. Dated June 1, 1938. Due on June 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1943; \$4,000, 1944 to 1953; \$2,000, 1954, and \$4,000, 1955 to 1957; without option of prior payment. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable in lawful money in New York City. Delivery at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction. General obligations, payable from unlimited taxes, it is stated. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum

in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer, for \$1,200. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn and Clay, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.

SALISBURY, N. C.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—It is stated that the City Council has authorized the issuance of a total of \$1,009,000 of refunding bonds to take up issues falling due from 1938 to 1945; which include sidewalk, street improvement, general improvement and school bonds.

SURRY COUNTY (P. O. Dobson), N. C.—NOTE SALE—The \$30,000 issue of revenue anticipation notes offered for sale on May 31—V. 146, p. 3554—was awarded to the Surry County Loan & Trust Co. of Dobson, as 3 1/2s, at par, according to W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission. Dated May 15, 1938. Due on Nov. 15, 1938.

The second highest bid was an offer of \$5.75 premium on 6% notes, tendered by the Wm. B. Greene Co. of Winston-Salem.

NORTH DAKOTA

CAVALIER, N. D.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by H. B. Spiller, City Auditor, on June 14 at 2 p. m. for \$9,000 auditorium-armory bonds. Dated March 15, 1938. Interest rate 4% payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15. Denom. \$500. Due serially 1941 to 1958, inclusive. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. Certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

HATTON, N. Dak.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Auditor that the \$300,000 water system bonds offered without success on Feb. 7, as noted here at the time, have since been sold.

OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.

700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Ohio—NOTE SALE—The \$16,600 poor relief notes offered June 2—V. 146, p. 3386—were awarded to the First National Bank & Trust Co., Springfield, as 2 1/2s, for a premium of \$10, equal to 100.06, a basis of about 2.475%. Dated June 9, 1938 and due April 1 as follows: \$4,527 in 1939, and \$13,073 in 1940. Second high bidder was Siler, Carpenter & Roose of Toledo, which named a rate of 3 1/4% and \$10 premium.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$824,000 4% electric light plant bonds sold to the Sinking Fund Trustees, as previously reported in these columns, mature Feb. 1 as follows: \$83,000 from 1940 to 1943, incl. and \$82,000 from 1944 to 1949, incl.

COSHOCTON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED—We are advised that the date of sale of an issue of \$25,000 3% city hospital addition bonds has been postponed from June 2 to June 21. Sealed bids will be received until noon on the latter date by W. J. Beall, City Auditor. Bonds will be dated May 1, 1938. Due as follows: \$500 May 1 and \$1,000 Nov. 1 in 1939 and 1940; \$1,000 May 1 and Nov. 1, 1941; \$500 May 1 and \$1,000 Nov. 1, 1942 and 1943; \$1,000 May 1 and Nov. 1, 1944; \$500 May 1 and \$1,000 Nov. 1, 1945 and 1946; \$1,000 May 1 and Nov. 1, 1947; \$500 May 1 and \$1,000 Nov. 1, 1948 and 1949; \$1,000 May 1 and Nov. 1, 1950; \$500 May 1 and \$1,000 Nov. 1, 1951 and 1952, and \$1,000 May 1 and Nov. 1, 1953. Bidder may name a different interest rate although in the case of a fractional rate the fraction must be expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Interest payable M. & N. A certified check for \$300, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Approving opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland will be furnished, if requested, at the expense of the successful bidder.

COSHOCTON, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$8,000 South Side sanitary sewer bonds offered May 31—V. 146, p. 3230—were awarded to the Coshocton National Bank, as 2 1/2s, at par plus a premium of \$8.50, equal to 100.106, a basis of about 2.48%. Dated May 1, 1938 and due \$1,000 on Nov. 1 from 1939 to 1946, incl.

CROSS CREEK RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. R. No. 1, Mingo Junction), Ohio—BONDS SOLD—The State Teachers' Retirement System purchased as 3 3/4s, at par, the \$95,000 school building bond issue authorized at the Nov., 1937, general election.

DAYTON, Ohio—WATER BONDS APPROVED—The City Commission recently approved the issuance of \$200,000 water supply bonds, to be supplemented by a Works Progress Administration grant, to provide an adequate water supply for Upper Dayton View.

DENNISON, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—The Ohio Power Co. and the Dennison Water Supply Co., jointly purchased as 4s, at par, an issue of \$16,000 deficiency bonds which was authorized to provide for payment of unpaid bills. Dated April 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$2,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1947, incl. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Village Treasurer's office.

DOYLESTOWN, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Charles W. Shaffer, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 15, for the purchase of \$24,000 6% sanitary sewer system and disposal plant bonds. Dated June 6, 1938. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500, two in the latter amount. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1939; \$1,000 from 1940 to 1950, incl.; \$500 in 1951, and \$1,000 from 1952 to 1963, incl. Interest payable A. & O. A certified check for \$240, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal.

HUBBARD, Ohio—BOND SALE CONTRACT—The City Council contracted on May 16 to sell an issue of \$35,000 3 1/2% assessment bonds to Nelson, Browning & Co. of Cincinnati. It has until Aug. 15 to consummate the sale on the foregoing basis and, in anticipation of the bond financing, notes will be issued to cover the cost of work undertaken.

HURON, Ohio—NOTES SOLD—Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo purchased the \$36,000 sanitary sewer construction notes mentioned in these columns during April. Dated May 1, 1938 and due on or before April 10, 1939.

JEWETT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—The State Teachers' Retirement System purchased the \$10,000 school bond issue that was authorized at the general election last November. Dated Nov. 1, 1938, bearing 3 1/2% interest and due serially in 10 years.

LAKEWOOD, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Henry A. Rees, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 18 for the purchase of \$308,600 2 1/2% city hospital bonds representing the second of a series of bonds aggregating \$420,000 to be issued for the project. The bonds will be dated July 1, 1938. Denoms. \$1,000, except one bond for \$600. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$14,000 from 1939 to 1959, incl. and \$14,600 in 1960. Coupon bonds with interest payable A. & O. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, although none higher than 6%. Where a fractional rate is named fraction must be expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal.

MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, Ohio—TENDERS WANTED—Pursuant to provisions of plan for readjustment of its debt, the village announces that there is a surplus of about \$20,000 above interest requirements due on the next semi-annual interest date and the same will be applied to the redemption, at not more than par, of refunding bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1936;

Sealed tenders of such bonds will be received by Paul Smith, Village Treasurer, until noon on June 30. Bonds so tendered must be ready for delivery not later than 10 days after that date. Tenders must remain firm until noon on July 6 and must fully describe the bonds offered.

OSBORN, Ohio—SEWAGE PLANT BONDS AUTHORIZED—The Village Council recently authorized the issuance of \$20,000 sewage treatment plant and sanitary system completion bonds.

R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

Municipal Bonds Since 1892

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

AT&T Ok Cy 19

Long Distance 787

OKLAHOMA

BIXBY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bixby), Okla.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the Clerk of the Board of Education that the \$25,000 building bonds purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, as noted here in April, were sold as follows: \$5,000 as 2½%, maturing on April 1, 1943; the remaining \$20,000 as 3s, maturing \$5,000 from April 1, 1944 to 1947 incl.

BRADEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 47 (P. O. Braden), Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$4,500 issue of school building bonds offered for sale on May 31—V. 146, p. 3555—was awarded to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, according to the District Clerk. Due from 1941 to 1949.

GARVIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Pauls Valley), Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received on June 8 at 2 p. m. by Oscar Hulsey, District Clerk, for \$12,500 school bonds. Due \$1,500 three years from date and \$1,500 annually thereafter, except last instalment which shall be \$2,000. Bids must be for par and accrued interest. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for 2% of the bid.

HARPER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Rosston), Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$7,900 issue of building bonds offered for sale on May 24—V. 146, p. 3386—was awarded to the J. E. Piersol Bond Co. of Oklahoma City, according to the District Clerk. Due \$500 from 1941 to 1955, and \$400 in 1956.

LAWTON, Okla.—BOND ELECTION—An election on the proposed issuance of \$60,000 waterworks system improvement bonds will be held on June 14.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Payson), Okla.—BOND OFFERING—John Goodell, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids on June 9 at 10 a. m. for \$5,000 school building bonds. Dated June 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 annually on June 1, 1941 to 1945, incl. Bids must be for par and accrued interest. Certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

MCALISTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McAlester), Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 issue of coupon building and repair bonds offered for sale on May 31—V. 146, p. 3555—was awarded to the First National Bank of McAlester, at an interest cost of 2.68%, according to the Secretary of the Board of Education. Due \$5,000 from 1941 to 1950, incl.

OREGON

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on June 13, by John W. Butler, City Recorder, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of refunding, series 1938-B bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3½%, payable J. & J. Denom. \$500. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$3,000 from July 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. Redeemable at the option of the city, with accrued interest on any interest paying date on or after five years from the date of issue. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. No bonds will be sold for less than par and accrued interest. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Shuler & Kelley of Portland, will be furnished. A certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the city, must accompany bid.

ONTARIO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Ontario), Ore.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on June 20 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$27,500 school construction bonds. A government grant of 45% will be provided.

OREGON, State of—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by H. B. Glaisyr, Secretary of the State Highway Commission, that sealed bids will be received by the above Commission in the Public Service Bldg., Portland, up to 11:00 a. m. on June 15, for the purchase of not less than par value and accrued interest, of \$750,000 State highway short-term bonds, to be dated July 1, 1938, and to mature March 1, 1939, but to be subject to optional redemption on Jan. 2, 1939, or on any date thereafter, on 30 days' published notice, to be in denoms. of \$10,000 each, to bear interest payable at maturity or redemption date at a rate not to exceed the rate of interest to be specified by the bidder. Bidder may take entire issue but in no event less than \$100,000 of such issue.

The bonds and interest coupons annexed thereto will be in printed form. The bonds at option of purchaser may be registered as to principal only in the name of the purchaser in the office of the State Treasurer at Salem, and will be payable both as to principal and interest at the said office. Bidders shall submit with their bids a certified check upon a bank doing business in Oregon in the sum of \$10,000, or if bid is for less than the entire issue, bidder shall submit a certified check in the sum of 2% of the amount of the bid. The bonds will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, but the State Highway Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids and reserves also the right to sell a part only or all of said bonds. The purchaser of the bonds will be furnished with the written opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Oregon approving the legality of the bonds. (This notice supplements the tentative offering report given in the May 21 issue.—V. 146, p. 3387.)

WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Forest Grove), Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on June 3, by Elizabeth Todd, District Clerk for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3½%, payable J. & D. Dated June 1, 1938. Due on June 1 as follows: \$500, 1943 to 1947; \$750 in 1948 and 1949, and \$1,000, 1950 to 1955. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on May 14. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office in Hillsboro. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Shuler & Kelley of Portland, will be furnished the purchaser. A certified check for 2% must accompany the bid.

PENNSYLVANIA

COAL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Shamokin), Pa.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The issue of \$25,000 not to exceed 4½% interest pavement, street and sewer bonds offered on April 27—V. 146, p. 2576—was not sold. Dated May 1, 1938 and due May 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1940 and 1941, and \$3,000 from 1942 to 1948 incl.

CONOQUENESSING, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until June 7 at 8 p. m. by Ray G. Miller, Secretary of the Borough Council, for \$4,000 street improvement 4½% semi-ann. J. & J. bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$10,000 annually on Jan. 1, 1941 to 1948, incl. Bids must be for par and accrued interest. Certified check for \$100 must accompany each bid.

DUNMORE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING SCHEDULED—The Borough Council recently authorized its Secretary, Andrew J. O'Hara, to advertise for bids on its proposed \$480,000 bond issue.

It was reported that the offering will be held on June 14.

EAST FALLOWFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mortonville), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Mary R. Roore, Secretary of the Board of School Directors, on June 13 at 6 p. m. for \$45,000 school construction and equipment bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Interest rate

\$100,000
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
4½% BONDS
Due November 1, 1948
At 111.44 & Int. to Net 3.20%

YARNALL & CO.
A.T.T. Teletype — Phila. 22
1528 Walnut St. Philadelphia

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
5% Bonds due July 1, 1951 and August 2, 1951
Prices: To Net 2.05%

Moncure Biddle & Co.
1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA

2%, 2¼%, 2½%, 2¾%, 3%, or 3¼% payable semi-annually Jan. and July 1. No bid combining two different rates of interest will be accepted. No bid will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 annually on July 1, 1940 to 1961 and \$1,000 on July 1, 1962. Bonds are issued subject to the legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson, Philadelphia.

EDWARDSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$37,000 4% coupon refunding bonds offered April 1—V. 146, p. 1927—have been sold to Chandler & Co. of Philadelphia, at par plus a premium of \$32.93, equal to 100.089, a basis of about 3.98%. Dated May 1, 1938 and due May 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1939, and \$4,000 from 1940 to 1948 incl.

GREEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Loganton), Pa.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$15,000 not to exceed 4½% interest Sugar Valley Joint Vocational School Addition bonds offered May 31—V. 146, p. 3387—were not sold, as all bids were rejected. Dated May 1, 1938 and due May 1 as follows: \$500 from 1940 to 1957 incl. and \$1,000 from 1958 to 1963 incl.

W. C. Wolfe, District Secretary, states that the bids were rejected for the reason that construction estimates exceeded the amount proposed to be raised by bond issue. Application for Federal aid will be made to the Public Works Administration, receipt of which will be followed by a reoffering of the bonds.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wilkes-Barre), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$17,000 improvement and funding bonds offered May 27—V. 146, p. 3232—were awarded to Chandler & Co. of Philadelphia, as 4½s, at a price of 100.279, a basis of about 4.46%. Dated June 1, 1938 and due June 1 as follows: \$1,500 from 1941 to 1950 incl. and \$2,000 in 1951.

LOGANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$2,000 not to exceed 4½% interest Sugar Valley Joint Vocational School Addition bonds offered May 31—V. 146, p. 3388—were not sold, as all bids were rejected. Dated May 1, 1938 and due \$500 on May 1 from 1941 to 1944 incl.

MILFORD, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$9,000 storm sewer project bonds offered May 9, award of which was deferred—V. 146, p. 3388—were sold to the First National Bank of Milford, as 3s, at par. Dated June 1, 1938 and due \$1,000 annually from 1939 to 1947 incl.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY (P. O. Easton), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—The Board of Commissioners will receive sealed bids until June 14, for the purchase of \$200,000 2% refunding bonds. If there are no other bidders the county plans to purchase the bonds for its sinking funds. The new issue will replace a similar amount of outstanding 4½s.

PENNSYLVANIA (State of)—NOTE SALE—C. J. Devine & Co. of New York, bidding alone, were the successful bidders for the \$60,000,000 1½% series DT tax anticipation notes offered June 1—V. 146, p. 3388. Price paid was 100.928, a basis of about 0.575%. The notes are dated June 1, 1938 and mature May 31, 1939. The bankers re-offered them to yield 0.50% and announced re-sale of the entire issue within a few hours of obtaining the award. Competition for the loan was extremely keen as was vividly illustrated in the fact that the Mellon Securities Co. of Pittsburgh and associates, the second highest bidder, offered to pay a price of 100.927. This was followed by an offer of 100.924, tendered by C. F. Childs of New York and others.

ROSS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pittsburgh), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be opened by John E. Winner, 1809 Union National Bank Building, on June 15 at 10 a. m. for \$150,000 school site and school construction bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Due serially, \$6,000 annually on July 1, 1941 to 1944, incl., and \$7,000 annually on July 1, 1945 to 1962, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Registered as to principal only. School district will pay or refund any State tax not exceeding four mills which may be legally levied or assessed on the debt. Bidder is to name rate of interest in multiples of ¼ of 1% and not to exceed 3½%. Interest is payable semi-annually J. & J. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$1,000. Issue is subject to the approval of the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

SAEGERSTOWN, Pa.—BONDS SOLD—Local investors purchased \$5,800 4% public building bonds at par. Denom. \$100 and due \$1,000 from 1940 to 1944, incl., and \$800 in 1945.

SHENANGO TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Middlesex), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to F. H. Wheeler, District Secretary, R. D. No. 2, Hubbard, Ohio, will be received until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on June 16 for the purchase of \$8,000 coupon school bonds. Dated June 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on June 1 from 1941 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Interest payable J. & D., free of all taxes (except gift, succession and inheritance taxes) levied pursuant to any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Sale of issue is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$200, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

SOUDERTON, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by the President of the Town Council on June 7 at 6 p. m. for 23,000 coupon refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Interest rate of 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3% per annum payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. Due serially, \$2,000 annually, 1939 to 1949, incl. Certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

The bonds will be registerable as to principal only and issued subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

WEST DEER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Russellton), Pa.—BONDS VOTED—At the May 17 primary election the voters authorized an issue of \$150,000 school bonds by a count of 1,196 to 606.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN COUNTY (P. O. Aiken), S. C.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$150,000 county bonds purchased by a group headed by Johnson, Lane, Space & Co. of Savannah, at a price of 103.173, as note in these columns recently—V. 146, p. 3556—were sold as 3½s, are dated June 1, 1938, and mature \$7,500 from June 1, 1939 to 1958, giving a basis of about 3.13%.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—BOND CALL—It is stated by Lida Scurry, Clerk and Treasurer, that the outstanding 6% city electric light bonds dated Dec. 1, 1920, are being called for payment under date of June 15, at 102 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the office of E. H. Pringle & Co. of Charleston. The holders of these bonds are said to have certain preferential rights to subscribe to a new series of refunding bonds, now in process of issuance.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FREDERICK, S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that bids will be received until 1 p. m. on June 6, by Oscar Hukari, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, for the purchase of a \$3,700 issue of 5% coupon semi-ann. auditorium bonds. Denom. \$200, one for \$100. Dated May 1, 1938. Due on May 1 as follows: \$200, 1940 to 1953; \$100 in 1954, and \$400 in 1955 and 1956.

SOUTH DAKOTA, State of—ORIGINAL BOND SALE CANCELED—In connection with the call for bids on May 31, for the purchase of \$1,498,000 Rural Credit Refunding bonds, noted in detail in our issue of May 28, we are informed that the State officials canceled the private sale of the \$998,000 3 3/4% semi-ann. Rural Credit Refunding bonds to the syndicate headed by Phelps, Penn & Co. of New York also noted in our issue of May 28—V. 146, p. 3557.

SOUTH DAKOTA, State of—BOND SALE—The \$1,498,000 issue of Rural Credit Refunding bonds offered for sale on May 31—V. 146, p. 3557—was awarded to a syndicate composed of the Wells-Dickey Co., the First National Bank & Trust Co., the Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co., all of Minneapolis, the Illinois Co. of Chicago, the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, the First National Bank of St. Paul, Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Bigelow, Webb & Co., the Justus F. Lowe Co., J. N. Dain & Co., the George C. Jones Agency, Inc., all of Minneapolis, Harold E. Wood & Co. of St. Paul, Thrall, West & Co. of Minneapolis, and the Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee, as 3 3/4%, paying a premium of \$4,045.00, equal to 100.27, a net basis cost of about 3.22%. Dated June 15, 1938. Due on June 15, 1948.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders offered the above bonds for general subscription, priced at 101.75 to yield 3.046%.

BOND CALL—It is announced by W. H. Hinselman, State Treasurer, that the State Rural Credit Board will, on June 15, exercise the option reserved to pay off at any time after June 15, 1936, \$998,000 4% Rural Credit bonds, series A of 1931, dated June 15, 1931, due on June 15, 1951. Payable at the Chase National Bank of New York, on June 15, on which date interest shall cease.

TENNESSEE

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—HEARING ON BOND ELECTION SET—A hearing by the Tennessee Supreme Court of the city's petition to set aside an injunction against the issuance of \$300,000 municipal electric distribution plant construction bonds has been set for June 8. Injunction was obtained by the Tennessee Electric Power Co.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Lewisburg), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by W. T. Edmondson, County Judge, that he will offer for sale on July 7, at 10 a. m., an \$18,000 issue of 3% coupon semi-ann. Petersburg School of 1938 bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due on July 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1939 and 1940, and \$2,000, 1941 to 1948.

TEXAS

ANGLETON DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Angleton), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by F. A. Taylor, County Auditor, that \$44,000 3 3/4% refunding bonds were purchased recently at par by Mahan, Dittmar & Co. of San Antonio.

AUSTIN, Tex.—BOND CALL—It is stated by Guiton Morgan, City Manager, that 5% school bonds, numbered 86 to 150, aggregating \$65,000, are being called for payment as of July 1, at the Chase National Bank, New York, or at the office of the City Treasurer. Dated July 1, 1912. Due on July 1, 1952; optional at any time after July 1, 1932.

BURNET, Texas—BOND SALE CONTRACT—It is stated that the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita has contracted to purchase \$25,000 5% semi-annual sewer bonds, which are up for approval by the voters at an election to be held on May 30. Due serially over a period of 17 years.

CRANE COUNTY (P. O. Crane), Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the County Judge that the \$400,000 highway bonds purchased by Callihan & Jackson of Dallas, as noted here recently—V. 146, p. 3557—were sold at a price of 100.119, a net interest cost of about 2.49%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$280,000 as 3s, maturing \$40,000 from 1939 to 1945; the remaining \$120,000 as 2s, maturing \$40,000 from 1946 to 1948.

We are also informed that James, Stayart & Davis of Dallas were associated with the above named firm in the purchase. Coupon bonds, dated May 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at the First National Bank, Fort Worth. Legality approved by the State's Attorney General and by Chapman & O'tler of Chicago.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—These bonds are being offered for public subscription, the 3% bonds at prices to yield from 1.00% to 2.35% while the 2% bonds are priced at from 98.25 to 97.75, all according to maturity desired.

GILLESPIE COUNTY (P. O. Fredericksburg), Tex.—BONDS DEFEATED—The proposed issuance of \$150,000 court house and jail construction bonds was defeated by the voters at a recent election by a vote of 597 to 1020.

GREGG COUNTY (P. O. Longview), Texas—MATURITY—It is now reported by the County Judge that the \$75,000 2 1/2% road and bridge warrants purchased at par by Mahan, Dittmar & Co. of San Antonio, as noted here in April, are due as follows: \$18,000 in 1939; \$17,000 in 1940, and \$40,000 in 1941.

REFUNDING PLANNED—The Commissioners' Court of the county has given notice of its intention to authorize the issuance of \$112,033 road and bridge refunding bonds to fund and refund time warrants now outstanding against the Road and Bridge Fund. Bonds shall bear not to exceed 2 1/2% interest and shall mature serially over not to exceed four years.

HARRIS COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Texas—BOND SALE—The two issues of refunding bonds aggregating \$251,000, offered for sale on June 1—V. 146, p. 3557—were purchased by R. A. W. Barrett & Co. of Houston, as follows:

\$116,000 court house bonds as 2 3/4ths, paying a price of 100.137. Due serially in from one to 10 years.
135,000 road and bridge bonds as 1 3/4ths, paying a price of 100.074. Due serially in from one to 11 years.

LAMESA, Texas—BONDS TO BE SOLD—It is stated by B. D. Wiggins, City Secretary, that \$8,000 sewage disposal plant bonds approved by the voters in January, will be sold to local banks.

LULING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Luling), Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the Superintendent of Schools that the \$30,000 gymnasium construction bonds purchased by the State Department of Education, as noted here recently—V. 146, p. 3557—were sold at an average interest cost of 3.25%. Coupon bonds, dated Oct. 15, 1937. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable A. & O.

MARATHON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marathon), Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that the \$66,000 construction bonds purchased at par by the State Board of Education, as noted here recently—V. 146, p. 3557—were sold as 3 3/4s.

MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Stanton), Texas—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election voters are reported to have approved the issuance of \$45,000 road construction bonds.

PASADENA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pasadena), Texas—BOND SALE—The \$80,000 issue of school house bonds offered for sale on May 24—V. 146, p. 3389—is reported to have been purchased by the J. R. Phillips Investment Co. of Houston, as 3s, at par. Dated Oct. 5, 1937. Due from April 10, 1941 to 1962.

PINE TREE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Longview), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Superintendent of Schools that the \$40,000 3% construction bonds approved by the voters on April 30, were sold on May 25 to the First National Bank of Longview, at a price of 101.23, a basis of about 2.28%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, 1938. Due as follows: \$9,000 in 1939; \$10,000, 1940 and 1941, and \$11,000 in 1942; callable on and after 1941. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable at the First National Bank of Longview.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas—BOND CALL—It is stated by A. F. Hine, City Clerk, that the following 5% bonds, dated July 20, 1912, are being

called for payment at par and interest, at the National City Bank in New York, under date of July 20, interest to cease on that date:

Water works, Nos. 69 to 75 and 78 to 86, series No. 1, aggregating \$16,000.
Water works, Nos. 18 to 22, series No. 2, aggregating \$5,000.
Water works, Nos. 30 to 76 and 82 to 90, series No. 3, aggregating \$56,000.

Sanitary sewer, Nos. 1 to 75, series No. 1, aggregating \$75,000.
Sanitary sewer, Nos. 6 to 9, series No. 2, aggregating \$4,000.

TEXAS CITY, Texas—SEWER BONDS AUTHORIZED—The City Commission recently passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$45,000 sewer construction bonds, proceeds of which are to supplement a \$63,000 Federal grant.

WEST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West), Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the District Secretary that the \$17,500 3 3/4% Semi-ann. gymnasium bonds purchased by the State of Texas, as noted here recently—V. 146, p. 3557—were sold at par and mature as follows: \$500 in 1939, and \$1,000 from 1940 to 1956; callable on any interest paying date.

UTAH

IRON COUNTY (P. O. Parowan), Utah.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election voters approved the issuance of \$125,000 high school construction bonds by a vote of 390 to 64.

\$10,000

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA Imp. 4 1/2s

Due May 1, 1964 at 3.15% basis

F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY

Richmond, Va.

Phone 3-9137

A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—IMPROVEMENT BONDS UNDER CONSIDERATION—The City Council is reported to be considering the issuance of \$645,000 public improvement and funding bonds.

MARION, Va.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$55,000 sewer bonds approved by the voters last December, have been purchased by local investors.

WASHINGTON

ANACORTES, Wash.—REFUNDING SOUGHT—It is reported that the city is seeking bondholders' consent to refund \$522,000 water revenue 5 1/2% bonds at 3%. Revenue is not available to meet increasing payments and rate adjustments will not produce the necessary revenue. Faced with the necessity for replacement of wooden mains and the possibility of default on the bonds the city regards refunding as its only alternative.

SNOHOMISH, Wash.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on June 8 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$85,000 school construction bonds.

SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Spokane), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Paul J. Krussel, County Treasurer, on June 17 at 2 p. m. for \$8,000 school district 10 year serial bonds. Dated when issued. Due in numerical order. Interest rate is not to exceed 6% per annum, payable annually. Certified check for 5% is required.

WEST VIRGINIA

MONONGALIA COUNTY (P. O. Morgantown), W. Va.—BONDS UNDER CONSIDERATION—It is reported that the Board of Education is considering the issuance of \$600,000 school improvement bonds. Approval of the voters will probably be asked at the August primaries.

WISCONSIN

BUTTERNUT, Wis.—ADDITIONAL BONDS SOLD—In connection with the report given in these columns recently, that \$13,000 sewage disposal bonds had been purchased by the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago, as 3 3/4s—V. 146, p. 3558—it is stated by W. E. Jehn, Village Clerk, that these bonds were sold at par. Due \$1,000 from April 1, 1941 to 1953.

Mr. Jehn also states that the said firm has also purchased \$37,000 water works mortgage bonds as 4s, at a price of 93.00.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—BONDS NOT TO BE OFFERED—In connection with the report given here recently that \$82,000 2 1/2% school bonds had been authorized by the City Council—V. 146, p. 3558—we are informed by O. E. Olen, City Clerk, that these bonds will not be offered for public sale as they have been reserved for investments of city special funds.

FOUNTAIN, Wis.—BOND ELECTION—The proposed issuance of \$30,000 road construction bonds will be submitted to the voters at an election to be held on June 14.

MAZOMANIE GRADED SCHOOL JOINT DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Mazomanie), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$7,500 issue of 3% semi-annual refunding bonds offered for sale on May 27—V. 146, p. 3558—was awarded to Harley, Hayden & Co. of Madison, according to Karl Schumann, District Clerk. Due from 1939 to 1953, incl.

MAZOMANIE UNION FREE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mazomanie), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$7,500 issue of 3% semi-annual refunding bonds offered for sale on May 27—V. 146, p. 3558—was awarded to Harley, Hayden & Co. of Madison, according to Martha Tyler, District Clerk. Due \$500 from 1939 to 1953, incl.

CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)—TREASURY BILLS SOLD—An issue of \$25,000,000 Treasury bills, maturing in three months, was allotted on May 31 at an average yield of 0.466%.

CANADA (Dominion of)—MAY FINANCING—The Dominion Government was responsible for the bulk of the Canadian bond financing negotiated during the month of May, according to figures compiled by both Wood, Gundy & Co. and the Dominion Securities Corp. Borrowing by the government included the sale of about \$140,000,000 bonds, of which slightly more than \$90,000,000 was for refunding, with the balance representing new financing. The Dominion also placed \$50,000,000 Treasury bills, all of which was to provide for maturing issues of the same amount.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—BOND SALE—Arthur H. Evans, City Treasurer, reports that the \$45,000 4% improvement bond issue offered May 30 was awarded to Fry & Co. of Toronto, at a price of 102.31, a basis of about 3.66%. Due serially in from 1 to 15 years.

VERDUN, Que.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$60,000 4% school bonds offered May 30—V. 146, p. 3558—was awarded to Credit Anglo-Francaise of Montreal, at a price of 98.64, a basis of about 4.17%. Dated March 1, 1938 and due serially in 20 years.

VICTORIA, B. C.—REFUNDING PLAN TESTED IN COURT—Judgment in the test case appeal in connection with the city's refinancing plan will be awaited with interest. It is understood a decision against the city would affect similar refinancing plans in other Canadian municipalities, where such plans involved a change in interest rates. Calgary, Edmonton and Windsor organizations, included changes in rates.

The question at issue is whether the Provincial Legislature has authority to approve a plan which provides for a change in the rate of interest, since interest is generally regarded as falling under Federal Government jurisdiction.

In the original judgment, the city and the sinking fund trustees, as defendants, were upheld. In the appeal, the city and the Province are defendants. Judgment was reserved by the higher court recently.

In Ontario, judgment was also reserved recently in an appeal by a group of Walkerville bondholders which questioned the legality of the Windsor plan on somewhat similar grounds.

PROVINCE OF MENDOZA

*Offer to Holders of External 7.50% Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,
dated December 1, 1926, due June 1, 1951.*

In published announcements made on November 22, 1937 and March 25, 1938 the Province of Mendoza referred to the proposed readjustment plan for the above bonds and stated that in connection with this plan negotiations were being carried on with the National Government of the Argentine Republic under the Unification of Taxes Law. These negotiations have now been concluded and in view of the results thereof, the Province of Mendoza after consultation with the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc. has modified the offer of November 22, 1937 and hereby proposes to the holders of the above bonds the following amended Plan which supersedes the offer of November 22, 1937.

Holders of the above bonds will be entitled to exchange them for an equal principal amount of Readjustment Bonds which will be the direct and general obligations of the Province and will bear interest throughout the life of the loan at the rate of 4% per annum, in lawful currency of the United States. The Readjustment Bonds will be seventeen-year bonds, will be dated December 1, 1937 and will mature December 1, 1954, and will be retired at or before maturity through a cumulative sinking fund which will operate semi-annually after June 1, 1938 either through delivery of bonds or through purchase at or below par or by drawings at par. The Province will reserve the right to increase any sinking fund instalment and to redeem the Readjustment Bonds apart from the sinking fund as a whole or in part.

The Unification of Taxes Law of the National Government of the Argentine Republic, adopted December 21, 1934, provides that, under certain conditions, the National Government may agree to provide the full service of certain debts of provincial governments. These conditions have been complied with in the case of the proposed issue of Readjustment Bonds of the Province. Accordingly, arrangements have been entered into between the National Government and the Province whereby the National Government of the Argentine Republic has agreed with the Province to pay the principal, interest and sinking fund of the Readjustment Bonds. The Province pledges as security for the Readjustment Bonds all of its rights under the aforementioned agreement with the Government of the Argentine Republic and has irrevocably instructed the National Government to make all payments of principal, interest and sinking fund to the Paying Agent for the Readjustment Bonds. The National Government of the Argentine Republic in the Paying Agency Agreement has confirmed the foregoing arrangements and accordingly assumed responsibility for the full service of the Readjustment Bonds.

Holders of outstanding 7.50% Dollar Bonds of the Province, who have assented to the Readjustment Plan of May 27, 1933, and who desire to accept this Offer should tender their Bonds for conversion with all coupons maturing on and after June 1, 1938 together with form letters of transmittal to Manufacturers Trust Company, Corporate Trust Department, 55 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. as Agent of the Province hereunder.

Any 7.50% Dollar Bonds of the Province which have not yet assented to the Readjustment Plan of May 27, 1933, may likewise be tendered under the present Offer, and if all unpaid coupons are attached, will receive payment of the back interest at the 4% rate as provided in the 1933 Plan, as well as the Readjustment Bonds.

Tender of the 7.50% Dollar Bonds of the Province may be made at any time on and after June 1, 1938 and as long as the Offer remains open for acceptance. Upon such tender accrued interest to June 1, 1938 on the Readjustment Bonds at the rate of 4% per annum, namely, \$20 per \$1,000 Bond will be payable and the June 1, 1938 coupon on the Readjustment Bonds will be detached and cancelled prior to the delivery of such Bonds. In order to allow time for the preparation of the Readjustment Bonds, there may be a delay of a few weeks before such Bonds can be delivered.

The present Offer is not conditioned upon acceptance by any specified percentage of outstanding Dollar Bonds of the Province. It will remain open for acceptance until December 31, 1938 and the Province reserves the right to extend the time for acceptance if it appears advisable to do so.

Additional copies of this Offer and forms of letter of transmittal for bonds may be obtained from Manufacturers Trust Company, as Agent of the Province hereunder.

The Province will make application to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the Readjustment Bonds on said Exchange.

The Province is entering into a Paying Agency Agreement with Manufacturers Trust Company relative to the service of the Readjustment Bonds. Copies of that Agreement together with copies of the form of the Readjustment Bonds, are available for inspection at the office of the Paying Agent.

The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc. has approved the inclusion of the following in this notice:

"In view of the above mentioned arrangements in respect of the assumption by the Government of the Argentine Republic of responsibility for the full service of the Readjustment Bonds, the Council feels that the new Readjustment Bonds offer the bondholders a satisfactory settlement consistent with the broad equities and long view interests of the bondholders, being indeed in some respects distinctly advantageous to them over their present situation and over the Readjustment Bonds envisaged in the announcement of November 22, 1937. The Council, therefore, recommends this offer to the favorable consideration of the bondholders."

EDMUNDO CORREAS

Minister of Finance of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina.

Dated: June 1, 1938

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, JUNE 13, 1938

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF M. LE MARQUIS DE VOGÜÉ, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The report which you have just heard reflects the peculiar confusion of the economic situation. The incessant variations of currencies and the uncertainty which affects relations between them weigh heavily upon the general situation; and more difficult every day becomes the task of those who have to manage an international undertaking such as yours and translate the balance sheet of its activity into figures.

These complications naturally confirm your Board in the policy of prudence which it has not ceased to pursue and which has never lacked your approval. Like it, you will be of the opinion that the obligation of assuring, under such conditions, the effective operation of a public service as important as the Suez Canal, and the direct and indirect results that the decisions of those who assume its responsibility may have in space and in time, command prudence more than ever.

The relatively important appropriations which are proposed to you correspond to these anxieties.

The Board's report has given you all the useful information on the present condition of the Canal. Its width, its depth, the management of bends, the precautions taken for crossing, in a word, the entire technique of transit, comply with the present needs and tendencies of the shipping industry and guarantee the maximum security to vessels.

There remains, however, one important point: it is the channel which, coming from the high sea, affords access to the port of Port Said. The 12 meter bottoms, corresponding to the average depth of the Canal, only meet at more than 8 km. from the shore, and tend to recede even further. You can imagine the attention that a ditch 100 meters wide dug over this distance requires in order to be constantly guarded against sandbanks which may result either from storms which arise from time to time in these seas, or from the deposits of the Nile. In complete accord with the International Works Consultative Commission (Commission Consultative Internationale des Travaux), we have decided to try a more modern dredge, which has given proof of its capacity elsewhere, and which would be designed to replace our present material.

There is no need for lengthy meditation to realize the extent of the expenditures in which our duties involve us, and that the effective operation of the Canal overrides all other considerations.

It is furthermore for a motive of expediency, in which the interest of the Company coincides with the general interest, that your Board has considered a new reduction in the transit dues. In order to maintain the favor of maritime commerce for the Suez Canal, it is a good policy for us to lower as much as possible the price of the service which it can render.

On the other hand, you must not lose sight of the fact that, in the execution of a public service, it is the duty as well as the interest of the undertaking party to treat with care the interests of the user. If your Company has not known the difficulties which other public service companies have undergone, it is because it has never abused its right.

Proof of the position occupied by the Suez Canal in world economy was recently given by the rumors which arose at the time of the negotiations between Great Britain and Italy. The most fantastic information was spread about the presumed intentions of the contracting powers, concerning the administration of your Company, the distribution of its shares, the fixing of its tariffs, the defense of the Canal. From all these rumors without foundation one fact emerged: Great Britain and Italy declared their loyalty to the Convention of 1888, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Canal and the freedom of traffic.

The agreement concluded between the Egyptian Government and ourselves has given an aspect of friendly cooperation to the respective rights of Egypt and the Company and to the duties arising therefrom. The introduction to the Board of the first, and soon the second, Egyptian Director, the important contribution furnished by us to the expenditures, both occasional and permanent, in which Egypt's new regime has involved her—all these measures mark the beginning of an era of collaboration which can only produce favorable results. Thus your Company sees the bonds drawn closer which unite it to the country to which it is invaluable.

You will gather from these brief explanations that the present situation of your Company can be considered satisfactory, and that the outlook for the future is favorable.

You will also observe the care which your Board takes in serving the material and moral interests with which it is charged for the general good. (Unanimous approval.)

Notices

To Holders of Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company

First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1938:

Notice is hereby given that Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company has paid, on June 22, 1938, to the undersigned, as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust, dated as of April 1, 1933, securing the above bonds, and pursuant to the provisions of said Mortgage and Deed of Trust the principal of said bonds and accrued interest thereon at the rate of 5½% per annum from maturity, April 1, 1938 to said date of payment, June 22, 1938.

Upon presentation and surrender of such bonds at the office of the undersigned, Corporate Trust Department, 70 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after June 27, 1938, the date fixed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of said Mortgage and Deed of Trust, for the distribution of such moneys, holders thereof will receive the amount of the principal of their bonds and such interest. As the above funds are not to be distributed until said date of June 27, 1938, the Railroad Company has also made provision that an amount equal to interest at the above rate from the date of the aforesaid payment to the undersigned to said date of distribution, June 27, 1938, will also be paid in respect of such bonds at the time of said presentation and surrender.

Bonds registered as to principal should be accompanied by proper assignments in blank.

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,

As Trustee as aforesaid,

By F. WOLFE, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, N. Y., June 23, 1938.

Dividends

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

On June 21, 1938, a dividend No. 189 of fifteen cents (15c.) per share was declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable October 1, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 9, 1938.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN SECURITIES COMPANY

A dividend of \$3.00 per share, covering the cumulative period for the 6 months ending July 31, 1935, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company payable June 29, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1938.

R. M. YOUNGS, Treasurer.

June 22, 1938.

The Government of the French Republic

Twenty-year External Gold Loan 7½% Bonds
dated June 1, 1921

Twenty-five Year Sinking Fund 7% Gold Bonds
dated December 1, 1924

To holders of unstamped bonds of the above-described Loans:

Under date of September 20, 1937, the Government of the French Republic published an announcement stating that pursuant to decrees of the French Government dated respectively July 16, 1935, and August 25, 1937, unstamped bonds and coupons of the above issues which were in non-French beneficial ownership on September 1, 1937, should be presented for stamping, accompanied by properly executed ownership certificates, either at the office of Messrs J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, or at the office of Messrs Morgan & Cie, 14 Place Vendome, Paris, France, not later than December 31, 1937.

A subsequent announcement published under date of December 31, 1937, extended the time-limit to June 30, 1938.

Notice is hereby given that the time-limit for presentation of bonds and coupons for such stamping is extended to September 30, 1938.

Reprints of the announcement of September 20, 1937, and ownership certificates in approved form may be obtained at either of the above-named offices.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
By PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU,

Financial Attache to the French Embassy.

Dated June 25, 1938.

Since 1865

The Acknowledged Authority
on Cotton the World Over

Commercial & Financial Chronicle

25 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK