## 


BEAR, STEARNS \& CO.
ONE WALL STRET
NEW YORK

| 4 |
| :---: |
| HOMER \& CO., INC. |
| H0 Exchange Phace, New York |$|$



## B A N K <br> OF <br> N E W Y OR K

๒ TRUST COMPANY


## The

NewYorkTrust
Company
Capital Funds . . \$37,500,000

## IOO BROADWAY

40TH ST. \& MADISON AVE. FIFTH AVE. \& 57 TH ST. NEW YORK

European Representative's Office:

$$
8 \text { KING WILLIAM STREET }
$$ LONDON, E. C. 4

Member of the Federal Reserve System,
the New York Clearing House Association
the New York Clearing House Association
 mamor sumosat., M. Cit

## THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The chase is traditionally a bankers' bank. For many years it has served a large number of banks and bankers as New York correspondent and reserve depository.

Member Federal Deposit Inswrance Cerporation

## United States Government Securities

Brown Harriman \& Co. Incorporated
63 Wall Street, New York Telephone: BOwling Green 9-5000 Boston Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Washington Representatives in other leading Cities

State and Municipal Bonds

Barr Brothers \& Co.
Now York
Chicago

Service to Banks and Dealers since 1888

HORNBLOWER
\& WEEKS Established 1888 40 Wall Street NEW YORK
Members New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit Stock Exchanges

## A. G. Becker \& Co. <br> Incorporated

Investment Securities Commercial Paper

New York
And Other Cities
Chicago

## J. \& W. Seligman \& Co.

No. 54 Wall Street NEW YORK

London Correspondenta SELIGMAN BROTHERS

## 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 $41 / 2 \%$ per annum, commencing with the coupon due
June 1, 1938 . 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 tered 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 ted Bonds o
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 Agent appointed for this purpose, for stamping with the appropriate legend, accomThe 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 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 modifled, 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 ermit the transfer to the United States of necessary funds to enable the Province of
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 that purpose and transfers from such accounts will remain suspended.

PROVINCE OF SILESIA REPUBLIC OF POLAND
By; 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 $\$ 1.000$ 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 CHRODER TRUST COMP Made through ts Central Pay Yg Agents in Now

This Offer does not apply to
This Offer does not apply to coupons attached to any of the securities below ownership under the Decree of the Hungarian Cabinet Council being in Hungarian 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
Foreign Cr 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.

Coupon Date Offer Expires
CITY OF BUDAPEST External Sinking Fund $6 \%$ Gold Bonds of $1927 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ $71 / 2 \%$ thirty-five year Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Bonds, Dollar issue....................

June 1, 1938 November 30, 1938
June 1, 1938 November 30, 1938 June 1, 1938. $\qquad$

Leading Out-of-Town Investment Bankers \& Brokers birmingham

## MARX \& CO. <br> BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SOUTHERN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

| MILWAUKEE |
| :---: |
| WISCONSIN |
| CORPORATION SECURITIES |
| Teletype-Milwaukee 92 |
| EDGAR, RICMER \& CO. |
| 750 North Water Street |
| Milwaukee, Wis. |

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Charles A. Parcells \& Co.
Members of Detroit Stock Exchange PENOBSCOT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

HARTFORD
Specialists in Connecticut Securities

## PUTNAM \& CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange 6 CENTRAL ROW HARTFORD Tel. 5-0151. A. T. T. Teletype-Hartford 564


## Dividends

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.


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 To withhold payment of this dividend 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. $\quad$ J. I. TAYLOR, Treasurer

Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 1. 1938

## 

Vol. 146

## CONTENTS

Editorials ..... PAGE
The Financial Situation ..... 3559
Bargaining with the Trusts ..... 5570
American Foreign Policy Again ..... 3571

## Comment and Review

New Capital Flotations During May ..... 3574
The Business Man's Bookshelf ..... 3573
Week on the European Stock Exchanges ..... 356
Foreign Political and Economic Situation ..... 3563
Foreign Exchange Rates and Comment ..... 3567 \& 3612
Course of the Bond Market ..... 3574.
Indications of Business Activity ..... 3578
Week on the New York Stock Exchange ..... 3561
Week on the New York Curb Exchange ..... 3611
News
Current Events and Discussions ..... 3588
Bank and Trust Company Items ..... 3610
General Corporation and Investment News ..... 3657
Dry Goods Trade ..... 3693
State and Municipal Department ..... 3694

## Stocks and Bonds

Foreign Stock Exchange Quotations...... ...... 3616 \& 3623


Auction Sales616
New York Stock Exchange-Stock Quotations.......... 3624New York Stock Exchange-Bond Quotations_. 3624 \& 3634New York Curb Exchange-Stock Quotations 3640New York Curb Exchange-Bond Quotations .-......... 3644
Other Exchanges-Stock and Bond Quotations_-. 3646Canadian Markets-Stock and Bond Quotations...... 3650Over-the-Counter Securities-Stock \& Bond Quotations_3653
Reports
Foreign Bank Statements ..... 566
Course of Bank Clearings ..... 3612
Federal Reserve Bank Statements ..... 362
General Corporation and Investment News ..... 657
Commodities
The Commercial Markets and the Crops ..... 3684
Cotton ..... 686
Breadstuffs ..... 60

Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Selbert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs. Business Manager, Other offrices: Chicago-In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 south La Salle Street (Telephone Etatered as second-class matter June 23.1879, Drapers' Gardens, London, E. C. Copyright 1938 by Wililam B. Dana Company


 for foreign"subscriptionsland 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 31/4\% Debentures

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 iny interest pereater, at $100 \%$ Also redeemable through the operation
The following is merely a brief outline of certain informalion contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering prospectur and

THE CORPORATION The Corporation, incorporated in New Jersey in 1901, is a holding company owning a controlling production and sale in competitive markets of a wide variety of finished and semi-finished steel products. Colltortive 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 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. approximately 1,315 miles of road. These railroads are important by reason of the transportation facilities to the subsidiaries and the dividends received from the large investments therein. 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)
Long Term Debt:
Funded debt of
Funded and lof Corporation
Subsidiaries' stocks not held by Corporation consolidated
Outstanding as of
December 31, 1937

Capital Stock of Corporation (Par Value \$100)
Preferred Stock, $7 \%$ Cumulative ( $3,602,811$ shares)


\$ | $2720,293,200.00 *$ |
| ---: | :--- |

5,287,623.33

Stock (8,703,252 shares) Corporatiom, less 11000 in treasur $\mathbf{3 6 0 , 2 8 1 , 1 0 0 . 0 0}$
$870,325,200.00$
*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 31/2\% 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
the common capital stock liability to $\$ 652,743,900$.
EARNINGS The following condensed income statement has been summarixed from the Offering Prospectus and should Consolidated Earned Surplus for the years $1928-1937$ sed Consolidated Income Statement and Condensed Statement in such Prospectus, particularly as to the adjustments at December 31 financial statements and related notes appearing or 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 et income for these years. All of the financial statements referred to in the foregoing have been reviewed by Messrs.

Income or independent public accountants.
Inser
Year $\begin{gathered}\text { axes and before special } \\ \text { income, deprectation } \\ \text { deplet }\end{gathered}$
$\frac{\text { Year }}{1928}$
1928
1929
1930
1931


1932
1933
$\begin{array}{ll}1961 & 25,666,466 * \\ 1933 & 10,912,418 \\ 1935 & 27,870,467 \\ 1936 & \\ & 110,968,877\end{array}$


During the quarter ended March 31,1938 when the subsidiaries operated at $32.3 \%$ of their rated capacity for rolled
el products, as compared with $71.2 \%$ for the year 1937, the consolidated net loss was $\$ 1,292,151$ after providing $\$ 11,534,937$ steel products, as compared with
for depreciation and depletion. PURPOSE The net proceeds from the sale of these Debentures (estimated at $\$ 97,870,000$ after deducting experises)
OF ISSUE 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 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 manufacturing plants and facilties of the subsidiaries. 193 , and at December 31, 1937, authorizations for contemplated
3 years aggregated approximately $\$ 135,000,000$ during
 $\$ 46,500,000$ 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. Approxi-
mately $\$ 45,000,000$ 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 tures may be issued under the Indenture. Other indebtedness may be incurred by the Corporation or any subsidiary. Inderture provisions and Debenture holders' rights (with certain exceptions and limitations stated in the Offering Pros petus) 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 ration at $981 / 4 \%$, or a total of $\$ 98,250,000$, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at $100 \%$, ration at $981, \%$, or a total of $\$ 98,250,000$, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to
or a total of $\$ 100,000,000$, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are $13 / 4 \%$ or a total of $\$ 1,750,000$. Payment or a total of $\$ 100,000,000$, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 13\% or ar a total of
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 Debernures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approral of Mesers. White \& Case and of Messrs. Danis Polk Wardwell Gardiner ex Reed, counsel for he the Underuriters, and to certain further conditions. It it exp pected that telivery of Deberntures n temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co. on or about June 7, 1988 ,
against payment therefor in New York funds.
.


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 urities and Exchange Commission, and in the Ofrering undersigned.
turnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from the under

MORGAN STANLEY \& CO.

## 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 Eng-lish-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
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 everenlarging 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 carefuly 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 "underprivileged 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 employ. ment. 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 alltime 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 aequisitions 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 $\$ 100,000,00010$-year $31 / 4 \%$ 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 $321 / 2$ against $311 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $233 / 8$ against $221 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $57 / 8$ against $53 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at 28 against $273 / 4$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $731 / 4$ against $723 / 4$; International Harvester at $501 / 2$ against $487 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 511/4 against 51; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $295 / 8$ against $273 / 4$; Woolworth at $421 / 4$ against $421 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1283 / 8$ against $1281 / 4$. Western Union closed yesterday at 21 against $195 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1431 / 8$ against 138 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $931 / 8$ against $941 / 4$; National Cash Register at $161 / 8$ against $151 / 2$; International Nickel at $415 / 8$ against $415 / 8$; National Dairy Products at $131 / 8$ against 13 ; National Biscuit at $213 / 4$ against $205 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 29 against 30 ; Continental Can at 37 against $371 / 2$; Eastman Kodak at $1471 / 2$ against $1451 / 8$; Standard Brands at $71 / 4$ ex-div. against 7; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 721/4 against $703 / 4$; Lorillard at $151 / 2$ against $151 / 2$; Canada Dry at $151 / 4$ against 15 ; Schenley Distillers at $147 / 8$ against $151 / 8$, and National Distillers at $183 / 8$ against $183 / 8$.

The steel shares were irregularly changed the present week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $401 / 4$ against $401 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 61 against $621 / 2$; Bethlehem Steel at $421 / 8$ against $407 / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $261 / 2$ against $261 / 8$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $21 / 2$ against 3 on Friday of last week; General Motors at $275 / 8$ against 271/4; Chrysler at $403 / 8$ against $401 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $5 / 8$ against $5 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $173 / 8$ against 16 on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $251 / 2$ against $241 / 2$, and B. F. Goodrich at 12 against $111 / 4$. The railroad shares advanced moderately this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $145 / 8$ against $141 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $261 / 4$ against 25 ; New York Central at $111 / 8$ against $103 / 4$; Union Pacific at $601 / 2$ bid against 60 ; Southern Pacific at $105 / 8$ against $101 / 2$; Southern Railway at $71 / 8$ against $65 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $73 / 4$ against $71 / 4$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $451 / 8$ against $443 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $111 / 4$ bid against $123 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $207 / 8$ against $201 / 8$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $223 / 4$ against $217 / 8$ on Friday of last
week; American Smelting \& Refining at $321 / 8$ against $313 / 4$, 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 16,2053 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 $703 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $721 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $573 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $565 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $265 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $261 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.03 c . as against 8.01 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 11.25 c . as against 11.30 c . 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 $191 / 16$ pence per ounce as against $1813 / 16$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $423 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.94$ 15/16 as against $\$ 4.943 / 16$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.777 / 8$ c. as against $2.763 / 8$ 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 giltedged 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 $3 / 4 \%$ against $11 / 2 \%$ in the midMay 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 $\$ \check{0} 0$ a share, and as dividends are limited to $41 / 2 \%$, 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 $\$ \widetilde{5}, 100,000$ 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 scurryings 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

$\mathrm{A}^{11}$IID international wars and political alarums, 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 prog: ress. 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

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}$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 $\$ \check{5}, 000,000$ 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { voous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Country | Rate in Effect June 3 | Date Established | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { pious } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argen | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Hung | 4 | Aug. 281935 | 41/2 |
| Batavia |  | July 11935 | $41 / 2$ | India | 3 | Nov. 291935 | 31/2 |
| Belgium. | 3 | May 301038 |  | Irelan |  | June 301932 | $31 / 2$ |
| Bulgaria. | ${ }^{6}$ | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy | 41/2 | May 181936 |  |
| Canada | $21 / 3$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Japa | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Chile.- |  | Jan, 241935 | $51 / 2$ | Java- | 3 | Jan. Feb 141 1 1 1937 | 4 |
| Colombia | 4 | July 181933 |  | Jugoslavi | 5 | Feb. 11935 | $61 / 2$ |
| Czechoslovakia. | 3 |  |  | Lithuanta | $51 / 2$ | July 1 <br> May 198 <br> 1936  | 6 |
| Danzig. | 4 | ${ }_{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{\text {a }} 1937$ |  | Nor | 61 31 | May 28 | $41 / 2$ |
| Denmar | 4 | Oct. 191936 | $31 / 2$ | Poland | $41 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Dec. }} 171937$ | 4 |
| England | 2 | June 301932 | $21 / 2$ | Portuga |  | Aug. 111937 | 41/2 |
| Estonla | 5 | Sept. 251934 | 51/2 | Rumania | 41/2 | Dec. 71934 |  |
| Finland | 1 | Dec. 41934 | 41/2 | South Africa | $31 / 2$ | May 151933 |  |
| France | $21 / 2$ | May 121938 |  | ${ }^{\text {Spain }}$ |  | July 101935 | $51 / 2$ |
| German |  | Sept. 301932 | 7 | Sweden-.-- | $21 / 2$ | Dec. 11933 |  |
| Greece | 6 <br> 2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}\text { Jan. } & 4 & 1937 \\ \text { Dec. } & 2 & 1936\end{array}\right.$ | 7 2 | Switzerland | $11 / 2$ | Nov. 251936 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

ILONDON 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 $21 / 2 \%$ and in Switzer land 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:

|  | June 1, 1938 | June 2, 1937 | June 3, 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 5, } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | June 6, 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crirculation | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢75,552,639 }}$ |  | $\underset{395,890,877}{ }$ | $\underset{378,886,154}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
| Public deposits | 24,867,000 | 10,231,850 | 8,217,312 | 7,611,996 | 16,253,428 |
| Other deposits-...--- | 138,264,956 | 146,800,147 | 126,814,476 | 138,701,347 | 133,949,692 |
| Bankers' accounts_ | 102,802,912 | 109,499,480 | 89,718,476 | 102,591,704 | 97,992,427 |
| Other aceounts. | 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 | 89,976,044 | 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 .... Proportion of reserve | 327,247,486 | 322,090,041 | 208,170,294 | 193,454,590 | 192,102,316 |
| to liabilities Bank rate | $\begin{array}{r} 25.9 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29.06 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25.70 \% \\ 2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39.34 \% \\ 2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48.74 \% \\ 2 \% \end{gathered}$ |

## 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 $68,000,000$ franes 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:

|  | Changes for Week | May 26, 1938 | May 27, 1937 | May 29, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings | Francs $+176,077$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 55,807,815,592 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Francs }}{\text { F7, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 57,021,505,659 \end{gathered}$ |
| Credit bals, abroad | No change | 50,80,476,035 | 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 abr'd | 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 |
| Credit current a cets. | $+97,000,000$ $+443,000,000$ | 20,773,586,399 | 17,920,124,445 | 84,705,123,770 |
| c Temp. advs. without int. to State... | No change | 40,133,974,773 | 19,979,738,771 | 8, |
| Propor'n of gold on hand to sightliab | -0.22\% | 46.62\% | 55.33\% | 61.01\% |

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c Representing dratts on Treasury on 10 -billion frane credit opened at Bank.
resenting dratts on Treasury on 10-bilion ranc credit opened at Bank.
Since the statement of June 29, 1937, gold yaluation 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:


## 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 $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months datings.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE 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 $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances 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:

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on June 3 | Date Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prevolous } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| New York | 1 | Aug. 27, 1937 | $11 / 2$ |
| Philadelphia | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 4, 1937 |  |
| Richmond. | $11 / 2$ | Mag. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Francisco........... | $11 / 2$ | 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 $\$ 4.937-16$ 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 $\$ 4.941-16$ and $\$ 4.95$ 5-16 for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.933 / 8$ and $\$ 4.965$-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.941 / 8$ and $\$ 4.953 / 8$, compared with a range of $\$ 4.937$-16 and $\$ 4.963 / 8$ 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 ' lendirg 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 $271 / 2 \%$ 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 $1 / 2 \%$. . 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 $5 / 8 \%$. 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 $\$ 2,869,000$ from England $\quad 1 \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Imprts } \\ \text { Exports } \\ \text { None }\end{gathered}$

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreion Account
No change
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 5,874,000$ of gold was reecived 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
 Monday, May 30.-.-.----178.18 $\quad$ Thursday, June 2................. 178.30 Tuesday, May 31................178.23 $\mid$ Friday, June 3................. 178.28 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, May 28.----140s. 9d. $\mid$ Wednesday, June 1-.--140s. 71/2d. Monday, May 30_---140s. 51/2d. Thursday, June 2.-.-140s. 8d. 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 esday, 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 $\$ 4.941 / 2 @ \$ 4.9411-16$;
cable transfers, $\$ 4.949-16 @ \$ 4.943 / 4$. On Monday, Memorial Day, there was no market in New York. On Tuesday sterling was slightly firmer in a dull market. The range was $\$ 4.945$ @ $\$ 4.955-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.94$ 11-16@ $\$ 4.953 / 8$ 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 $\$ 4.941 / 8 @ \$ 4.943 / 4$. On Thursday exchange was steady in dull trading. The range was \$4.943/8@\$4.94 11-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.94 7-16 @ $\$ 4.943 / 1$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling continued steady in light trading. The range was $\$ 4.945-16 @ \$ 4.95$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.943 / 8 @$ \$4.95 1-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.943 / 4$ for demand and $\$ 4.94$ 15-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.943 / 4,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.937 / 8,90$-day bills at $\$ 4.931 / 2$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.937 / 8$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.947-16$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.943 / 4$.

## 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 $16.821 / 2$ reached the week before to $16.963 / 4$ 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 230 -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:


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 $22.771 / 2$ and $22.771 / 2$. 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 $24.831 / 2$ and $24.831 / 2$.

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 2334 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries shows mixed trends. The Indian rupee, which is legally attached to sterling at the rate of 1 s .6 d . per rupee, is ruling lower than at any time in a year. The Shanghai dollar is also extremely weak, ruling around $215 / 8$, 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 $3015-16$, against $30.79 @ 3015-16$; Shanghai at $215 / 8$, against $221 / 2$; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80 ; Singapore at $573 / 8$, 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 | 936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ngi | 327,247 | 322,090,0 | 208,170,2 | 193,454,590 | 192,102,316 |
| France | 293,725,347 | 347,630,266 | 456,172,045 | $574,229,829$ <br> 3 | 626,216,805 |
| Germany b | 2,527,250 | 2,462,30 | 2,273,850 | 3,021,950 | 5,311,000 |
| pain | c87,323,000 | 87,323,00 | 89,106,000 | 90,780,000 | 90,513,000 |
| Italy | a25,232,00 | 25,232,000 | 42,575,000 | ${ }^{63,024,000}$ |  |
| Netherlan | 123,400,000 | 94,172,000 | 56,984,00 | $53,850,000$ | 67,460,000 |
| Nat. Belg | 78,103,000 | 102,500,000 | 101,164,000 | 92,862,000 | 77,067,000 |
| Switzerian | 74,372,000 | 83,591,00 | 49,103.00 | 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 |  |  | 6,601,000 | 6,577,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 avallable. <br> 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, 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 frane 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, häd 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 antitrust 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. . $\qquad$ 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 antitrust 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. 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 prosse "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 under. taken 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 pronunciamento 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 Kel. logg 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 energeticaly 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 EconomicExpansion. 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 changes since 1914, Dr. Lederer points out, by reason of political disturbances which have destroyed confidence
among investors, currency collapses and financial or trade 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. t. This growth in the total volume of production will last until the new product has become firmly established, . . . and throughout this period an evergrowing 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 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 molly to workers employed in the private manufac normally go to workers employed ithe 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 invest ment,", The bolv would have been more generally useful it if its theoretical conclusions had been applied in detail to the problem of technical progress and unemplo

## 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 1934, to Dan a the cases and a table of cases reported citing sections of the Acts involved

The volume may be obtained from the office of the Super intendent 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. Corporate bonds have not moved far in either direction this week, with some slight gains in evidence over last week.
High-grade railroad bonds have drifted to fractionally lower levels. Atchison gen. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1995$, were off $1 \frac{3}{8}$ at $102 \frac{1}{4}$; Virginian $33 / 4$ s, 1966, dropped $1 / 4$ to 103; Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947 , gained $3 / 8$ at $1105 / 8$. Many medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds have scored gains. Southern Pacific $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1981, gained $13 / 4$ at $361 / 2$; Illinois Central 4 s , 1953, advanced $41 / 2$ points to $351 / 2$; Kansas City Southern 5 s, 1950 , gained 3 points at $541 / 2$.

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. International Tel. \& Tel. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1952$, closed at 63 , up $61 / 8$ : Third Avenue Railway 5s, 1957, advanced 2 to 85; New

England Gas \& Electric 5s, 1950, rose 4 to 511/4; United Light \& Railways $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1952, at $761 / 2$ were up $11 / 2$; York Railways 5s, 1947, gained 6 at 78. Commonwealth Edison Co. offered $\$ 33,000,000$ 1st mtg. bonds, which represented the first part of its extensive financing plans.

Industrial bonds have displayed mixed movements. How ever, early receding tendencies have been overcome and industrial issues have closed the week at levels above last week. In the steel group, Wheeling Steel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, have advanced $11 / 2$ to $891 / 2$. Changes in oil issues have been narrow, being limited to fractional gains for the week. A rise of $11 / 4$ to 106 was made by Phelps Dodge $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1952$. Goodyear Tire \& Rubber $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1957$, rose $3 / 8$ to $1057 / 8$. Amusement, meat packing, retail, liquor and miscellaneous bonds have also displayed little change for the most part. The United States Steel Corp. has offered and sold this week a $\$ 100,000,000$ debenture issue of $31 / 4$ s due 1948.

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 Polish bonds have sold at lower prices and Japanese have been generally softer but the rest of the list has moved within a narrow range.

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

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) $\dagger$ (Based on Average Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) † (Based on Indioddual Closino Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { Dauly } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | U. S. Goos. Bonds | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } 120 \\ & \text { Domes- } \\ & \text { Soc } \\ & \text { Corp.* } \end{aligned}$ | 120 Domestic Corporats * by Radings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Graups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { Dadly } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | All 120 DomesR8cCorp. | 120 Domestse Corporate * by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestce Corporate by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { For- } \\ \text { exgni } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | $a$ | Aa |  | Baa |  | P. U. | น8. |  |  | ab |  |  | Baa | R. | U | Indus. |  |
| e 3 . |  | 89.25 | 113 | 102.48 | 99 |  | 66.51 |  | 108.66 | ne | 4.67 |  |  | 62 |  | 7 | 0 | . 5 |  |
| , | 112.17 | 89.40 | 113.68 | 102.66 | 89.99 | 63.46 | 66.60 | 101.58 | 108.66 | - | 4.66 | 3.28 | 3.85 | 4.62 | 6.90 | ${ }_{6.56}^{6.57}$ | 3.91 | 3.53 |  |
| 1. | 111.88 | 89.40 | 113.68 | 102.84 | 90.14 | 63.37 | 66.80 | 101.41 | 108.66 |  | 4.66 | 3.28 | 3.84 | 4.61 | 6.91 | 6.54 | 3.92 | 3.53 |  |
| ay 31. | 111.82 | 89.25 | 113.48 | 102.84 | 89.99 | 63.11 | 66.70 | 101.41 | 108.46 | Lay 31.- | 4.67 | $3.29$ | ${ }^{3.84}$ | ${ }^{4.62}$ | 6.94 | 6.55 | 3.92 | 54 |  |
| $30-$ | Stock | Exchan | ge Clos |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38 | Stock | Exchan | ge Clos |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{27}^{28}$ | 111.76 | 89.25 89.25 | 113.68 | 102.84 | 89.99 89.99 | 63.37 63.20 | 66.99 66.99 | ${ }_{101.23}^{101.41}$ | 108.27 108.46 | ${ }_{27}^{28}$ | 4.67 4.67 | 3.29 3.28 | 3.84 <br> 3.84 | 4.62 4.62 | 6.91 6.93 | 6.52 6.52 | 3.92 3.93 | 3.55 <br> 3.54 |  |
| 26. | 111.77 | 89.55 | 113.68 | 103.56 | 90.44 | 63.46 | 67.38 | 101.23 | 108.66 | 26. | 4.65 | 3.28 | 3.81 | 4.59 | 6.90 | 6.48 | 3.93 | 3.53 |  |
| 25. | 111.77 | 89.99 | 113.89 | 103.74 | 90.90 | 64.00 | 67.97 | 101.41 | 109.05 | 25 | 4.62 | 3.27 | 3.79 | 4.56 | 6.84 | 6.42 | 3.92 | 3.51 |  |
| 24 | 111.85 | 90.59 | 114.09 | 103.93 | 91.20 | 64.91 | 68.67 | 101.76 | 109.24 | 24. | 4.58 | 3.26 | 3.78 | 4.54 | 6.74 | 6.35 | 3.90 | 3.50 |  |
| 23. | 111.86 | 90.75 | 114.09 | 104.11 | 91.35 | ${ }_{65}^{65.28}$ | 69.07 | 101.94 | 109.44 | 23-- | 4.57 | 3.26 | 3.77 | 4.53 | ${ }_{6}^{6.70}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.31}$ | 3.89 <br> 3.87 | 3.49 <br> 3.49 |  |
| 21. 20 | 111.95 | 90.90 91.05 | $\xrightarrow{114.09}$ | 103.74 | ${ }_{91}^{91.81}$ | ${ }_{65.66}^{65.56}$ | 69.17 69.37 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 102.30 \\ & 102.12\end{aligned}$ | 109.44 109.44 | 21-\% | 4.56 4.55 | 3.26 <br> 3.25 | 3.79 <br> 3.78 | 4.50 4.49 | 6.67 6.66 | 6.30 6.28 | 3.87 <br> 3.88 | 3.49 <br> 3.49 |  |
| 19. | 111.86 | ${ }_{91} 966$ | 114.30 | 104.30 | 92.43 | 66.51 | 70.41 | 102.30 | 109.64 | 19 | 4.51 | 3.25 | 3.76 | 4.46 | 6.57 | 6.18 | 3.87 | 3.48 |  |
| 18. | 111.78 | 91.66 | 114.09 | 104.30 | 92.12 | 66.80 | 70.62 | 102.12 | 109.44 | 8 | 4.51 | 3.26 | 3.76 | 4.48 | 6.54 | 6.16 | 3.88 | 3.49 |  |
| 17. | 111.72 | ${ }_{92}^{91.81}$ | 114.30 | 104.48 | ${ }_{92} 92.43$ | 66.80 67.58 | 70.83 71.46 | 102.12 | 109.64 | 17. | 4.50 4.48 | 3.25 3 3 3 | 3.75 3 3 3 | 4.46 4.46 | 6.54 6.46 | 6.14 6.08 | 3.88 3.88 3 | 3.48 <br> 3.49 |  |
| 16 | 111.75 111.78 | ${ }_{92.28}^{92.12}$ | ${ }_{114.09}^{114.09}$ | 104.67 | ${ }_{92}^{92.43}$ | 67.58 67.87 | 71.46 71.89 | 102.12 | ${ }_{109}^{109.64}$ | 16 | 4.48 4.47 | 3.26 3.26 | 3.74 3.74 | 4.46 4.43 | 6.46 6.43 | 6.08 6.04 | 3.88 <br> 3.88 | 3.49 <br> 3.48 |  |
| 13. | 111.82 | 92.28 | 114.09 | 104.48 | 92.90 | 67.97 | 72.00 | 102.12 | 109.24 | 13 | 4.47 | 3.26 | 3.75 | 4.43 | 6.42 | 6.03 | 3.88 | 3.50 |  |
| 12. | 111.85 | 92.43 | 113.89 | 104.48 | 92.90 | 68.37 | 72.43 | 102.12 | 109,05 | 12. | 4.46 | 3.27 | 3.75 | 4.43 | 6.38 | 5.99 | 3.88 | 3.51 |  |
| 11. | 111.76 | 92.43 | 113.89 | 104.48 | 92.59 | 68.37 | 72.54 | 101.94 | 109.05 | 11. | 4.46 | 3.27 | 3.75 | 4.45 | 6.38 | 5.98 | 3.89 | 3.51 |  |
| 10.- | 111.76 | 91.97 | 113.68 | 104.30 | 92.59 | 67.58 | 71.68 | 101.94 | 109.05 | 10.- | 4.49 | 3.28 | 3.76 | 4.45 | 6.46 | ${ }_{6}^{6.06}$ | 3.89 3.89 3 | ${ }_{3.52}^{3.51}$ |  |
| 9 | 111.73 | ${ }_{91.97}^{91.9}$ | 113.68 | 104.30 | 92.43 | 67.58 | 71.68 | 101.94 | 108.85 |  | 4.49 | 3.28 | 3.76 | 4.46 | ${ }_{6}^{6.46}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.06}$ | 3.89 | ${ }^{3} .52$ |  |
| 7 | 111.58 | ${ }^{91.51}$ | 113.48 | 104.11 | ${ }_{91} 92.12$ | 66.99 | 70.94 | ${ }_{101}^{101.76}$ | 108.85 |  | 4.52 | 3.29 <br> 3 <br> 19 | 3.77 3 3 | 4.48 | ${ }_{6}^{6.52}$. | 6.13 6.20 | 3.90 3.90 | 3.52 |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 111.54 | 91.20 90.44 | 113.48 | 103.74 | 91.66 91.35 | 66.51 64.82 | 70.20 68.97 | $1{ }_{101.23}^{101.76}$ | 108.85 108.66 | B.- | 4.54 4.59 4. | 3.29 3.29 3 | 3.79 3.79 3 | 4.51 4.53 | 6.57 6.75 | 6.20 6.32 | 3.90 3.93 | 3.52 <br> 3.53 |  |
|  | 111.77 | 89.99 | 113.48 | 103.56 | 90.90 | 64.27 | 68.57 | 100.88 | 108.46 |  | 4.62 | 3 | 3.80 | 4.56 | 6.81 | 6.36 | 3.95 | 3.54 |  |
| 3. | 111.73 | 89.69 | 113.48 | 103.20 | 90.59 | 63.91 | 68.07 | 100.53 | 108.46 |  | 4.64 | 3.29 | 3.82 | 4.58 | 6.85 | 6.41 | 3.97 | 3.54 |  |
| 2 | 111.72 | 55 | 113.07 | 103.20 | 90.59 | 63.73 | 68.17 | 100.35 | 108.27 | W ${ }^{2}$ | 4.65 | 3.31 | 3.82 | 4.58 | 6.87 | 6.40 | 3.98 | 3.55 |  |
| ADr. 29. | 111.42 |  | . 27 |  | .44 | 63.91 |  | 100.35 | 108.2 | Apr. 29 | . 64 | 3.30 | 3.83 | 4.59 | 6.85 | 6.40 | 3.98 |  |  |
| 22. | 111.48 | 89.10 | 113.07 | 102.12 | 89.55 | 63.64 | 67.58 | ${ }_{99.48}$ | 108.08 | 22-- | 4.68 | ${ }_{3.31}$. | 3.88 | 4.65 | 6.88 | 6.46 | 4.03 | 3.56 |  |
| 14. | 110.08 | 87.35 | 111.64 | 100.53 | 87.78 | 61.98 | 66.22 | 97.78 | 106.17 | 14 | 4.80 | 3.38 | 3.97 | 4.77 | 7.07 | 6.60 | 4.13 | 3.66 |  |
| 1 | 109.69 | 87.49 | 111.84 | 100.18 | 87.93 | 62.15 | 67.38 | ${ }^{96.94}$ | 105.04 |  | 4.79 | 3.37 | 3.99 | 4.76 | 7.05 | 6.48 | 4.18 | 3.72 |  |
| Mar. ${ }^{15-}$ | 109.58 | 85.24 88.51 81 | 1111.64 | 198.97 103.54 | 86.07 8955 | 58.70 61.47 | 63.73 $6 . .58$ | 98.11 9845 | 104.30 10873 | Mar. ${ }^{15}$ | 4.95 4.72 | 3.38 3.31 3.31 | 4.06 3.80 3.80 | 4.89 4.65 | 7.47 7.13 | 6.87 6.46 | 4.23 4.09 | 3.76 <br> 3.63 |  |
| 18. | 109.97 | 89.34 | 113.89 | 103.93 | 90.44 | 63.64 | 69.48 | 99.14 | -07.88 | 18-- | 4.63 | ${ }_{3.27}$ | 3.78 | 4.65 4.59 | 6.88 | 6.27 | 4.05 | 3.57 |  |
| 11. | 110.57 | 91.66 | 114.51 | 105.98 | 92.75 | 45.56 | 72.98 | 99.48 | 108.46 | 11. | 451 | 3.24 | 3.67 | 4.44 | 6.67 | 5.94 | 4.03 | 3.54 |  |
| 4. | 110.70 | 94.01 | 14.93 | 10654 | 94.49 | 69.58 | 71.60 | 100.00 | 108.46 | Teb. ${ }^{--}$ | 436 | 3.22 | 3.64 | 4.33 | ${ }^{6.26}$ | 5.54 | 4.00 4.03 |  |  |
| eb. 25. | 110.50 110.21 | ${ }_{93}^{94.49}$ | $\xrightarrow{115.14}$ | ${ }_{107.73}^{106.92}$ | ${ }_{94.01}^{94.81}$ | 70.62 69.58 | 79.20 78.20 | 99.48 98.80 | 108.46 108.08 | Feb. 25. | 4.33 <br> 4.37 | 3.21 3.22 3 | 3.62 3.63 3 | 4.31 4.36 | 6.16 <br> 6.26 <br>  | 5.41 5.49 | 4.03 4.07 | 3.54 <br> 3.56 |  |
| 11. | 110.18 | 93.53 | 115.14 | 106.54 | 93.69 | 68.87 | 77.96 | 98.62 | 107.69 | 11. | 4.39 | 3.21 | ${ }_{3.64}$ | 4.38 | ${ }_{6.33}$ | 5.51 | 4.08 | 3.58 |  |
| 4-- | 110.16 | 92.28 | 113.89 | 105.79 | 92.28 | 67.68 | 75.70 | 98.45 | 106.92 | -- | 4.47 | 3.27 | 3.68 | 4.47 | 6.45 | 5.70 | 4.09 | 3.62 |  |
| Jan. 28-. | 110.07 | 91.81 | 114.09 | 105.04 | 92.59 | 66.41 | 73.99 | 98.62 | 107.69 | Jan. ${ }^{28}$ | 4.50 | 3.26 | ${ }_{3}^{3.72}$ | 4.45 | ${ }^{6.58}$ | 5.85 | 4.08 | ${ }_{3}^{3.58}$ |  |
| 21. | 110.52 | ${ }_{95}^{94.33}$ | 115.35 | 106 | 94.8 | ${ }^{69} 9.99$ | 77.84 80.84 | 100.18 | 109.05 109.24 | 14 | 4.34 | ${ }_{3}^{3.20}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.63}$ | 4.31 | 6.82 | ${ }_{5}^{5.52}$ | 3.99 3.97 | 3.51 3.50 |  |
| 7. | 109.97 | ${ }_{95.62}$ | 115.78 | ${ }_{107.88}$ | ${ }_{95.46}$ | 72.00 | 81.35 | ${ }_{99.83}^{10.3}$ | 108.46 |  | ${ }_{4.26}^{4.25}$ | 3.17 3 | 3.58 3.57 | 4.27 | 6.03 | 5.24 | 4.02 | 3.54 |  |
| High 1938 | 112.17 | 95.95 | 116.00 | 108.27 | 95.95 | 72.65 | 82.13 | 102.30 | 109.64 | High 1938 | 4.95 | 3.38 | 4.06 | 4.89 | 7.54 | 6.87 | 4.23 | 3.76 |  |
| Low 1938 | 109.5 | 85.24 | 11 | 98.97 | 86.07 | 58.15 | 63.73 | 96.11 | 104.30 | Low 1938 | 4.24 | 3.17 | 3.55 | 4.24 | 5.97 | 5.18 | 3.87 |  |  |
| June 3 '3i | 108.60 | 101.41 | 113.27 | 110.24 | 100.35 | 85.52 | 95.46 | 100.70 | 109.05 |  | 3.92 | 3.30 | 3.45 | 3.98 | 4.93 | 4.27 | 3.96 | 3.51 |  |
| 2 Yrs, Agc | 110.06 | 101.06 | 114.51 | 108.85 | . 4 | . 79 | 93.85 | 101.41 | 108.46 | ( ${ }^{\text {2 Yrs.Ago }}$ June 3 '36 | 3.94 | 3.24 | 3.52 | 4.09 | 4.91 | 4.37 | 3.92 | 3.54 |  |

* These prices are computed from average ylelds on the basis of one "typlcal" bond ( $4 \%$ coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show elther the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement on
yield averages, the latter being the truer pleture of the bond market. $x$ Discontinued. $\dagger$ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published on the issue of April 23, 1938, page 2594.


## 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. Refunding operations during May amounted to $\$ 60,083,828$ of the grand total of $\$ 216,724,150$, leaving $\$ 156,640,322$ as strictly new capital. Our compilation, as always, includes the stock, bond and note issues by corporations, by holding, investment and trading companies, and by States and municipalities, foreign and domestic, as well as Farm Loan and publicly-offered governmental 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. In the month of April our records show that a total of nine corporate issues aggregating $\$ 17,117,780$ were so placed. During the month of March seven different issues amounting to $\$ 61,035,000$ were placed privately or semi-privately. In the month of February two issues aggregating $\$ 35,000,000$
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 $\$ 191,82 \overline{5}, 000$ 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 <br> 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. The average price for the bills was 99.992 , the average rate on a
bank discount basis being $0.033 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.
On May 5 Mr. Morgenthau announced a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated May 11, and will mature on Aug. 10, 1938. Applications for the bills amounted to $\$ 211,547,000$, of which $\$ 50,109,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.993 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.029 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.
Mr. Morgenthau on May 12 announced a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated May 18, and will mature Aug. 17, 1938. Subscriptions to the offering totaled $\$ 204,464,000$, of which $\$ 50,269,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.993 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.027 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on May 19 announced a further offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated May 25 , and will mature Aug. 24, 1938 . Tenders for the bills totaled $\$ 169,687,000$, of which $\$ 50,409,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.994 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.025 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.
In the following we show in tabular form the Treasury financing done during the first five months of 1938. The results show that the government publicly disposed of $\$ 2,280,754,707$ in that period of which $\$ 1,753,437,900$ went to take up existing issues and $\$ \approx 27,316,807$ represented an addition to the public debt. For May by itself, the disposal aggregated $\$ 236,074,582$ of which $\$ 200,718,000$ was used for refunding and $\$ 35,556,582$ represented an addition to the governmental debt.
UNITED STATES TREASURY FINANCING DURING THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1938

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { offered } \end{aligned}$ | Dated | Due | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { Applied fort } \end{aligned}$ | Amount Accepted | Price |  | Yeld |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 30 |  | 91 days | $153,977,000$ | ${ }_{50,000,000}^{\$}$ | Average | 99.984 | * $0.065 \%$ |
| Jan. 7 | Jan. 12 | 91 days | $138,807,000$ | $50,027,000$ | Average | ${ }_{99.976}$ | *0.097\% |
| Jan. 14 | Jan. 19 | 91 days | 160.075,000 | $50.130,000$ | Average | 99.972 | *0.111\% |
| Jan. 21 | Jan. 26 | 91 days | 176.533,000 | 50,035.000 | Average | 99.974 | *0.103\% |
| Jan 1-31 | Jan 1-31 | 10 years | 102,248,655 | 102,248,655 |  | 75 | *2.9\% |
|  | total |  |  | 302,440,655 |  |  |  |
| Jan. 28 | Feb. 2 | 91 days | 184,593.000 | 50,060,000 | Average | 99.979 | *0.084\% |
| Feb. | Feb. 9 | 91 days | 150.294000 | $50.144,000$ | Average | 99.980 | * $0.080 \%$ |
| Feb. 10 | Feb. 16 | 91 days | 146,823.000 | 50,063,000 | Average | ${ }_{99}^{99.980}$ | ${ }^{*} 0.080 \%$ |
| Feb. 17 Febl-28 | Feb. 23 | 91 days 10 | $141,485,000$ $50,456,549$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,276,000 \\ & 50,456,549 \end{aligned}$ | A verage | ${ }_{75}^{99.977}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * 0.092 \% \\ & * 2.9 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 250,999.549 |  |  |  |
| Feb. 24 | Mar. | 91 days | 230,782,000 | 50,137,000 | Average | 99.978 | * $0.086 \%$ |
| Feb. 24 | Mar. | 106 days | 160,894,000 | 50,042,000 | Average | 99.983 | *0.058\% |
| Mar. 3 | Mar. 9 | 99 days | 227,296,000 | 50,156,000 | Average | 99.982 | * $0.073 \%$ |
| Mar. | Mar. 9 | 99 days | 159,587,000 | $50,033,000$ | Average | 99.984 | *0.059\% |
| Mar. 7 | Mar. 15 | $101 / 2 \mathrm{yrs}$. | 450,646,900 | 450,646,900 |  | 100 | 2.50\% |
| Mar. 10 | Mar. 16 | ${ }_{91}^{91}$ days | $204,681,000$ 122,339 | $50,208,000$ | Average | ${ }_{99}^{99.9824}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 0.070 \% \%$ |
| Mar. 10 | Mar. 16 | 93 days 86 days | 122,339,000 | $50,025,000$ $50,099,000$ | Average | ${ }_{99.986}^{99.982}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 0.0659 \%$ |
| Mar. 17 | Mar. 23 | 91 days | 242,126,000 | 100,282,000 | Average | 99.983 | *0.067\% |
| Mar. 24 | Mar. 30 | 80 days | 82,462,000 | 50,107,000 | Average | 99.982 | **0.08\% |
| Mar. 24 | Mar. 30 | 91 days | 233,733,000 | 100,097,000 | Average | 99.978 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 0.087 \%$ |
| Mar 131 | Mar 131 | 10 years | 48,258,000 | 48,258,000 |  |  | *2.9 |
| Mare | h total- |  |  | 1,100,090,900 |  |  |  |
| Mar. 31 | Apr. ${ }^{6}$ | 91 days | 199,200.000 | 100,325,000 | Average | 99.965 | *0.139\% |
| Apr. 7 | Apr. 13 | 91 days | 197,199,000 | 100,188,000 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Apr. 214 | Apr. 20 | ${ }_{9}^{91}$ days | $376,161,000$ 158,830 | $\begin{array}{r} 100,420,000 \\ 50,050,000 \end{array}$ | Average Average | 99.985 99991 | $\begin{aligned} & * 0.06 \% \\ & { }_{0}^{*} 0.037 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Apri-30 | Apr1-30 | 10 years | 40,166,021 | 40,166,021 |  | 75 | *2.9\% |
| April | total..- |  |  | 391,149,021 |  |  |  |
| Apr. 28 | May 4 | 91 days | 187,632,000 | 50,021,000 | A verage | 99.992 | *0.033\% |
| May 5 | May 11 | 91 days | 211,547,000 | 50,1099000 | Average | ${ }_{9}^{99.993}$ | * $0.029 \%$ |
| May May 19 | May 18 | 91 days | $204,464,000$ 169687000 | 50,269,000 | Average | 99.993 | **.027\% |
| May1-31 | May1-31 | 10 yrs . | -35,356,582 | 35,356,582 | Average | 75 | ${ }_{* 2.9 \%}^{*}$ |
| May | tot |  |  | 236;074,582 |  |  |  |

Use of Funds

| Dated | Type of Security | Total Amount Accepted | Refunding | New <br> Indebtedness |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 91-day Treas. bills | 50,000,000 | $50,000,000$ | \$ |
| Jan. 12 | 91-day Treas. bills | 50,027,000 | 50,027,000 |  |
| Jan, 19 | 91 -day Treas. bills | 50,130,000 | 50,130,000 |  |
| Jan. 26 | 91-day Treas. bills | 50,035,000 | 50,035,006 |  |
| Jan. 1-31 | U. S. Savings bonds | 102,248,655 |  | 102,248,655 |
| T'otal |  | 302,440,655 | 200,543,000 | 102,248,655 |
| Feb. | ${ }^{91-d a y ~ T r e a s . ~ b i l l s ~}$ | 50,060,000 | $50,060.000$ |  |
| Feb. | ${ }^{91-\text { day }}$ Treas. bills | 50.144 .000 | $50.144,000$ |  |
| Feb. 16 | ${ }^{911-d a y ~ T r e a s . ~ b l l s ~}$ | $50,063,000$ | $50,063.000$ |  |
| Feb. 23 | 91-day Treas. bills U. S. Savings bonds | $50,276,000$ $50,456,549$ | 50,276.000 |  |
| Total |  | 250,999,549 | 200,192.000 | 50,456,549 |
| Mar. | 91-day Treas. bills | 50,137,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,179,000 |
| Mar. | 106-day Treas. bills | $50,042,000$ $50,156,000$ | 50,000,000 | 50,189,000 |
| Mar. | ${ }^{99-\text { day Treas. bills }}$ | 50,033,000 |  |  |
| Marr 15 | 21/2\% Treas. bonds | 450,646,900 | 450,646,900 |  |
| Mar. 16 | ${ }^{91-d a y ~ T r e a s . ~ b i l l s ~}$ | 50,208,000 | 50,045,000 | 50,188,000 |
| Mar. 16 | ${ }_{86 \text {-day }}^{93-\text { Treas. bills }}$ | 50,025,000 |  |  |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ | 86-day Treas. bills | $50,099,000$ $100,282,000$ | 100,218,000 | 50.163.000 |
| Mar. 30 | 80-day Treas. bills | 50,107,000 | 100,092,000 | 50,112,000 |
| Mar. 30 | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,097,000 |  |  |
| Mar. 1-3 | U. S. Savings bonds | 48,258,000 |  | 48,258,000 |
| Total |  | 1,100.090,900 | 801,001,900 | 299,089,000 |


| Dated | Type of Security | Total Amount Accepted | Refunding | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Indebtedness } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,325,000 | 100,325,000 |  |
| Apr. 13 | ${ }^{91}$-day Treas. bills | 100,188,000 | 100,188,000 |  |
| Apr. 20 | ${ }^{91-\text { day Treas. bills }}$ | 100,420,000 | 100,420,000 |  |
| Apr. 27 | 91-day Treas. bills | $50,050,000$ | 50,050,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 391,149,021 | 350,983,000 | 40,166,021 |
| May | 91-day Treas. bills | 50.021.000 | 50,021,000 |  |
| May 11 | ${ }^{91-d a y ~ T r e a s, ~ b i l l s ~}$ | $50,109,000$ | 50,019,000 |  |
| May 18 | 91-day Treas. bills | $50,269,000$ | $50,269,000$ | , |
| May May 1-31 | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { 91-day Treas. bills } \\ \text { U. S. Savings bonds }\end{gathered}$ | $50,409,000$ $35,356,582$ | 50,409,000 | 35,356,582 |
| Total |  | 236,074,582 | 200,718,000 | 35,356,582 |
| Grand t |  | 2,280,754,707 | 1.753,437,900 | 527,316,807 |

* INTERGOVERNMENT FINANCING

| 1938 | Issued | Retired | Net Issued |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January- |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{84}$ |
| Notes. | $69,054,000$ $65,200,000$ | $44,800,000$ $1,959,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,254,000 \\ & 63,241,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 134,254,000 | 46,759,000 | 87,495,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {February- }}^{\text {Cetricates }}$ |  |  |  |
| Certificates_ Notes | $85,400,000$ $84,100,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000,000 \\ & 1,939,000 \end{aligned}$ | $84,400,000$ 82,161,000 |
| Total | 169,500,000 | 2,939,000 | 166,561,000 |
| March- Certificates |  |  |  |
|  | 52,100,000 | 22,258,000 | 29,842,000 |
| Tota | 75,100,000 | 37,858,000 | 37,242,000 |
| $\stackrel{\text { April- }}{\text { Certificates }}$ |  |  |  |
| Notes | 11,930,000 | 24,865,000 | - $\times 12,935,000$ |
| Total | 11,930,000 | 28,965,000 | x17,035,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May} \\ \text { Certificate } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Notes | 8,500,000 | 9,346,000 | ${ }_{\mathbf{x} 2,846,000}$ |
| Total. | 91,500,000 | 10,346,000 | 81,154,000 |
| Total five | 482,284,000 | 126,887,000 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 355,417,000 |

* Comprises sales of special series certificates and notes; certificates sold to
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund and Unemployment Trust Fund, and notes to Adjusted Service Certificate Fund and Unemployment Trust Fund, and notes to
Old Age Reserve Account, Rallroad Retirement Account, Clvil Service Retirement Fund, Foreegn Service Retirement Fund, Canal Zone Retirement Act. Alaska
Railroad Retirement Fund, Postal Savings System and Federal Deposit Insurance RarDoratlon. : Retired.


## Features of May Private Financing

Continuing further with our analysis of the corporate offerings announced during Máy, we note that public utility issues accounted for $\$ 40,375,000$, which compares with $\$ 62$,750,425 for that group in April. Industrial and miscellaneous offerings totaled $\$ 21,251,450$ during May as against $\$ 12,522,936$ in April. There were no railroad offerings in May and but $\$ 3,540,000$ was reported for that group in the month of April.
The total corporate securities of all kinds put out during May was, as already stated, $\$ 61,626,450$, of which $\$ 43$,720,000 comprised long-term bonds and notes, $\$ 2,000,000$ was of short-term maturity, and $\$ 15,906,450$ represented stock offerings. The portion of the month's corporate flotations used for refunding purposes was $\$ 25,691,650$, or more than $41 \%$ of the total. In April the refunding portion was $\$ 66,-$ 500,000 , or more than $84 \%$ of the total. In March the refunding portion was $\$ 57,643,000$, or about $70 \%$ of the total. In February the refunding portion was $\$ 62,325,590$, or about $61 \%$ of the total, and in January the refunding portion was $\$ 3,773,300$, or about $7 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of the total. In May, a year ago, the amount for refunding was $\$ 92,220,363$, representing about $53 \%$ of that month's total. Refunding issues of importance during May, 1938, the first of which was also the largest corporate emission for the month, were as follows: Two offerings by the San Antonio Public Service Co., comprising $\$ 16,500,000$ 1st mtge. 4s, April 1, 1963, and $\$ 2,500,0004 \%$ serial notes, April 15, 1939-48, the proceeds of both issues are to be used entirely for refunding. Another corporate offering worthy of mention during May, involving $\$ 15,150,000$, was 150,000 shares General Foods Corp., $\$ 4.50$ cum. pref. stock, priced at $\$ 101$ per share.
Included in the month's flotations was an issue of \$33,600,000 Federal Intermediate Credit banks 11/2\% consolidated debentures, dated May 16, and due in 6 and 15 months, priced at a slight premium over par value ; $\$ 29,-$ months, priceal National Mortgage Association five-vear $2 \%$ notes, dated May 16, 1938, and due May 16, 1943, priced notes, dated May 16, 1938, and due May 16, 1943, priced
at par, and $\$ 1,360,000$ First Joint Stock Land Bank of at par, and $\$ 1,360,000$ First Joint Stock Land Bank of
Montgomery, Ala., farm loan ref. 3 s and $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, July 1 , 1941-43-45, offered at par.
There were no foreign government flotations in this country during May.
In the elaborate and comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1938 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceeding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.
Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during May, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.
SUMMARYIOF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF MAY FOR FIVE YEARS


[^0]Volume 146


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

|  | 1838 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONTHS ENDED MAY 31 | New Capital | Refundin | Total | New Capital | 1937 |  | New Capital | $\xrightarrow{1936}$ Refunding ${ }^{\text {cota }}$ |  | New Capital | Refunding Total |  | New Capital | Refunding | Total |
| Long-Term Bonds and Notes Railroads | S 755 | 0,000,000 | 5,775,000 | 6,012,000 | 100,732,000 | $296,744,000$ | \%, ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 19,19,000$ | 2, ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 144,900$ | 458,833,900 | 1, $\mathbf{S}_{80,000}$ | 50, | 72,580,000 | 7,109.100 | 2, 500,000 | $99,609,100$ |
| Public utilities--1.-- | 106,894,060 | 148,195,940 | 255,090,000 | 36,949,382 | 331.076,050 | $\begin{array}{r}368,850,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 65,985,248 | 196,714,752 | 262,700,000 | 8,933,334 | 144,066,666 | -13,000,000 |  |  |  |
| Equipment manufactur |  |  |  | $\overline{5}, \overline{0} \overline{6} 5,40 \overline{0}$ | $\overline{4} 934 \overline{4}, 6 \overline{0}$ | $10,0 \overline{00} 0 \overline{0} 0 \overline{0}$ |  |  |  | 5, 5 500, $0 \overline{0} 000$ | 2,441,000 | 7,941,0000 |  |  |  |
| Other industrial and ma | 16,598,100 | 8,096,900 | 24,695,000 | 30,907, 220 | 31.521,780 | 62.429,000 | 11.20 .492 | 106.082,008 | 117,111,50 | 19,220,000 | $49,580,000$ 7,500000 |  |  | 2,308,000 | 2.308 .000 |
| Lañ, buil | 1,716,500 | $1.1727 \overline{7}, 000$ | $2.843,500$ | 5,647,000 | 16,003,000 | 21,650,000 | 2,148,000 | 3,500,000 | ,648,000 | 893.000 |  | 893,000 |  |  |  |
| Rubber--- |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{600,000}$ |  | $600,000 \overline{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. trusts, tr | $\begin{array}{r} 400,000 \\ 360,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 890,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 400,000 \\ 1,250,000 \end{array}$ |  | 2,537,500 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 5 0} 5 \\ & 9,135 \end{aligned}$ | $1,800,0000$ | 11,000,000 | $12, \overline{8} 00,00 \overline{0}$ |  | 444,000 | 444,000 |  |  |  |
| Short | 131,743,660 | 213,309,840 | 345,053,500 | 343,204,452 | 539,327,548 | 882,532,000 | 217,111,608 | $\overline{1,635.670 .292}$ | $\overline{1,852,781,900}$ | 65,204,33 | 310,440,666 | 5,645,000 | 57,539,900 | 74,460,2 | 132,000,100 |
| Railroads |  |  |  | 4,350,000 |  |  | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 0,000,00 |  |  |  |  | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Iron, steel, coa |  |  |  | 750,000 |  | 750,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment manufactur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 205800 |  |
| Other industrial and man |  |  |  | $1,400,0000$ | 800,000 | 2,200,000 | -712,500 | $8,125,000$ $2,287,500$ | $8,125,000$ $3,000,000$ |  |  | 4,100,000 | 500,0000 | 2,958,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,958,00000 \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Land, buil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Rubber }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. trusts, | 32 | 1,677,000 | 2 | 950,000 |  | 950 |  | $7,770,0 \overline{0} 0$ | 7,750 |  | 6,000,000 | 6,00 | 250,000 |  | 250,000 |
| Total | 2,642,000 | 2,008,000 | 4,650,000 | 7,550,000 | 7,250,000 | 14,800 | 16,962 | 33,162,500 | 50,125,0 | 8,485,000 | 23,615,000 | 32,100, | 12,750,000 | 4,158,00 | 16,908,000 |
| Railroads |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public utilities | 1,950,425 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,950,425 \\ 400,598 \end{array}$ | 16,623,3 | 84,80 28,18 | 44,81 | 3.1 | $4.078,000$ |  | 5,000,000 |  | 5,000 | 588,750 |  | 588.750 |
| Equipment manufactur |  |  |  |  |  | 12. | 2,811 |  | 3.235 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other industrial |  |  |  | 73,1 | 88,106,765 | 121,218,838 | 2,144,490 | 15,418,749 | 17,563,239 | ,00,00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, buid |  |  |  | 990 | $\cdots 682.500$ | $1.673,050$ |  |  | - ------- |  |  |  | 5 |  | 525,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {Shuipping }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. trusts. | 1, $214,2 \overline{2} 20$ | 20,3000 | 1,234.520 | 57,080,486 | 26,391,859 | 83,472,345 | 6,319, | 12,466,730 | 18,785,8 |  | 19,371,8 | 19,3 |  |  |  |
| Tot | 24,734,220 | 1,022,800 | 25,757,020 | 198,762,760 | 258,364,214 | 457,126,974 | 76,635,572 | 76,574,711 | 153,210,28 | 13,2 | 19,371,800 | 32,575,800 | 19,585 |  | 19,585 |
| Tiroads |  |  |  | 200,3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53,700,000 | 100,809,100 |
| Public util | $\begin{array}{r} 110,844,485 \\ 400,598 \end{array}$ | 148,195,940 | $\begin{array}{r} 259,040,425 \\ 400,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,532,082 \\ & 32,147,326 \end{aligned}$ | 43,264,550 | ${ }^{465,411,876}$ | 69,136,74 | $809,7432,752$ 202 | 269,929,500 | 13,933,334 | 44,066,666 | 58,000,000 | 588,750 |  |  |
| Eriole |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{7} \mathbf{7} 81$ |  | ${ }_{3,235}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other industrial and man |  |  | 46 | $\begin{aligned} & 178,637 \\ & 108,208 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,4,90 \\ 620.51 \\ \hline 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170,72 \\ 100,7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,88 \\ & 1688 \end{aligned}$ | $144$ | 205,247,716 |  | 51,195,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.471,5355 \\ & 500.000 \end{aligned}$ | 5,266.000 | $23,737,535$ |
|  | 1,716,500 | 27,000 | 2, | 5,647,000 | 16,003 | 21.6 | 2,148,000 | $3,500,000$ | 5.6 | 893,000 |  | - |  |  | 0 |
| Subber |  | ,000 | 0, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. tru |  | 2,587, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 000 | 4.484,500 |  | 28,929, 359 | 93,557,345 | $4,800,000$ $8,119,070$ | 31,216,730 | 39,335,800 |  | $2 \overline{5,815, ~} 8$ Ō0 | 25,81 | 250,000 |  | 250,000 |
| Total cor | 159,119,880 | 16,340,640 | 375,460,520 | 549,517,212 | 804,941,762 | 354,458,974 | 310,709,680 | 745,407,503 | 2,056,117 | 86,893 | 53,427,466 | 440,320 | 89,875,185 | 78,618 | 8.49 |

DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING MAY, 1938
LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER PUBLIC UTILITIES
$\$ 2,000,000$ Fall River Electric Light Co. 1st M. $31 / \% \%$ bonds, series A, May 1, 1968. Refunding. Price, 104; to
$5,700,000$ lowa Power \& Light Co. 1st M. 4s, 1968. Repay bank loans incurred for aditions to. plant, completion of additions con-
templated, refunding, retire preferred stock of subsidiary, templated, refunding, retire preferred stock of subsidjary,
additional working capital and other corporate purposes.
Placed privately at $1023 / 4$ with seven institutional investors.
1,000,000 New Bedford Gas \& \& Edison Light Co. $31 / 4 \%$ serial notes.
10,000,000 New York \& Queens Electric Light \& Power Co. 1st \& cons. M.
$\$ 7,000,000$ 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.; Glore, Forgan \& Co. The First Mellon Securities Corp. G Glore, Forgan \& Co.; The First
Boston Corp.; Halsey, Stuart \& Corgi, Inc.; Otis \& Co. Inc.;
Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Shields \& Co.; Bonbright \&.' Co., Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Shields \& Co.;
Ladenburg, Thaimann \& Co. Lee Higginson Corp.; F. S.
Moseley \& Co. Harris, Hall \& Co (Inc.) and Riter \& Co Moseley \& Co.i Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.), and Riter \& Co.
Other underwiters 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 $\overline{15}$, ,
$1939-48$. Refunding. Priced to yield from $2.72 \%$ to $4.50 \%$. 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
offered by Bioren \& Co.

## $\$ 37,875,000$

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING
$\$ 3,500,000$ National Gypsum Co. $41 / 2 \%$ debentures, May 1, 1950. additional working capital. Price 100 . Offered by W. W. Hutton \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.
Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co., Inc. Scott \& Stringell Johnson, Lane, space \& Co., Inc.; Scott \&' Stringfellow, and
Schoelkkopf. Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc. Other underwriter Schoellkopf: Hutton
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 stack Price, 100 ; to yield $5.00 \%$. Convertible into common stock
on or prior to April 1,1943 , at rates ranging from $\$ 14$ to $\$ 20$ 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. Raggio \& Co.
$\overline{\$ 5,000,00 \mathrm{C}}$
LAND, BUILDINGS, \&c.
$\$ 255,000$ Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart 1st \& ref. M. 4s, May 1, 1948 Real estate mortgage. Price on application.

250,000 Holy Family Convent of Franciscan Sisters of Christian
Charity (Manitowoc, Wis.) Charity (Manitowoc, Wis.) 1st M. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 4 s , 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. C. Ziegler \& Co., West Bend, Wis.
120,000 Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church (St. Louis, Mo.) 1st M. 4s, May 1, 1939-50. Refurding. 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) purposes. Price, 100 , to yield $4.25 \%$ to $4.50 \%$. Offered by Whitaker \& Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING UP TO
OONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MA
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

## STOCKS

Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred their offering prices.
$\$ 500,000$ Southern California Water Co. 20,000 shares $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 25$. Additions and improvements to proper\& Co., Inc.; Banks, Huntley \& Co., Inc.; Bond \& Goodwin, durst.
CiER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING
862,500 Canada Dry Bottling Co. of Cuba 59,000 shares class A enlarge distribution outlets. Price, $\$ 1.25$ per share. Offered enlarge distribution outiets.
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; Glore, \& Co: Lazard Freres \& Co.; Dominick \& Dominick; Glore,
Forgan \& Co.; Hallgarten \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.:
Hornblower \& Weeks: Lee Higginson Corp.; \& W. Seligman Hornblower \& Weeks; Lee Higginson Corp.; J. \& W. Seligman
\& Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; A. G Beeker \& Co., Inc.;
Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Kleinwort,' Sons \& Co. London Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Kleinwort, Sons \& Co., London, Eng.:
W. C. Langley \& Co.; F. S. Moseley \& Co.; E. H. Ronlins
\& Sons, Inc.; Wertheim \& Co.; Dean Witter \& Co.; Central $\&$ Sons, Inc.: Wertheim \& Co.; Dean Witter \& Co.i Central
Republic Co., Chicago; Laurence M. Marks \& Co.; Lawrence
Stern \& Co., Inc; Spencer Trask \& Co.; Bacon, Whipple \& Jo.; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Co.; Elworthy \& Co.: Shields \& Co.: G. H. Walker \& Co . Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.
193,950 L
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 by Eugene J. Hynes \& Co. Offering made subject to prior
subscription rights of officers, directors and stockholders as to 59,997 shares.

## \$15,406,450

FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY ISSUES
$\$ 33,600,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks $11 / 2 \%$ consolidated Refunding and provide funds for loan purposes. Priced at a slight premium over par value. Offered by Chas. R.
Dunn, N. Y., Fiscal Agent. Federal National Mortgage Association 5 -year $2 \%$ notes,
dated May 16,1938 and due May 16 - 1943 Provide funds dated May 16, 1938 and due May 16, 1943 , Provide fund 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., First Joint Stock Land Bank of Mand $31 / \mathrm{s}$, July $1,1941-43-45$, Refunding.
frice, 100 ref. 3 s and yield $3.00 \%$ to $3.25 \%$. Offered by Webster
P Gibson, Nashville, Tenn.

## 363,960,000

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING
\$408,000 Anheuser-Busch, Inc., 8,000 shares capital stock. Price, $\$ 51$ per share. Offer
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 of common stock. Price, $\$ 1,000$ per unit. Offered by Stern Brothers \& Co.
Southern Californi
117,000 Southern California Water Co. 1st M. 41/2s, Oct. 1, 1960 .
Price. 92; to yield about $5.10 \%$. Offered by Chandler \&
Co., Inc.
$\$ 1,025,000$

## 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 runs-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 $51 / 2$ to $23 \%$, it is still well above Pittsburgh. Steel scrap prices continue to soften, being 25 c. 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 Clectric 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 $31 / 4 \%$ 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 $102 \%$, 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 Reviev." 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, repre sented a decline of $32 \%$ from the first quarter of 1937. The Association of American Railroads reports that Class I ailroads had a net operating income of $\$ 9,236,818$ in April mpared 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, he 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 oneweek 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 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 quen week was mostly fair in a large southwestern area. There was some frost locally in northeastern districts. There was some frost localy 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, hey would touch the levels existent in the latter part of 1934.
the "annalist" weekly index of wholesale
COMMODITY PRICES

|  | June 1, 1938 | May 25, 1938 | June 1, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | ${ }_{7}^{76.5}$ | ${ }_{77.5}$ | 101.7 |
| Food products-- | 70.8 $p 56.8$ | ${ }_{757.1}$ |  |
| Textlle products. | ${ }^{\text {p4b.9 }}$ | ${ }_{84.9}$ | 89.9 |
| Metals | 101.4 | 101.5 | ${ }^{108.6}$ |
| Building materials | ${ }^{66.5}$ | ${ }^{66.5}$ | 71.0 87 |
| Chemicals-... | 69.2 | ${ }_{769.2}^{88.0}$ | 87.8 80.3 |
| All commodities | 79.9 | 80.5 | 93.5 |

$p$ Prellminary. $r$ 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 correspondig 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, Lu 20.2 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 freigit loaded and received from connections (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recetved from Connections Weeks Ended - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {May }}{ }^{1938}$ | May 21 |  | $\begin{aligned} & M_{10 y} 28 \\ & 1038 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mav } 29 \\ & 19377 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atchison Topeka $\&$ Sa | 19,825 | 20,062 | 24,282 | 4,667 | 4,627 |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohit RR | 21,660 |  |  | 12, 820 |  |  |
| Chtcaso Burlington \& Quincy Rr. | 12,634 | 12,399 | 14,121 | ${ }_{5}^{5,934}$ | 6,147 | 8.497 |
| Chicego MIIW. St. Paul \& Pacry. | 17,331 | 11,396 |  | 6,268 | ¢,6,134 <br> 885 |  |
| Heago \& North Wester |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gult Cosst Lines- | 2,078 | - | - | (1,106 | ${ }_{2,05}^{1,56}$ | 2,016 |
| Missourl-Kansas-Texas RR....- | 3,626 | 3,710 | 4,506 | 2,474 | ${ }_{2,24}$ | 2,978 |
| ssourl Pacitic RR | 70 | 11,354 | 14,013 | 7,841 |  |  |
| New York Central Lines. | ,913 | 29,410 | 46,115 | 29,897 |  | 43,471 |
| N. Y. Chicago \&t St. Loulis | 4,128 14,878 | ( $\begin{aligned} & 3,892 \\ & 13,048\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{22,991}^{5,63}$ | ( ${ }_{3,630}$ | 3,565 |  |
| Pennsylvania Rr. | 48,608 | 46,709 | 74,218 | 33,677 | 33,387 |  |
| re Marquette Ry | ${ }_{4}^{4,350}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,387}$ | ${ }^{6,659}$ |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{5.411}$ |
| Pltaburgh \% Like Erie R |  | - ${ }_{\text {36,069 }}$ |  |  |  | 8,869 |
| Wabash Ry-...-....- | 4,647 | 4,671 | 5,33 | 6,817 | 7,216 | 8,912 |
| Total...-----..-...... | 258,431 | $\frac{251,612}{}$ | 355,213 | 156,187 | 155,5 | 217,524 |

total loadings and receipts from connections

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Weeks Ended-} <br>
\hline \& May 28, 1938 \& May 21, 1938 \& May 29, 1937 <br>
\hline Chic Rock IIland \& Pac. \& 21,721
25
10,227 \& 21,830

25

253 \& | 24,898 |
| :--- |
| 31500 |
| 1250 | <br>

\hline Ilinois Central System-1.- \& + ${ }_{10,994}^{25,22}$ \& - ${ }_{11}^{25,289}$ \& - <br>
\hline Total \& 57,942 \& 58,472 \& 69,760 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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 corre sponding 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 32,160 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 rain products loading for the week of May 21 totaled 19,652 cars, a ecrease of 431 cors 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 bove 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 preding week and a decrease of 15,708 cars below the corresponding the preceding week in 1937 .
Forest products loading totaled 25,871 cars, a decrease of 470 cars below the preceding
Ore loading amounted to 14,103 cars, an increase of $\mathbf{1 , 1 3 2}$ cars above he 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 39 cars above the receding week, but a decrease of 5,981 cars below the corresponding week in 1937 .

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


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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Iroads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Toual Revenue Freloht Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Loads Recerved from Connections} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Raltroads} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Revenue Fretoht Loaded} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total Loads Recerved from Connections} \\
\hline \& 1938 \& 1937 \& 1936 \& 1938 \& 1937 \& \& 1938 \& 1937 \& 1936 \& 1938 \& 1937 \\
\hline Eastern District Ann Arbor \(\qquad\) \& 563 \& 521 \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
Southern District-(Concl.) \\
Moble \(\&\) Ohlo
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bangor \& Aroostook \& 1,592 \& 2.134 \& 1,723 \& \({ }_{229}\) \& \({ }^{1} 2380\) \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{2,035}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{1.074}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{1,747}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{1,082}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2,239}\) \\
\hline Boston \(\&\) Maine- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
6,750 \\
\hline 147
\end{tabular} \& 8,703 \& 7,704 \& \({ }^{9,056}\) \& 11,151 \& Nortolk Southern. \& 1,110 \& 1,244 \& 1,004 \& \({ }^{1} 982\) \& 1,078 \\
\hline Chleago Indlanapolis \& Loulsv- \& 1,437 \& 1,526
26 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
1,179 \\
21
\end{tabular} \& 1,578 \& 2,305 \&  \& 1316

299 \& 1012
429
4 \& $\begin{array}{r}1399 \\ 342 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{767}^{629}$ \& 1,932
4.703 <br>
\hline Central Vermont \& 1,238 \& 1,653 \& 1,103 \& 1,729 \& 2,286 \& Seaboard Atr Lin \& 8,523 \& 9,388 \& \& 3,191 \& 4,011 <br>
\hline Deiamare \& Hucso \& 6, ${ }_{6} 188$ \& -6,087 \& 6,455 \& 6,136 \& 7,817 \& Southern System \& 16,821 \& 21,719 \& 18,987 \& 11,760 \& 14,815 <br>

\hline Detrott \& Mackinac. \& , 4347 \& 11,436 \& 8,881 \& 5,534 \& 7,017 \& Tennessee Central-u-u-u---- \& | 385 |
| :---: |
| 140 | \& ${ }_{172}^{444}$ \& ${ }_{165}^{395}$ \& 446

542 \& ${ }_{753}^{612}$ <br>
\hline Detroit Toledo do \& 1,597 \& 3,152 \& 2,605 \& ${ }_{945}$ \& 1,366 \& Winston-Salem southbound. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Detroit \& Toledo \& ${ }_{11}^{169}$ \& 14,311 \& 13,647 \& 1.466 \& ${ }_{2}^{2}, 895$ \& Total. \& 86,166 \& 106,035 \& 94,207 \& 54,834 \& 67,438 <br>
\hline Grand Trunk W \& 3,336 \& 5,840 \& 5,392 \& ${ }_{4}^{4,845}$ \& 7,909 \& Northwestern District \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lehligh \& Hud \& \& ${ }^{276}$ \& 212 \& 1,486 \& 1,864 \& Chicago \& North Western \& 13,569 \& 19,734 \& 18,754 \& 8,375 \& 10,785 <br>
\hline Lehlgh \% New \& 8,639 \& - ${ }_{9}^{2,164}$ \& 2,061 \& \& 1,116 \& Chicaso Great Western \& \& 2,574 \& 2,562 \& 2,014 \& 2,825 <br>
\hline Maine Contra \& 2,105 \& $\stackrel{2}{2,945}$ \& ¢, \& $\stackrel{6,351}{6,59}$ \& 8,791
2
2 \& Chicago Muw. St. P. \& Pacific- \& co \& ${ }_{3}^{20,396}$ \& 19,343 \& - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,134 } \\ \text { 2,701 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 8,424 <br>
\hline Monongah \& ${ }^{2,784}$ \& ${ }^{4,293}$ \& 4,041 \& 176 \& 267 \& Duluth Missa be \& I . R \& 3 3,465 \& 22,479 \& 12,427 \& ${ }_{143}$ \& <br>
\hline Now Your \& ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,45}$ \& -2,494 \& 1,858 \& \& \& Duluth South Shore \& Atiantio- \& \& 1,494 \& \& \& 441 <br>
\hline N. $\mathbf{Y}$. N. H . \& 8,516 \& 11,376 \& - \& ${ }_{9}^{28,972}$ \& $\xrightarrow{42,845}$ \&  \& +408 \& 458 \& +693 \& ${ }^{528}$ \& 178 <br>
\hline New York Ontarlo \& West \& - \& ${ }^{1,613}$ \& ${ }^{1,810}$ \& 1,658 \& 2 2,062 \& Great Northern \& 9,984 \& 21,938 \& 17,870 \& 2,460 \& 3,361 <br>
\hline Pittsburgh \& Lake Erlo \& $\xrightarrow{3,507}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{1,925}$ \& 6,857 \& + ${ }_{3,845}$ \& 10,348 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,188 }\end{array}$ \& Crien Bay \& Western-.- \& ${ }_{410}^{528}$ \& 3,661 ${ }^{617}$ \& 2,170 \& ${ }_{55}^{430}$ \& ${ }_{82} 610$ <br>
\hline Pere Marauette....... \& 4,387 \& 6,808 \& 6,278 \& 3,658 \& 5,297 \& MInneapolis \& St. Louls. \& 1,535 \& 1,659 \& \& 1,547 \& 863 <br>

\hline Pittsburgh Shawmut \& \& 289 \& 320 \& 354 \& 227 \& 100 \& Minn. St. Pauid S. S. \& | 4, |
| :--- |
| 7 |
| 7 | \& -6,755 \& ${ }^{6,529}$ \& ${ }^{1,815}$ \& - ${ }_{3}^{2,534}$ <br>

\hline Pttabburgh \% West \& ${ }_{674}$ \& 953 \& 1,214 \& 985 \& 2,084 \& Spokane International \& ${ }_{126}$ \& 1,210 \& ${ }^{8} 189$ \& ${ }_{189}$ \& ${ }^{3,895}$ <br>
\hline Wabush \& ${ }_{4}^{4} \mathbf{5 7 6}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{6342}$ \& ${ }^{6} 8278$ \& ${ }_{818}^{818}$ \& 1,055 \& Spokane Portland \& Seattle.- \& 1,536 \& 1,807 \& 1,057 \& 1,250 \& 1,475 <br>
\hline Wheeling i \& 2,503 \& 5,451 \& 3,825 \& 2,102 \& 3 3,704 \& Total. \& 70,731 \& 126,929 \& 106,562 \& 33,837 \& 47,454 <br>
\hline Total. \& 120,302 \& 3,803 \& 152,075 \& 120,139 \& 170,7 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alleghany Distri \& \& \& \& \& \& $\xrightarrow{\text { Atch, }}$ Alton \& 20,062 \& 24,097 \& 19,963 \& 4,627 \& 6,367 <br>
\hline Akron Canton \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Blingham }}$ A Garitield \& 405 \& ${ }_{513}$ \& ${ }_{327}{ }^{863}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Baitimore \& Ohio --i \& ${ }_{2}^{21,625}$ \& 36,467 \& 30,990 \& 13,884 \& 17,461 \& Chicago Burlington \& Quin \& 12,399 \& 14,099 \& 14,145 \& 6,127 \& 8,409 <br>
\hline Buttalo Creek \& Gau \& ${ }_{88}$ \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{27}$ \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \& 1,068 \& -2,975 \& Chicago e mimois M1diand -itic \& 10,693 \& ${ }_{12,219}^{12,37}$ \&  \& 7,224 \& 9,012 <br>
\hline Cambria \& indiana- \& - ${ }_{5}^{826}$ \& 1,181 \& 901 \& \& \& Chicago \& Easter \& 2,122 \& 2,556 \& 2,654 \& ${ }_{2}^{2}, 160$ \& ${ }^{2}, 926$ <br>
\hline Cornwall \& \& ${ }_{5} 597$ \& ${ }^{5} 928$ \& 57 \& $\begin{array}{r}11,83 \\ \hline 45\end{array}$ \& Denver \& RIo Grande Western- \& 1,872 \& 2,425 \& 2,109 \& 2,378 \& ${ }_{2,951}^{1,752}$ <br>
\hline Cumberland \& Pen \& 150 \& 187 \& 229 \& 34 \& 39 \& Denver \& Salt Lake. \& 278 \& 435 \& 384 \& \& 25 <br>
\hline Long Island \& 572 \& ${ }_{630}^{87}$ \& 884 \& ${ }^{22}$ \& \& Fort Worth \& Denver \& 1,068 \& 1,126 \& ${ }_{9}^{994}$ \& 1,125 \& 1,132 <br>
\hline Penn-Reading \& 776 \& 1,425 \& 1,113 \& 1,168 \& 1,390 \& Missouri-HIIInot \& \& ${ }_{5}^{1}$ \& 1,865 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,050 \\ \hline 236 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 3442 <br>
\hline Pennsylvan \& 709 \& 71,968 \& ${ }_{6}^{60,941}$ \& 33,387 \& 48,656 \& Nevada Norther \& 1,119 \& 1,857 \& 1,459 \& 81 \& 14 <br>
\hline Unlon (Pittaburgh) \& 5,285 \& 16,971 \& - 12,560 \& 12, $\begin{array}{r}1.175 \\ 1\end{array}$ \& 19,031
7,602 \& North western Pacin \& ${ }_{31}$ \& 877 \& ${ }^{818}$ \& \& 81 <br>
\hline Weest Virginaa Nort \& 8 \& 30 \& \& \& 2 \& Southern Pactric (Paoitio \& 21,327 \& 23,518 \& 19,067 \& 3,859 \& 5,905. <br>
\hline Western Maryland \& 2,625 \& 3,816 \& 3,461 \& 4,389 \& 7,145 \& Toledo Peoria \& Weste \& 380 \& -256 \& \& ${ }_{974}$ \& 1,426 <br>
\hline Tot \& 98,935 \& 163,693 \& 137,608 \& 80,139 \& 120,149 \& Utah \& ${ }_{119}$ \& ${ }_{186}$ \& \& \& 9,080 <br>
\hline Poca hont \& \& \& \& \& \& Western Pacific \& 1,407 \& 1,546 \& 1,551 \& 1,808 \& 2,365 <br>
\hline Chesapeake \& ${ }_{1}^{16,566}$ \& $\stackrel{23,499}{ }$ \& 22,504 \& 660 \& 11,151 \& Total \& 91,793 \& 106,451 \& 93,961 \& 42,413 \& 57,080 <br>
\hline Virginlan...... \& ${ }_{\substack{13,048 \\ 3,471}}$ \& 21,524 \& 19,353 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 57,080 <br>
\hline \& \& 4,103 \& 3,532 \& \& 1,120 \& South \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total. \& 33,085 \& 49,126 \& 45,391 \& 12,066 \& 17,315 \& Fort Smith \& Wes \& 102 \& 175 \& ${ }_{95} 9$ \& ${ }_{162} 3$ \& ${ }_{268}$ <br>
\hline outhern District \& \& \& \& \& \& Gult Coast Lines \& ${ }^{3,357}{ }^{3} \mathbf{1}$ \&  \& 2.539 \& ${ }^{1,562}$ \& 1,552
2,238
2 <br>
\hline Alabama Tennessee \& Norther \& 180 \& 258 \& 229 \& 137 \& 180 \& Kansas Oklahoma \& Culf \& ${ }^{208}$ \& ${ }_{191}$ \& ${ }^{2}, 216$ \& ${ }_{8}{ }^{1} 838$ \& <br>
\hline At1, © W. P. W. W. Rr. of Ala \& 546 \& ${ }_{690}$ \& ${ }_{728}^{688}$ \& 1,073 \& 1,368 \& Kansas Clity southern \& 1,880 \& 1,978 \& ${ }^{2}, 082$ \& 1,782 \& 1,893 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Atlantic Coast Line_ }}$ \& \& 013 \& \& 3,958 \& 4,597 \& Loulsina Arkansas \& \& ${ }_{1}$ \& \& 497 \& \& 1,121 <br>
\hline Charrestor \& 3,689 \& 4,457 \& 3,776 \& 2,643 \& ${ }^{2}, 893$ \& Litchiteld \& Madison. \& 179 \& 216 \& 287 \& 681 \& 1,274 <br>
\hline Curieston \& West \& \& ${ }^{665}$ \& 569 \& \& 1,188 \& Mldand Valley \& ${ }_{466}$ \& 71 \& 450 \& 214 \& <br>
\hline Columbus \& Greenv \& 1,035 \& 1,293 \& 1,072 \& 1,458 \& 2,063 \& M Lesourl ${ }^{\text {arka }}$ \& 10 \& 83 \& 11 \& \& <br>
\hline Durham \& Southern \& 160 \& 169 \& 15 \& ${ }_{2} 28$ \& 338 \& Missour-Mansas-Tex \& - \& 4,436 \& 4,279 \& ,2,246 \& 2,958 <br>
\hline Florlda East Coast \& ${ }_{636}$ \& 551 \& 904 \& ${ }_{724}$ \& 838 \& Quanah A Ame \& 11,384 \& 14, 124 \& ${ }^{14,259}$ \& 7,756 \& 9,898 <br>
\hline Gainsville Midand* \& 32 \& 46 \& 54 \& 71 \& 89 \& st. Louis-san \& 6,568 \& 7.895 \& 7,570 \& 22 \& <br>
\hline aeorga. \& 893 \& 883 \& 905 \& 1,405 \& 1,616 \& St. Louls \& 2.090 \& 2,254 \& 2,200 \& \& <br>
\hline Gout \& \& \& \& \& 542 \& Texas \& Nem \& 6,459 \& 7,875 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Iunois C \& 17,399 \& - $\begin{array}{r}1,929 \\ 2029\end{array}$ \& 1,616 \& -912 \& ${ }^{1,007}$ \& Texas \& Paciric \& 4,314 \& 5,563 \& 4,451 \& 3,469 \& 4,236 <br>
\hline Macon Dublin dashille \& 17,265 \& 23,920 \& 20,665 \& 4,394 \& 5,547 \& Wetherford M. W. \& N. \& 30 \& 46 \& 29 \& 25 \& 35 <br>
\hline Macon Dubilin \& Savannab..... \& 130
131 \& ${ }_{1}^{200}$ \& 165
159 \& +546 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Noth-Prevlous year's figures \& revised. \& * Previo \& tigures \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 38,917 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

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



## $\%$ ?

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 now lower than at any time since May, 1934. Livestock prices average, is during the week, but the sharp drop in cotton and grains was were higher lower the farm product index. The food price average fell off moderarely 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 prices for brass products weakness lad 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

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Preced' } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 21, \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Apr. } 30, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ M a y 29, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 72.9 | 73.4 | 71.8 | 84.5 |
|  | Fats and oils | *58.3 | 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- | ${ }_{*}^{*} 450.5$ | 48.2 63.2 | 49.2 63.8 | 72.8 113.3 |
|  | 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-.-.-----7 | ${ }^{* 94.6}$ | 95.0 | 96.1 | 105.2 |
| 6.1 1.3 | Building materials | ${ }^{* 79.8}$ | 80.8 94.0 | 81.2 94 | ${ }_{93}^{91.6}$ |
| 1.3 | Fertilizer materials | ${ }_{71.5}^{94.0}$ | 74.0 71.5 | 81.9 71.9 | 93.7 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 |

Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices of United States
Department of Labor Declined $0.1 \%$ During Week 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
weakening prices for partially processed commodities, Commissioner Lubin announced on June 2. "The combined index of over 800 price series stands at $78.1 \%$ of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said, "representing a decrease of $0.3 \%$ from a month ago. It is $10.6 \%$ below the level of a year ago. Commissioner Lubin also stated:
Six of the 10 major commodity group classifications declined slightly during the week. Two groups advanced fractionally and two groups remained unchanged at last week's level.
The raw materials and finished products group indexes did not change during the week. Raw material prices are $0.8 \%$ higher than they were a month ago and $18.5 \%$ lower than a year ago. Finished product prices are $0.4 \%$ lower than they were a month ago and $6.1 \%$ lower than they were a year ago. Largely because of falling prices of oils, raw sugar, rayon, nonferrous metals, naval stores, and wood pulp, the semi-manurace for a products group index dropped $1.7 \%$ to a point
month ago and 15.8. below that of a year ago.
According to the indox for all $80.2-$ is $0.5 \%$ below that of a month ago and $7.5 \%$ below a year ago. 80.2 -is $0.5 \%$ below that of a month ago and $1.5 \%$ indelo for "all com-
Industrial commodity prices, as measured by the inder modities other than farm products and foods," decreased $0.2 \%$ and are now $0.9 \%$ lower than they were a month ago and $5.6 \%$ lower than a year ago.

The announcement issued June 2 by the Department of Labor, quoting Commissioner Lubin as above, also contained the following:
In the farm products group, a decline of $3.7 \%$ in grains was offset by an advance of $1.7 \%$ in livestock and poultry, with the result that the group index remained unchanged at last week's level. Quotations were higher for calves, hogs, ewes, live poultry and apples at Chicago, oranges, hops, and potatoes. Lower prices were reported for corn, oats, rye, wheat, cows, steers, wethers, cotton, lemons, hay, flaxseed, onions and wool. The current farm products index-68.8-is up $1.5 \%$ from the corresponding week of last month. It is down $24.4 \%$ when compared with the cor responding week of last year.
Average wholesale prices of foods advanced $0.1 \%$ largely as the result of increases of $2.7 \%$ for fruits and vegetables and $0.5 \%$ for meats. Among vegrood items for which higher prices were reported were fresh fible tallow. Cereal products prices declined $0.6 \%$, and dairy products dropped $0.1 \%$. Cereal products prices declined $0.6 \%$, and dairy products dropped $0.1 \%$ Quotations were lower for butter, flour, corn meal, canned tomatoes and asparagus, lamb, mutton, copra, cocoa beans, lard, oleo oin, pepper, 77.0
sugar, coconut oil, peanut oil, and vinegar. This week's food index-73.0 -is $1.5 \%$ higher than it was a month ago and is $14.0 \%$ lower than a year ago.

Falling prices for calf skins and sole leather caused the hides and leather products group index to fall $0.1 \%$. Average wholesale prices of shoes and other leather manufactures such as gloves, luggage, harness, and belting were steady.
Sharp declines in prices of rayon yarns, certain cotton goods, trousering, burlap, manila hemp, and raw jute resulted in a $0.3 \%$ decrease in the textile products group index. No changes were reported in prices of clothing, hosiery and underwear.
The fuel and lighting material group index fell $0.1 \%$ because of a decline in prices of gasoline from the North Texas fields. Pennsylvania gasoline and kerosene averaged higher. Wholesale prices of coal and coke were'firm.
A decline of $5.0 \%$ in the nonferrous metals group, which includes antimony, electrolytic copper, pig lead, lead pipe, and copper and brass manufactures largely accounted for a decrease of $0.6 \%$ in then and products group index. The agrelt notor vehicles, and plumbing
last week's level.
Higher prices for spruce and yellow pine flooring and timbers caused the building materials group index to rise $0.6 \%$. Paint materials, including解 and structural steel were steady.
The chemicals and drugs group index declined $0.5 \%$ as the result of ower prices for fats and oils. No changes were reported in prices of fertilizer materials or mixed fertilizers.
The index for the housefurnishing goods group remained unchanged at 88.6. Average wholesale prices of both furniture and furnishings were stationary.
Wholesale prices of crude rubber fell $5.3 \%$ during the last week of May. Cattle feed declined $3.9 \%$ and paper and pulp decreased 0.9\%. Automobile ire and tube prices were steady.
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for May 29, 1937, May 30, 1936, June 1, 1935, and June 2, 1934.

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{aligned} & M a y \\ & 28, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mayy } \\ & 21, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 14, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 7, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \\ & 30, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 29, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M a y \\ & 30, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1, \\ & 1935 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2 \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities | 78.1 | 78.2 | 77.8 | 77.9 | 78.3 | 87.4 | 78.4 | 80.2 | 73.9 |
| Farm product | 68.8 | 68.8 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.8 | 91.0 | 75.9 | 80.7 | 60.6 |
| Foods. | 73.0 | 72.9 | 71.5 | 71.4 | 71.9 | 84.9 | 78.4 | 84.4 | 67.7 |
| Hides and leather products.- | ${ }^{91.6}$ | 91.7 | ${ }_{68.1}^{92.3}$ | ${ }_{66.1}^{92.2}$ | ${ }_{66.5}^{93.0}$ | 107.0 77.9 | 94.3 69.2 | 89.9 69.3 | ${ }_{72.7}^{87.7}$ |
| Textile products_-.-.-.-.--- | ${ }_{76.5}^{65.8}$ | ${ }^{66.0}$ | 66.1 76.8 | 77.1 | 77.2 | 77.9 | 78.8 | 74.4 | 73.7 |
| Metals and metal products.- | 95.7 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 95.1 | 85.7 | 85 | 88.7 |
| Bullding materials | 90.9 | 90.4 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 97.2 | 85.7 | 84.9 | 87.6 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 76.0 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 83.6 | 77.4 | 80.8 | 75.3 |
| Housefurnishing | 88.6 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 90.9 | 82.9 | 82.0 | 83.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 72.7 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 80.2 | 69.1 | ${ }_{9}^{69.0}$ | $\underset{*}{69.6}$ |
| Raw materials.--.-...-..-- | 71.2 | 71.2 | 70.4 | 74.3 | 70.6 | 87.4 | 74.1 |  |  |
| Semit-manufactured articles.- | 73.3 82.5 | 74.6 82.5 | 74.8 82.2 | 74.9 82.4 | 75.1 82.8 | 87.1 87.9 | 74.1 80.5 | ${ }_{*}^{*}$ | * |
| All commodities other than farm products | 80.2 | 80.4 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.6 | 86.7 | 79.0 | 80.1 | 76.7 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods.- | 81.5 | 81.7 | 81.9 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 86.3 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 79. |

Electric Output for Week Ended May 28, 1938, $10.6 \%$ Below a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended May 28, 1938, was $1,973,278,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is a decrease of $10.6 \%$ from the output for the corresponding week of 1937 , when production totaled $2,206,718,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.

The output for the week ended May 21, 1938, was estimated to be $1,967,807,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., a decrease of $10.5 \%$ from the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR


## Monthly Business Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System for April

On May 24 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued as follows its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, \&c.:

BUSINESS INDEXES
$(1923-1925$ average $=100)$

|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Vatiation |  |  | Without <br> Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Mar. } \\ 193 B^{\prime} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r ., \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r \cdot, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. } \\ 1938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r, i, y \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| Industrial production-Total | p77 | 79 | 118 | ${ }^{p} 788$ | 80 | 122 |
| Manufactures. | ${ }_{p 73} 7$ | 75 | 118 | ${ }^{p 76}$ | 77 | 125 |
| Minerals...-. | $p 100$ | 103 | 115 | ${ }_{p 54} 91$ | 95 | 105 |
| Construction contracts, value-Total | ${ }_{p 36}^{p 47}$ | 46 33 | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{p 42}^{p 54}$ | 46 35 | 61 51 |
| Residential | ${ }_{p 56}^{p 36}$ | ${ }_{56} 3$ | 61 | ${ }_{p 63}^{p 42}$ | 55 | 68 |
| Factory employment-Total.......... | p79.2 | 81.6 | 101.6 | ${ }^{p 79.6}$ | 81.7 | 102.1 |
| Durable goods..--....... | ${ }^{p 69.2}$ | ${ }_{91}^{72.3}$ | ${ }^{97.4}$ | ${ }_{p 89} 70.1$ | 72.4 91.7 | 98.6 105.9 |
|  | p89.9 | 91.6 | 106.2 | p899.8 $p 70.5$ | 91.7 73.3 | 105.9 104.9 |
| Factory payrolls-To <br> Durable goods... | -- | - | $\because$ | ${ }_{p 61.7}^{p 7.5}$ | 63.8 | 106.4 |
| Durable goods.- | - |  |  | $p 81.8$ | 85.3 | 102.9 |
| Freight-car loadings. | 57 | 60 | 84 | 55 | ${ }_{77}^{57}$ | 79 89 |
| Department store sales, value | 83 68 | 86 70 | 93 76 | 88 | 77 | 89 79 |

## epartment store sales, value--

$p$ Preliminary.
Nole-Production, carloadings and department store sales indexes based on dally averages.
Construction contract indexes based on three-month moving average of F. W.
Dodge data for 37 Eastern States,
Employment index, without seasonal adjustment and payrolls index complied Employment index, without
by Bureau of Labor statistics.


FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
(1923-1925 A verage $=100$ )


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 larch-April changes were decrease
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. Ware reductions Statistics and Research during the month of April. Wage reductions affected the pay envelopes of 5,118 workers in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing 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 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 $1 \%$, respec-
tively, in the number of male and female workers as compared with March. mate and female workers employed during April $2.6 \%$ 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 bexes combined in all reporting industries
averaged $\$ 25.33 ; \$ 27.40$ for 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 won-manufacturing sexes combined; $\$ 29.40$ for male

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 In
In the manufacturing classification of industries, 2,243 enterprises
reported a decline of $3.8 \%$ in total reported a decline of $3.8 \%$ in total man-hours worked by male and female
workers combined. Within this classification 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 In male workers, respectively.
${ }_{2.1 \%}$ 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 respectively. 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 In the manu
In the manufacturing group the average actual hours were 35.6 in April
as compared with 36.1 in March, or a decrease of In the non-manufacturing classification, the 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 $10,166,000$, accord ing 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 manu facturing, 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 deciline and April in extraction of minerals, 30,000 , and in transportation, 12,000 . In al enterprise 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 $53,490,000$.
indicated in the accompanying table:
UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ | Mar, <br> 1933 <br> 1.9 | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ 1937, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * \\ { }_{1938}^{M a r .}, \end{array}$ | $p_{38}^{7 r l,}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 920 | 14,984 | 6,894 | 10,550 | 10,398 | 10,166 |
| 47,368 | 35,586 | 46,00 | 42,840 | 43,041 | 43,324 |
| 10,650 268 | ${ }^{9,920}$ | 11,018 | 10,493 | ${ }_{66}{ }^{31}$ |  |
| 18,582 | 10,998 | 16,735 | 14,225 |  | 14, |
| ${ }^{1,1,087}$ |  | 792 |  |  |  |
| 11,071 | ${ }^{7} 9.013$ | $\underset{\substack{11,792 \\ 1,312}}{\substack{1}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1.247}^{1.248}$ |
| ${ }^{2,416}$ | 1,545 | 1,936 | 1,758 | 1.749 |  |
|  |  | 7.453 |  |  |  |
| 9,160 | 7.5 | ${ }_{9}^{7} 1$ | 9,1 | ${ }_{9}, 153$ | ${ }_{9.219}^{7,319}$ |
| 1,383 | 1.114 | 1,401 | 1,358 | 1,365 | 1,37 |


| Unemployment total <br> Employment total $\qquad$ <br> Agriculture <br> Forestry and fishing <br> Total industry <br> Extraction of minerals <br> Manufacturing <br> Transportation <br> Public utilities <br> Trade, distribution and finance Service industries - <br> Miscell. Industries and services. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

* 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 midMarch 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
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 midmonth reporting pay period. A somewhat larger number of wage-rate meductions was reported than in previous months. Wage rates of more redactions 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 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.

Employment increased during the month in private building construction and in quarries. These gains, although smaller than usual for April, provided considerable additional employment. Employment also in seasonally on Federal construction projects and on State road work.
The most important employment increase during the month was in retail trade, where approximately Easter and spring buyings, which reached a pelling expansion in employment, amounting to nearly $11 \%$ or state date of general merchandise, was delayed this year because of the rate employEast. Thaller firms continued to reduce their forces slightly.
Reports from the various States indicate quite general reduction in employment, which was most marked in important manufacturing States here heavy industry is concentrated. Preliminary reports show reduction and about $1 \%$ in Massache in Pennsylvania and Indiana, $1.9 \%$ in increase of $2.2 \%$ as canneries and retail stores took on additional em ployees. In the District of Columbia, a gain in retail trade accounted largely for an employment expansion of $4.5 \%$ in April.
As employment in private industry either declined or failed to show the customary seasonal increase in April, the Federal Works projects continued to take on more people. In the month of April as a whole, preliminary reports indicate an addition of 200,000 workers on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, including projects of the National Youth Administration and Student Aid. Monthly payrolls of these agencies were $\$ 12,300,000$ larger than in March.

An announcement issued by the United States Department of Labor (office of the Secretary), from which Secretary Perkins's remarks are taken, also contained the following regarding employment conditions in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries of the United States:
Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment decreased $2.6 \%$ and payrolls $3.8 \%$ in April, according to preliminary reports. Normally there is a slight increase in employment, while payrolls usually decline by about $1 \%$.
Continuous reductions in factory employment since August of last year, with the single exception of February, 1938, have brought the Bureau's index for April to $79.6 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average. This is $22 \%$ below the $1923-25$ average, $32.8 \%$ below a year ago.
Employment in the group of durable goods industries again declined at a more rapid rate than in the non-durable goods group. The decrease of $3.2 \%$ in the durable goods group reduced the April employment index to $70.1 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average; in the non-durable goods group, a decline of $2.1 \%$ brought the index to $89.8 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average. Comparisons with April, 1937, show that employment in the durable goods industries has declined about-twice as rapidly as in the non-durable goods industries. In the durable goods group employment is $29 \%$ below last year and payrolls are $42 \%$ smaller. In the non-durable goods industries the reduction amounted to approximately $15 \%$ in employment and $21 \%$ in payrolls.
The largest numbers of workers were released in electrical machinery plants, foundries, steam-railroad repair shops. In automobile works and steel mills employment was also reduced, although payrolls showed little change, indicating improved working schedules for those who retained employment. Non-durable goods industries which reported marked seasonal decreases in the number of employees were cotton and wool, textiles, men's clothing, and shoes, while a smaller seasonal decline was shown in the knit goods industry. The decrease in employment in the manufacture of women's clothing was contra-seasonal.
Among the 18 manufacturing industries in which larger employment was reported were brick and cement, in which there were substantial gains, and agricultural implements, where some seasonal improvement occurred. The food industries as a group took on more employees, especially in ice cream and canning factories and beverage plants.
employment was reported in the eertizer industry.
Employment was well sustained for the season in petroleum refining, the manufacture of tobacco products, and in the rubber industries.
Important decreases during the month in employment and earnings in manufacturing industries employing 100,000 or more workers were:

|  | Employment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay- } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ |  | Employment | Pay- rolls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durable Goods Indus.- |  | \% | Non-durable Goods Ind. |  | \% |
| Steam RR. repair shops.- | $-7.4$ | ${ }^{-6.9}$ |  | 6.5 | -17.5 |
| Automobiles | $-6.7$ | -0.5 | Men's clothing | 6.5 | -13.9 |
| Electrical machinery |  | -6.5 | Cotton good |  | -7.4 |
| Foundries and machine shop products | $-4.3$ | -5.2 | Boots and shoes |  |  |

Increases were reported in the

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the three-year
average, $1923-25$, taken as 100 . The Bureau's indexes are not adjusted average, $1923-25$, taken as 100 . The Bureau's indexes are not adjusted
for seasonal variation. The preliminary data given here are based upon reports received in April, 1938, from 24,083 manufacturing establishments employing $3,591,000$ workers whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest April 15 were $\$ 79,892,000$.
The following tabulation shows the percentages of change in the Bureau's general indexes of factory employment and payrolls from March to April in each of the 20 years, 1919 to 1938, inclusive:

| Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{cr} \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1919 -- | 0.1 |  | 1929.- | 1.2 |  | 1919-- | -- | 1.1 | 1929.- | 1.0 |  |
| 1920 -- | -- | 1.3 | 1930-- | -- | 0.6 0.1 | -1920-- |  | 2.2 | $1930-1$ |  | 1.1 |
| 1922 |  | 0.2 | 1932-: |  | 3.2 | 1922.- |  | 1.5 | 1932. |  | 7.0 |
| 1923 -- | 0.5 |  | 1933-- | 2.3 |  | 1923-- | 1.3 |  | 1933.- | 5.0 |  |
| 1924 - |  | 1.7 | 1934.- | 1.9 | -- | 1924-- |  | 2.1 | 1934- | 3.8 |  |
| 1925 | -- | 0.2 | 1935-- | 0.1 | -- | 1925-- |  | 2.4 | 1935-- | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1926 |  | 0.7 | 1936- | 1.4 | -- | 1926-- | -* | 2.2 | 1936-- | 2.2 |  |
| 1927 | -- | 0.7 0.4 | 1937-- | 1.0 | 2.6 | $1927-$ 1928. | .. | 1.3 2.0 | 1937.-1 | 3.8 | 3.8 |

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Three-Year Average $1923-1925=100.0$ )


* April, 1938, indexes preliminary, subject to revision.

Non-Manufacturing Industries
The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, with indexes of employment and payrolls for April, 1938, where available, and percentage change from March, 1938, and April, 1937, are shown below. The 12 -month average for 1029 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, APR
MARCH, 1938, AND APRIL, 1937

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index April. 1938* | P. C. Change from |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { Apru, } \\ & 1938^{*} \end{aligned}$ | P. C. Change from |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A_{1 p r l l}, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r i l, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| Trade-Wholesale | 88.6 | $-0.6$ | -3.6 | 74.6 | -0.1 | $-1.1$ |
| Retall.- | 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 |
| chandising | 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 manufactured gas.- | 92.0 | +a | -1.2 | 97.6 | -1.0 | +2.2 |
| Electric railroad \& motor- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bus operation \& maint.- | 71.2 | +0.5 +3.8 | $-2.3$ | 69.9 39.9 | -0.1 | +0.7 |
| Mining-Anthracite. | 51.0 84.4 | -9.4 | -12.5 | 39.0 55.0 | -17.6 | - ${ }^{43.9}$ |
| Metaliferous | 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. | +0.8 | -2.1 | 68.0 | +a | +0.4 |
| Services: ${ }_{\text {Hotels }}$ (year | 93.5 | +0.1 | -2.7 | b80.3 | -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 |
| Brokerage. | c | -2.3 | $-19.8$ | c | $\square_{-0.1}^{3.8}$ | $-25.0$ |
| Insurance .-...-........-- | c | -0.2 +5.8 | +2.1 +25.1 | c | +0.1 +6.6 | -1.3 <br> -24.7 |

* Preliminary a Less than 0.1 of $1 \%$ b Cash payments only: value of boar
room, and tips cannot be computed. c Data are not avallable for 1929 base.


## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended

 May 21, 1938The 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 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 1938, production, shipments and orders as reported by 433
softwood mills were, respectively, $39 \%, 28 \%$ and $23 \%$ below 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 orderg were $25 \%$ below those of the 1937 weeks. 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 $12 \%$ 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 oredrs 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 sels 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, 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, feet and $222,521,000$ feet $259,156,000$ feet; and orders received, $171,211,000$

## 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 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 satigfactory with some locallies reporting crops one year. In ontario grain 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 DepartBureau of Agriculture. For the calendar year 1937 the gross ment of Agriculture. For the calendar year 1937 the gross
farm income from sales of farm products, value of farm 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 $\$ \overline{5}, 284,000,000$ 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 $\$ 4,338,000,000 \mathrm{in} 1937$, a gain of $11 \%$. Gross income from livestock and livestock products increased $3 \%$, from $\$ 5,126,000,000$ in 1936 to $\$ 5,298,000,000$ in 1937 . Government payments last year amounted to to $\$ 307,000,000$ compared with $\$ 287,000,000$ in 1936 . ${ }^{2}$.
Greatest income gains during the year were recorded for wheat, tobacco and fruits. Gross income from wheat in 1937 was $61 \%$ higher than over 1936. A $20 \%$ increase in the value of producs from allibuting 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 supplies during the early months of 1937. Slight decreasee also were reported for Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where the smaller income
from cotton and cottonseed more than offset income increases for other from cotton
commodities

April Farm Cash Income from Marketings 4\% Below March and $16 \%$ Below Year Agot 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 receiprs 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 phion of the total April production available for immediate cace products in April were less than $1 \%$ receipts from livestock and livestock products in April
below those of March and $11 \%$ less than in April 1937.
Income from farm marketings in the first four months of this year Income from farm marketings in the first four month of this year
have totaled $\$ 2,059,000,000$, a $11 \%$ drop from the $\$ 2,318,000,000$ received have totaled $\$ 2,03$, ols 0 , a Goverment payments this rear have toteled $\$ 168,000000$ en with $\$ 270,000,000$ in January-April, 1937, thereby $\$ 168,000,0$ coll below that for the first four months of last year. Receipts from crope 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

Volume 146
Finarcial Chronicle
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 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 tons or approximately $28 \%$ according to London advices received by Lamborn \& Co., New York.
is the smallest since $1932-33$ when 352,000 tons were manuis the smallest since $1932-33$ when 352,000 tons were
factured. 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

 Sharply-Thompson Sees Conditions Better-StateWins Texas Hot Oil Fight-Oklahoma Sets Quota Wins Texas Hot Oil Fight-
Dailỳ 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 $3,098,650$ 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 51/2 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 of Mines. A decine 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 President, who said that
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 some to 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 Saturnion. 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.


REFINED PRODUCTS-FUEL OIL PRICES SLASHED IN SOUTHERN PORTS-GASOLINE STOCKS AGAIN OFF-GAS AND

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey on May 31 announced a reduction in the tank car prices of fuel oils of $1 / 4$ cent a gallon at Norfolk, and $1 / 2$ 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 disAmerican 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 figure on bulk terminal
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 daily 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
indicated that June also would show improvement over the corresponding 1937 period.

Representative price changes follow:
May 31-Standard of New Jersey cut tank car prices of fuel oils $1 / 4$ cent at Norfolk and $1 / 2$ cent at Wilmington and Charlestown. Marine Diesel oil was cut to $\$ 1.75$ from $\$ 1.995$ at Norfolk, and to $\$ 1.85$ from $\$ 1.95$ at Charlestown and Wilmington, all cuts retroactive to May 30.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane, Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

 . Y. (Bayonne) Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
Bunker C $-\left.\$ 1.05\right|^{\mathrm{C}}$
Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) $8.043 /\left.4\right|_{28-30} ^{\text {Chicag }}{ }_{2}$ $\qquad$ $\$ .053$ Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

- $\$ .19 \mid$ Newark
$z$ New York $z$ Not including $2 \%$ clty sales tax.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended May 28, 1938, Placed at 3,098,650 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended May 28,1938 , was $3,098,650$ barrels. This was a decline of 77,100 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was below the $3,318,100$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during May. Daily average production for the four weeks ended May 28, 1938, is estimated at $3,254,750$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended May 29, 1937, totaled $3,573,700$ barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended May 28 totaled $1,188,000$ barrels, a daily average of 169,714 barrels, compared with a daily average of 127,000 barress for the week
the four weeks ended May 28 .
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended May 28 totaled 109,000 barrels, a daily average of 15,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 26,714 barrels for the week ended May 21 and 13,286 barrels daily in the four weeks ended May 28. barrel estimated daily potential refining owning $89.0 \%$ Unite States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,150,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminale, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week $87,964,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $134,315,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil.
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $94.8 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the mdustry as a whole, on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an average of 750,000 barrels daily during the week.
daily average crude oil production

|  | Dept. of Inter or Calcu(May) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { May } 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 28 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \end{array}\right\|$ | Four Weekks Ended May 28 1938. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 29 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{510.300}$ | $b 422,742$ c160,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 439,650 \\ & 143.550 \end{aligned}$ | $-31,650$ <br> $-11,900$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470,600 \\ & 159,100 \end{aligned}$ | 660,800 202,650 |
| anhandle Tex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| orth Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| est Central |  |  | -177, | $+700$ | 289,20 |  |
| East Central $T$ |  |  | 92,5 | -3,65 | 99,30 | 124,050 |
|  |  |  | 362.550 | + | ${ }^{398} 820$ |  |
| Southwest Tex Coastal Texas |  |  | 203,900 184,300 | $+1,850$ +200 | ${ }_{196,0}^{218,90}$ | 236,350 <br> 206,700 |
| Total Tex | 1,322,500 | d15 | 1,187,800 | -5;58 | 1,270,4 | 1,433,30 |
| North Lou |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 78,450 \\ 177,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1,350 \\ +1,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,650 \\ 178,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,750 \\ 167,850 \end{array}$ |
| Total Loulslan | 243,200 | 251,4 | 256, | +2, | 258,450 | 246,600 |
| ka | 44,500 139800 |  | 41,500 1396 | $\rightarrow-$ |  |  |
| corigan | ¢52,600 |  | ${ }_{53,}$ |  | 54,700 | 44,450 |
| yomin |  |  | 51 |  |  |  |
| ontan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ww Me | 103,900 | e91,000 | 90,400 | ${ }_{-9,5}^{+}$ | 99,40 | 112,200 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totata } \\ & \text { Hilfor } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,650,300 \\ 667,800 \end{array}$ | f620,000 | $2,420,950$ <br> 677,700 |  | 2,567,450 | 00 |
| Total | 3,318,100 |  | 3,098,650 | -77,100 |  |  |
| a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the demand for domestic crude oil As demand may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil stocks must be deducted from the Bureau's estimate of demand to determine the amount of new crude oil to be produced. <br> b This is the daily allowable for May based upon 460.000 barrels daily for the <br> Orings and 405,000 17300 daly for the remaining 21 days of the month. <br> c Original May 1 allowable of $1,543,268$ barrels revised as indicate <br> May 17. Sunday shut-downs continued as prevlously with Saturday shut-downs ordered for May 14 th, 21 st and 28 th. <br> e Allowable of 103,900 barrels reduced effectlve during latter half of May. <br> Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL WEEK ENDED MAY 28, 1938

| District | Daily Refining Capactty |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slocks } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Gas } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Fuel } \\ & \text { Oil } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daily } \\ & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { P. } \cdot \mathbf{C} \\ \text { oper- } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}\right\|$ | Fintshed |  | $-\begin{gathered} \text { Unfin'd } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Naptha } \\ \text { Distll. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | Total | P. C. |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { At Re- } \\ \text { fineries } \end{array}\right\|$ | Terms. |  |  |
| East Coast.- | 669 | 669 | 100.0 | 493 | 73.7 | 7,388 | 14,467 | 1,277 | 10,687 |
| Appalachian. | 146 | 129 | 88.4 | 110 | 85.3 | 1,364 | 1,824 | 269 | 1,386 |
| Ind., Ill., Ky. | 529 | 489 | 92.4 | 386 | 78.9 | 9,521 | 3,745 | 821 | 8,155 |
| Mo | 452 | 383 | 84.7 | 299 | 78.1 | 4,369 | 2,818 | 538 | 3,987 |
| Inland Texas | 355 | 201 | 56.6 | 132 | ; 85.7 | 2,111 | 183 | 262 | 1,702 |
| Texas Gulf. | 833 | 797 | 95.7 | 722 | 90.6 | 9,827 | 331 | 1,849 | 9,739 |
| La. Gulf | 174 | 168 | ${ }_{63}^{96.6}$ | 139 | ${ }_{18}^{182.7}$ | 1,412 | 637 <br> 132 | 480 98 | 3,366 772 |
| No. La., Ark. | 91 <br> 80 | ${ }_{62}^{58}$ | 63.7 697 | 45 <br> 54 | $\begin{array}{r}177.6 \\ 87 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 132 | ${ }^{98}$ | 772 849 |
| Rocky MtnCalifornia | 889 | 62 746 | 69.7 90.8 | 54 500 | 87.1 67.0 | - 11,124 | 2,359 | 108 1,514 | 8849 90,932 |
| Reported |  | 3,702 | 89.0 | 2,880 | 77.8 | 49,612 | 26.496 | 7.216 | 131,585 |
| Est. unrepd- |  | 457 |  | 270 |  | 3,690 | 660 | 290 | 2,730 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { xEst.tot.U. } 8 \\ \text { May } 28,38 \end{array}$ |  | 4,159 |  | 3,150 |  | 53,302 | 27,156 | 7,506 | 134,315 |
| May 21.38 | 4,159 | 4,159 |  | 3,225 |  | 54,105 | z26,448 | 7,640 | 132,113 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. B. of M. } \\ & \text { xMay } 288^{\prime} 37 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | y3,240 |  | 48.613 | 23.882 | 7,393 | 97.280 | x Estimated Bureau of Mines basis, y May 1937 dally average, z Revised

upward by 201,000 bbl. to correct original understatement in California district.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission in its current weekly report stated that production of soft coal showed little change in the week ended May 21. The total is estimated at $5,127,000$ net tons, a decrease of 43,000 tons, or $0.8 \%$, from the output in the preceding week. Production in the corresponding week of 1937 amounted to $7,397,000$ tons.
The cumulative production of soft coal in 1938 to date now stands at $32.6 \%$ below that in 1937; the cumulation of both hard and soft coal in the year to date is $31.3 \%$ below 1937. The United States Bureau of Mines in its weekly statement said that a substantial increase marked the production of anthracite during the week of May 21. The total estimated output of $1,089,000$ tons showed a gain of 269,000 tons or $33 \%$ over production in the week of May 14. Compared with the same week of 1937 there was an increase of 21,000 tons or $2 \%$.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date c |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y{ }_{2}^{21} \\ 1938 \mathbf{b} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y ~ \\ 14 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y ~ \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 | 1929 |
| Bituminous Coal a-- Total, including mine fuel | 5,127 | 5,170 | 7,397 | 122,393 | 181,706 | 203,957 |
| Dally average --........ | 855 | 862 | 1,233 | 1,029 | 1,526 | 1,714 |

Daily average................... a Includes for purpose anthracite and semi-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania.
production of lignite and and ${ }_{b}$ Subject to revision. c sum of 20 full weeks ended May 21, 1938, and corresponding 20 weeks of 1937 and 1929
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE

a Includes operatlons on the N. \& W., C. \&O., Virgimian, K. \& M., B. C. \& G.,
and on the B.\&O. in Kanawha, Mason and Clay counties. b Rest of State ,includes




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

he reduction in stocks abroad, together with news of sharp $\quad 541,579$ ment 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) prevailed early in the day 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 $1 / 4$ cent on May 27, establishing the quotation at 4c., New York, and 3.85 c . 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 Quotations appeared to be steady at $4 c$. Nnd-or-month business.
tling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co and 385 c . 5 .
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 ow 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 37.500 c . 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 belleves production will be mor 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 Arnhem carryovers, at the end of May totaled 27,909 tons, gainst 30,606 tons in April, a reduction of 2,697 tons.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: May 26th, 34.775c.; 27th, $4.425 \mathrm{c} . ; 28 \mathrm{th}, 34.825 \mathrm{c}$.; 30th, holiday; 31st, 35.375 c .; June 1st, 36.000 c .


Average prices for calendar week ended May 28 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b. re inery, 8.775c.; export copper, 8.017c.; Straits tin, 36.433e.; New York lead, 4.167c.; . Louis lead, 4.017c.; st. Louls zinc, 4.000c.; and silver, 42.750 c .
markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. Thajor United States to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per

Copper, lead and zine quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future dellveries; tin quotations are for prompt dellvery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellvered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with che destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. De-
livered prices in New England average $0.225 c$. per pound above the retinery Export quotations tor copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantio seaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price Atlantle burg, Havre, and Liverpool. The c.i.f. basis commands a premium of 0.350 c.


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

## 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 $\quad$ Finished Steel Composite Price 1938- Cents per Pound Cents per Pound
1938-
May. 24 through May 17 .-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 13 through Mar. 31 | 1.981 |
| 7 through May 26 | 1.974 |
| 2 through July 14. | 1.964 |
| 21 through Oct. 20 | 1.945 |
| 27 through Nov. 24 | 1.939 |
|  | 927 |
| through Dec. | 1.920 |
| 22 | 1.902 |
| $29$ |  |
|  |  |
| 2.192 |  |
| 14 through Jan. 21 | 2.154 |
| 28 through Mar. 18_-------2.148 |  |
|  | 2.142 |
| through Apr, 15-..--.---2.106 |  |
|  | 2.093 |
| 29 | 2.074 |
| 6 through May 13. | 2.062 |
| ${ }_{24}^{20}$ through June 17 | 2.049 |
| 24 through Aug. 5 | 2.018 |
| 12 through Aug. 19 | 1.993 |
| 26 through Sept. | 1.987 |
|  |  |
| 7 through Nov. 11 | 1.981 |
| 18 through Dec. 2 | 1.974 |
| 29- 9 through Dec. 30_....---1.962 |  |
|  |  |
| 8 through Mar. 26 | 2.192 |
| 28 2 through May 21 | 2.223 |
|  | 2.236 |
| 16 through Aug. | 2.223 |
| 13 through Sept. 17 | 2.211 |
| . 24 through Oct. 22 | 2.198 |
| 29 through Nov. | 2.192 |
| 3 through Dec. 31 | 4 |
| 3 through Jan. 24 |  |
|  | 2.131 |
| ${ }_{14} 31$ through Feb. | 2.156 |
|  | 2.169 |
| 20 through Apr. | 2.178 |
| 10 through Apr. | 2.186 |
|  | 2.173 |
| 22 through May ${ }^{15}$ | 2.161 |
|  | 2.154 |
| 10 through July 31 | -2.142 |
| 7 through Oct. | -2.181 |
|  | -2.179 |
| 30 through Nov. 20 | 2:186 |
| 27 through Dee. | 2.167 |
| 11 through Dec. 31 | -2.192 |

## 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" months of 1933 a
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 decine in business
ranged from 10 to $20 \%$ below April. anged 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 points lower at $19 \%$, the wheeling-weirton is down to $4 \%$ from 54, and land-Lorain district, where operations rose from 16 to $24 \%$. A slight and-Lovery 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 distributers. 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 eveloped in some Middle West reduced.

Reaffirmation of prices for third quarter has extended to bolts, nuts and rivets. Base prices for commodity cold rolled strip steel have been estabthe quotations formerly prevailing. The new price is 3.25 c a 1 b . Pitts burgh 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 automobie industil, needig lucle or no steel for completion of
ecessity or ordering steel ror 1939 models.
Structural steel tons for an approach to the George Washington bridge, New York. New The International Tin Plate Cartel has been renewed with slightly larger quotas accorded American mills.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
June 1, 1938, 2.487e. a Lb. Finished Steel
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { One week ago_-......................487e. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and hot } \\ \text { One month ago }\end{array} \\ \text { rolled strips. These products represent }\end{array}$ One year ago_................................ $85 \%$ of the United States output.

## 

 2.2490. Mar2. Mar
2.016c. Mar. 10
2.056c. Jan.
2.955c. Jan.
1.81c.
1.777c.

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" 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 grado. The new hot rolled sheet base price of 2.30 c. , Plttsburgh, has been substituted, resulting in a considerably lower average. Comparable revisions covering the period 1928 to date are published elsewhere in this
 One week ago....................... $\$ 23.25$ furnace and foundry irons at Chicago,


|  | High |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | \$23.25 | Mar. 9 | \$20.25 | Feb. 16 |
| 1936 | 19.73 | Nov. 24 | 18.73 | Aug. 11 |
| 1935. | 18.84 | Nov. 5 | 17.83 | May 14 |
| 1934 | 17.90 | May 1 | 16.90 | Jan. 27 |
| 1933 | 16.90 | Dec. 5 | 13.56 | Jan. 3 |
| 1932 | 14.81 | Jan. 5 | 13.56 | Dec. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1930 | 18.21 | Jan. 7 | 15.90 | Dec. 16 |
| 1927 | 19.71 | Jan. 4 | 17.54 | Nov. 1 |

June 1, 1938, \$11.17 a Gross Ton Scrap on No heavy melting ated ne week ago ......17 a Gross Ton 25 (Based on No. 1 heavy melting stee One month ago-



The American Iron and Steel Institute on May 31 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received in dicated 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\% |  | 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 | .82.7\% | 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. |  |
| July 26 | .84.3\% | Nov. | 41.0\% | Feb. 14 | 31.0\% | May 31. | 26.1\% |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ | .85.5\% | Nov. 15 | 36.4\% | Feb. 21 | $30.4 \%$ |  |  |
|  | -84.6\% | Nov. 22 | 31.0\% | Feb. 28 | 29.3\% |  |  |
| Aug. 23 | -83.8\% | Nov. 29 | 27.6\% | Mar. | 29.9\% |  |  |
| Aug. 30 | 84.1\% | Dec. 13 | 27.4\% |  | 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 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 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 to $21 \%$, week. Pittsburgh declined 8 points to $22 \%$, Buffalo 4.5 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 21,257 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 25 c . at Chicago last week
brought the composite down 4c. to $\$ 11.33$. The iron and steel declined 6c. to $\$ 38.44$ on the basis of second-quarter base prices, though 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 it drops to $\$ 37.61$ by inclusion of the newly-announced bases applicable or the remainder of second-quarter and for third-quarter. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $\$ 61.60$ on the
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 $31 / 2$ 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 $281 / 2 \%$, compared with $301 / 2 \%$ in the two preceding weeks. U. S. Steel is estimated at $281 / 2 \%$, against a shade over $32 \%$ in the week before and $30 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $281 / 2 \%$, unchanged from the previous week, and compared with $301 \frac{1}{2} \%$ two weeks ago.
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, tcgether with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:


| Industry | U. S. Steel | Independents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 281 / 2-2 \\ & 83-91 / 2 \\ & 681 / 2-1 \\ & 42 \\ & 591 / 2+2 \\ & 441 / 2+21 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281 / 2-31 / 2 \\ & 891 / 2+1 / 2 \\ & 6331 / 21 / 2 \\ & 381 / 2+2 / 2 \\ & 4831 / 2 \\ & 3613+13 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281 / 2 \\ & 78=16 \\ & 72=2^{1 / 2} \\ & 44 \pm \\ & 68+1 \\ & 51+3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 41-2 \\ & 71 \\ & 95 \\ & 791 / 2+1 / 2 \\ & 751 / 2-41 / 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42-21 / 2 \\ & 75,-4 \\ & 991 / 2 \\ & 831 / 2+1 \\ & 801 / 2-7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40-3 \\ & 671 / 2-11 / 2 \\ & 92 / 2 \\ & 76 \\ & 71-2 \end{aligned}$ |

## 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:

| June 1, 1938 May 25, 1938 June 2, 1937 | ${ }_{8}^{5} .19$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8,000,000-1,000,000-9,000,000$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -82,000,000-1,585.000,000 \\ & -63,000,000-1,184,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| s. Gove |  |  |  |
| dustrial | - coltural loans: |  |  |
| \$13,000,000 commltm'ts-June 1) 17,000,000 ---.---5, -5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Reserve bank eredit-..----- ${ }^{3}, 000,000 \quad+10,000,000 \quad+2,000,000$ | On securitles-a--.......-.-.-.Otherwise secured and unsee'd$3,473,000,000$ Open market paper-............ $367,000,000$ | $-3,000,000$ $-40,000,000$ $-9,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} -14,000,000 \\ \ddot{-}_{123,0000,000}^{206,000,000} \end{array}$ |
| tal |  |  |  |
|  | Loans to brokers and dealers in seourities.---..----- | -12,000,000 | 746,000,000 |
| easury currency -------------2,703,000,000 +2,00 | Other loans for purchasing or carrying securties s------ |  | $\begin{array}{r} -128,000,000 \\ +5,000,000 \\ +3,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| mb | Real estate loans-.------.-.-.---- | $\xrightarrow{1.000000000000000}$ |  |
|  | Loans to bar |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +1,000,000 \\ +\quad+8,000,000 \\ +\quad 57,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6,000,000 \\ +\quad+1+, 000,000 \\ -386,000,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Returns of Member Banks in New York City and |  | $\begin{array}{r} +21,000,000 \\ +17,000,000 \\ +123,000,000 \\ +24,000,000 \\ +13,000,000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| dow is the statement of the Board of Governors |  |  |  |
| ral Reserve System for the New York City |  | $\begin{array}{r} +128,000,000 \\ +3,0000,000 \\ { }^{3}, 0000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -831,000,000 \\ -10,000,000 \\ +357,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| aks and also for the Chicago member banks for the cur |  |  |  |
| week, issued in advance of full statements of the membe |  |  |  |
| ks, which will not be available until the coming Monday. |  | $\begin{array}{r} -36,000,000 \\ -1,000,000 \\ +3,000,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| abilities of weekly reporting me |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +664,000,000 \\ +239,000,000 \\ -1,000,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |

* May 18 figures revised (New York District).

| Lossets- ${ }_{\text {A }}$ Leand investments-total.. | - New |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Chicaro }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1938 | 1937 |
|  | ${ }^{8} 88$ | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | ¢ | ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {S }}$, 989 |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{7,957}$ | ${ }_{3}^{8,856}$ | 7 | ${ }_{542}$ | ${ }_{657}$ |
| Commercial, industrial andColan agricultural loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 231 |  | 0 |  |  |
| Otherwise secured \& unse |  | 1,31 | 1,4 |  |  |  |
| Open market paper---.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 472 | 447 | 1,140 | 27 | 9 |  |
|  | 203 | 204 | 280 | ${ }^{6}$ | 65 |  |
| Real estate loans | 118 | 118 | 129 | 12 | 12 |  |
| Other loans: |  | 4 | 74 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securities | ${ }_{221}^{224}$ | 224 | ${ }^{246}$ | 1 | 21 |  |
| U. S. Gov't obligations......- |  |  | 167 | 35 | 35 |  |
|  | , 226 | ,972 | 3,060 |  |  |  |
| bilgations fully guaranteed by United States Government.Other securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{982}$ | 1,048 | 302 |  | ${ }^{295}$ |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. banks.. Cash in vault | 3,214 | 3,136 | 2,440 | 814 | 818 | 596 |
|  | ${ }^{57}$ | ${ }^{51}$ | ${ }^{64}$ |  |  |  |
| Balances with domestic banks.- | 501 | 500 | 480 | ${ }_{53}$ |  | ${ }_{64}$ |
| Labututes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposis | 6,101 | B,0 | 6359 |  |  |  |
| United depostes Sost. deposits.... |  | ${ }^{634}$ |  |  |  | 74 |
|  | 135 | 140 | 23 |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank Domestic cose |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 276 | 275 | 518 | 6 | 6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Borrow lings } \\ & \text { Other liabilities } \end{aligned}$ | 1,489 | 1.488 | 1.478 | 246 | 245 | 88 |

Japanese Troops Escape Encirclement Near Yellow River, and in Turn Threaten to Surround Chinese Forces-Several Thousand Casualties After Japanese Air Raids on Canton-Chinese Planes Defeat Attackers over Hankow
An intensive battle between Chinese and Japanese troops continued along the Lung-hai Railroad and the banks of the 'Yellow River this week, with early successes attributed to the Chinese, who had almost encircled large forces led by the Japanese General Doihara. Late in the week, however, Japanese reinforcements arrived to aid General Doihara, and in a series of engagements the Chinese were defeated, and were themselves reported in danger of being surrounded.

The Sino-Japanese conflict was reported in the "Chronicle" of May 28, page 3419. Last week-end, Japanese bombing planes conducted a series of raids on the city of Canton, and their bombs were reported to have killed more than. 1,000 persons and to have wounded several thousand. Later, however, another Japanese airplane squadron attacked the temporary Chinese capital of Hankow, but Chinese reports said that the attackers were driven off with heavy losses.

Associated Press reports from Shanghai June 2 summarized the military situation in China as follows:
Chinese reported today that their troops had blocked Japanese efforts to send reinforcements to a beleagured Japanese division near Lanfeng, on the central front. Capture of three vilages north and lang tenant General Kenji Doihara, the Chinese said.
Cheered by the appearance on the front lines of Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek, Chinese spokesmen predicted the Lanfeng area would become a "sai-shek, , ierhchwang"- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ repetition of the Chinese victory over Japanese forces on the Shantung province front on April 6.
On other parts of the 250 -mile central front, where Japanese are attempting to gain full control of the east-west Lunghai railway preparatory to a push south to the provisional Chinese capital at Hankow, Chinese gave ground slightly under heavy aerial bombardment.
In the Lanfeng area, Chinese troops ringing the Doihara division withstood fire from Japanese guns on the north side of the Yellow River and prevented Japanese from crossing to relieve their beleagured comrades.
Chinese at Hankow said the situation east of Kaifeng, important railway point 24 miles west of Lanfeng; was stalemated because Doihara's division was too weak to break through encircling lines but still too strong to be driven out.
Kaifeng, ancient capital of China, is the first major objective of Japanese forces driving westward along the Lunghai. Next is Chengchow, 40 miles to the west, the junction point of the Lunghal and the Peiping-Hankow railroad, which leads south to the provisional capital.
Japanese reported that between 50,000 and 60,000 Chinese troops were
massed between Lanfeng and Kaifeng, backed by a larger force between Kaifeng and Chengchow.
Reports from other fronts sald that Chinese had recaptured 10 cities in southern Shansi province, crippling Japanese communications on the southern Shansi province, chinese and Japanese were locked in a battle around Hofei, in central Anhwei province.
In Shanghai itself, 14 cases of cholera were reported in the International Settlement and two in the French Concession. There was some indication the health department might proclaim a state of epidemic.

Spanish Loyalists Increase Resistance to Rebel Drive -Great Britain Seeks to Effectuate for Withdrawal of Al Subcommittee Meets in London
As Spanish loyalist troops this week increased their resistance to the insurgent drive against the Teruel-Valencia highway, the non-intervention subcommittee, meeting in London, was urged by Great Britain to reach agreement on the British proposal for withdrawing foreign troops from Spain, in an effort to bring about a truce. One obstacle to the British program, as presented by Prime Minister Chamberlain, was removed on June 2 when Soviet Russia, changing her previous attitude, ,"greed to the plan on condition that "effective sea control" be enforced. The Soviet delegate added that his government reiterated "its proposal that international observers be permanently stationed in Spanish internationa observers be permane pubeomettee then adjourned until June 10.

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 cove
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 foreign-
ers to be withdrawn to four classifications-army, navy, air force and ers to be
civilians.
civilians.
Russia's purpose was believed to be two-fold: she believes the plan would 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 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 growng 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, ust 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 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 bas 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

## 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 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 $27 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of the Trust's funds may be invested in North American securities.
While the Treasury's action has important long range potentialities and nay be followed by application from other unit trusts for similar facilities, t does not necessarily imply any immediate increased interest in American securities:
How er, 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
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 SalesThe 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 ${ }_{t}$ producing districts during sales operations, and to purchase wheat a egular prices wherever it is deemed necessary. The Bureau will also atempt to avoid an unreasonable rise in prices, stabilize the market, assure xisting elevators and create new whes, whe the report starchas
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 Regulamentary 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:
Thirst, Law 5580 in no wise atfects or modifies the original obligation of the bonds
in so tar as concerns the capital owed under that obligation.

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
"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 tifth 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 RR Mortgage Bank, the Municipalities, the Transandine RR. Co. and the Valparaiso
Waterworks Co., who accept the provisions of the said law, in consequence of Which the original responsibility of the above of the said law, in consequence of
whed institutions ceases and all those bonds must be considered in the future, as if they had been issued by the
Chilean State. Chilean State.
the maturity date bonds accepting Law 5580 which have not been redeemed beiore 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 the said law.
"Finth, 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 "Sixth, the p

```
Diario Oficial.
' Record,
```

"Record, communicate, publish and insert in the Bulletin of Laws and Deer
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 fying 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 Republ'c 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 $41 / 2 \%$, 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 case of coupons appertaining to bonds not presented for acceptance to
the offer, the Zloty equivalent of the face amounts of such coupons will, 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 when due, be paid to blocked accounts in Poland established
purpose and transfers from such accounts will remain suspended.
purpose and transers from warsaw 7\% loan of 1928 bonds accepting the proposal will be reduced from $7 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$ 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 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 $41 / 2 \%$ 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 suck 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 $\mathbf{7 . 5 0} \%$ 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 repre sentatives 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 Mendozi 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 tited to receive an equal principal amount of readjustment 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 Govern ment whereby the National Governme
full service of the readjustment
The present offer, which supersedes the Province's offer of Nov. 22, 1937, is recommended by the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., to of the Province. The Council in its announcement is stating:
In view of the above mentioned arrangements in respect of the assump-
 sistent 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
nouncement 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 orr conversion with all coupons mittal to Man 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 paymen of the back interest at the rate of $4 \%$ as provided in the 1933 plan, as wel 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., $71 / 2 \%$ 35-Year Gold BondsStock 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 dated June 1, 1938, on the forowing 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 ; Budapest external sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds of 1927 ,
and British and Hungarian Bank, Ltd., $71 / 2 \%$
$35-$ 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 The of 1927 were issued by the Committee on Floor bonds of 1927 were 1ssued by

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Committee on Floor Procedure
May 27, 1938.
Notice having been received that payment of 88.75 will be made on June 1. 1938, on surrender of the coupon then due, from City of Budapest oxternal 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 $51 / 2 \%$ 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 $51 / 2 \%$ 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 $19305 \frac{1}{2} \%$, gold bonds, due 1965, stamped "U. S. A. Domicile 1st October, 1935," will be purchased on and after that date, upon presentatich Hamburg-American Line, at the Morgan $\$ 27.50$ face amount of coupons; that Young marks rate of $\$ 20$ for may for coupons from "plain" bonds at the customary rate of may be acquired 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
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 $51 / 2 \%$ 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 $51 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, due 1953 :

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Committee on Floor Procedure
Notice having been received that the interest due June May 31, 1938. Notice having been received that the interest due June 1, 1938, on Re-
public of Panama 30-year $5 / 2 \%$ external secured sinking fund gold bonds, due 1953 , will not be paid on that date:
HiThe 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 reeport to Congress in June, 1936, on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregaon the "F easibility and Advisability of the Complete Segrega-
tion tion of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures
for the week ended April 30 were given in these columns of 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:

| Number of reports recelved | New York Stock Exchange | New Yot Curb Exchange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reports showing transactio |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Initiated on floor. | 267 | 51 |
| Initiated off floor. | 264 | 95 |
| Reports showing no transacti | 526 | 615 |

"In Notocks in the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered" are not strictly comparable with data similarly Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot 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

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES) Week Ended May 7, 1938

Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange..... Week
$\mathbf{3 , 9 4 3 , 9 8 0}$
Round-lot transactions of members except transactions of specialists and odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered:

1. Initiated on the floor-Bought....................... Sold................................ $\qquad$
Total. $\qquad$
2. Initiated off the floor-Bought.
$\qquad$


Round-lot transactions of speciallsts in stoeks in which regtstered-Bough

Total. $\qquad$ Total round-lot transactions of members, except transactions
of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which registered-- Bought.-
Total...

Transaetions for account of odd-lot dealers in stocks in which

1. In round lots-Bought
$\qquad$
2. In odd-lots (Including odd-lot transactions of speoialists):

Bought .....................................................
Tota1.................................................... $1,279,704$
NEW YORK CLEB EXCHANGE-TRANSACTIONS IN ALL STOCKS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES) Week Ended May 7, 1938

Total volume of round-lot sales effected on the Exchange..... Total for
Week $\stackrel{\text { rent }}{\text { rea }}$

Round-lot transactions of members, except transactions of specialists in stocks in which registered:

2. Initlated off the floor-Bought .................................

Round-lot transactions of spectalists in stocks in which

 | 100,355 |
| :--- |
| 103,630 |

$\qquad$ 203,985
Total round-lot transactions for accounts of all members: Bought...
Sold 158,360
149,615

Total 149,615

Odd-lot transactions of speciallsts in stocks in which registered:

Bought Sold .| 59,988 |
| :--- |
| 32,280 |

Total $\qquad$ 92,268 ers. Including special partners
a Percentage of members' transactions to total Exchange transactions. In calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared. In with twice the total exchange volume for the reason that the total of members trans-
aotlons includes both purchases and sales while the total exchange volume includes attions inc
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:
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York Demand
(2) Net borrowings on collateral from Private Bankers,

Brokers, Foreign Bank Agencies or others in the
Combined Total of Time and Demand Borrowing
28,828,600
40,473,500

Combined Total of Time and Demand Borrowing $\overline{\$ 418,490,405}$ 400,000
$\$ 40,873,500$
$\$ 459,363,905$ Total face amount of "government securities" pledged as collatera \$ 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

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
3593

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


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 $\$ 34,584,614,803$. This compares with 1,257 stock issues aggregating $1,425,976,429$ shares listed on the Exchange May 1, with a total market value of $\$ 35,864,-$ 767,775 and with 1,230 stock issues aggregating $1,389,161$,194 shares with a total market value of $\$ 57,323,818,936$ on June 1, 1937. In making public the June 1 figures the Exchange said:
As of June 1, 1938, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to $\$ 459,363,905$. The ratio of these Member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore $1.33 \%$. Member borrowings are net broken down to separate those only on listed share collateral from those on other collateral; thus these ratios usually will exceed the true relationship between borrowings on all listed shares and their market values.

As of May 1, 1938, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to $\$ 466,766,529$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on that date, was therefore $1.30 \%$.

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

|  | June 1, 1938 |  | May 1, 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $, 754,173$ | 17.75 | 8 | 9.06 |
| Financial - | 2,774,937,143 | 14.89 | 2,797,209,730 | 15.30 |
| Chemicals | 4,252,374,318 | 47.66 | 4,360,284,379 | 48.89 |
| Building | 425,006,304 | 19.93 | 454.123.474 |  |
| Electrical | 1,230,153,130 | 31.88 | 1,274,279,448 | 33.02 |
| Foods | 2,513,985,311 | 27.81 | 2,522,726,007 | 27.90 |
| ubber | 270,054,926 | 25.79 | 303,343,273 | 28.64 |
| Farm machin | 534,639,892 | 39.82 | 579,563,032 | 43.16 |
| Amusements | 242,229,843 | ${ }^{13.40}$ | 257,613,521 | 14.27 |
| Land and realty | 28,585,756 | 2.67 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,460,364 \\ 38,684.088 \end{array}$ | 5.84 21.92 |
| Machinery and | 1,311,073,215 | 21.05 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,385,684,088 \\ & 1,471,177,605 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{23.37}^{21.92}$ |
| Petroleum. | 4,068,473,249 | 21.17 | 4,346,532,002 | 22.62 |
| Paper and publis | 263,112,005 | 14.83 | 271,825,426 | 15.32 |
| Retail merchandising | 1,753,349,113 | 23.84 | 1,834,227,932 | 24.94 |
| Ry. oder. \& holding co.'s \& eqpt. mfrs. | 2,347,300,724 | 19.87 | 2,473,949,198 | 20.90 |
| Steel, iron and col | 1,588,174.547 | 32.00 | 1,696,504,293 | 34.18 |
| Textlle | 180,680,441 | 12.38 | 171,936.974 | 13.24 |
| Gas and electric (oper | 1,793,522,843 | 22.50 | 1,742,360,344 | 21.86 |
|  | 1,042,272,131 | 10.73 74.90 | $\begin{array}{r} 997,371,278 \\ 2,792,089,641 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{74.39}$ |
| Communications (cable, tel. \& radio). Miscellaneous utilities | 2,811,269,993 | 74.90 10.74 | $\begin{gathered} 2,792,089,641 \\ 113,383,842 \end{gathered}$ | 74.39 10.50 |
| Aviation. | 279,526,952 | 12.13 | 294,643,402 | 12.81 |
| Business and office equipm | 293,582,927 | 25.80 | 296,507,507 | 26.08 |
| Shipping services | 5,359,874 | 2.56 | 6,301,973 | 3.01 |
| Ship operating and building | 22,671,155 | 7.49 | 23,431,908 | 7.74 |
| Miscellaneous bus | 82,340,619 | 13.90 | 85.362,304 | 14.41 |
| Leather and boots | 142,304,425 | 20.83 | 153,022,628 | 22.40 |
| Tobacco | 1,358,396,371 | 48.43 | 1,344,747,321 | 47.94 |
| Garment | 20,583,569 | 12.26 | 20,995,944 | 12.51 |
| U. S. companies operating abro | 509,426,070 | 15.69 | 532,727,072 | 16.40 |
| Foreign companies (lncl. Cuba \& Can.) | 958,396,333 | 24.10 | 1,019,729,193 | 24.80 |
| All listed stocks ....... | 34,584,614,803 | 24.28 | 35,864,767,775 | 25.15 |

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

|  | Market Value | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Markee } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { PTice } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ne | \$49,998,732,557 | ${ }^{337.35}$ |  | 854,882,327,205 | 339.21 |
| Aug. | ${ }_{54,066,925,315}^{50,14,538}$ | ${ }_{40.30}$ |  | ${ }_{56,623,913,315}^{515}$ |  |
| Sept. | 54,532,083,004 | 40.56 | $10 \text { ote }$ | 49,034,032.639 |  |
| Oct. | 55,105,218,329 | 40.88 | Nov. | 44,669,978,318 | *31,77 |
| Nov | 58,507,236,527 | ${ }^{43.36}$ | Dec. 1 | 40,716,032,190 | 28.92 |
| ${ }_{1937}$ | 97 |  | $\mathrm{Jan}^{1938}$ |  |  |
| Jan. 1 | 127 | 44.02 | Feb. | 39,242,676 | 27.59 |
| Feb. | ${ }_{62}^{61}$ | 45.30 | Mar. |  | - 28.94 |
| Mar | .617.741,1 | 45.46 4726 | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}$ |  | 智.32 |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ | ,962,789,210 | ${ }_{41.80}^{4.80}$ | June | 34,584,614,803 | ${ }_{24.28}$ |
| June 1 | 57.323.818,93 | 41.2 |  |  |  |

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 average price of each share, namely, $\$ 13.17$, was the same as at the end of the preceding month. The total market value of all bonds was $\$ 4,128,834,825$, equal to $\$ 81.48$ per $\$ 100$ par value as against $\$ 4,090,638,360$ total market value and $\$ 80.45$ per $\$ 100$ par value of bonds at April 30, 1938. Regarding the monthly tabulation, the announcement issued by the Exchange said:
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 . For and bonds and thoses the January, 1938 .

The tabulation released by the New York Curb Exchange follows:
NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES AS OF

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No, of } \\ \text { Issures } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { Outstanding } \mathbf{c} \end{gathered}$ | Total Market Value d | Averaje Price e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Common Stocks a- <br> Listed. <br> Unlisted | 389 406 | 220,120,041 425,696,564 | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 1,179,687,195 \\ 5,936,084,560 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 5.36 \\ 13.94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Totals | 795 | 645,816,605 | \$7,115,771,755 | 811.02 |
| isted. | 119 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,414,230 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline 589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 342,580,548 \\ 1,786,069,461 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 27.59 \\ & 40.97 \end{aligned}$ |
| To | 324 | 56,003,310 | \$2,128,650,009 | 838.01 |
| Listed | 54. | \$658,640,185 | \$629,641,981 | f395.60 |
| Unlisted | 340 | 4,408,700,392 | 3,499,192,844 | 179.37 |
| Totals | 394 | 85,067,340,577 | 84,128,834,825 | 1381.48 |
| All Stocks- |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. ${ }_{\text {Feb }} 21,19388$, | ${ }_{1}^{1,125}$ | $745,981,856$ $747,140,258$ | ${ }_{10,447,518,333}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* \$ 13.45}{ }_{*}^{*} 1.98$ |
| Mar 31, 1938 | 1.123 | 744,101,064 | 8,399,747,953 | 11.28 |
| Apr. $\mathbf{3 0 , 1 9 3 8}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.1120}$ | $708,388,141$ $701,819,915$ | $\xrightarrow{\substack{9,244,421,767,623}}$ | ¢13.17 |
| All Bonds- |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {Feb. } 21,1938}$ | 397 | 85,205,858,132 | \$4,163,134,843 | ${ }_{80} 87.97$ |
| Mar 31, 1938 | 393 | 5,087,310,157 | 3,856,561,998 | 75.80 |
| Apr. 30, 1938 | 393 | (5,084,609,357 | $4,090,638,360$ $4,128.834,825$ | 80.45 <br> 81.48 |
| May 31, 1938 | 394 | 5,067,340,577 | 4,128,834,825 | 81.48 |

* Revised.
a Includes warrants and debenture rights.
b Includes securities not necessarily designated as "preferred," but which as to
a dividends or assets, or both, rank prior to junior securities,
above tables. As to unilsted securities, the amounts outstanding are as per the above tables. As to unisted securities, the amounts outstanding are as per the
latest report issued prior to the date of each perlod indicated in the above tables. d Based on last sale price on last trading day of each period, or in absence of a instances, in the absence of both sale and asked price on the last trading day in each period, the closing bid price was used in computing market values. e Average price found by dividing the total m.

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. The committee asked all specialists registered with the Exchange to furnish it with certain data not later than June 20. On the basis of the data thus obtained, it will be determined whether the Exchange will adopt a new policy covering capital requirements of specialists. In commenting on the investigation, the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 1 said:
There has been considerable criticism of the specialists' function on the Exchange. The Stock Exchange has maintained that the specialist makes possible continuous and tha specher capital to finance the necessary operations. The questionnaire is expected to determine to what extent criticism is valid and possibly indicate means of effecting a remedy.

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. The present questionnaire should indicate how much additional money is needed on the Exchange floor to adequately finance specialist trading.
Specialists are asked to give the dollar value of their maximum long position in securities, in which they were registered as specialists duriog the period and the maximum total long and short position. For the same position, and dollar value of purperiod each specialist is requested to give the
A complete financial statement of the specialists is required for both the Anening 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 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 Com mission 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, loor 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 th 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 public trading. He expressed concern over the large number of employees ot 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 which discussed in the following Washington dispatch of were discussed in the following Washingt
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 pecializes.
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 ubject, 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 o submit information as to their total capital and the amount of trading done in the stocks which they specialized The financial status of all specialized
will undoubtedly come under some regulation members and member firms 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 he 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 Gental 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 $11(\mathrm{~g})$ 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 hat this requirement does not apply to cases where solicitation with respect o 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 y 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 o 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 vive mer the date hor and 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 OrdersThe 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 ppearing on the New York Stock Exchange ticker three minutes afte 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. acordingly, 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 ap proximately $\$ 104,174,876$, 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.
dividend of 50 Co. of New Jersey in June this year is paying an extra dividend of 50 c . per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 c . per share, as compared with extra dividends of 75c. per share in
each of the preceding three half-yearly periods. Standard oil Co California's extra dividend of 10c. per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 c . 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 $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per share, compares with an extra payment of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 25 c . per share, while at this time last year they each paid an extra dividend of 15 c . per share. Union Tank Car Co. reduced its quarterly dividend to 30 c . per share from the 40 c . a share previously paid, while Ohio Oil's omission compares with a dividend of 50 c . 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 semiann ern Pipe Line Co., 20c. per share as compared with 40 c . per share last June. The record of quarterly disbursements in recent years follows


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 fialure 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 Surve,", 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 on our present holdings of gold and excess "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 cur rency. 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 wer 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 the were intended to promote. The plan has injected a further element of uncertainty in the business outook and has mae
Two conclusions seem warranted regarding the future trend of bank Who concluse in in the light of the recent release of inactive credit and business in general in the light of the
First, as long as the fiscal position of the government and the general background of business recovery remain substantially unaltered, no increase ackground of business recovery remain substantialstantial 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 Cast 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 iability against the stockholders of the St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank, part the Bank."
The opinion was based on evidence presented at a hearing resulting from 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 25Banks 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 amount loaned over last month, of the and exceeds the peak loaned, since the inception of the League's monthly
report forms in September, 1936 , by more than $\$ 300,000$. report forms in September, 1936, by more than $\$ 30$
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 Appil.

## New L Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ of 91 -Day Treasury Bills

 -to be Dated June 8On 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 desterlization 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 amoants or denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125 Fractions must not be used.
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders bank or trust 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 accentable 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 bils are not expers treasury bill gift tax). No loss from the sale or other desporin the purposes of shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recosnize, or the pirposes of any tax now or hereafter sions. sions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and 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
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 June 2 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Ir 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 $27 / 8 \%$ notes will mature on June 15 and $\$ 596,416,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ 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 bins to the amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or $\$ 50,000,000$ in exhere in current weekly offerings. Reference is made elsewhere in
$\$ 100,000,000$ 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 $27 / 8 \%$ Serles $B$ notes mature on June 15, while $\$ 596,416.000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ Series D notes mature on Sept. 15.
in the weeks of June 8 and 15 will be refunded by two new issurd 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. two series of wo sill 15 . Th. Hold cbange wil out out, may find it necessary to make an interest adjustment.
will carry will be announced next Monday. Mr. Morgenthan said The Treasury disclosed a tentative bill program up to and includi 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 wili resume fiscal operations for new money on Juiy 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 , espectively.
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 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 $\$ 196,449,000 \mathrm{had}$ been received to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91day 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
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { High_ accepted bids: } & 99.995 \text { Equivalent rate accepted, } \$ 50,020,000 \\ \text { Low }\end{array}$ Low $\quad 99.993$ Equivalent rate approximately $0.020 \%$
Average price-.-. 9.994 Equivalent rate approximately $0.028 \%$
( $23 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accelted) $0.025 \%$

## President Roosevelt Delivers Graduation Address at

 United States Naval Academy-Advises Midshipmen to Acquire Broad Knowledge of Domestic and International AffairsPresident 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 iist. As a retired Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, I could do nothing else.
The only time I disgraced myself was 1 thiny Because of the strenuous work in the Navy think, during the world war. arrears on sleep. The temperature in Dahlgy Department, I was a bit in hood of a hundred. There I was sitting on the right of the in the neighborof the Naval Academy. The speaker of the occasion began his address My eyes slowly but firmly closed. I think my mouth fell open I 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? more satisfactory?
You who are about to become officers of the Navy of the United States
have had four years of advice--kindly advice have had four years of advice-kindly advice but firm advice. I do not
propose to add to it except to make one 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 addressed to you as officers. but is intended to apply to you just as much as
to this year's graduates of any other colle to this year's graduates of any other college or school in the country.
or teaching, or the church, or the civil service or public service, or the law, that you will never reach the top and stay at the top unless you arember rounded in your knowledge of all the other factors in modern civilization rounded in your knowledge of all the other fa
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
A bill for the conservation of natural resources recommended, had been defeated in the Congress, which he had strongly by members who saw in the bill no special adrantage a coalition of votes sional 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 cand human resources of the United States the geography and the natural and human resources of the United States. You will need to will be called on for decisions in your line of duty where such lnmewt. You 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 itimportant 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, inteligent 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., De clares 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 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 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 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:

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 parerits but to the younger generation
of America. 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.
to build 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

## 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 stock-
holders were in a position to leave the profits their money had made in holders were in a position to leave the profits their money had made in
the controlled corporation 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 legal, device by which these stockholders greatly increased their wealth corporation tax, thus escaping very large sums of personal income tax payments.

## Volume 146

Financial Chronicle

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 60 small-only $21 / 2 \%$ 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 Arthurdaleand 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 over the radio that about the last thing you fould want would 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 $h$
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 wbolly 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 or improving is morn science hos country and helping Americans to live as modern science has made it possible for the inevitable cost of all progress-just as we have in the past charged off 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.
you who graduate today as to your parents and your 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 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 oldage 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 who direct Fease in wealth in a given year is below a certain figure pays no direct Federal taxes at all; when the family gains more th
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 people, they may have to pay more than half of their large incomes to people, they may have to pay more
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
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 several hundreds of millions of dolars 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 toration 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 $21 / 2 \%$ at the mostthat 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 is 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 ividends and bond coupons but also to other forms of wealth such a ncrease 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 tax
In other words, if you or I sell stocks, which we have held for a few ears, at a profit of, let us cay, $\$ 5,000$, we have to pay a tax of $15 \%$ on that profit; whereas the man who has made a profit of $\$ 500,000$ on stock 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 proporion 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 abandonmen 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 hen 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 0 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 ar 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 o 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 com bined 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 mportant 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 mall pront. It helps the very few, therefore, at the expense of the many To carry on goveinment a total sum has to be raised. If the many who are mita he if we bad stuck to the accented principle of a madu e higher than if we had stuck to the accepted principle ted 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 accented 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 Federai, 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 I am pr
am proud of what I have seen here today, and I am proud of all of you 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 That measure was referred to in these columns April 9, 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 whose a creage 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 dobacco from $145,000,000$ to $147,900,000$ pounds and burley from $350,000,000$ to 357, 000,000 pounds.
The increases were authorizsd by Congress to permit adjustments among growers who protested reductions in their acreage allotments.
Officials said the cotton amendment would permit cotton growers to They explained that in Oki their acreage allotments to other growers, They explained ollotments 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 is added significance this year in light of the controversy which raged
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 preslic 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
The Prelic 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 Retief 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
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 in his sode problem which could not be solved readily by work relief.
When there was objection from various quarters that this was too great 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 flipflap 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 auṭomatically 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 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 Cope-land-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 F
"The Rresident", 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 resnilt 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 fair ness 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 of 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 disussed 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 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 BillSenator Thomas Urges 5-Man Board, as Provided in Senate Version, but Is Opposed by Senator Borah
The House of Repesentatives 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 illness of Representative Norton, sponsor of the House version of the measure. Meanwhile, on May 30, Senator Thomas in a radio address urged rentention 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 conferrees 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. tive was committed to the doctrine that the legislation, to be most effecindustry

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 a
The Senate bill as enacted many months ago says that the discretion should be rather liberal. It says in effect that we are experimentinglon 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.

Against this discertion 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 Sen
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 ring as much as 40 cents an hour in most inunder the senate bill requiring as much as 40 cents an hour in most in
dustries from living up would not be an industry in the country paying less than 25 cents an hour Would not be an industry in the country paying cess 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 to reconcile provisions of hesure 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 Penns 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 befor
bill.

June 4, 1938

Meantime, Senator Willam 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.
a 5 - 5 -man nat Broah's main opposition was to the Senate bill provision for a 5 -man national labor standards board, which would have elastic powers not less than 40 hours, and grant exe hour and a maximum work week of 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 ConferenceWithout 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 SenateHouse 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 whitting 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 ietcer to Representative Carl Mapes, Republican, of Michigan, Mr. Wallace said if the section remained in the bill "its effect would be to hamstring its administration so as to amount to a practical nuluification 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 Sccretary Wallace's contention as well, proposed an amendment which would permit the appeal from a order to odge in the theral $H$ is amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 57 to 34 , also provided that the Secretary's findings of fact would be con clusive 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 restric tions and penalties contained in the Senate measure. It was explained that recent passage on the Wheeler-Lea amendment to the Federal Trade Comssion 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 mollfied 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 de ices 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 able"' 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 "neces sary 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 tandards 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 appeliminate the prelimintary and a proposal by Mr. Towey, New Jersey, to 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 pass 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 wouid nullify the bill and make it an undesirable piece of legislation.

Rees Condemns Bill
Objection to what he termed "jamming through a tremendousiy important piece of legislation" was voiced by Representative Edward H. Rees (Rep., Kansas). He stated that the amendments placed in the bill during 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 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 with the President, at which the subject
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 egislation 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 legisiation will be introduced. We shall press for prompt consideration by both houses at as early a date as possible, nd 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 ByrnesWarren 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 seassion 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 $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. 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 wage things stand would and the
things stand would leave the Democratic forces in a desirable position
I To rish another reorganization fight in the House such as that which precededize Administration

## Text of Newly-Enacted Bill Amending Federal Reserve

 Act-Affects Double Liability of Closed Banks Insured Under Federal Deposit Insurance ProvisionsAs 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 ( $l$ ) 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 National bank under this section shall have been recognized either by
express provision of State law, by allowance of claims by the authority express provision of State law, by allowance of claims by the authority
having supervision of such bank, by assignment of claims by depositors, having supetvision of such bank, by assignment of claims by depositors,
or by any other effective method. In the case of any closed insured bank, 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 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 to receive the same dividends from the proceeds of the assets of such closed bank and recoveries on account of stockholders 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 subroor dived: 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 $000,000,000$ on Total Amou
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 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 fol lows, 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 iimitation. Of the total amount, there is notes and bills. That is the imitation. Of the total amount, there 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 The Treasury Department has requested orderly financing purposes, if the department desires to exceed 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 $\$ 23,301,966,056$.
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 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; ;о 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 $\$ 45,000,000,000$ 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 CaseThe 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 recon sideration 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 ih 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 Cour ruling of April 25. In its decision of May 31 the Supreme Courit 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 resent 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 failions to that effect had been struck out by the District Court. We
held its ruling to be erroneous and that the question whether the plaintiffes 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 evasice, the ovidence which justifies them "
The case was then tried
The case was then tried by the District Court upon that issue. From 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 quote above, we reversed the jusgment 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 absenc of an examiner's report was not itself determinative, we reiterated, both that statement and the principle underlying it in our opinion on the presen 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 soicitor Genera 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 petion 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 arder 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 remandis
"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
 questions both of substance and procedure as to the disposition of these
moneys. These questions are appropriately for the District Court and moneys.
they are not properly before us upon the present record.
further proceedings the secretary may see fit to take in the light of our further proceedings the secretary may see fitt to take in the lilitht of our
decision, or what determinations may be made by tne District Court in decision, or what determinations may
relation to any such proceedings, are not
to forecast or

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 foliow, and rejects the Government's first contention that the Cown ris decisions in the case. The Cour, tention that the question as to whis the 8 n the District cour Court refused to hear further argument on this questionitsell, he matters of the case to the District Court with instructio
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 raves hxe curts that the arized administrative agency merely by conting 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 autorneysesents were reasonable and proper This determination in all probability will be made by means of a rehearing this the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the procedure now equired both by the Department and by the Court-with further review equired merits, if need be, by the District Court.
on "While I regret that after five years of litigation the Court has not ye seen fit to make a decision upon the rights of the matter, I am deeply seen fified that the way has been left open for a decision on the merits even tually to be made.'
Secretary Wallace also said he was pleased that the Court peld the rates established by the Department in the Denver tockyards 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 advices to the "Wall Street Journal" added:
No procedural questions were involved. The case was brought to the upreme Court by the stockyards company which contended that the Secretary of Agriculture had improperly excluded certaln properties from the rate case on which charges were determined, that certain expenses wer improperly disallowed and that the $63 / 2 \%$ rate or 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 $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ 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 compiled with the orders made, a hearing would have resulted respecting the legality of supposed action of the stature which was not in law or fact the final action, review of which the stature provides.
from the court's ultimate revid be open to the Board by way of certiorari 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.
Inmediately 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, scrurrilous and malicious nature."
Withdrawal of the litigation, in order to adopt new procedure, was
decided upon after the Supreme Court on April 25 had decided upon after the Supreme Court on April 25 had condemned procedure followed by Secretary Wallace in ordering a reduction of rates that Relations Board wished to adopt new procedure in charge. The Labor 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. he emplos 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 General Talking Pictures aid the 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 elec-
trical industry. In asking a.
In asking a rehearing, the General Talking Pictures Corp. contended the court had "upset" the law followed for 100 years and had approved a estriction upon a patented article "after its sale."
patentee the exclusive right to make, use the patent law "only gives the and does not permit him "to extend his monopoly into the country's chan nels 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 communi cations 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 NorrisLa Guardia, Anti-Injunction Act and extended authority NLAB 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 dis-
tribution 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 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 of alleged fixing the margin of profit for independent wholeof alleged fixing the margin of profit for independent whole-
sale gasoline jobbers in the Midwest in violation of the sale 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 person 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.
Tulsa Tulsa.

Phillips Petroleum Co., Frank Phillips, President, Bartlesville, Okla. Ohio Oil Co.
Skelly Oil Co
Skely Oil Co., W. G. Skelly, President, Tulsa.
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, VicePresident, 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 toots under advisement in a week but after conferring with atorneys he said he would defer a ruling until next month. uling until next month.
On government motion Judge Stone dismissed indictments
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 bere complained of is one peculiarly of an economic nature and one in which the attainment of a proper
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 CourtCharges 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, t is illegal."
Mr . Rice said that there may be presented a "Pair 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 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 ViolationA Federal Grand July 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 manufac turers 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 Associated Press
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 Chryeler 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 Milwauke 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 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 organiza tion, including employes at four plants. It denied that the lion and Middletown Employees Associations, two of its branches, are company unions, as was aileged 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 commu
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 replics, as, under an order, no cases will be considered unless such answers are presented by tomorrow afternoon. There is a probabiity 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 Ilion, N. Y.:

An estimated 6,000 workers in Middletown, Conn., and Elmíra, Ilion and Syracuse, N. Y. conducted a series of less than an hour long "stand-up" strikes against the court's refusal to review a NRLB 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
The 1936 scrike, which ended in the loss of jobs by members op 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.
The Labor Board at that time charged the Rand Co. with "wholesale rolations" of the labor relations act and its president, James H. Rand, Jr., with "ruthless strike-breaking methods.
a 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 CzechoslovakiaReminds 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 courtries 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 what ever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means. . That pledge is no less binding than when was entered into. the fact that any outbreak of hostilit
We cat in the wid injects into world affairs a factor of general dis anywhere in the worid injects into world alfairs a factor of general dise turbance the
The people of this country have in common with all nations a desir 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 círcumstances 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 pro-,
vision maintains the principle of payment in proportion to ability to pay," vision 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 apoke 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.

Two things about Mr. Roosevelt's speech made Senator Harrison regret ul, 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 nown 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
The small Repubilcan 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 "ther The had various echoes on the floor, but none sought to def the President's position.
Senator King remarked that the Senate bill placed "considerably heavier texes on corporations" than did the House bill discarded in conference Saxes 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 discouracing 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 Devalua-

 tion" Been StoppedAt 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'sl exact statement before me, but the idea was that we were going to stabilize the currencles 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 abou cur. Wo dot dollar or ny we do not know aling about it and it seams to me about dime that the Congo $\$ 2,000,000,000$. Here we are today about to put through the $\$ 2,000,000,000$. $\qquad$ Here we are today about to put through the Congress one of the greatest appropriations for rellef 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 fallure 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, tad 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 constan improvement
"That's right," the Secretary replied.
The three points of contact are the competitive meeting of Ameriçan and oreign 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 sald. 4"We know," he said "that we have the best figures in the world on this ubject:"
The stablity of the dollar, he added, was an important consideration with oreigners 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 InterestJesse 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 or be per 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 RepaidIn 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 $\$ 54,717,346$, recissions 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 cancelled 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 to 7,525 banks and trigh April 30, 1938, loans have been authorized 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 reinance 623 drainage, levee and irrigation drawn, $\$ 41,228,335$ remains available to the borrowers, and $\$ 81,155,836$ drawn, $\$ 41,28$ 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, struction Finance Corporation Act June 19, 193 loans to industry aggregating $\$ 15,166,180$ were authorized during April. Authorizations in the amount of $\$ 6,679,184$ were canceled during April. Authorizations in the amount of $\$ 6,679,184$ were canceled
or withdrawn during April. Through April 80,1938 , including loans or mortgage loan companies to assist business and industry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration program, the Corporation has authorized 2,443 loand 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 hrough April 30, 1938, the Corporation has authorized or has agree to the purchase of participations aggregating $\$ 25,782,808$ 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 premium of $\$ 12,328,848$. Securities having a par value of $\$ 174,436,268$ are stin held. In addition, the Corporation had agreed with the Admin or purities havis art of secultis has angeg par of $\$ 83,788,868$ as the PWA

The report listed as follows disbursements and repayments for all purposes from Feb. 2, 1932, to April 30, 1938:

| Loans under Section 5: |
| :---: |
| Banks and trust companies (incl. receivers). |
| Railroads (including receivers) |
| Federal Land banks |
| Mortgage loan companie |
| Regional Agricultural Credit corporation |
| Building and loan associations (incl. recelv |
| Insurance companies. |
| Joint Stock Land banks |
| Livestock Credit corporation |
| State funds for insurance of deposits of public |
| moneys |
| Federal Intermediate Credit ba |
| Agricultural Credit corporations. |
| Fishing industry |
| Credit unions |
| Processors or distributors for payment of pro- |
|  |


| Disbursements | Repayments |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,995,883,881.20 | 1,850,291,508.37 |
| 551,937,239.11 | *182,557,867.83 |
| 387,236,000.00 | 380,621,835.52 |
| 414,132,398.84 | 282,714,945.93 |
| 173,243,640.72 | 173,243,640.72 |
| 117,934,752.39 | 115,665,630.19 |
| 89,675,416.42 | 87,128,914.45 |
| 20,030,851.30 | 15,190,693.51 |
| 12,971,598.69 | 12,971,598.69 |
| 13,064,631.18 | 13,064,631.18 |
| 9,250,000.00 | 9,250,000.00 |
| 5,643,618.22 | 5,558,305.61 |
| 719,375.00 | 244,159.42 |
| 600,095.79 | 469,983.21 |
| 14,718.06 | 14,718.06 |

Total loans under Section 5...--.-...-.-.-.
Loans to Secretary of Agriculture to purchase cotton -.-.-...-........................................
Loans for reffinancing drainage, levee and irriga-
tion distriets Loans to public school authorities for payment
of teachers' salaries and for refinancing outstanding indebtedness.-.......................
 damaged by earthquake, ire, tornado, flood Loans to aid in ftnancing the saie of agricultural surpluses in foreign markets.-................... Loans to business enterprises.-


Loans on and purchases of assets of closed banks. ing of agrice the carrying and orderly marketCommodity Credit Corporation Other Total loans,excl.of loans secured by pref.stock. $\overline{5,169,296,342.81} \widehat{3,972,491,850.48}$ debentures of banks and trust companies (including $\$ 18,148,730$ disbursed and $\$ 7,915$,
354.26 repid onloans secured by pref stock 354.26 repaid on loans secured by pref. stock)
Purchase of stock of the RFC Mortgage Co Purchase of stock of the RFC Mortgage Co...-
Purchase of stock of the Fed. Nat. Mtge. Assn. Loans secured by preferred stock of insurance
companies (including $\$ 100,000$ disbursed for companies (including $\$ 100,000$ disbursed for
the purchase of preferred stock) Total
Federal Emergency Administration of Public
Works security transactions..... $096,519,036.56$
$25,000,000.00$

529,748,598.17 $25,000,000.00$
$11,000,000.00$
,.48,....... $3,300,000.00 \quad 3,300,000.00$
$\begin{array}{ll}81,155,835.97 & 2,415,951.02\end{array}$
$22,450,000.00 \quad 22,300,000.00$ 297,692,506.48 63,224,093.57
$11,987,555.32 \quad 5,889,843.24$ $\begin{array}{rr}20,224,586.66 & 20,177,690.67 \\ 100,395,983.38 & 27,307\end{array}$ $100,395,933.38$
$3,599,500.00$
15 $3,599,500.00$
$\mathbf{1 5 , 3 8 3 , 0 3 0 . 4 7}$ $20,177,690.67$
$27,323,821.04$ $21,0217,251.64$
$12,032,174.31$

$767,507,355.83 \quad 666,233,881.59$ | $19,504,491.78$ | $18,586,285.25$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $33,757,000.00$ | $2,425.46$ |

$\qquad$ 7,061,786.51

575,662,689.68 432,284,479.61
$\overline{6,911,853,069.05} \overline{4,941,586,714.77}$
Allocations to Governmental agencles under provisions of existing statatees:
Secretary of the Treasury to purchase:
Secretary of the Treasury to purchase:
Capital stock of Home Owners' Loan
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Capital stock of Home Owners' Loan Corp...- } & 200,000,000.00 \\ \text { Capital stock of Federal Home Loan banks_. } & 124,741,000.00\end{array}$ Capital stock of Federal Home Loan banks.-
Farm Loan (now Land Bank) Commissioner for loans to:
 Federal Farm M tge. Corp. for loans to tarmers.
Federal Housing Administrator: To create mutual mortgage insu For other purposes. Governor of the Farm Credit Administration for revolving fund to provide capital for pro-Stock-Commodity Credt Corporation............... Stock-Disaster Loan Corporation.-.-..........
Regional Agricultural Credit corporations 1or: urchase of capital stock (incl. $\$ 39,500,000$ Expenses Prior to May 27, 1033. Since May 26 ,

Total allocations to governmental agencies.-
For rellef-To States directly by Corporation-1.-
To States on certification of Federal Relief Administrator-...................-1935 Under Emergency Reliet Appropriation Act,

$145,000,00000$ $145,000,00000$
$2,600,000.00$
$55,000,000.00$ $10,000,000.00$ $49,521,074.55$
$115,000,000.00$ ...-.-......
$40,500,000.00$ $97,000,000.00$
$10,000,000.00$
$\qquad$
910,224,949.09 299,984,999.00 a $17,159,232.30$ $499,997,748.11$
$500,000,000.00$ 500,000,000.00

$1,799,982,747.11$

Interest on notes issued for funds for allocations
and rellef advances.
33,177,419.82
$-9,655,238,185.07$ a4943,833,212.36 Coes not include $\$ 5,500,000$ represented by notes of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., which were accepted in payment for the bale due loan made to the Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co
a In addition to the repayments of funds disbursed for rellef under the Emergency Reilef and Construction Aet of 1932, the Corporation's notes have been canceled bursed for allocations to other governmental agencles and for relief by direction of Congress and the interest pald thereon,
(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:

|  | Authorized | Authortzatton Canceled or Withdrawn $\$$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { D } \\ \text { Disbursed }}}$ | Repard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aberdeen \& Rockitigh RR. Co_ | 127,000 |  | 127,000 | 127,000 |
| Ala. Tenn \& Northern RR. Cord. | 275,000 |  |  |  |
| Alton RR. C | 2,500,000 |  | 2,500,000 | 605.367 |
| Ann Arbor RR. Co. (recelvers) -- | 634,757 |  | 634,757 | 434.757 |
| Ashley Drew \& Northern Ry. Co. | 400,000 |  | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Baltinore \& Ohio RR. Co. (note) | 95,358,000 | 14,600 | 95,343,400 | 12,171,721 |
| Birmingham \& So'eastern RR.Co. | 41,300 |  | 41,300 | 41,300 |
| Borton \& Maine RR | 69,437 |  | 9,569,437 | 5,602 |
| Buffalo Union-Carolina |  |  |  |  |
| Cariton \& Coast RR. Co | 549.000 | 13,200 |  | 123,632 |
| Central of Georgia Ry. C | 3,124,319 |  | $3,124,319$ 464,299 | +220,692 |
| Central RR. Co of N. J Charles City Western Ry | $\begin{aligned} & 500,000 \\ & 140,000 \end{aligned}$ | 35,701 | 140,000 | 464,290 32,000 |
| Chicago \& Eastern III. RR | 5,916.500 |  | 5,916,500 | 155,632 |
| Chicago \& North Western RR. Co | 46,589,133 | 1,000 | 46,588,133 | 4,338,000 |
| Chicago Great Western RR. | 1,289,000 |  | 1,289,000 |  |
| Chic.Git. West. RR. Co.(recelver) | 150,000 |  | 150,000 | 4,000 |
| Chic. Milw. St.P, \& Pac, RR. Co. | 12,000,000 | 500,000 | 11,500,000 | 537 |
| Chic. Milw, St.P. \& Pac. RR. Co. (recelver) $\qquad$ | 3,840,000 |  | 3,840,000 | 597,000 |
| Chic. No. Shore \& Milw. RR. Co. | 1,150,000 |  | 1,150,000 |  |
| Chicago R. I. \& Pac. Ry. Co..- | 13,718,700 |  | 13,718,700 |  |
| Cincinnati Union Terminal Co. | 10,398,925 | 2,098,925 | 8,300,000 | 8,300,000 |
| Colorado \& Southern Ry. Co | 30,050,900 | 53,600 | 28,925,300 | 1,481,000 |
| Columbus \& Greenv | 60,000 | 60,000 |  | 7 |
| Copder Range RR. Co | 53,500 8,300000 |  |  |  |
| Denver \& Rlo Grande W.RR.Co- | 8,300,000 | 219,000 | 8,081,000 | 500,000 |
| (trustees) | 1,800,000 |  | 1,800,000 |  |
| Denver \& Salt Lake West.RR.Co. | 3,182,150 |  | 3,182,150 | 71,300 |
| Erie RR. Co | 6,582,000 |  | 16,582,000 | 582,000 |
| Eureka Nevada | 3,000 | 3,000 |  |  |
| Fla. E. Coast Ry. Co. (receiver | 717,075 | 90,000 | 627,075 | 393,706 |
| Ft.Smith \& W.Ry.Co.(recelvers) | 227,434 |  | 227,434 |  |
| Ft. Worth \& Den. Clty Ry. C | 8,176,000 |  | 8,176,000 |  |
| Fredericksburg \& North. Ry | 15,000 |  |  |  |
| Gainsville Midl'd Ry. (recelvers) | 10,539 | 10,539 |  |  |
| Galv. Houston \& Hend. RR. Co. | 1,061,000 |  | 1,061,000 |  |
| Georgia \& Fla.RR.Co. (receivers) | 354,721 |  | 354,721 |  |
| Great Northern Ry. Co | 05,422,400 | 99,422,400 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Green County RR. Co | 13,915 |  | 13,915 |  |
| Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR. ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ | 520,000 |  | 520,000 | 520,000 |
| Illinois Central RR. ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 35,312,667 | 22,667 | 35,290,000 | 110,000 |
| Lehigh Valley RR. ${ }^{\text {co}}$ | 10,278,000 | 1,000,000 | 9,278,000 | 8,500,000 |
| Litchtield \& Madison Ry | 800,000 |  | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Maine Central Rr. Co. | 2,550,000 |  | 2,550,000 | ,550,000 |
| Maryland \& Penna. Rr. C | 200,000 | 3,000 | 197,000 | 50,000 |
| Meridian \& Bigbee River Ry. Co. | 1,729,252 | 744,252 | 985,000 |  |
| Minn St. P. \& S. Marie Ry. Co. | 6,843,082 |  | ,843,082 | *6,843.082 |
| Mississipli Export RR. Co | 100,000 |  | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR. Co. | 2,300,000 |  | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| Missourl Pacific Rr. Co | 23,134,800 |  | 134,800 |  |
| Missourl Southern RR. Cos | 99,200 |  | 99,200 | 10,200 |
| Mobile \& Ohio RR. Co | 785,000 |  | 785,000 | 785,000 |
| Moblle \& Ohio RR. Co. (receivers) | 1,070,599 |  | 1,070,599 | 1,070,599 |
| Murfreesboro-Nashville Ry. Co_- | 25,000 |  | 25,000 |  |
| New York Central RR. C | 27,499,000 |  | 27,499,000 | 27,499,000 |
| N. X. Chic. \& St. L. RR | 18,200,000 |  | 18,200,000 | 18,200,000 |
| N, Y. N. H. \& Hartford RR. Co- | 7,700,000 | 221 | 7,699,778 | 175,102 |
| Pennsylvania Rr. Co. | 29,500,000 | 600,000 | 28,900,000 | 28,900,000 |
| Pere Marquette Ry. C | 3,000,000 |  | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Ploneer \& Fayette RR | 17,000 |  | 17,000 | 10,500 |
| Pittsburgh \& W. Va. Rr. Co | 4,975,207 |  | 4,975,207 | 750,000 |
| Puget Sound \& Cascade Ry. Co:- | 300,000 |  | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| St. Louls-San Fran. Ry, C | 7,995,174 |  | 7,995,175 | 2,805,175 |
| St. Louls-Southwestern Ry. Co | 18,790,000 | 117,750 | 18,672,250 | 18,672,250 |
| Salt Lake \& Utah RR. (receivers) | 200,000 |  | 200,000 |  |
| Salt Lake \& Utah RR, Corp. | 400,000 |  |  |  |
| Sand Springs Ry. Co. | 162,600 |  |  | 62,600 |
| Southern Pacific Co | 37,200,000 | 1,200,000 | $22.000,000$ | 22,000,000 |
| Southern Ry. Co | 19,610,000 |  | 19,610,000 | 2,264,336 |
| Sumpter Valley Ry | 100,000 |  | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Tennessee Central Ry. C | 5,147,700 |  | 5,147,700 | 147,700 |
| Texas Okla. \& Eastern Rr. Co | 108,740 | 108,740 |  |  |
| Texas \& Pacific Ry. Co | 700,000 |  | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| Texas Southern-Eastern RR. Co. | 30,000 |  | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Tuckerton RR. Co | 45,000 | 6,000 | 39,000 | 39,000 |
| abash Ry. Co | 15,731,583 |  | 15,731,583 |  |
| Western Paclif RR. Co | 4,366,000 |  | 4,366,000 | 1,403,000 |
| Western Pac. RR. Co. (trustees) | ,500,000 |  | 1,500,000 |  |
| Wichita Falls \& Southern RR.Co. | 400,000 |  | 400,000 |  |
| Wrightsville \& Tennille RR | 22,525 |  | 22,525 | 22,525 |

Totals. * The loan to Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. (The Soo Line)
Ste Was secured by its bonds, the interest on which was guaranteed by the Canadian
Pacific Ry. Co. and when the "Soo Ine" went into bankruptey. we sold the balance due on the loan to the Canadian Pacific, recelving $\$ 662,245.50$ in cash and Can

In addition to the above loans authorized the Corporation has approved, in principle, loans in the amount of $\$ 62,086,675$ upon the performance of specified conditions

## Quarterly Report of Mortgage Commission Servicing

 Corporation Shows Taxes Paid New York City in Last Three Years of $\$ 22,409,000$-Rehabilitation of Properties Totaled $\$ 30,000,000$The quarterly report of operations by the Mortgage Commission Servicing Corporation, made available May 24 shows payment of taxes to the City of New York of $\$ 22$, 409,000 during the past three years, most of them in arrears; the rehabilitation of properties aggregating more than $\$ 30$,000,000 and the establishment of a norm for the modification of capital structure and interest requirements in loans which are backed by real estate. These accomplishments are rated as special activities by Benjamin J. Rabin, Chairman of the Mortgage Commission of the State of New York; as growing out of the specific work of handling certificated guaranteed mortgages entrusted to the Commission by the Legislature. An announcement issued by the New York State Mortgage Commission went on to say:
During its three years of activity the Mortgage Commission has also promulgated and urged the Legislature to adopt a state-wide finance program, aimed to prevent the recurrence of the debacle that followed he failure of the mortgage guarantee companies to meet their interest obligations in 1933. A further result of the Commission's activities ha been the readjustment of interest rates, in many instances, on the part of lenders and borrowers. This has followed reorganizations effected by the Commission whereby the capital structure of the guaranteed mortgage loans concerned has been changed and interest modiried, in each case with he consent of the logally roqur 11 in formed a norm to which other The state Legisla pose of effecting reorganizations of certificated issues. This fund has been
allocated to about 2,000 particular cases and reorganizations started. In most cases properties have been put into a position where they will begin to earn some return. The revolving fund has been used only in instances where there is a possibility of an eventual return but which would no normally be the subject of ordinary banking loans. The moneys advances y the state became liens and are being repaid as the propertes donelo earnin power. In any case the will be repide the Commision has rered more the $\$ 1,100,000$ originally allocated
The Commision onas arre circumstan
warrant it Figures comprising the Commission's activities up to May whow that the Lun Finance Department has closed 157 loans, amounting to $\$ 382,585$. The dollar amount of the mortgages involved totals $\$ 5,663,550$. This means, in other words, that the status of 157 properties has been improved by bank loans. This is in addition to the larger number which have been affected by loans of the State Revolving Fund.
"The direct work of the Mortgage Commission of the State of New York has been placed before the Legislature and the Governor in the Commission's last annual report," Chairman B. J. Rabin said. "It is a matter of public knowledge that having started with approximately $\$ 700,000,000$ in muaranteed mortgage certificates, we are now about $80 \%$ finished in our task, which we hope to complete even before the time allotted by the Legislature.
"Pursuant to order from the Court, the Mortgage Commission has turned over to trustees appointed by these Justices $\$ 410,000,000$ of the origina amount over which we we first given control."

3,000 Goodyear Workers End Strike at Akron-Walkout Called Off When Company Makes Concessions Leaders of the United Rubber Workers Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co., announced on May 30 that nearly 3,000 union members had voted by a ratio of approxi mately nine to one to conclude their strike and to return to work at the Goodyear Co. plants in Akron, Ohio, on May 31. The strike was referred to in our issue of May 28, page 3436. The announcement, stressing concessions made by the company, said that "the present stoppage of work is ended." Associated Press Akron advices of May 30, in de scribing the conclusion of the walkout, added:
Allan Haywood, New York C. I. O. leader, addressed the union member
and urged acceptance of the recommendations of the Executive Board and urged acceptance of the recommendations of the Executive Board which sought approval of concessions made by the company and return to work. Other union leaders, including John House, Goodyear local President, spoke urging the members to approve the Board action.

A union official said the picket line would be withdrawn. The company plant is scheduled to open at 6 a . m
A statement issued by the Executive Board said that the company had
pledged "to our committee to take immediate steps to conclude a written agreement with the local union
"Therefore, because outstanding grievances have been settled, and because the company has pledged itself to conclude a written contract with the union, we hereby declare the present stoppage of work ended and advise all Goodyear local members to return to work on their regular shifts,"

A union spokesman said the company agreed to return $16 \cdot$ men trans ferred out of turn to their old jobs. This was the only proposal, he said ed without reservation.
The Executive Board statement also said the company agreed to discuss overtime with a union committee, and gave a verbal pledge of a writte contract.

The company agreed to negotiate wage adjustments and act as quickly as possible to review all specific grievances in conflict with hitherto agreed policies, retroactive to Jan. 1, the statement said.

The Executive Board accused Mayor Lee D. Schroy, Governer Martin L Davey and the company with a plan to smash organized labor in Akron. The statement said:

- The attack on the plcket line on Market Street indicated a closely arranged plan of intimidation in which the Mayor and the Governor of Ohio cooperated.
The plan was to draw the union members out on the streets for a show of force overwhelm them by the superior force of weapons and numbers, and then break the the union by a back-to-work movement.
The strike started last Thursday night [May 26] over what union leaders described as "accumulated grievances" and a riot occurred when police and rubber workers clashed at a change of shifts a few hours later Mayor Schroy had declared "if it is necessary, the entire police force" would be on hand for tomorrow's reopening.


## Settlement of Strike at Duluth "Herald and News

 Tribune" Plant-Lake Superior Newspaper Guild Accepts Compromise Terms After a Strike of Nearly Eight WeeksThe strike at the Duluth "Herald and News-Tribune" plant, which was called on April 3 by the Lake Superior Newspaper Guild, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, was ended on May 25 when the Guild member accepted the formal contract by a vote of 68 to 3 , Joseph H. Jordan, publisher, announced on May 25. Mr. Jordan said the terms of the contract included: Waiver of the Guild shop in the editorial and news departments, a qualified Guild shop in the commercial department with the exception of outside advertising solicitors, a five-day 40-hour week for a majority of the employees and an agreement that wages should be fixed by a Board of Arbitration.

Cooperative Conferences Between Management and Labor Urged at Annual Meeting of National Industrial Conference Board-W. A. Harriman, Philip Murray and G. H. Houston Among Speakers at Annual Meeting
W. Averell Harriman, Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific RR., on May 26, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board, in New York City, urged management and labor to begin a series of round-table discussions "to narrow the field of conflict and to define a program of common objectives." Mr. Harriman proposed discussions begin as a first advance in a

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
3607
"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 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 ond 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 finance, but its interests do not lie in the destruction of the funcion
of the processes affected by reform. Labor prefers to work for private of the processes affected by reform. Labor prefers to work or prise broad
industry rather than government. This suggests agreement on the brd industry rather than government. industry have a stake in the solution of the controversy between government and the public utilities to the end that this industry may thrive gain, creating employment in many lines and providing mprovion of the解 the pubic. Labor has a real stake in the proper son in the field of problems recently pre effect on its wage rates of extreme price competition.
Labor is interested in security and in the improvement of its standard Lliving. Management 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 stabiliza. tion 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 betwteen 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 rapid progress of science and invention is doing to create these constantly recurring depressions in industry and agriculture. We know of no widerecurring depressions in industry and agriculture. We know of no wase on this subject. We
spread factual study that has, as yet, been made believe it will be etremely difficult for government, industry, agriculture, finance and labor to intelligently approach a solution to our great 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 dat, acher achelishment 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 thes two funda-mentals-the revival of the enterprise spirit and the revival of the proceseses of capital formation-after which we will have less difficulty in uniting upon further steps toward recovery and permanent social progress. These are genralitis, however, which must be implemented
by a concrete program if they are to be realized. What are the obstacles 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 governin the way of recovery and how are they to be removed? Can government, labor and manamewrk 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 parbor 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 goversment that it approach the problems of recovery with an open mind and a willingness to cooperate in removing the obstacles to recvoery which lie within the field of public policy.
There were also addresses at the meeting by Donald $\mathbf{R}$. 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

 prove A. F. of L. Bid for Cooperation Between Public Letters Endorsing StandLouis 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 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 tneir endorsement to the principles for cooperation between management and 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 interes 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 CommerceTendency 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 gathered ai 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 improve$\$ 22,000,000$, he explained, and mentioned various improvements, incidental to the fair, which wou
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 harmont and peace among natill be the foundation on which a better world of tomorrow will be
which which
built.

Sir Gerald Camphell, British Consul General ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 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 them-
selves 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 years as Federal borrowing to over $\$ 37,000,000,000$. Arthur M. Lamport, of A. M. Lamport \& 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 of the come after, a memorialization made by the Chamber of Comm

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 spceifications, 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

Circulare 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.
. Federal or State tax exemption privileges. (Optional.)
(Optional.) for certain purposes in certain States. (Optional.)
8. Purpose of issue adequately described
9. 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 aculuation may also be stated at dealers' option if an official estimate of such valuation is obtainable: in sueh cases date and source of such statement should be given.
(b) Total bonded debt, incluing present (b) Total bonded debt, including present issue, payable from general taxes and
such other bonded indebtedness for which the municipality is etther 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 debt. Bonds payable primarily from special assessments, but ultimately from appropriate footnote as representing only contingent liability of the munlclpality The amount of such indebtedness, however, should not be deducted in the statement (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 tigures may be given as approximate rather than actual. If the above cannot be compled with, a state-
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 lssues of a State).
(g) Population; last official censes figures should be given when available, and
10. Description, location, and characteristics.
11. Kind of bond-general obligation, guaranteed obligation, assessment bond, special tax, special fund, or special revenue bond.
12. 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 fuul 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
(c) Priority of issues, if any, should be shown.
(d) The amount of taxes levied and
(d) The amount of taxes levied and the collection record for the preceding three
years should be shown where avallable. (Not necessary in circulars describing bonds of a State.)
(e) If bonds are payable solely from spectal 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 spectal revenues, see subdivision No. 19 . described. If bonds are
Special Revenue Bonds.
13. Actual yield or yields, or dollar price or prices with approximate yield or yields, or "Price on Application." Not "At the Market."
14. Name and location of attorneys approving legal features; and whether already approved or to be approved. whether already approved or to
15. 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 what its special powers and purpo
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
Tharide 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 municlpality.
That priority of obligation, if any, be stated specifi
That the statement of assessed valuation, total debt, \&c., if included, be given a secondary rather than a primary position.
That in connectlon with such statement
hall be made 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 principa or as to interest, the circumstances should be weighed carefully, considering whether ability of the issuer to meeet its existing obligations. Determination should be made,解解, whether the default or forced refunding con(b) Pritutes material fact and if so reference should be made to it.
usual procedure shoul bonds-Where optional bonds are redeemable at par the premium to the first call date, and on bonds selling at a discount the sield to a 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 th
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, 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 organiza-
tion has too great potentiality of ailment to be kept wholly well by tion has too
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 membr 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 Vice-President of the Utah State N
Lake City, Utah. Mr. Adams said:

Strange as it may seem, it is those with emall 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 additionai 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 whe coercion. We must save and preserve the cand We must rescue business from the dominance and competition of governwe must 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 UniversityDr. 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 the University of Nebraska. course at Cornell, receiving the degree of Master of Science
in Agriculture, and the following year the degree of Doctor 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 pprices 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 com modity.
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 the
mis 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 oniy 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 curency 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 uquidate. Four years ago the German Speyer organization wound up its
affairs for family reasons, a year after the death of Beit 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 materialiy in the development of New York as an international money center.
For many years the firm was one of the foremost underwriters of railroad securith, and it was also active in ralloar reorganization work. Alone or placed on this and on foreign markets by the Speyer house Apter the world war the house was artive in marketing foys James Speyer, now the hed firm,
and was educated at Frankfort-an Main At the in New York in 1861 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 CounselThe 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 Previously he had been engaged in the private practice of law.
reviously he had been engaged in the private practice of law.
Mr. Kline, a resident of Chery 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. O.
Mr. Parlin is a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J., and a native of Wisconsin. He joined thè 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 lnstitute of Technology, Mr. Lary has had extensive experience in he mining and as a geologist, in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexice and Meran. Bers coming with the Commisolion he was on Corporation as a sureving engineer. 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
American people.
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 administered it in the 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 In-dustrie-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 Reby 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. office for the unexpired tarm 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 Hoguet, 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 York was reelected Chairman; D. O. Deckert, Bank of the
Manhattan Co., New York, Vice-Chairman; T. L. Pryor of Manhattan Co., New York, Vice-Chairman; T. L. Pryor of the Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., was reelected Sec-
retary. 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 9Problems 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.
"Tow Washington Views the Future,"' by Pyke Johnson, Vice President General Motors Corp and Chairma Richard H. Grant, Vice-President "eneral Motors Corp., and Chairman, Sales Managers Committee
The Business Outlook,' by Benjamin M. Anderson Jr. Chief Economist
Byron C. Foy Chairma
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 hear a talk on the Maloney Over-the-Counter bill, now
before Congress. Among the speakers will be Kenneth before Congress. Among the speakers will be Kenneth
Field, head of the Economies Dept. of Carnegie Institute of 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 0 . 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 trans ferred to
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. Fashimpau, 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 certificaten Administrtaion of the trust, which has been in the bank's hands since th reorganization, has now terminated, and all certificates are to be surren dered for a statement of trust, which indicates the unpaid balance.

Checks totaling $\$ 32,225$ were mailed recently to 3,247 de positors of the defunct People's State Bank for Savirigs 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 pay ments to date $70 \%$ of funde on deposit when the bank closed will it 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 $\$ 8,000,00$ a Bank of America is said to be making 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 approx the officers' pension fund down bank premises and to add $£ 150,000$ to the officers' pension fund, arrying forward a balance of about 210,920 . The bank's investmento stand in our books at less than market necessary provisions have been made.
sual and necessary provisions have bee July 20 next. Transfer books will
The general meeting will be held on The general meeting wion Jue 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 $11 / 4$ points to 72 and Nehi Corp. improved $11 / 2$ 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 $23 / 8$ points to $471 / 8$, Penn. Salt dropped $21 / 2$ points to $1211 / 2$, Sherwin-Williams, $11 / 2$ points to 70 ; American Gas \& Electric, $11 / 8$ points to $235 / 8$; Consolidated Gas \& Electric of Baltimore, $11 / 2$ points to 66 ; Margay Oil, $31 / 2$ points to 17 , and Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, 2 points to $371 / 2$. The transand Pitsoburgh all Lake the 2 pols 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, $11 / 2$ points to 73; American Gas \& Electric, $17 / 8$ points to $251 / 2$ Carrier Corp., $11 / 4$ points to 231. Gulf Oil Corp $21 / 4$ points to 353 , and Insurance $\mathbf{C o}$. of North America ( 2 A ), $23 / 8$ points to $583 / 8$.

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 but gat 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 Zine 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 pening hour prices showed little change from the in thios close but a fairly long list of trading favorites previous appear on the rosed and 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 $703 / 4$ on Friday a week ago, American Cyanamid B at 17 against $161 / 4$, American Gas \& Electric at $261 / 2$ against $241 / 8$, Electric Bond \& Share at $67 /$ against $63 / 8$, Gulf Oil Corp. at $353 / 8$ Bond $321 /$ Humble Oil (new) at $581 / 2$ against $581 / 8$, Lake against $331 / 8$, Humble (new) at $581 / 2$ against $581 / 8$, Lake Shore Mines at $505 / 8$ against $485 / 8$, Sherwin $11 /$ against $661 / 8$ 77 against 73 , United Shoe Machinery at 681
and Wright Hargreaves at $77 / 8$ against $71 / 8$.
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended June 3, 1938 |  | Bonds (Rat Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic | Foreion overnment | Forelgn Corporate | Total |
| Satu | 36,545 | \$443,000 | HOLIDAY | \$2,000 | \$446,000 |
| Monday | 76,48577,830 | 778,000$1,114,000$ | 50,00011,000 | 30,000 | 858,000 |
| Tuesday |  |  |  | 16.000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,304,000 \\ 916,000 \end{array}$ |
| Thursday | 81,705 <br> 69,325 | $1,278,000$865,000 | 5,000 15,000 | 21,000 36,000 |  |
| Friday -.-.....-- | 69,325 |  | 15,000 |  |  |
|  | 341,890 84 | -865,000 | \$82,000 | 105,000 | \$4,665,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { New York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended June 3 |  | Jan. 1 to June 3 |  |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |  | 1937 |
| Stocks-No. of shares <br> Bonds <br> Domestic. | 341,890 | 693,325 | 17,458,286 |  | 62,377,277 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,478,000 \\ 82,000 \end{array}$ | $85,589,000$ <br> 84,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 137,469,000 \\ 3,160,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 220,808,000 \\ 6,614,000 \\ 5,879,000 \end{array}$ |
| Foretgn government... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign corporate <br> Total $\qquad$ | \$4,665,000 | \$5,758,000 | - \$143. | 4,000 | \$233,301,000 |
|  |  |  | - \$143, | 4,00 | \$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 dally fixing duri
An outstanding feature of the gold movements is the continuation on a arge scale of imports from the Soviet Union; the figures given below show a resh arrival of $£ 2,250,000$ from that country.
$\qquad$


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midd-day on May 9 to mid-day on May 16:

## 



The Ss. Viceroy of India which saled Prom Bombay on May 14 carries gold to the value of about $£ 210,000$
The following are the deatils of United Kingdom Imports and exports of sold for the month of April, 1938

British West Aprica
British East Africa
Brithern Rhodesia

Australia.
754,
734,
836
 British West India Islands and British Guiana... Canada

Venezuela.
Central \& South America (foreign)
Peru.
Germany
Netherlands.
Belgium
Switzerland.
Sweden
Yugoslavia
Other countries

| 836,695 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 77,744 |  |
| 14,560 |  |
| 529,588 |  |
| 868.755 | 4,584,118 |
| 19,541 | ------ |
| ----- | 23,880 |
| 38,392 |  |
| 6,241,210 |  |
| 17,330 |  |
| 363,599 | 1,194,533 |
| 3,019,069 | ------ |
| 78,260 | 688.317 |
| 592,501. | 85,157 |
| -.-..-- | 2,025,129 |
| ------ | 1,250,782 |
| ------ | 28,200 |
| 26,861 | 16,278 |
| 20,587,989 | ¢9,910,586 |

SILVER
£20,587,989 £9,910,586
$\qquad$

## 586

The market continued to show a very steady tone and there was only 1-16d. 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; thē Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold. Conditions are quiet and no important change is anticipated in the near
puture. Puture
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on May 9 to mid-day on May 16:

a Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. b Including $£ 14,999$ in coinnot ofl gal tender in the United Kingdom. e Including $£ 860,000$ in en the d Coin not of legal tender n the United Kingdom.
Quotations during the week:
IN LONDONA

- -Bar Silver per


The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the perio
from May 12 to May 18, 1938 was $\$ 4.973 / 4$, and the lowest, $\$ 4.961 / \mathrm{s}$.

## 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 Merber 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

| Country and Monetaīi | Noon Buytng Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in Untted States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 28 | May 30 | May 31 | June | June | June 3 |
| Europe- |  | \$ | ${ }_{16893}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |
| Belgium, belga | .168883 |  | . 168963 | . 168963 | . 168994 | 169194* |
| Bulgaria, lev-......- | ${ }^{.012300 *}$ |  | . $0124474{ }^{*}$ | . $01234748{ }^{\text {a }}$ | . $01232325 *$ | . $0123235{ }^{\text {* }}$ |
| Denmark, krone...- | . 220758 |  | . 2230950 | . 220736 | . 2200775 | . 220772 |
| Engl'd, pound sterl'g | 4.945625 |  | 4.949861 | 4.944444 | 4.945555 | 4.945625 |
| F1nland, markka...-- | . 021843 |  | . 021865 | . 021831 | . 021832 | . 021850 |
| France, franc- | . 027694 |  | . 027775 | . 027719 | . 027731 | :027737 |
| Germany, reichsmark | . 4001561 |  | . 401544 | . 4013938 | . 401337 | . 401362 |
| Greece, drachma...- | .009057* |  | .009967* | .009058** | . $009055{ }^{*}$ | .009057* |
| Hungary, pengo | .197625* |  | .917650* | .197625* | .197650* | .197650* |
| Italy, lira,....-..-- | . 05526038 |  | . 0522603 | . 0522803 | . 0552603 | . 052603 |
| Netherlands, gullder- | . 548178452 |  | ${ }^{.551811}$ | . 55181338 | . 5516883 | . 551705 |
| Norway, krone. Poland, zloty | . 24888383 |  | . 2488712 | . 24884434 | . 2484883 | . 2488883 |
| Portugal, escudo | . 044625 |  | . 0484641 | . 0448588 | . 0484754 | . 044716 |
| Rumania. leu. | .007378* |  | .007307* | .007378* | .007307* | .007307* |
| Spain, peseta | .056875* |  | .057500* | .057500* | .057500* | .057500* |
| Sweden, krona | . 254977 |  | . 255166 | . 254950 | . 254969 | . 254975 |
| Switzeriand, franc-.- | . 227788 |  | . 227872 | . 227880 | . 227705 | . 227661 |
| Yugoblavia, dinar...- | .023240* |  | .023250* | .023225* | .023250* | .023250* |
| China- |  | AY |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol'r | .222083* |  | .213916* | .210750* | .211250* | .212500* |
| Hankow (yuan) dol | .222083* |  | .213916* | .210750* | 211250* | .212500* |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol | .221562* |  | .213562* | .210250* | .210937* | .212500* |
| Tientsin (yuan) dol. | .220937* |  | .212937* | .209937* | .210312* | .210625* |
| Hongkong. dollar- | . 307421 |  | . 307750 | . 307546 | . 307625 | ${ }^{307781}$ |
| British India, rupeo-- | . 368887 |  | . 367309 | . 366562 | . 368581 | . 366653 |
| Japan, yen. | . 288202 |  | . 288304 | . 288003 | . 287946 | . 287991 |
| Straits settlem'ts, dol | . 572000 |  | . 572750 | . 572437 | . 572187 | . 572250 |
| Australia, pound. | 3.940250 |  | 3.944000 | 3.939375 | 3.940187 | 3.939625 |
| New Zealand, pound. | 0 |  | 3.975562 | 3.970562 | 3.971375 | 3.968958 |
| South Africa, pound. | 4.897321 |  | 4.901562 | 4.896250 | 4.896354 | 4.896458 |
| North America- |  |  |  | . 8808190 | 4.80635 | 4.80658 |
| Canada, dollar. | . 987910 |  | . 988828 | . 989199 | . 989218 | . 988750 |
| Cubs, Deso. | . 999333 |  | . 999333 | . 999333 | . 999333 | ${ }^{999333}$ |
| Mexico, peso-....- | .206000* |  | .208875* | .213500* | .211000* | .212500* |
| Newfoundl'd, dollar- | . 985468 |  | . 986289 | . 986796 | . 986786 | . 986250 |
| Argentina, Deso..... | .329750* |  | .330040* | . $229750 *$ | .329680* | .329660* |
| Brazil, milrels | . 058840 * |  | . $058540 *$ | .058540* | . $058540 *$ | .058640* |
| Chile, peso-offictal | .051720* |  | .051720* | .051720* | . $051680 *$ | .051680* |
| " ${ }^{1 /}$ export- | .040000* |  | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* |
| Colombla, peso | .554080* |  | ${ }^{.554800 *}$ | .554800* | .554800* | 555800** |
| Urugusy. peso......- | .650737* |  | .651288* | .650714* | .650750* | 650704* |

## 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:

| Cleartnos-Returns by Telearaph. Weekk Ending June 4 | 1938 | 1937 | Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| w | 279,868,491 | ,70.496,269 | -17.7 |
| dicag | ${ }^{212}$ 21794,656 | 233,816,261 |  |
| Boston | - ${ }_{134,752,824}$ | 153,328,000 | $-1.5$ |
| Kansas Cid | 59,981,869 | 71,271,807 | -15.8 |
| St. Louis | 66,500,000 | 73,000,000 |  |
| San Franc | $100,422.000$ | 103,674 |  |
| Detrourg | ${ }_{7}^{79,228,325}$ | 100,301.417 |  |
| Cleveland |  | - $860,933,819$ |  |
| Baltimore | ${ }_{46,150,705}$ | 53,140,375 | -13.2 |
| Eleven citles, tive d | $\$ 3,367,559,604$ | \$3,970,048,028 685,061,160 | -15.2 -9.4 |
| Total all cities, five d | 33,988,465,484. | \$4,655,109,188 996,404,156 | $\begin{aligned} & -14.3 \\ & \overline{1}_{19.9} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total all citles for week- | \$4,786,158,5 | 1,513.344 |  |

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

## Volume 146

1937．Outside of this city there was a decrease of $19.4 \%$ the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $15.8 \%$ ．We group the cities according to the Federal Re－ serve districts in which they are located，and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District（including this city）the totals record a loss of $16.3 \%$ ，in the Boston Reserve District of $16.3 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $16.9 \%$ ．In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are smaller by $28.4 \%$ ，in the Richmond Reserve Dis－ trict by $16.7 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $9.5 \%$ ． the Chicago Reserve District registers a drop of $22.4 \%$ ，the The Chicago Reserve District registers a drop of $22.4 \%$ ，the St．Louis Reserve District of In．the Kansas City Reserve Reserve District of $11.5 \%$ ．In the Kansas City Reserve
District the decrease is $19.6 \%$ ，in the Dallas Reserve Dis－ trict $8.9 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District $16.8 \%$ ． In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts：

| Weck End．May 28， 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists． |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 \text { nd }}^{\text {Int }}$ New York－ 13 | 2，897，627，555 | 3，458，483，679 | －16．3 | 2，440，405，349 |  |
| ard Philadelphialo | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3 5 5 , 7 5 7 , 1 6 9}$ | 428，354，888 | $-16.9$ | ${ }^{279.214,482}$ | 42 |
| Cleveland． | 248，743，587 | 347，306，792 |  | ${ }^{225,600,465}$ | 90，966，464 |
| chr | 111．014， | 133，22 |  |  |  |
| tan |  | 141.0283 |  | 118，2 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Chic | ${ }_{4}^{49,241,42}$ |  |  |  |  |
| St． | ${ }_{\text {125，}}^{1218,18,823}$ | $\stackrel{152}{15}$ | － | ${ }_{7}$ | 74，499，393 |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | ${ }^{110,622,964}$ | 137，675 | $-19.6$ | 103，789，942 | 100，579，735 |
| th Dallas ${ }^{\text {ander }}$ 6 |  | 60，328 |  |  |  |
| San Frañ．11 ．． | 009，854 | ${ }^{257,117}$ | －16．8 | 176，142，982 | 172，627，626 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ，95 | －19．4 | 1，878，608， | ，788， |
| Canada ． 32 cit |  |  |  | 290，60，574 | 277，476， |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of May．For that month there was a decrease for the entire body of clearing houses of $15.8 \%$ ，the 1938 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 22,410,426,189$ ，and the 1937 aggregate $\$ 26,606,492,289$ ．In the New York Reserve Dis－ trict the totals show a decrease of $15.2 \%$ ，in the Boston Reserve District of $17.8 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $12.5 \%$ ．The Cleveland Reserve District suffers a loss of $22.9 \%$ ，the Richmond Reserve District of $12.7 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve District of $13.2 \%$ ．In the Chicago Reserve District the totals register a falling off of $21.3 \%$ ， in the St．Louis Reserve District of $16.0 \%$ and in the Minne－ apolis Reserve District of $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 \%}$ ．In the Kansas City Re－ serve District the totals are smaller by $15.9 \%$ ，in the Dallas Reserve District by $9.0 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District by $13.9 \%$ ．

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1937}^{\text {May }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | May 1936 | May 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {1st }}^{\text {1st }}$ | 2，953，616，885 | 1，160，482， 060 <br> $15,132,52,406$ |  |  |  |
| 3 d Phlladelphia 17 ． | 1，523，223，499 | 1，740，086，275 | －12．5 | 1，534，618，555 | 1，551，343，961 |
| 4 th Cleveland．－19 | 1，150，577，698 | 1，992，821，317 | －22．9 | 1，206，088，933 | 1，011，564，091 |
| 5th Richmond－10 | 524，558，778 | 600，742，786 |  |  | 478，181，029 |
| Atlanta | 611，925，188 | 704，620，241 |  |  |  |
| Hea | 1，781，906，609 | 2，299，239，598 | －21．3 | 1，95 |  |
| $8 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{St}$. L | 528，794，859， |  | －16．0 | － 40 | 45 |
| 10th Kansasclty 18 | 668，021，860 | 799，053， 448 | －15．9 |  |  |
| 11th Dallas ．．．．－ 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 th San Fran ．－20 | 1，002，801，461 |  | －13．9 | 983，411，676 | 976，005，281 |
| otal ．－．． 194 ct | 425， |  |  |  | 9，773， |
| Outside N．Y．Clty | 10，027，275，122 | 12，039，089 |  | 10，328 | 9，773， |
| Canada＿．．．．．．．． 32 cttles |  | 1，597，411， | －10．9 | 1，674，831，325 | 1，663，21 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange for the first five months of the years 1935 to 1938 is indicated in the following：

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { No. Shates } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of January－．：－ | $24,151,931$ <br> $14,526,094$ | $58,671,416$ <br> $50,248,010$ |  | 19，409，132 |
| March．．． | 22，995，770 | 50，346，280 | 51，016，548 | 15，850，057 |
| First quarter | 61，673，795 | 159，265，706 | 179，102，685 | 49，663，714 |
| Aprll．．．．．．．．． | ＋17．119，104 | $\begin{aligned} & 34,606,839 \\ & 18,549,189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,609,538 \\ & 20,613,670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,408,575 \\ \mathbf{3 0 , 4 3 9 . 6 7 1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

We append another table showing the clearings by Federal Reserve districts for the five months for four years：

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Months } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Months } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { Months } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Months } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fe |  | \＄ |  | 5 |  |
| 1 st Boston．．．． 14 dtt | 4，913，147，371 | 6，194，603，077 | －20．7 | 5，581，942， | 4，939，871，638 |
| 2d New York－15＊ | 66，780，137，702 | 85，252，992，818 | $-21.7$ | 82，902，569， | 78，952，217，325 |
| 3d Phlladelphla 17 | 7，625，773，354 | 9，068，805，555 | －15．9 | 7，912，351， | 7，126，889，099 |
| 4th Cleveland＿－19 | 5，704，464，816 | 7，302，715，256 | －21．9 | 5，813，282， | 4，734，072，987 |
| 5 th Richmond－ 10 | 2，730，737，882 | 3，087，071，027 | －1 | 2，573，197 | 2，247，332，512 |
| th Atlanta．．．－16 | 3，220，861， | 3，596，854，485 | －10 | 2，836，940， | 2，551，819，561 |
| 7th Chicago ．－ 31 | $9,163,314,206$ | 11，518，008，228 | $-20.4$ | 9，752，520， | 8，359，979，113 |
| 8th St．Louls－ 7 | 2，756，957，226 | 3，168，509，990 | －13．0 | 2，736，932 | $2,449,687,812$ $1,788,691,187$ |
| 9th Minneapolis16 | 1，981，746，228 | 2，173，464，984 | －8．8 | 1，897，300，616 | 1，778，691，187 |
| 10th KansasClty 18 | $3,417,422,5$ <br> $3,296,758,1$ | $4,040,385,871$ | －15．4 |  | 3，175，584，446 |
| 12th San Frañ． 20 | 5，070，062，361 | 5，864，024，272 | －13．5 | 5，044，500，312 | 4，514，444，198 |
| Total＿－．－． 194 ditles |  | 143，661，436，227 | －19．5 | 132，631，808，155 | 122，469，758，334 |
| Outside N．Y．City | 51，161，391，866 | 61，188，131，069 | －1 | 52，034，607，584 | 45，741，250，74 |
| Canada．．．．．．．．． 32 cti | 6，833，164， | 7，931，049，936 | －16 | $7,512,738,447$ | 6，483，15 |

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended．The results for May and the five months of 1938 and 1937 follow：

| Description | Month of May |  | Five Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Stock，number of shares． | 14，004， 244 | 18，549，189 | 92，797，143 | 212，421，734 |
| Rallroad \＆miscell．bonds | \＄96，654，000 | \＄137，945，000 | \＄550，179，000 | \＄1，105，525，000 |
| State，forelgn，\＆c．，bonds | 17，658，000 | 21，103，000 | 105，459．000 | 166，841，000 |
| U．S．Government bonds | 6，844，000 | 20，601，000 | 68，168，000 | 253，049，000 |
| Total bond | 121，156，000 | \＄179，649，000 | \＄723，806，000 | \＄1，525，455，000 |

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan．1， 1938 and 1937：
monthly Clearings

| Month | Clearimgs，Total All |  |  | Clearsngs Outside New York |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |  |
|  | 24，299，${ }^{\text {S }}$ ，${ }^{\text {a }, 984}$ | 29，925，437，829 | \％ 18.8 | 10，886，874，717 | 12，402，120，613 | \％ 12.2 |
| Feb．．． | 19，680，017，707 | 26，070，830，810 | －24．5 | 9，117，237，020 | 10，750，876，028 | －15．2 |
| Mar | 25，258，493，756 | 32，237，936，055 | －21．6 | 10，816，819，072 | 13，248，908，581 | 8.4 |
| 1st qu． | 69，237，548，427 | 88，234，204，494 | －21．5 | 30，820，930，809 | 36，401，905，222 | 15.3 |
| April． | 24，013，408，874 | 28，820，739，444 | －16．7 | 10，313，185，935 | 12，747，155，854 | －19．1 |
| May－－ | 22，410，426，189 | 26，606，492，289 | $-15.8$ | 10，027，275，122 | 12，039，069，993 | －18．7 |

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of May and since Jan． 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement：
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrrrr}\text { Total＿－．．．．．．．．20，223 } & 24,019 & 22,609 & 23,020 & 104,289 & 130,757 & 122,736 & 113,277 \\ \text { Other cities．．．．．．} & 2,187 & 2,587 & 2,170 & 1,927 & 11,372 & 12,904 & 9,796 & 9,193\end{array}$

We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for May and since Jan． 1 for two years and for the week ended May 28 for four years：

CLEARINGS FOR MAY，SINCE JANUARY 1，AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

| Clearings at－ | Month of May |  |  | Five Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 28 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Inc．or } \\ \text { Dec．}}]{\text { I }}$ | 1938 | 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1938 |  | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Inc. } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}$ | 1936 | 1935 |
|  | $\frac{1088}{8}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8 \\ \text { Boston- } \\ 3,03,099 \\ 8,894,889 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 8 | 8 | \％ | 3 | 8. | \％ | \＄ | 8 |
| First Federal Rese |  |  | $-30.0$ | 10，752，491 | 14，314，947 | －24．9 | 445，060 | 810.492 | －45．1 | ${ }_{1}^{4995.532}$ | ${ }_{2}^{477,223}$ |
| Portland－－－ |  |  | -14.1 -18.0 | － $\begin{array}{r}39,465,533 \\ 4,157,206769 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $43,473,048$ $5,304,280,726$ | －${ }_{-21.6}^{9.2}$ | 181，149，830 ${ }^{1,971,203}$ | ${ }_{217,799,136}^{2,261,312}$ | $\square_{-16.8}^{12.8}$ | 164，178，377） | ${ }_{157,794,655}^{2}$ |
| Mass．－－Boston | $805.178,478$ <br> $2.630,230$ | － $\begin{array}{r}981,764,277 \\ 2,90989 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － 18.0 | 4，157， $12.743,770$ | 5，304，280，726 | －-1.4 | 181，657，563 | 217．722，399 | －9．0 | － 459,116 | 1504，458 |
| Holyoke．－ | － | $1,594,734$ <br> $1,652,34$ | $\begin{array}{r}-11.2 \\ -4.4 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $7,507,070$ <br> $8,103,055$ |  | － 10.3 | 343.500 | 341，473 | ＋0．6 | 295.364 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Lowell－－－70－ | －${ }_{2}^{1,6677,312}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,951,521}$ | －11．3 | ${ }_{1} 13,149,260$ | 15，329，812 | －14．2 | 489，256 | \％ $\begin{array}{r}618,719 \\ 3.262048\end{array}$ | －${ }^{-20.1}$ | －${ }_{2}^{6889,132}$ | ${ }_{2,323,276}^{465,38}$ |
| Springtitidd－－ | ＋11，867，209 ${ }_{7}$ | $14,087,679$ 9 9 | $\square^{15.8}$ |  | －72，879，989 | $\square_{-19.3}^{12.8}$ | － | －${ }_{2}{ }_{2}, 1827,194$ | 二24．6 | 1，415，768 | 1．083，258 |
| Conn．－Hartiord | 47，211，968 | 57，380，942 | －17．7 | 232，277，369 | 279，460，660 | －16．9 |  | $\begin{array}{r}10,887,818 \\ 4,534,870 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －${ }^{11.3}$ |  | $9,183,899$ $3,622,343$ |
| New Haven． | － $\begin{array}{r}15,773,686 \\ 7.511700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $18,655,29$ <br> 9,603 <br> 1700 | 二－15．4 | 82，${ }_{31,520,700}$ | 99，845，090 | ${ }_{-19.5}^{13.7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| R．Waterbury－ C － |  | $46,204,100$ <br> $2,325,527$ | 二 ${ }^{15.9}{ }^{15.4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 306,57,300 \\ 20,51,300 \\ 10.133,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 239,159,500 \\ 11863,516 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 13.6 \\ \mathbf{- 1}_{14.6} \end{array}$ | $9,445,2000$ | $10,102,700$ | ${ }_{-8.7}^{-6.5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,976,300 \\ 490,882 \end{array}$ | 7 <br> 887,423 |
| N．H．－Manchester．－－ | 1，990，127 | 2，325，527 | $\underline{-14.4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（14 elties）－－ | 3，616，885 | 1，180，482，060 | －17．8 | 4，913，147，371 | 6，194，603，077 | －20．7 | 212，795，533 | 720 | －16．2 | 191，477，626 | 186，225，381 |


| Cleartnos at | Month of May |  |  | Five Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 28 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | c．oc． |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc. } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1936 | 1935 |
|  | erve Distric | $t-\text { New York }$ |  | $\frac{1938}{\mathrm{~S}}$ | 8 |  | 8 | 8 | \％ | 8 | \＄ |
| （ Second Federal Res |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { t-New York } \\ 56,253,471 \\ 6,283,206 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left[\begin{array}{r} -20.8 \\ -25.9 \end{array}\right]$ |  | 206，337，513 <br> 28，164，863 | ＋8．6 |  | $11,234,786$ | －28．9 | $10,529,514$$620,960$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,821,357 \\ 797,062 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Binghamton } \\ \text { Buffalo } \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25.9 \\ & \mathbf{- 1 9 . 9 ~}_{29 .}^{20} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $-10.1$ |  |  | $\square_{-24.7}^{15.0}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Samesto }}^{\text {Elmira }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 160,434,158 \\ 3,40,571 \\ 3,092928 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | －${ }_{\text {－}}^{\text {－}}$－ 7.65 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text {－} 28.6 \\ =18.0 \\ \hline 10.5\end{array}$ |  | 边38,0025 <br> 1,02175 <br> 672,322 | － 56.2 |  |  |
| New Yor | $2,281,505$ $2,858,217$ |  | －15．0 | 64，499，${ }^{14,4121,258}$ |  |  |  |  | －${ }^{-8.3}$ | ${ }_{2,350,8988,723}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,000,190 \\ 510,192 \\ 428,122 \end{array}$ |
| Rooheste | 12，388，935，719 | 19，559，587 |  | 64， $159,938,564$ |  |  |  | $7,466,838$$5,147,067$ | － 21.8 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2,491,106 \\ 3,509,151 \end{array}\right\|$ | 边 $\begin{array}{r}5,256,256 \\ 3,914,400\end{array}$ |
| Syracuse | （16，973，888 $\begin{array}{r}3,380,836 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | （ $\begin{array}{r}88,781,670 \\ 15,428,523 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Westches | 15，219，803 | 17，257，976 | － $\begin{aligned} & 11.8 \\ & -12.6\end{aligned}$ | 76，646， 120 | $99,451,538$ $18,636,329$ |  |  |  | －－ | 2－346950 |  |
| nn．－St | （ | 18，497，066 |  | 82，179．836 |  | －9．0） | $2,768,586$ <br> $3,275,166$ | ［ $\begin{array}{r}2,877,737 \\ 4,206,738 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}-3.8 \\ -2.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3，974，486 } \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | －${ }^{2} 2,4888.015$ |
| Newark | ＋${ }^{19,5233,738}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}1,974,152 \\ 87,408,223\end{array}$ |  | $385,833,748$ $538,505,637$ <br> 19，031，945 | \％9，721，721 |  |  |  |  | 232，912 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,889,979 \\ \begin{array}{r} 30,528,499 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Northern New | 99，691，324 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 147,998,579 \\ 4,401,567 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | － $\begin{aligned} & -32.6 \\ & -19.2\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}445,244,075 \\ 780.827 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －13．3 | $19,778,309$$21,616,137$ | ${ }^{21,669,478}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -8.7 \\ -43.1 \end{array}$ | 16，084，317 |  |
| Oranges． | 3，556，949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\cdots \cdots}{2,759,146,513}$ |
| Total（15 | 12，832，300，579 | 15，132，752，406 | －15．2 | 66，780，137，702 | 85，252，992，818 | $-21.7$ | $\overline{2,894,627,575}$ | $\widehat{3,458,438,679}$ | 6.3 | ， 40 |  |
| aird | District－P | hiladelphia－ |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  | $2,759,146,513$ |
| Bethlehe | ${ }_{* 1,978,800}^{1,624}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,762}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -31.2 \\ -28.6 \end{array}$ |  | 11154，320－ 18.5 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 297,500 \\ { }_{*}^{2950,000} \\ 274,851 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 538,302 \\ & 853,174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44.7 \\ -47.3 \\ -4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450,000 \\ & 350,000 \\ & 277,042 \end{aligned}$ | 282,641258,14425,570 254，570 |
| Chester | 1，334，675 | 1，639，246 | －18．6 | ${ }^{6,599,249}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Larresaster | ＋${ }_{4}^{9}, 7899,311$ | $10,059,334$ <br> $5,941,189$ |  | － $\begin{array}{r}44,764,68,495 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $31,142,766$ <br> $9,774,821$$-_{-9.1}^{20.7}$ |  |  | 1，068，708 | 1，521，014 | －29．7 | 967.520 | 943,995 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Lebanon }}$ Norristow | ${ }_{1}^{1,546,592}$ |  | －19．1 | $\begin{gathered} 8,87,7535 \\ 7,720,946 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelph | 1，443，0006，000 |  |  | 7，218，000， 000 | 8，606，000， 000 | －16．1 |  | 345，000，000 | －16．9 | 270，000，000 | 99，000，000 |  |
| Reading | （ | 6，538 | －10 | －${ }^{29,186,291}$ | 30，529，837 |  |  | ， 1242,278 |  |  |  |  |
| Wilkes－B |  |  | －13 | － $18,899,506$ | － | 4．0 | 1，98 | 2，22 | －${ }^{10.8}$ | ，64 |  |  |
| York－ |  |  | －23 | 30,15 | 37，856，937 | ， | 1，183，298 | 1，565，426 | －24．4 | 1，161，75 | 1，130，873 |  |
| Du Bo | ， | ， 615,863 | －16．0 | $\stackrel{6}{2,587}$ ， | －${ }_{2,950,196}$ | $-_{12.3}^{14.9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hazleto | 2.4 | 3，096 | 22．0 | 11，328，377 | 14，140，726 | 退 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J．－Tre | 15，472，200 | 16，653， | 7.1 | ${ }_{79,625}$ | －${ }_{88,891,600}$ | －1 | 3，343，8 | 3，891，700 | －1 | 580 | 3，773，000 |  |
| Total（17 | 1，523，223，409 | 1，740，086，275 | $-12$ | 7，625，773，354 | 9，068，805，555 | －15．9 | 355，757，169 | 428，354，838 | －1 | 279，214，842 | 279，609，752 |  |
| urth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cincinn}}$ | ${ }^{\text {7，0．547 }}$ | 11，452，743 | $\square_{16.8}^{38}$ | 40，3 | 51，198，931 | $\square_{15.5}^{21.1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland | 370，201，8 | 430，913，705 | －14．1 | 1，683，075，915 | 2，049，593 | －17．9 | 82，198 | 104，117，161 | 1.1 | 554 | 4 |  |
| olumb | 996， | $52,997.3$ | －26．4 | ${ }^{14} 12.810$ | 271， 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lorain }}$ | 1，962，099 | 1，795．549 | $\square^{-51.3}$ | $10,290,693$ <br> 5,722 <br> 104 | $\begin{array}{r}11,379,748 \\ 7,939,558 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-27.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anstie | 5，836，40 | ${ }_{9,368}$ | $-37.7$ | 30，276， | 45，263，161 | 退 | 1，188，257 |  | 37.2 | ，421，380 |  |  |
| Youngst | 5.310 | $13,920,917$ <br> 6,363688 | ${ }^{-30.9}$ | ${ }^{42,094}$ |  | ${ }^{-37.0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toledo | 15，58 | 536 | － |  | 16，779，857 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Beav |  |  |  |  | 4，750，840 | －20．1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anklin． |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} .447 .042$ | －22．9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Citensburgh | 6，647，974 | ${ }_{\text {，} 41619,362}^{8189}$ | － 30.5 | 265.34 | ， | $-17$ | 108，188，463 | 167，747，092 | －35．5 | 105，0 | 6，843，425 |  |
| Erie | 5，895，183 | 8．021，198 | －26．5 | 30,5 | 37 ， | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10，453，275 | 10，558，8 | $-170_{1.0}$ | 49，222 | 55，927，079 | $-12.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| K\％．－Le | 4，983，221 | 5 7 838，749 | $\square_{-14.7}$ | $3,34,41$ <br> $35,118,38$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,753,574 \\ \text { 5，989，493 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-2.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W．Va，－w | 6，281，395 | 10，181，945 | －38．3 | 31，397，593 | 47，426，793 | $-33.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（19 ct | 0，567，698 | ，8 | －22． | 5，704，464，816 | 7，302，715，256 | －21 | 248，743，587 | 347，305，792 | －28．4 | 225，600，465 | 190，916，464 |  |
| fth Fe | District－ | mond－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,381,971$ <br> $9,763,006$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,802,325 \\ & 11^{1} 905030 \end{aligned}$ | $\square_{180}^{23.3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | －35．4 |  |  |  |
| Richmond | 137，680， | 154，619，442 | －11．0 | 734，849，595 | 8018，481，473 | －10．2 |  | 38，155．235 | －12．2 | 24，171，789 | 2，＇639，078 |  |
| s．Co－Char | ${ }_{7,548}^{4,386}$ | ${ }_{\text {6，}}^{1.671,76}$ | － 29.8 |  | ${ }^{2918,892,135}$ |  | ${ }^{928,729}$ | 1，414，869 | －34．4 | 901，637 | 900，000 |  |
| Greenville | 3，710， | 5，131，636 | －27． | 20，792 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N．C．－D | 1200 | 12，461 | －10．1 | 64，721，594 | 70，140， 491 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 257，222，699 | 294．637，343 | －12．7 | 1，316，713 | 97，255 |  | 55.6923 |  | －18 | 6，624，3 | 552 |  |
| ．C．- Wash | 89，749，471 | 103，997 | ${ }_{-13 .}^{+0.8}$ | ${ }_{213}$ | 527， | －12． | 135 | 22，475，995 | － | 15，680，17 | 350，572 |  |
| al 1 | 524，558，778 | 600，742，786 | －1 | 0，737 | 3，087，071，027 | － | 111，014，23 | 133，224，589 | －1 | 89，484，67 | 0，985，710 |  |
| Sixth Fe |  | Atlanta－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenn．－Kno | ${ }^{14,279,525}$ | 17，383，610 | －17．9 | 83,981 |  | －0．5 | ．98 | 3，396，526 |  |  |  |  |
| Ga．－Atlant | 703，474，120 | 76，798，649 |  |  |  |  | 5，867 |  | －14．5 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Augusta }}$ | 3，976，3 | 5，186，150 | $-23.3$ | 22，007，005 | 29，063，264 | ${ }_{-24.3}^{-14.2}$ | 783,38 | 1,020 | $-23$. | ${ }^{44,200,0} 9$ | 853，658 |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3,062,0}$ | 4，134，729 | 25．9 | 16，024， | 19，912，140 | － 19.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fla，－Jacks | 71，934，5 | 4，555 | 10.7 | 17，619， | ${ }^{21,759}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{21 .}$ |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 4，425， | 5，554 |  | 25，406，0 | 29，609，718 | －14．2 | 5，44 | 7，19 | －10 | 3，632 | 2，463，000 |  |
| Mobile | 78.80 | 91.382 | －17．0 | 372，345，806 | 449，610，833 | －17．2 | 16，370 | 0，10 | 18.6 |  | ，777，064 |  |
| Montgom | ${ }_{2}^{6,968}$ | ${ }^{7}, 9688$ | $\square^{-16.5}$ | ${ }_{1} 16$ | 37，781 | －15．9 | 1，468，930 | 1，744，047 | －15．8 | 1，274，548 | 998，393 |  |
| Iss．－Hatt | 3，779， |  |  | 20，937 | 18，600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson | 5.349 ， |  |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merician | 1，322， | ， | ， | ，2 | 迷 | ＋0． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| La．- New | 140，673，187 | 153，303，443 | －-8.2 | 733，836， | $\begin{array}{r}3,92 \\ 800,21 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － 4.5 | ${ }_{0}^{1,558,}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} +27.3 \\ +0.3 \end{array}$ | $3800,305$ | 89，584 |  |
| Total（16 citles） | 611，925，188 |  | －13 | 3，220，861，583 |  | －10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mich，${ }_{\text {Detroit }}$ | 1，387，208 | 1，625，940 | $-14.7$ | 8，192，984 | 9，097，626 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {L }}$ Detrint | 325，089，940 | 519，240，992 | $-37.4$ | 1，746，501，243 | 2，527，424，869 | －30．\％ | 81，076，524 | 140，080，87 | －42．1 | 93，377，944 | 82，997，115 |  |
| Grand | ${ }_{9,871,270}$ | 13，837，830 | －28．7 | ${ }_{51,042,650}^{21,39}$ | 70，853，909 | － 15.7 |  | ，132 | －31． | ．096 |  |  |
| Jackson＿－ | 1，550，930 | 2，083，492 | $-25.6$ | － | 10，763，313 | －16．7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {Lansing－－－}}$ | ${ }^{6.037 .571}$ | ${ }_{2}^{6,784}$ | －11．0 | 29，541，930 | 33，555，032 | －12．0 | 1，134， | 1，388 | －18． | 832，004 | ，127，177 |  |
| Bay Cit | $2,510,395$ | 2,750 | －30．6 | 12，227，377 | $\begin{array}{r}14,610,926 \\ 13,796,323 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\square^{-25.4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Od．-Ft ． | 4,073 ， | 5，032，406 | －18．1 | 19，703，728 | 24，300．485 | － 18.9 | 773，924 | ，039，872 | $-25$ | 789，82 | 687，518 |  |
| Gary | 10，392，631 | 17，465，91 | －40．5 | 55，036，564 | 75，677，992 | －27．3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  | 81，487，733 | － 11.0 | 348，344，806 | 404， 344,110 | －13．8 | 16，048 | 18，355 | －12．6 | 12，992， |  |  |
| Terre Haute | － 17.55171 .593 | $\begin{array}{r}7,071,43 \\ 22,371,036 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\mathrm{-}_{21.5}^{26.2}$ | 8，441，943 | $32,232,90^{\circ}$ 108.44787 | 8．0 | 3，950 | ${ }_{5}^{1,62}$ | $\square_{-24.3}$ | ${ }_{4}^{775,672}$ | ${ }^{742,962}$ |  |
| Wis．－Madiso | 5，101，487 | 4，743，190 | 7.6 | 25，936． | 23，402，618 | －10．8 |  |  |  | 4，08 |  |  |
| Milwaukee | ${ }^{75,330}$ | 88，217，147 | $-^{-14.6}$ | 406．644，6 | 458，785，164 | －11 | 15，611，319 | 19，491，346 | －19．9 | 17，502，9 | 14，262，665 |  |
| Sheboyg | ${ }_{2,724}^{1,339}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | － | 13，916，612 | 10，422， | －33．6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Watertow | ${ }^{436}$ | 503，141 | －13．3 | －2，340，915 | 2，614，624 | $\square_{10.5}^{11 .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mowa－Cedar | 1.137 | ${ }_{4}^{1,359,9}$ | $-16.4$ | 6，028，5 | 7．049，084 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34，165 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4，678，63 } \\ \hline \\ \hline 99284,2\end{array}$ | $\square_{-13.0}$ | －${ }^{22,85,559,79212}$ | ${ }^{23} 83,329$ | －2．2 |  |  |  |  | 36 |  |
| Slioux Cil | 12，799 | 13，197 |  | （66．999，263 | 185，80 | －5．4 | 7，227，201 | $7,354,36$ <br> $3,098,35$ | $-{ }_{-1.7}$ | 7．049，181 | $6,658.023$ <br> 2,44833 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ames }}$ |  | 779，402 | ＋7．5 | 3，864，110 | 4，095， |  | ，005， |  |  |  | － |  |
| Aur |  |  | 30.3 | $8,069,000$ | 10，960，936 | －26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Chicago }}$ | 2，829 | 2，615 |  | 8，519，439 | 9，985，619 | －11 | 378 |  | －50． |  | 325，763 |  |
| Chicago | － | 1，382， 3,893 | －16．8 | 843，354 | 173，306，483 |  | 279，125，293 | 328，922 | －15 | 225，233，03 | ，294，707 |  |
| Peoria | $15,006,0$ | 18，523，496 |  | ${ }_{73}$ | 19,58 | －3 | 913，42 | 99 |  | ${ }^{647,6}$ |  |  |
| ektord | 4，99 | 7，032，4 | 源． | ${ }_{23,7}$ | 95, | －23．4 | ，246，075 |  | 迷 | ． 8777409 |  |  |
| Sterling | 5，453，996 | 864,661 691,225 |  | $\begin{array}{r}25.261 .184 \\ 2.633,738 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28，80 |  | 1，327，386 | 1，413，618 | －6．1 | ${ }_{992,7}$ | 810，903 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （31 | 69 | 2，269，239，598 |  | 9，163，314，206 | 11，518，008，228 | －20．4 | 419，241，4 | ，172，957 | －22．4 | 375，245，923 | 345，125，434 |  |


| Clearinos at－ | Month of May |  |  | Five Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 28 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 38 | 137 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|} \text { Inc.or } \\ D e c . \end{array}\right\|$ | 938 | 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nc.or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 193 | 1937 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc. } o r \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Eighth F |  |  | \％ | \＄ | \＄ | \％ | \％ | \＄ | \％ | \＄ | \＄ |
| Mo．－Stit Lours |  | 76 | － 14.9 | 99 |  | 4.7 | 84，400，000 | 102，300，000 | －17．5 | 88，33 | 76，800，00 |
| Cape Girardea | ${ }_{422,823}$ | －${ }^{3} \mathbf{4 7 4 , 6 8 4}$ | －${ }^{15.2}$ | （5，088，452 | （6，564，052 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 70，00，00 |
| Ky，－Lusisville | 120，933，568 | 150，958．048 | －19．9 | ${ }^{657,620,581}$ | $737,042,590$ |  | 55 | 33，768，802 | $-22.1$ | $2 \overline{2}, 9077,5 \overline{4}$ | $2 \overline{2} \overline{, 823} \overline{3}, \overline{3} 9 \overline{5}$ |
| 111．－Jacksonvill | 62，716，016 | 73，290，819 | －14．4 | $369,883,170$ <br> $1,422,096$ | $\begin{array}{r}406,219,983 \\ 1,359,484 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ， | 16，059，069 | $-13.6$ | 13，057，242 | 11，769，637 |
| 1．Quincy ${ }^{\text {a }}$－ | 2，269，000 | $2,647,000$ | $\stackrel{+14.3}{+}$ | 11，499，900 | 12，685，000 |  | $\stackrel{\text { x }}{50,000}$ | ${ }_{560,000}$ |  | 461，000 |  |
| Total（ 7 citites）－ Ninth Federal Rese | 528，794，859 District－ |  | －16．0 | 2，756，957，226 | 0 | －1 | 125，118，823 | 152，687，871 | －18．1 | 114，758，187 | 111，871，03 |
| Minn．－Duluth | 10，591，451 | 13，750，334 | －23．0 | 5 | 64，804，339 | －12．5 | 49 |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 25i．921，264 | 286．042，610 | －10．5 | 238， 818,944 | 1，386，478，4299 |  | 57，991，142 | 7 | －12．0 | 47，688，201 | 47，696，579 |
| St．Paul | 98，311， 1878 | 105，760，5988 | ${ }_{-7.0}^{+3.5}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6，282，} \\ 00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 526，${ }^{6} 888,062$ | ${ }_{-5.0}^{+3.5}$ |  | 22， | －7．3 | 17，523，063 | 20，162，455 |
| Winona， | 1，616．54 | 1，5368，940 |  | 7，120，135 | ${ }_{7}^{7,306,372}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N．${ }^{\text {D }}$ ．-Fa | 8，398884 | 10，472，274 | ${ }^{-20.6}$ | $42,155,182$ | 44，135，687 | ${ }_{+4.5}$ | 1，760，549 | 1，841，846 | －4．4 | 1，477，665 |  |
| Minot | ${ }_{775} 914$ | 1825，000 | $\pm$ | ${ }_{3}^{4,688}$ | －${ }_{4}^{3,1585,076}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| s．${ }^{\text {D }}$ ，－ | 2，87 | 3，225，101 | －10．8 | 12，950 | 13，429，027 |  | 660，884 | 774，519 | －14．7 | 517，779 |  |
| Sioux | ${ }^{5,957}$ | 6，383，442 | －${ }_{-5.8}^{8.7}$ | $\begin{array}{r}31,342,836 \\ 2,560,775 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － $\begin{gathered}31.522,066 \\ 2,903,531\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{-118}^{-0.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mont．－B | 2，767，960 | ${ }^{2,883,364}$ |  | ${ }^{2} 2,890,9$ | 13，053，822 |  | 4 | 706，439 | －17．7 | 501，100 | 418，557 |
| Great Falls |  | $3,306,149$ <br> 10,801919 | -17.3 <br> -10.9 | $13,069,422$ $46,34,251$ | $15,011,809$ $50,547,649$ | -12.9 -8.3 | ， 85 | 27 | －20． |  |  |
| Lewistow | ${ }_{215,542}$ | 254，319 | －15．2 | ，878，314 | 1，156，113 | －24．0 | 1，805，721 |  | －20． | 1，868，260 | 2，023，534 |
| Total（16 | ,041,363 | 448,699,066 | －10．2 | 1.74 | 73．464 | －8．8 | 86，437，030 | 97，687，266 | － | 2，048，68 | 74，499，3 |
| Neb－Fremo | 410,458 | 45 | ． 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hincoln | ${ }^{535}$ |  | －$\square_{10.1}^{5.6}$ | －${ }_{49}^{2,657}$ | 57，350，604 | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Omaha | 118，317， | 127，061， | －6．9 | 578，660，921 | 656，085，254 | $-11.8$ | 23，255，692 | 28，580，1 | $-18.6$ | 24，107，516 | 22，984，461 |
| Kan．－Kansa | 14，742，${ }_{541,9}$ | 5578 | ${ }_{-2.8}^{7.8}$ | ${ }_{7}^{75,594} \mathbf{2 , 9 1 9}$ | 3,51 2,74 | －6．1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parsons | 844 | 718 | ＋17．5 | 4, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Topek | 8,305 | 8.121 |  | 48，232，912 |  |  |  |  |  | 55 | 1，370，822 |
| Mo．－Jopin | $12,263,846$ <br> $1,822,812$ | $\xrightarrow{12,007}$ | ${ }_{-8.7}^{3.4}$ | $62,763,959$ <br> $9,873,318$ | 66,99 10,28 | ．0 | 2，4 | 2，932，328 | － | 2，256，008 | ，012，580 |
| Kansas Cit | 338，338， 13 | 418，171，811 | $-19.1$ | 1，742，238，828 | 2，137，78 |  |  |  | －21．0 | 70，500，491 | 5i |
| St．Josep | 10，253，76 | －11，194，129 | －8．4 <br> -30.4 | ¢$57,524,717$ <br> $2,497,148$ | 65，483，800 |  | 08 | 2，3 |  | 2，40 | 840 |
| Okla．－Tulsa | 34，375，524 | 44，498，507 | $-3.4$ | 185，762，465 | 203，911，916 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colo．－Colo | ${ }^{2,634,438}$ | ${ }^{2} .721,180$ | －3．2 | 12，743，42 | 14，351 | $-11.2$ | 501，4 |  | －0．2 | 400， | 40， |
| Denve | 110,490 | 边 32.795 .528 |  | $562,978,000$ | 665.54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wyo．－Cas | $\begin{aligned} & 2,310,625 \\ & 1,202,395 \end{aligned}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r} -30.4 \\ -4.4 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 11,073,169 \\ 5,852,016 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,319,472 \\ 5,827,578 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（18 | eserve $\begin{array}{r}668,021,860 \\ \text { Distric }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{794.053,248}$ | －15．9 | 17，422，5 | 4，040，385，871 | －15．4 | ，62 | 2 | －19 | 103，789，942 |  |
| xas－Aus | 5,766 ， | 5，720，508 | － 8 |  |  |  | 1，176，420 |  | $+5.1$ | ，92 |  |
| Seaum | － $185,827,412$ | 203，410，${ }^{451}$ | － | 1，010，961 | 1，069，8 | －5．5 | 41；501 | 44，841，796 | －7 | 31，999，770 | 8，2988，897 |
| ${ }_{\text {El }}^{\text {El Paso }}$ Wor | $18.521,06$ 27773 | 19,693 <br> 35829 | $-^{-62.0}$ | －96，932，012 | － $\begin{array}{r}99,046,252 \\ 155,312183\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Galveston }}$ | －${ }_{9,637,000}$ | 10，36 | $-7.1$ | $138,112,035$ $53,816,000$ | ${ }_{56,5}^{155,3}$ |  | 6， $1,7363,000$ | 8，391，884 $1,983,000$ | $\square_{-12.4}^{21.8}$ | 1，292，000 | 998,000 |
| Houston | 154，957，28 | 166，889 | －7．1 | 832，701．163 | 848， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Porechita }}$ Fithur | （24，759 |  | － 11.0 +11.4 | $\begin{array}{r}92,4776,903 \\ \hline 2.005\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{10,237,772}$ |  | 963，73 | 838，785 | ＋14 | 579，8 |  |
| La．${ }^{\text {Texarkana－}}$ | $13,277,871$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,2499819 \\ 15,613,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -26.0 \\ -_{15.0} \end{gathered}$ | $5,598,095$ $73,085,840$ | －6，523，653 |  | 3，003，9 | 3，154，3 |  |  |  |
|  | 426，667，500 | ，064，741 |  | 2，296，758，176 | 94，000 | －4．1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Twelfth | ${ }_{71,950}^{\text {e }}$ Dis | ${ }_{2,225}$ | ${ }_{-12}^{\text {sco－}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle | 131，161，764 | 166，858， | －21．4 | 669，597，635 | 785，902 |  | 30，860，347 | 38，293，206 | $-19.4$ | 26，756，710 | 4，417，043 |
| Spokane | － | 36 | 11．4 | ${ }^{153,656,6} 1$ | 18 |  | $7,398,000$ 830.418 | 874，200 | －${ }_{-2.8}^{\text {9．8 }}$ | 8，548，000 | ${ }_{6}^{\text {，291，} 2900}$ |
| aho－Boise | $4,812,061$ | 5.017 | －4．1 | 23，460，682 | 24，163，637 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore．－Eugen | －12，6991，916 | 132， 177 | $\square_{\text {－}}^{115.8}$ | 4，798，000 $592,273,533$ | $5,043,000$ $650,500,150$ |  | 28，123，28 | 28，88 | －2．6 |  |  |
| Utah－Ogden | ${ }^{2}, 085,220$ | 2,668 | －21．9 | 12，278， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ariz．${ }_{\text {Phoenix }}$ | 52，${ }^{52} 2,315,02$ |  | $\square_{24.9}^{24.3}$ | 275,322 64,390 | $341,279,130$ <br> $83,890,994$ | 二 | 11，719 | 16，334，665 | －28．3 | 11，551，373 | 10 |
| Calif．－Baker | ${ }_{8}^{8,317.50}$ | $7{ }_{7} 716$ ， | $+5.1$ | 40,346 ， | ${ }_{36,267}$ | ＋11．2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berkeley－ | 21.178 | 27，020， | $-21.6$ | 88，182， | 108，80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Bea | $17,005,18$ $2,940,0$ | ｜rib69，595 |  | 85，699，4 | 92，51 | －7．4 | 3，838 |  | $+0$ | 3，618，2 | 863，75 |
| Pasadena | 14，399，954 | 16，736，639 | －14．0 | 77，698，780 | 92，409，${ }^{\text {a } 41}$ | －15．2 | 2，902，8 | 3，46 | －16． | 2，130，0 | 2，037 |
| San Fran | ［57，096，644 | ${ }^{423,254,884}$ | 二 | 1699，498 | 3，241，418，916 |  | 123，081 | 151，39 |  |  |  |
| San | 10，177，170 | 11，588，925 | 2 | 51，950，064 | 3， $57,371,377$ | －9．4 | －${ }^{2}$ | 12，376，993 | $-8.3$ | 1，525，485 | 1，437，561 |
| Stockto | $5,639,454$ $8,93,647$ | $6,078.662$ $9,457,265$ | -10.2 <br> -1.2 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 30,841,809 \\ & 42,071,671 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 31，647，821 <br> 45，648，5 | －7．8 | $1,070,458$ <br> $2,006,782$ | 2， | －19．2 | ${ }_{1,769,159}^{891,783}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 724,192 \\ 1,339,938 \end{array}$ |
| Total（20 citie | 1，002，801，461 | 1，164，355，629 | －13．9 | 5，070，062，361 | 5，864，024，272 | －13 | 214，009，85 | 257，117，821 | －16．8 | 176，142，98 | ，627，626 |
| Grand total（194 cittes） | 22，410， | 26，606，492，289 | －15．8 | 115，661，383，4 | 43，661，436，227 | －19．5 | 4，961，706，8 | 6，008，939，535 | －17 | 4，229，507，33 | 4，448，684，261 |
| Outside New Yor | 10，027．27 | 12，039，069， | －16．7 | 51，161，391 | ， | －1 | 2，77 | 2，955，903 | －19．4 | 78，607，615 | 1，780，670， | CANADIAN CLEARINGS FOR MAY，SINCE JANUARY 1，AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26.


| Cleartngs at－ | th of May |  |  | Five Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 26 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | ${ }_{\text {In }}^{\text {Inc．}}$ Dec．${ }^{\text {ar }}$ | 1938 | 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or } \\ & \text { D. } \end{aligned}$ | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }{ }^{\text {or }} \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canada- } \\ & \text { Toronto } \end{aligned}$ | ，594 | $\stackrel{8}{803,909,580}$ | ${ }_{-9.6}$ | ．872，918 |  | 16.2 | 283 |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal | 431，603，071 | 468，983，750 |  | $2,048,324,946$ | 2，469，741，499 | －17．1 | 78，444，196 | ${ }_{95,871,963}$ | $-18.2$ | ${ }_{80,295,269}$ | ${ }_{78,823,543} 9$ |
| Winnipeg | 137，024，484 | 191，254，192 | － 28.4 | 582，294，991 | 803，074，885 | －27．5 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{25,525,383}$ | 40，743，394 | $-17.4$ | － 46.7811 .688 | ${ }^{43,9099627}$ |
| Vancouver | r $\begin{array}{r}65,460,512 \\ 142,826,562\end{array}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}78,054,132 \\ 14880,199\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-3.9}^{15}$ | $336,656,111$ <br> $431,942,022$ | 420，719，848 | －20．0 <br> -9.8 | $14,246,417$ <br> $12,419,838$ | $16,274,676$ <br> $14,277,738$ | －12．5 | －15，301，650 <br> $13,111,024$ | 13，084，811 $18,144,888$ |
| Quebec－ | ${ }^{211,745,206}$ | ${ }^{23,036,850}$ | $\square^{-5.6}$ | 99，467，290 | 103，149，969 | $-3.6$ | 2，866，700 | 3，779，436 | $-24.1$ | ${ }^{3,482,686}$ | ${ }^{3,356,235}$ |
| Hailiax－ |  | － 10,708 | －0．1 |  | ＋52，920，7788 | ${ }^{-5.1}$ |  |  |  | 1，885，044 | ${ }^{1}, 7883,333$ |
| Calgary | －${ }_{18,642,407}^{20,606.506}$ | － $24,291,241$ | 二 －$^{-10.5}$ |  | $110,093,580$ 126,937 | $\square_{-23.5}^{-6.1}$ | － | ${ }_{4}^{4,886,460}$ | $\sim_{-11.8}^{11.0}$ |  | －$2,9868,433$ <br> $4,382,274$ |
| St．John | 8，207，334 | 9，000，050 |  | 37，731，645 | 41，010，451 | ． | 1，775，808 | 1，579．103 | ＋12．5 | ${ }^{1} 1,271,066$ | 1，679，091 |
| Londor | 7，052，889 | $7,233,430$ 11700576 1 | 二 $^{-2.5}$ |  | $36,781,102$ 59 5978 | $-8.2$ | li，${ }_{1}^{1,3711,189}$ | ＋1，438．199 | ${ }_{-9.6}^{-4}$ |  | ${ }^{1} 1,231,056$ |
| Edmont | 16，563，179 | 17，345，203 | －4．5 | 78，887，482 | －82，500，652 | －4．4 | 3，290，931 | ${ }_{3,598,520}$ | －8．5 | 2，832，620 | ${ }_{2}^{2}, 941,472$ |
| Regina | ＋15，301， 893 | 17，789，714 | $-14.0$ | $70.560,983$ | 74，947，899 | －5．9 | 2，347，695 | 3，322，324 | $-29.3$ | 2，698，103 | 2，838，525 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brandon－}}$ Tethbride | －1，722，999 | c， $1,826,808$ |  | \％ 6 8，598，490 | ${ }_{8}^{5,8688}$ | ＋5．8 | 364.97 |  |  | 229，939 |  |
| Sethbridge | ＊6，100，000 | 6，236，184 | $-2.2$ | 25，560，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 28，514．118 | －10．4 | ${ }_{947878}$ | 1，173，475 |  |  |  |
| Moose Jaw | 2，394，040 | 2，830，848 | －15．4 | 10，570，287 | 12，672，717 | 6．6 | 381，756 | ，572，504 | －33．3 | 416，956 | ， 382,830 |
| Brantord | 4，096，478 | 4，351．287 | －5．9 | 18，761，308 | 20，622，203 | ${ }_{9.0}$ | 778，986 | 828，957 | －6．0 | 728，144 | 598，428 |
| Fort Wmia | 3，089，060 | 3，246，958 | 4.9 | 14，905，104 | 15，853，2 | ． 0 | 598，105 | 674，010 |  |  | 486，587 |
| New | 2，869，701 | 19.220 | －1．7 | 12，810，6 | 1335 | ．2 | 602，918 | 68 |  |  |  |
| Medic | 814,060 | 939，580 | －13．4 | 3，937，837 | 13 | 10.1 | 157，809 | 167．680 |  |  | 184，008 |
| Peterb | 2，570，259 | $2,746,409$ <br> $3,109,149$ |  | 12， $14.159,903$ | 13,315 13,229 | －7．5 | ${ }_{478,316}^{490,972}$ | － 5477,983 | －10．4 | 489，295 | 492,627 <br> 391.274 |
| Sherbenener | ${ }_{5}^{5,177,847}$ | 5，141，594 | ． | － |  | +7.0 <br> +2.1 |  |  |  | － 7691,031 |  |
| Windsor | 12，547，617 | 13，104，927 | $-4.3$ | 62．143，296 | 65，941，635 | －5．8 | 2，631．859 | 2，729，131 | －3．6 | 2，551，610 | 2，113，883 |
| Prince Aib | ${ }^{1,305,195}$ | 1，441， | －9．5 | 6，094．107 | 6．721，027 | $-2.1$ | 247，727 | ${ }^{282,690}$ | $-12.4$ | 280，690 | 254，906 |
| oncton |  | 退，$3,416,152$ <br> $2,33,354$ | $\pm{ }_{+13.1}^{7.3}$ | ${ }^{14.526,837}$ | 15．657．697 | －7．2 | 605,330 636308 6， | 673,000 45987 | 0．1 | － $\begin{array}{r}576,948 \\ 444916\end{array}$ | 637,745 <br> 410988 <br> 8 |
| Chatham | 2，307，436 | ${ }_{2}^{2,340,531}$ | －1．4 | 12，170，882 | －11，929，369 | ＋2．0 | ${ }_{481,771}^{636}$ | 483，527 | ＋4．4 | 378，738 | 315，900 |
| nia | $1,999,008$ $3,980.426$ | 2，003，404 |  | $12,142,023$ 19 1957,736 | $10,072,650$ 19 | $\begin{gathered} +20.5 \\ -20.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 415,559 \\ \mathbf{1 , 0 8 4 , 3 4 6} \end{array}$ | 398，173 $1,089,315$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.4 \\ { }_{-0.5}^{4} \end{array}$ | 381，771 | $\begin{aligned} & 334,137 \\ & 727,033 \\ & 720 \end{aligned}$ |
| T | 1，423，500，737 | 1，597，411，967 | －10．9 | 6，633，164，635 | 7，931，049，936 | －16．4 | 265．478．439 | 298，543，333 | －11．1 | 290，602，574 | 277，476．790 |

＊Estimated．x Figures not avallable．

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

|  | $\stackrel{\text { Sat. }}{\text { May } 28}$ | Mon., <br> May 30 | Tues., May 31 | Wed., | Thurs.. June 2 | FTA.. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs |  | 39/73/2 | 39/6 | 39/6 | 39/9 | 39/3 |
| $\mathrm{Br}^{\text {Britis }}$ A mer Tobacco. |  |  | ${ }_{\text {c50 }} 100$ | 184 |  |  |
| Cabie do ordinary-..: |  |  | 4 4 | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4} /$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{1 /-}$ | 447/2 |
| Central Min \& Invest. |  | ¢2̄11/4 | 221/4 | ¢21)/2 | £21\% | £21/2 |
| Cons Goldrieds of S A. |  |  |  | 69/41/2 | 71/3 |  |
| Courtaulds S\& Co..-- |  | ${ }^{34 / 6}$ | $34 / 6$ | $84 / 1$ | 871/- | 34-- |
| De Beers. |  | ${ }_{\text {c7 }}^{57818}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }} \times 15 /$ | c7\%/2 | ${ }^{\text {c7 }}$ | E75/80 |
| Dilectrrio \& Musical |  |  | 10/- |  | ${ }^{10} / \mathrm{F}$ | ${ }_{103}^{94 / 8}$ |
| Ford Ltd | DAY | 16/- | 17/- | 16/ | 16/6 | 16/9 |
| Gaumont Plctures ord. |  |  | 4/8 | 4/8 | 4- | - |
| A.-.- |  | 20\% | 20/6 | 201/- |  |  |
|  |  | 133/11/2 | 130/- | 131/- | ${ }^{299}$ | 131- |
| London Midand Ry -. |  | ${ }_{¢ 17} 1$ | ¢163/4 | 1181/4 | 1816/4 | 8164 |
| Metal Box- |  | $701-$ | $71 /$ | 705 | 70 | $70 \%$ |
| Rand Mines |  | ${ }_{¢ 1314}$ | £1325 | ¢120\% |  | ${ }^{881 / 8}$ |
|  |  |  | 15 | 15/ | 14 |  |
| Rolls Royce........- |  | $90 \%$ | 91/3 | $91 / 3$ | ${ }_{92 / 6}$ | ${ }_{92}$ |
| Royal Duteh Co. |  | 534\% | £343/4 | 8341/2 | £341/2 | £341/4 |
| Shell Transport |  |  | ${ }^{\text {E4 }}$ | 生/1/8 | £41/3 | E41/8 |
| Unllever Lid.- |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| United Molases.....-- |  | $\overline{20 / 6}$ | ${ }_{20 /-}^{2016}$ | 20/1/2/ | 20/11/2 | 20/3 |
| West ${ }_{\text {Areas....----- }}$ |  | 877/3 | 67\% | 175/8 | 675/8 | ¢7\%/6 |

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

| Mat., | Mon., | Tues., | Wed.. | Thurs., | Fri., |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 28 | May 30 | May 31 | June 1 | June 2 | June 3 |


 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Britsh } 31 / 2 \% \\ \text { War Loan_-_ Hollday } \\ \end{array} \text { £101 } 1 / 2 & £ 1015 / 8 & £ 1013 / 4 & £ 102 & £ 102\end{array}$ British 4\%
$1960-90$ Holiday $£ 1131 / 41133$
f 113 3/8 $131 / 21$ £113
The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Bar N.Y. (for.) } & \text { Closed } & \text { Hollday } & 423 / 4 & 42 \frac{3}{4} & 423 / 4 & 42 \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { (newly mined) } & 64.64 & \text { Hollday } & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64\end{array}$

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares
28 units Itcks
Itrortcipation, Ltd

 25 units Imco Participation
Bonds-
84.000 Keith Memorial Theatre 6s, Nov. 1943 $\begin{gathered}\text { Per Cent }\end{gathered}$ By Crockett \& Co., Boston:


## NATIONAL BANKS

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

## BRANOH AUTHORIZED

May 20-The Fulton National Bank of Atlanta, Atlanta, Ga. Location
of branch: Corner of Peachtree, Houston and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

Amt. of
May 21 -The National Bank of Alamance of Graham, Graham,
N. C. From $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 50,000$,
$\$ 50,00$

## VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

May 21-The First National Bank of Sedgwick, Colo Amount Sedgwick, Colo. Absorbed by: Agent: Whe First National Bank of

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or ast date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":



1st mtge.
1st mtge.
1st mtge. 6s.-.
(Robert) Simpson Co. Lt $\bar{d}$, , ist mtge. $58,1952-$
United States Rubber Co. 1 st mtge. $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$

(Raphael) Weill \& Co., $8 \%$ preferred stock


* Announcements this week.


## DIVIDENDS

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




| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gua | \$13/2 |  |  |
| Hackensack Water Co. class A pref. (quar. |  | Juny | June |
| milton United | \$1 |  | May 31 |
| amilton Watch |  | June 15 | June |
| Hammermill Paper | \$1 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | July | July |
| Harshaw Ohemical Co. $7 \%$ preferred | \$1 | June | June |
| Hartman Tobacco |  |  |  |
| Hayes Steel Products, Ltd. 6\% ${ }^{\text {Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (quar.) }}$ | \$1 | July | June 15 |
| Hazeltine Corp. (quar. | 75 | June | June |
| n-Werner Motor Par |  |  |  |
| Helme (Geo. W.).co | \$1 |  |  |
| Hercules Powder Co. |  |  |  |
| Hewitt Rubber Corp | 10 c |  |  |
| Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett \& |  | June 24 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Honolulu ${ }^{\text {Pill }}$ Corp | 2 |  | June |
| kins M | 15 c | June | June |
| oudaille-Hershey class | ${ }^{21} 25 \mathrm{c}$ | July | Ju |
|  | 37 | July | June |
| Humphreys Mfg. Co. (re |  |  | June |
| $6 \%$ preferre | \$1 | Jun |  |
| Idaho Maryland Mines (mon |  |  |  |
| Illinois Central RR., leased lines (s | \$2 | July | June 11 |
| arial Chemical Industries, Ltd.-- |  |  |  |
| rit |  |  |  |
| Imperial Life Assurance Co. (Canada) ( $q$ | 1833 | July |  |
| Quarterly |  |  | Sept. 30 |
| Indianapolis Pöwer | \$1 | July |  |
| Indianapolis Water Co.. $5 \%$ cumul. | \$1 ${ }^{1}$ | July | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ June $\mathbf{6}^{\text {a }}$ |
| International Ag |  |  | June 10 |
| International Business Machines Oorp. (q | \$1/2 |  |  |
| International Harvester |  |  | June |
| International Mining - | $\pm 50 \mathrm{c}$ | June 30 | May |
| International Ocean Telegrap | \$1/2/ |  |  |
| national |  |  |  |
| International Power Secur. | 83 |  |  |
| Intertype Corp., 1st p second preferred (s. | ${ }_{83}$ |  | June |
| Investment C |  |  |  |
| ock div | 100\% |  |  |
| Investment Corp. of Phila |  |  |  |
| Iron Fireman Mig. vtc conv | 30 c |  |  |
| Irving (John) Shoe Corp. $6 \%$ | 37\% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | June | May 31 |
| Jamieson (C. E.) \& Co | 30c | June 15 | June 1 |
| owel Tea Co.. Inc., common |  |  | June |
|  | \$15 | July | June |
| nsas Utilities Co. 7 | $\$ 13$ |  |  |
| Drug |  |  |  |
| fm |  |  |  |
| h-Albee-Orpheum |  | July |  |
| Kemper-Thomas, 7 |  |  |  |
| 7\% special pr | \$1 |  |  |
| nnecott |  | June | Juw |
| Kimberly-Claris Corp. common |  | July | June |
|  |  |  |  |
| gs County |  | y |  |
| 6\% preferred | 81 | July | June |
| ${ }_{\text {Koper }}{ }^{\text {ore }}$ preferred |  |  |  |
| Kresge Dept. Stores, pret. (quar | ${ }^{1}$ | July | June 20 |
| Kresge |  |  |  |
| Kroenher Mrg. ${ }^{\text {Co. }} \mathbf{6 \%}$ cla |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6 \%}^{6 \%}$ class A preferred (quar.) | \$15 | Dec. 31 |  |
| Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co | \$1/ |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred | \$184 |  | July 20 |
| Kysor Heator CO |  |  | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 10$ |
| Lake Shore Mines, Ltd | $\pm 31$ |  |  |
| Landis Machine (quar.) | 25 c | Aug. 15 | Aug. |
| Quarterly- |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$18 | Sept. | Sept. 3 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1\% | D | De |
|  |  |  |  |
| angendorr United Ba |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6} 6$ preferred (initial | 75 c |  |  |
| Leath \& Co. preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| ehigh Portiand Cement Co. | 31 | July | June 14 |
| Lehn \& Fin | 20 c | June |  |
|  | \$1\% | June |  |
| Libby, McNeill \& Libby pr | 8 |  | June |
| bbey-Owens-Ford | 25 c |  | M |
| Liggett \& M yers Tobacco | $371 / 4$ | June | June |
|  | 30 c | Aug. |  |
| Quarterly | $13 \%$ | Nov. ${ }^{1}$ | Oct. 26 |
| Link Belt Co. pret. (quar | \$1 |  |  |
| Little Miami RR., special guaranteed (quar.) -- |  | June |  |
| Special guaranteed (quarter | 50c | ${ }^{\text {Sept. }}$ Dec. 10 |  |
| Original capital. | 81.10 | June |  |
| nal |  |  |  |
| al ca |  | De |  |
| qua |  | July |  |
| ock-Joint Pipe Co. $8 \%$ pref. (qua |  | July |  |
| 8\% preferred (quarteriy) | ${ }_{5}$ | Oct. | Se |
| one Star Cement Cor | 75 c | June | June 10 |
| Ong Island Lighting, | $87 \frac{1 / 2 c}{}$ | July |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred B (q) |  | July | 1 June 15 |
| Longhorn refunding participat |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ Erafunas partipat |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ refunding particip | \$1 | Dec. |  |
| Et |  |  |  |
| Loose Wiles Biscuit, pref. (qu |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June |
| Lorillard (P.) Co. (quar |  | July |  |
| Preferred (qu | \$1 |  |  |
| Luisvill Gas \& Electric class A \& B ' (quar.) | 371 |  |  |
| Ouisville Henderson |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (s) | $821 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Aurg }}$ |  |
| ankenheimer Co., $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quarteriy). |  | July |  |
| $33 \%$ preferred |  | Jan. |  |
| nchburg \& Abingdon Telegraph | 438 | Jug. |  |
|  | 43 |  |  |
| Oil co. cuar |  | Ju |  |
| enzie Red Lake Gold Mines |  | June |  |
|  | \$13/4 |  | June 3 |


| Name of Company | Per | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When Holders } \\ & \text { Payable of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ma | 5 | 15 |
| Magnin (I.) \& | \$25c | June 15 May |
| Preferred (quarter | S ${ }^{1}$ | Nov. 15 N |
| ${ }^{\text {Extra }}$ (stock dividend) | $1{ }^{2}$ | June 15 M |
| Masonite Corr. (quar. | 25 c | June 10 |
| Massachusetts Plate Glass, Inc.) | 3736 | June 30 June |
| Preferred (q) | \$1 | June |
| May Depricutstoral So. | $1{ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Merchants Insurance Co. (Providence) (qua | 8c | June |
| Metropolitan Edison \$ 7 prio | \$130 | July 1 Ma |
| 86 prior preferred (quar.) | \$1 13 | July |
| ${ }^{85} 7$ prior preferred (quar).) | ${ }_{\text {\$1 }} 11$ |  |
| \$ 6 cumul. preferred (quar. | \$13 | July 1 May |
| Midland Grocery Co. $6 \%$ pr. (se | \$1 | July 1 |
|  | 750 |  |
| Mid west oil Co. (s.-a.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | * |
| 6\% preferred class B | \$1122 | July |
| Mock Judson, Voenring | \$18 |  |
| Monroe Chemical Co. $\$ 3.50$ | 87 | July 1 Ju |
| Monsanto Chem | \$20c | June. 15 Jun |
| Montgomery |  | July 15 June |
| Montreal Cottons. Ltd | \$50c | June 15 May 31 |
| Preferred (qua | \$13 | June 15 May |
| oore (W. R.) |  | July 1 July |
| Quarterly | \$1 | Jan. 2 Jan. |
| Morris Plan Insurance So | \$1 | pt. 1 |
| Morris Fina |  | June |
| Class B (quarteriy) | 50 | June 30 June |
| Preferred (quarterly) | 818 | June 30 June |
| Mountain Producers Cor | 30 c | June 15 May 14* |
| Muncie Water Works $8 \%$ preferre |  | June June 15 June |
| Mutual Chemical Co. of Amer. $6 \%$ | \$13/2 | June 28 Ju |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | ${ }_{\$ 1} 11$ | Sept. 28 Sept. |
| Mutual Telep. Co. (Hawa |  | June 15 June |
| National Baking Co., co | ${ }^{25 c}$ | June 11 May 26 |
| National Battery, preferr |  | July 1 Jua |
| ational Biscuit |  | Juy 15 Jun |
| National Bond \& | \$114 | June 211 Ju |
| National Breweries, Ltd. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$1.4 |  |
| Natioferred (a) | \$140 | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |
| National Cash Register |  | July 15 June |
| National Dairy Products |  | July 1 June |
| Preferred $A$ \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | y 1 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$18 | July 1 Ma |
| ational Gypsum Co. 1 ) | \$1 | ${ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| National Lead ${ }^{\text {2nd }}$ prered (qua | $12 \%$ | June 30 June |
| Preferred A (quar | ${ }^{\$ 1}$ | June 15 May |
| National Paper \& Trype- $5 \%$ pr | \$1/4 | Aug. 15 July 30 |
| National Supply Co. 82 pref |  | O |
| $6 \%$ prior preferred | \$1138 | une 30 Ju |
| National Transit |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Newberry (J. 'J.) Co | 50 c | July 1 June |
| New England Telephone ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ - Telegr | \$11/3 | June 30 June |
| New Jersey Zinc Co. (quar. |  | June |
| New York \& Harlem RR. | \$213 | July 1 Ju |
| Pew Yorred (s.-a.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $81 / 4$ | July 1 June |
| New York Mutual Telegraph | 75 c | July 1 June |
| New York Power \& Light, 7\% | \$1 18 | ${ }_{\text {July }}{ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| New York \& Queens Elec. Light \& Power (quar.) |  | June 14 June 3 |
| Niagara Share Corp. (Md.), class A pr | \$11/2 | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ June 12 June 10 |
| 1900 Corp. Class A | 50c | Aug. 15 Aug. |
| $1{ }^{\text {Class }}$ A (quar.) | 50 c | Nov. $15{ }^{\text {Nov. }} 1$ |
| Norrolk \& Western Ry. common | \$20c | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ - June |
|  | 25 c | June 10 May 27 |
| Northwestern Telegranh Co | \$11/3 | July 1 June 15 |
| Northwestern Yeast (liquidatio |  | June |
| Liquida | 82 | Sept. |
| ahu Railway \& |  | June 15 June 12 |
| Oahu sugar Co., Ltd. (mo | 10c | June 15 June 4 |
| Ohio \& Mississippit Teleg | \$12/2 | July 15 June 16 |
| Ohio Oil. preferred (qua |  | June 30 June 15 |
| Oilstocks Ltd. (s.-a.) |  | June 21 June 14 |
| Oklahoma Gas \& Electric $7 \%$ pref. (quar | \$1 ${ }^{1}$ | June 15 May 31 |
| Oklahoma Natural Gas, 6 \% prior prepe. (quar.) | \$1 | June 30 June |
| Omnibus Corp., preferred (quar |  | July 1 June |
| Onelda Ltd. (quar.) | 123 年 | June 15 May |
| 0tis plevator $\mathbf{C o}$ | ${ }^{15}$ | June 20 May 27 |
| $6 \%$ preferred | \$1136 | June 20 May 27 |
| Otis steel Co.. $\$ 5.1 / 2$ |  | June ${ }^{\text {July }}$ 15 June 15 |
| Paciric ed Atanic ${ }^{\text {Pacific Indemnity Co.l }}$ (qu | 40 c | July 1 June |
| Extra | 10 c | July 1 June |
| Paramount Pictures 1 | \$152 | July 11 June |
| Park \& Tliford, Inc. preef. (qua | 75 c | June 20 June |
| Parke Davis \& | 40c | June 30 June 18 |
| Penick \& Ford, Lta |  | Junly 1 June 15 |
| Peninsular relephone |  | Oct. 1 Sept. 15 |
| 70 A prefer | \$13/4 | Aug. 15 Aug. 5 |
| $7 \%$ A preferred | \$15 | Nov. 15 Nov. 5 |
| Pennsylvania Edison Co. |  | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ IJune 10 |
| \$2.80 preferred (quar.) |  | Juily i June 15 |
| Pennsylvania Glass sana prerrer ${ }^{\text {Pennsylvania Power } \mathrm{Co} \text {. } 6 \text { preferred ( } \mathrm{q}}$ | \$1 | Sept. 1 Aug. 20 |
| ${ }^{8} 86.60$ preferred (monthly) |  | July 11 June 20 |
| \$6.60 preferred (monthly | 5 55 c | Sopt. 11 Aug. 20 |
| Pennsylvania Pow, \& Light; $\$ 77$ prep. | \$11 | July 1 June 15 |
| \$6 preferred (quar | \$11/4 | July 1 June is |
| Pennsylvania salt Mig |  | June 15 May 31 |
| Pennsylvania Water \& Power Co., common (qu.) | \$1 | July 1 June 15 |
| Peoples Drug S |  | July 1 June 8 |
| Preferred ( q | \$213/8 | June 15 June ${ }^{1}$ |
| Peoples Natural |  | e 10 May 24 |
|  | 50 c | July 1'June 10 |


| e of Compa | Per Share |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadeliphia Co．， 86 cum．preferred（quar．） |  |  |
|  | S10， |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {ctioc }}$ | July ${ }_{2}$ |
| tsburgh Bessemer | ＋ 750 | oct． |
| ${ }^{\text {rb }}$ ． |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ proferred（garr） |  | ${ }_{7}^{4-1}$ |
| \％preferred（quar） |  |  |
| preferre | S0c |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | S1／4 |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quarterly） |  |  |
| outh O |  |  |
| Pollock Preer ${ }^{\text {a Box Co．}}$ | 10 | June |
|  | \＄1\％ | Sec． 15 |
| ier Gold M Mining |  | July 15 |
| er erty | ${ }_{51}$ | June |
| ic |  |  |
| prerver | $81{ }^{1}$ | June 15 M |
| ${ }_{6} 5$ properred（guar． | \＄10． |  |
| bilic serrice Eliec | 8 |  |
|  |  | June 30 |
| ${ }^{6} 6$ preferred | 50c | July 15 June 15 |
| ${ }_{7}{ }_{7}$ |  |  |
| rrio |  | July 1 June 20 |
| ${ }^{\text {Pure Oincoib }}$ |  | July 1 lul |
| $5 \% \%$ preferred（ | 3114 |  |
| Qureerred（quar） | 815 | Aug． 311 Aug． 1 |
| Rayonier，Inc．，pref |  |  |
|  | 年0c | June 9 May 19 |
| pes |  |  |
| alp |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| sil | ¢80 |  |
| 确 | \＄1／8 | J |
|  |  | July 2 June 10 |
|  |  | June 15 June 1 |
| Rhoded Ifland disuranee Co． | 10 c |  |
|  |  |  |
| Riverside silk Mills Coi．e class A A |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| m－Royce Ltt．，ord．reg．（final |  | June 30 May 16 |
| St．©roix Paper $\mathrm{Co} 0.6 \%$ breferred |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 25 c \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 1 June 15 |
| St． Louis Rock | 徒 | June 30 June 15 |
| rancis | 75 | June 30 June 14 |
|  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ prior preferred B B （qu |  |  |
| ${ }_{6 \%}{ }^{\text {\％p proror proferred }}$ A（auã |  | June |
| debecric |  |  |
| $7 \%$ deben |  |  |
| Schiff\％${ }^{\text {cod }}$ |  | July 15 May 31 |
| ${ }^{7} \%$ \％preererred（guar．） |  |  |
| cott Paper Co．．common |  |  |
| \％ $7 \%$ proferred（quar．）－ |  | June 30 June |
| Seabord |  | ${ }_{0}$ June |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Ammerican }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Preferred | 511 |  |
| on |  | July ${ }^{\text {Jone }}$ |
|  |  | July 2 June 15 |
| partic．prere，class A |  |  |
| simmon（H．）\＆Bons，Ltid． common |  | June 15 Jun |
| 7\％cumul．prefer | ${ }_{\text {t }}{ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}^{10 \mathrm{c}}$ | 8 |
| er Gold Mines， |  | ne 15 May 31 |
|  |  | June 211 Jun |
|  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ June ${ }^{\text {aug．}} 1$ |
|  |  |  |
| Porto Ric |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| preerrea |  | June 15 May 20 |
| Southwestern Light \＆Powe | \＄11／ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {gel In }}$ | 813 | Jume 15 June 1 |
| d |  |  |
| Standard Brands，Inc．， 84.50 pree | \＄115 | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$（G） | \＄11\％ | Sopt． 15 Sispt． 1 |
| Extra |  |  |
| Standard Oil of Indiana（guar） |  |  |
|  | Soc | June 15 May 16 |
| silo par（ $\bar{s}, \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{O}$ ） |  | une |
| Standard |  |  |
|  | \＄1 |  |
|  |  | －15 |


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sun | 25 c |  |  |
| Sunray Oil |  |  |  |
|  | 40c | June 15 | June |
| Swift \＆Co．（quar |  | July | June ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sylvanite Goald Bearer shares |  | June |  |
| Tacony－Palmyra Brid | Oc | June | June 15 |
| Talcoterred（James） | \＄154 | Aug． | June |
| Preferred（qu | 68\％ | July | June |
| Technicolor．Inc－\＆ |  | June | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 1$ |
| st \＄3 preferred． |  |  |  |
| Tennessee Electric Power Co． $5 \%$ 1st pref．（qu．） | \＄134 | July | June 15 |
| ${ }_{7}^{6 \%}$ 1st preferred（quar．） | \＄13 | July | June |
| $7.2 \%$ 1st preferred（quar | \＄1．80 | July |  |
| 6\％ 1 1st preferre |  | July | － |
| Texas Guil Sulph |  |  | une |
| Texon Oil \＆Land Co．（qua | 15 C | June | une |
| Thatcher Mfg Co |  | July |  |
| Thew shovel Producto | \＄113 |  | June 24 |
| Tide，Water Assoc．Oil preferred（q | \＄115 | July | Ju |
| Timken Roller | ${ }_{25}^{250}$ | June 15 |  |
| dd shipyar | 25 | July 15 | 1 |
| Troy \＆Greenbush RR．Asso | \＄134 | June 15 | June． |
| Truax－Traer Coai $51 / 2 \%$ prep．${ }^{\text {（ }}$（ |  | June |  |
| Tu\％preferred（quar．）${ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 0 |
| Tunnel RR．of St．Louis |  | July 1 | une |
| Twin Disc Clut | 75 c |  |  |
| Underwood Elliott Fisher Co | 50 c 40 c |  | June 11 |
| Union Gas of Canada（quar． | 挷 20 | June 15 | May 20 |
| Union Pacific RR－－ | \＄152 | July | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 15$ |
| United Aircraft Cor |  | June 15 | June |
| United Biscuit Co． | \＄13／4 |  |  |
| United Bond \＆Sha |  |  |  |
| United－Carr Fastener ${ }^{\text {Cor }}$ | 10 c | June 15 | June 6 |
| United Dyewood Corp． | \＄13／4 | July 1 | June 10 |
| Preerred ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$（quarte | \＄1 | Jan． | Sec． 9 |
| United Elastic Co |  | June |  |
| United Gas \＆Electi |  |  |  |
| Preferred（qu | 1 |  |  |
| ted Gas Improvement |  |  | May 31 |
| Preferred（quar | 81／4 | June 30 | May 31 |
| United Light \＆Railw |  |  | June |
| 6．36\％prior preferre | ${ }^{53 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June |
| 6\％prior preferre |  | Juny | June 15 |
| United Mess tax and ex | 71／2\％ |  |  |
| United New Jersey Rr．\＆C | \＄23／5 | July 10 | 0 |
| United States Foil preferred（quar．） | \＄10cm | July | June |
| preferred | \＄13／4 |  |  |
| States Pipe \＆ |  |  |  |
| Common（quarterly） | 50 c | Sept． | Aus |
| United States Playing Card ${ }^{\text {（quar }}$ | 25 c | July |  |
|  |  |  | June 15 |
| United States Potash | \＄1／2 | June |  |
| United States sugar | 314 | July | June 15 |
| United Stat | 10 c | June | May 31 |
| referred | $43 \%$ c |  |  |
| Universal Commod |  |  | May 10 |
| Utah Power \＆Ligh |  |  |  |
| preferred | T\＄1 |  |  |
| Valley RR，Co．of | － 40 |  | June 10 |
| Vapor Car Heating Co．，In |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（qua |  |  |  |
| 7\％\％preferred（quar） |  |  |  |
| Vermont \＆Boston Tele |  |  | June |
| Victor－Monaghan Co． $7 \%$ | \＄134 | July | June 20 |
| Viking Pump Co．（spec |  |  | June 1 |
| Virginia Electric $\&$ Power Co．，$\$ 6$ prepep（quar．） | \＄11／2 |  | May 31 |
| Virginian Rail |  |  | Jus |
| vulcan Detinning |  |  |  |
| Preferred（qua |  | Oct． |  |
| Walker（H．）－Gooderham \＆${ }^{\text {a }}$ Wor |  | June 15 | June ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| Cumulative redeermable preference（ | $\pm 25 \mathrm{c}$ | June | June 4 |
| Waldor System， |  |  |  |
| Waitham Watch ${ }^{6}$ |  | Juy | Sept． 24 |
| Prior preferred（quar．） | \＄1 1 | July |  |
| Washin proferred Water Puar．）－ | \＄134 |  | Sept 24 |
| Waukesha Motor Co． | \＄25c | June 1 | June 15 |
| Weill（Raphael）\＆Co | \＄4 |  |  |
| Welch Grape Juice |  |  | May 31 |
| Interim－ | 150 |  |  |
| Wellington Fund，Inc |  | June | June 15 |
| Westinghouse Alr Brake Co．，quarterl | $2{ }^{26} 5$ | July 30 | June 30 |
| Quarterly | 5 | Oct． |  |
| Weston electric Instr |  | July | Ju |
| Wheeling steel Corp． | \＄1／3 | July | June 14 |
| Whitaker Paper Co．（re） | \＄1 | July | June 18 |
| 7\％preferred | \＄13 | July |  |
| Whitman（Wm．）\＆Co．，Inc | \＄13 | July |  |
| Winsted Hosier Co（quart | 513 |  |  |
| Oxart | \＄11／ | Nov | Oct． 15 |
| Extra | 50 c | Nov | Oct． 15 |
|  | 10c | July | 0 |
| Amer．dep．rits．for 6 \％pret． |  |  |  |
| Amer．dep．rec．ord．reg．（inte | 15\％ | June | May 20 |
| Less taxes and expenses | 3\％ | June | May 13 |
| Am．dep．rec． $6 \%$ pref．reg．（s．－a．）${ }^{\text {Less }}$（taxes and expenses of depository． |  |  |  |
| Worthington Pump \＆Mach．prior pref．（quar．）－ | \＄11／8 | June 15 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |
| Wright，Hargreavees Mines，Lid．（qua |  | July 1 |  |
|  |  | uly | 3 |
| Wrigley（ W m．）Jo J ．Co．（monthly） |  | July | Ju |
| Mo | 25 c | t． |  |
| nt | 25c | t． |  |
| Yale \＆Towne Migg |  | July | une |
| Youngstown Sheet \＆Tube ，preferred（quar．）－－－ | \＄1\％／8 | July | June |
| ＊Transfer books not closed for this dividend． |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The week statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDY, MAY 28 , 1938

| Clearing House Membera | * Captal | - Surplus and Undsorded Profits | Net Demand Deposits, Average | Tsme Depoststs, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of N Y \& Trust Co | 6,000,000 | 13,389,000 | 144,458,000 | $\stackrel{s}{11,321,000}$ |
| Bank of Manhattan Co | 20,000,000 | 25,867,200 | 364,784,000 | 38,326,000 |
| National City Bank | 77,500,000 | 58,493,500 | a1,427,663,000 | 175,135,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co. | 20,000,000 | 54,648,700 | 475,954,000 | 8,390,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co. | 90,000,000 | 181,840,400 | b1,336,756,000 | 54,991,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust Co | 42,381,000 | 45,129,400 | 464,844,000 | $90,529,000$ |
| Cent Hanover Bk\&Tr | 21,000,000 | 70,902,100 | c723,958,000 | 54,652,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr | 15,000,000 | 18,309,200 | 244,957,000 | 25,426,000 |
| First National Ban | 10,000,000 | 109,384,500 | 498,088,000 | ${ }_{6}^{2,906,000}$ |
| Irving Trust Co---- | $50,000,000$ | 61,612,100 | 453,433,000 | $6,046,000$ $1,683,000$ |
| Continental Bk \& Tr Co | $4,000,000$ $100,270,000$ | $4,198,800$ $128,391,400$ |  | 1,683,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank. | 10, 500,000 | 3,674,700 | 45,718,000 | 2,235,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 77,113,500 | e776,781,000 | 30,656,000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust Co.- | 10,000,000 | 1,129,100 | 12,402,000 | $\xrightarrow{2,318,000}$ |
| Marine Midiland Tr Co.- | $5,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,026,800 \\ 27,812800 \end{array}$ | $109,166,000$ $286,405,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,069,000 \\ & 28,499,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Commil Nat Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{\circ}$ | 7,000,000 | 8,247,400 | 77,001,000 | 2,267,000 |
| Publio Nat Bk \& Tr Co- | 7,000,000 | 8,932,000 | 81,266,000 | 50,497,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

* As per official reports: National, March 7, 1938; State, March 31, 1938; trust
companies, March 31, 1938. Includes deposits in foreign branches: $a \$ 271,488,000 ; b \$ 84,824,000 ; c \$ 5,320,000$;
$d \$ 119,480,000 ; ~$
$\$ 32,027,000$. T, $18,40,000 ;$ e $832,027,000$.
The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended May 27:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF
BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, MAY 27,1938
BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, MAY 27, 19
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | Loans, Disc. and Investments | Other Cash, Including Bank Notes | Res. DeD. N. Y. and Elsecohere | Dep. Other <br> Bants and <br> Ttust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- Grace Natlonal | 20,398,400 | 112,900 | 7,183,200 | 3,487,800 | $\underset{27,263,200}{ }$ |
| Sterling National | 20,763,000 | 462,000 | 6,295,000 | 3,327,000 | 27,294,000 |
| Trade Bank of N. Y- | 4,054,474 | 272,039 | 2,851,027 | 288,111 | 6,039,147 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Brooklyn- }}$ |  | 203,100 | 00 | 426,500 | 7,795,800 |
| People's National | 4,954,000 | 72,000 | 613,000 | 545,000 | 5,572,000 |
| TRUST COMPANIES-AVERAGE FIGURES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Loans, Disc. and Investments | Cash | Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhets | Dep. Oiher Banks and Ttust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { GToss } \\ \text { Deposits } \end{gathered}$ |
| Manh | ${ }^{8} 8$ |  |  |  | 60, ${ }^{3}$ |
| Empire | 49,927,700 | *5,027,600 | 11,423,900 | 3,621,900 | 60,698,600 |
| Feder | 9,418,705 | 161,192 | 1,364,377 | 2,003,511 | 10,919,515 |
| Fiduclary | 12,675,484 | *1,574,628 | 1,089,473 | 18,295 | 12,399,968 |
| Fulton | 19,050,200 | *5,037,000 | 286,900 | 297,100 | 20,041,200 |
| Lawyers | 28,135,400 | *9,496,300 | 602,800 |  | 36,192,000 |
| United State | 63,505,104 | 21,498,123 | 19,458,628 |  | 75,598,197 |
| Brooklyn. | 79,508,000 | 3,314,000 | 30,321,000 | 59,000 | 105,844,000 |
| Kings County-- | 32,834,767 | 2,246,006 | 9,302,673 | ------ | 38,852,102 |
| * Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: Empire, $\$ 3,038,200$; Fiduclary, $\$ 947,365$; Fulton, $\$ 4,732,400$; Lawyers, $\$ 8,832,600$. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business June 1, 1938, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:


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

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal Items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions", immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later. Commencing with the statement of Mas 19 . 1937, various changes were madd in the breakdown of loant as reported in this statement. which were Commencing with the. statement of May 19 . 1937 , various changes were made in the traak

The changes in the report form are eonfined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the


Susbequent to the above announcement tit was. made known that the new ftems ""ommercilil, industrial, and agricultural loans" and "other loans"
A more detailed gxplanation of the revisions was published in the May 29., 1937,
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS. ON MAY 25. 1938, (In MIIIone of Dollara)

| Federal Reseroe Districte- | Total | Boston | Newo York | Phila. | Cleveland* | Richmond | Allanta | Chscago | St. Lousts | Msnneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS Losins and investments-total | $\stackrel{\$}{20,557}$ | \$,154 | \$8,347 | \$ 1,094 | 1,753 | \$ 613 | ${ }_{5} 553$ | $\underset{2,844}{\mathbf{S}}$ | ${ }_{6} 651$ | \$361 | \$ 624 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8}, 129 \end{aligned}$ |
| Loans-total -- | 8,345 | ,607 | 3,357 | 429 | 1,692 | 236 | 282 | 848 | 291 | 153 | 239 | 227 | 984 |
| Commerclai, Indus, and agricul. loans: |  |  |  | 46 |  | 13 | 10 | 38 | 43 |  | 16 | 10 | 45 |
| Otherwise secured and unsecured-- | 3,473 | 242 | 1.416 | 151 | 229 | ${ }_{93}$ | 140 | 461 | 127 | 61 | 129 | 134 | 290 |
| Oden market paper. | 367 | 73 | 146 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 37 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 30 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in secs.- | 578 | 20 | 455 | 16 | 22 | 3 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securistes |  |  | 276 |  |  | 16 | 15 | 76 | 13 |  | 12 | 4 | 55 |
| Real eatate loans | 1,156 | 83 | 223 | 58 | 175 | 30 | 28 | 89 | 48 | 6 | 22 | 10 |  |
| Loans to banks. | $\triangle 113$ | 3 | 84 | 2 |  | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans: | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On securitles | 696 | 56 | 254 | 48 | 122 | 28 | 56 | 43 | 119 | 52 | 12 | 33 | 102 |
| Otherwise secured and unsecured-- | 817 | 61 | 259 | 51 | 45 | 42 | ${ }_{153}^{50}$ | 1,370 |  |  |  |  | 712 |
| United States Government obllgations | 7,922 | 393 | 3,215 | 307 | 727 | 285 | 153 40 | 1,370 193 |  | 153 | 40 |  | 142 |
| Obligations fully guar. by U. B. Govt- | 1,385 | 26 | 633 | 91 | 85 249 | 32 60 | 78 | ${ }_{433}$ |  | 39 | 117 | 49 | 291 |
|  | 2,945 | 128 | ${ }_{3}^{1,142}$ | 267 | 249 368 | ${ }_{132}^{60}$ | 94 | 1,024 | 159 | 59 | 151 | 100 | ${ }_{326}$ |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.-- | 6,230 403 | 302 123 | 3,250 68 | 265 18 | 368 40 | 132 | 19 | 1,024 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 20 |
| Balances with domestic banks. | 2,328 | 133 | 156 | 167 | 246 | 142 | 128 | 439 | 111 | 108 | 262 | 216 | 220 |
| Other assets-net- | 1,319 | 74 | 4 | 83 | 103 | 35 | 38 | 85 | 23 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 209 |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 14,697 | 1,008 | 6,605 | 783 | 1,043 | 411 | 328 | 2,165 | 374 | 247 | 470 | 399 | 864 |
| Time deposits. | 5,212 | 262 | 1.030 | 288 | 739 | 200 | 184 | 873 | 186 | 119 | 144 | 130 | ,057 |
| United States Government deposits.- | 538 | 12 | 148 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 23 | 145 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 5 |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 275 | 119 | 343 | 185 | 244 |
| Domestic banks | 5,696 | 231 | 2,415 | 288 | 330 | 202 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 12 |
| Forelgn banks.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other llablities. | 766 | 23 | 330 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 5 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 306 |
|  | 3,651 | 241 | 1,617 | 228 | 360 | 93 | 90 | 371 | 89 | 56 | 94 | 82 | 330 |

* Includes Union Bank of Commerce Co., Cleveland, opened May 16 as successor to Union Trust Co. (not licensed following banking holiday).


## 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 resulte for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federa Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

| Three ciphers (000) omutted | $\text { June } 1,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 25 . \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 18, ~ \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mav 11, } \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 4, \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A pril 20, } \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | June 2, 1937., |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas_x Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes) Other cash | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10,638,900 \\ 8,186 \\ 389,350 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 10,639,417 \\ 8.88 \\ 411,903 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \\ 10.639,916 \\ 8.948 \\ 414,244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \delta \mathbf{S} \\ 10,640,912 \\ 8,886 \\ 427,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,641,412 \\ 48,38 \\ 434,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 91 \\ 10,641,911 \\ 951,360 \\ 451,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10,642,413 \\ 88,860 \\ 452,812 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{9}, 22,003 \\ 941,850 \\ 44,855 \end{gathered}$ | $$ |
| Total reserv | 11,036,436 | 11,060,201 | 11,063,108 | 11,076,868 | 11,084,674 | 11,102,853 | 11,104,085 | 9,706,178 | 9,675,998 | 9,122,437 |
| Bills discounted: <br> secured by U. S. Government obligations, <br> direct or fully guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted. | $\begin{gathered} 5,479 \\ 2,935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,661 \\ & 3,007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,932 \\ 2,903 \end{gathered}$ | $5,31$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,379 \\ & 2,813 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 5 9 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,472 \\ & 3,068 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8 , 7 3 0} \\ \mathbf{3 , 1 9 4} \end{gathered}$ | 7.741 <br> 3,599 <br> 11 | 12,524 4,961 |
| Total buls discounted | 8,414 | 8,668 | 7,835 | 8,165 | 8,192 | 8,471 | 9,540 | 12,924 | 11,340 | 17,485 |
| Bills bought in open marke Industrial advances........ | $\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ 16,818 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 534 \\ & .771 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ 3899 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 18,421 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{550}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 550 } \\ \hline, 973\end{array}$ | 17,056 | 16,887 | [16,952 | -6,26,232 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 9 1 , 9 0 5} \\ 714,857 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ 714,857 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ 714,857 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ 714,857 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ \hline, 714857 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ 1,191,905 \\ 714,957 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 677,831 \\ 1,179,171 \\ 707,013 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 785,588 \\ 1,160.691 \\ 617,736 \\ \hline 696 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 779,539 \\ 1,165.691 \\ 618,785 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732,608 \\ 1,152,213 \\ 641,469 \end{array}$ |
| Governm | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | ,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,526,2 |
| Other securlifes_ Foreign loans on gold |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and securi | 2,589,781 | 2,589,988 | 2,589,283 | 2,589,151 | 2,589,555 | 2,590,009 | 2,591,161 | 2,594,376 | 2,592,8 | 572,2 |
| Gold held abroad..... Due from foretgn banks | ${ }_{18}^{1842}$ | ${ }_{427}^{186}$ | ${ }_{109}^{186}$ | ${ }_{19} 1973$ | 23,005 |  | ${ }^{170}$ |  |  |  |
| Uneoliected Item |  | 527,851 | 597, 351 | 527,996 | 550,492 | 523,357 | 578,264 | 663;496 | 520.270 | 646,056 |
| Bank premises All other assets | $\begin{aligned} & 44,641 \\ & 48,070 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{47,547}^{44,695}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,730 \\ & 46,746 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44,730 \\ 46,396 \end{gathered}$ | + ${ }_{45,214}^{4,717}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,765 \\ & 45,339 \end{aligned}$ | 44,804 44,400 | 44,806 | ${ }_{45,831}^{44,795}$ | +47,535 |
| Total | 14,319,942 | 14,290,895 | 14,362,513 | 14,305,284 | 14,337,827 | 14,327,165 | 14,382,836 | 13,073,836 | 12,899,603 | 12,453,372 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual circula | 4,157,156 | 4,116,875 | 4,123,513 | 4,132,337 | 4,147,997 | 4,120,373 | 4,120,798 | 4,136.806 | 158,154 | 4,235,114 |
| Deposits- Member banks' reserve account.-.- United States Treasurer-General account. | 7,744,949 1,092819 | 7,716,352 | 7,62,253 | 7,560,482 | 7,503,630 | 7,661,269 | 7.547,076 | $\begin{gathered} 7,472,143 \\ 140,874 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 , 2 9 6}, 340 \\ 244,166 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{6,853,710 \\ 115,099}}^{1}$ |
| Forelgn banks $\qquad$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 1302000 \\ & 262,794\end{aligned}$ | 133,118 <br> 253,844 | $\begin{gathered} 137,60 \\ 245,233 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133,92085 \\ & 2105 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { \|1251, }{ }_{2274}$ | $\begin{gathered} 131,80 \\ 211,655 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135,486 \\ & { }_{2}^{2} 3,212 \end{aligned}$ | 118,010 | - ${ }_{212,038}^{122.005}$ | 121,749 133,705 |
| al | 230,762 | 9,286,075 | 9,288,491 | 291,788 | 9,285,743 | ,326,04 | ,323,4 | 7,929,6 | 7874, | ,224 |
| Deferred av | ,995 | 534,887 | 597,7 | 227. | 551.583 | 527.11 | 586,356 | $\begin{aligned} & 655 . \\ & 1335 \end{aligned}$ | 517,044 $\begin{aligned} & 133,298\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {645,317 }}^{6132,198}$ |
| Surplua (Seotion | 1347,739 | 147,739 | 147739 | ${ }_{147} 14.73$ | 147,739 | 147,73 | 147,73 | 1477 | 1477739 | 145,854 |
| Burplus (seection | 27,683\| | 27,683 |  | 27,68 | ${ }^{27,68}$ | ${ }^{27.68}$ | - 27.683 | -27.683 | 27,683 <br> 32,950 | - |
|  | 11,145 | 32,880 11,181 | 32,80 10,800 | 32,95 11,386 | 32,985 10,685 | 32,915 11,819 | 32,964 10,364 | 9,491 | 8.186 | 7,196 |
| Total 11 | 14,319,942 | 14,290,895 | 14,362,513 | 14,305,284 | 14,337,827 | 14,327,165 | 14,382,836 | 13,073,636 | 12,899,603 | ,453 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal <br> Reserve note llabilitles combined------- Contingent llabilly on bils purchased <br> forelgn correspondents |  |  | $82.5 \%$ 1,357 | $82.5 \%$ 1,357 | ,35 | 1,103 | $82.6 \%$ 1,103 | 23 | $80.4 \%$ 330 | 9.6\% |
| Commitments to make industria | 13,140 | 13,260 | 13,144 | 12,700 | 12,678 | 12,735 | 12,825 | )2,982 | 12,92 | 17,0 |
| Maturtty DIstrsbuttion of Bulls and Short-term Securdies- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-30 days bilis discount | 6,677 | 6,986 | ${ }_{4}$ | 6,572 | 6,527 | 6.838 | 7,830 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{81-60}$ days bill discounted. | 369 | ${ }^{613}$ | ${ }^{607}$ | ${ }_{702}^{702}$ | ${ }_{709}$ | 50 | 约 | 430 | 50 | 74 |
| - | 169 600 | 184 526 | ${ }_{378}^{242}$ | 298 293 | 362 309 | 573 266 | [947 | ${ }_{342}^{466}$ | ${ }_{336}^{42}$ | 328 |
| Total bills discounted | 8,414 | 8,668 | 7,835 | 8,165 | 8,192 | 8,471 | 9,540 | 12.924 | 1,3 | 1,48 |
| 5 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{81-60}^{16-3}$ days bills bought in in open market | ${ }_{164}^{117}$ | 1104 | 104 | 75 | 87 | 75 | 178 <br> 75 | - 170 | ${ }_{253}^{297}$ | ${ }_{635}$ |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days bills bought in open mar | 253 | 238 | 226 | 297 | 297 | 157 |  |  |  | 1,187 |
| 90 days bllis bought |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bllis bought in open | 534 | 534 | 534 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 6,261 |
| 1-15 days Industr | 1,60 | 1,472 | 1,526 | 1,419 | 1,581 | 1,665 | ,669 | 1.510 | 1.56 |  |
| 81-60 days Industrial advanoe | 26 | 2 | 40 | 52 | ${ }_{567}^{206}$ | ${ }^{96}$ | ${ }_{57} 15$ | 46 |  | 521 |
| 61-90 days industrial advan | 79 |  |  |  | 974 | 541 | 49 |  |  | 75 |
| Over 03 days industrial adv | 13,888 | 13,735 | ,755 | 13,286 | 13,472 | 14,201 | 14, | 14,09 | 14,143 | 19,840 |
| Total in | 16,818 | 16,77 | 16,899 | 16,4 | 16,79 | 16,97 | 17,0 | 16,8 | 16,95 | 22,232 |
| ${ }_{\text {1-1 }}^{1-15}$ days U. S. Government securlites | 183,0 | 95,524 252,711 | 104,3 | 1155 | 116,66 104,31 | 93,7 | 76. | ${ }^{72,472}$ | ${ }_{72,939}^{63,623}$ |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days U . 8. Government seeurities | 186,17 | ${ }_{232,997}$ | 237,770 | 357,781 | 353,46 |  | 321, | 175 ,8 | 192, | 67,808 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 174,203 \\ 1,812,337 \end{array}$ | 173,696 1,809087 | 193,239 <br> $1,811,097$ | 1,813,7294 | 186,586 $1,802,990$ | $1,799,037$ <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 225,169 \\ \mathbf{1 , 8 2 7 , 3 2 6} \end{array}$ | 1,950,653 | 1,947,681 | 2,331,236 |
| Total U. S. Government | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,0 | 2,564,01 | ,564,0 | 564,015 | 2,526,290 |
| 1-15 days other securr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{81} 1$-60 days other securrites ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61-90 days other seourrilies- Over 90 days other securties |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| al other se |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In actual circula | 4,157,156 | 4,116,87 | 4,123,51 | 4,132,33 | 4,147,997 | 4,120,37 | 4,120,7 | 4,136,8 | 4,158,154 | 4,235,11 |
| Collateral Held by A pent as Securtit for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.. By ellifibie paper. | $4,535,632$ | 4,527,632 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,535,632 \\ 6,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,539,632 \\ & 7,208 \end{aligned}$ | 4,519,632 | 4,541,632 ${ }_{\text {7.463 }}$ | 4,527,632 | 4,487.632 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,489,632 \\ 10,223 \\ 0,20 \end{array}$ | 38,132 <br> 19,943 <br> 10,0 |
| ded sates Goren |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total collateral..... |  |  | 4,542,49 | 4.546,8 | 4,526,903 | 4,549,093 | 4,536,104 | 4.524, | 4,524,855 |  |

" "Other cash" does not include Federal Peserve notes, $\uparrow$ Revised tigure
$\therefore$ These are certificates given by the United States Tresgury for the gold taken over trom the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued trom 100 cents to 59 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certiffeates being worth less to the extent of the differenoe. the difference tself naving oeen appropriated as protit oy the Treasary under provistons 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| Three CYphers Federal Reser | Total | Boston | ork | phia. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Cleeeland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicaoo | St. Louts | Mt | Kan. Cty | Dallas | San Pran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -ASSETS | . | $\delta$ | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | s | 5 | 5 |
| from United States Treasury | $10,638,900$ | $567,938 \mid 4$ | $4,659,544$ | $\begin{aligned} & 521,141 \\ & 52,501 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 347 \\ & 605 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,391 \\ 354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3}, 522 \\ & 4229 \end{aligned}$ |  | $35,884 \mid$ | $6_{685}^{65}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,089 \\ 290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 78,785 \\ \hline 380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 698,527 \\ 1,27 \\ 0,27 \\ \hline, 25 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other cash | 389,350 | 37,448 | 83,485 | 23,658 | 36,336 | 29,603 | 19,570 | 54,633 | 18,492 | 9,166 | 28,701 | 14,493 |  |
| Total reserves------------------1 | 11,036,43 | 604,777 | 4,744,359 | 546,30 | 752,288 | 330,348 | 236,521 | 2,0 | 24,8 | 200,099 | ,080 | 3,658 | 733,549 |
| IIls discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Go direct and(or) full Other blus duscountod | 9 | 633 <br> 191 | 1,7774 | 940 580 |  | ${ }_{312}^{410}$ |  | 10 |  | 620 | 145 | 204 | 368 |
| Total | 8,414 | 824 | 2,111 | 52 | 611 | 722 | 789 | 200 | 80 | 182 | 249 | 472 | 654 |
| 18 |  |  |  |  | 49 |  | 19 | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ |  |  | 15 <br> 487 | 15 | 38 |
| U. S. Government mecurities | 65\%, | ${ }_{47,41}$ | 191,191 | 53,966 | ${ }^{63,027}$ |  | ${ }^{28,560}$ | ${ }^{71,06}$ | 30,561 | 22, | 1,947. | 4,937 | 49 |
| Treasury notes | $\begin{aligned} & 1,191,905 \\ & 714,857 \end{aligned}$ |  | 346,716 <br> 207,948 | $\begin{gathered} 97,6966 \\ 98,896 \end{gathered}$ | 68,551 | -65,072 | \| 51.793 | ${ }_{7}^{128,82}$ | 55,420 33,239 | ${ }_{24,64}^{41,08}$ | -57,74 | ${ }^{45,22}$ 27,12 | 60,961 |
| Total U. S. G | 2,564,015 | 184,962 | 745,855 | 210,528 | 5,87 | 139,9 | 111,416 | 7,2 | 19,22 | 88,3 | 124,62 | 7,2 | 218,6 |
| Total bills and securities Due from forelgn banks er | $2,589,781$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188,190 \\ 14 \\ 326 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 752,518 \\ 71 \\ 3448 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215,143 \\ 19 \\ 620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,428 \\ & 1,185 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,293 \\ & 1,468 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 278,178 \\ 2,962 \\ 2.962 \end{array}$ |  |  | 1,264 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 220,666 \\ 2,13 \\ 2,30 \end{array}$ |
| Onoollected items. |  | 57,290 | 147,14 | 44,71 | 62, ${ }^{1,1}$ |  | 19.61 | 78.45 | 25,11 | 15.5 | 30,7 | , | 28,966 |
| Bank premisea- | 48 | 2,981 | 13,97 | 4,463 | 5,17 | $\stackrel{3}{3,11}$ | 2,181 | 4,473 | ${ }_{1,9}$, | 1,72 | $\xrightarrow{3,0}$ | ${ }_{1,7}^{1,2}$ | ${ }^{3,142}$ |
| tal ass | 19,94 | 856,569 | 1,4 | ,03 | , | 528,445 | 374,189 | 2, | 475,6 | 309,858 | 457,705 | 319,204 | 993,009 |
|  | 4,157,1 |  | 911.857 | 302,633 | 408,1 |  |  | 964,906 | 976,5 | 135, | 163,930 | 77,669 | 28,2 |
| Meposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. B. Treasure | 1,092,819 |  | 524,017 | 49,059 |  |  | 10,13 | 118 |  |  | 32,60 |  | 60,416 |
| Foreign bank. <br> Other deposits | $\begin{aligned} & 130,200 \\ & 262,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,378 \\ 4,832 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 46,709 \\ 213,320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,765 \\ 1,088 \\ 1,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,983 \\ 9,728 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 5,170 | 3,371 ${ }^{4,559}$ | 2,1 | 3,90 6,12 | 2,80 | 3,775 <br> 201 | 2,02 | ${ }_{12,02}^{92}$ |
| Total | 9,230,76 | 418,924 | 4,492, | 5,95 | 2,5 | 8,0 | 198,917 | 1,353,5 | 1,6 | 1,0 | 51,9 | 205,5 | 610,016 |
|  |  |  | 144,8 | 44, | 61,1 |  | 18,0 | 9, | 26,6 |  |  |  | -29,791 |
| Burplus (Section 7 ) |  | ${ }_{9}^{9,900}$ | 51 | 13,466 | 14,32 | 4,9 | 5, | 22,3 | 4,66 | 3,15 | 3,6 |  | 9,805 |
| lus |  | 2,874 | 7,744 | 4,411 |  | 3,409 | 73 | 1,429 | 1515 | 1,001 | 1,142 | ${ }^{1,270}$ | 2,121 |
| Reserve for contingen | 11,145 | 1,448 | 8,210 <br> 3,129 | , | 1,033 | ${ }^{1,45}$ | , ,60 | 1,23 | 1,215 | 1,541 | \% | ${ }_{367}$ | 833 |
|  | 14,319,942 |  | 5,671,407 | 816,037 | 1,074,720 |  |  |  |  | 309,858 | 457,705 | 9,204 | ,009 |
| $\mathrm{CO}_{\mathrm{O}}$ |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | 557 | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 277 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{92}^{44}$ | \|r|rer $\begin{array}{r}109 \\ 2,950\end{array}$ |

" "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. pedfral reserve note statement

| Three Ciphers (000) Omutt Feder al Reserve Bank of | Tetal | Boston | New Yoti | Phila. | Clevelana | Richmond | Atlanta | Chrcapo | St. Louss | Minneap. | Kan. Cuy | Dallat | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal | 5 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agen Held by Federal Reserve Bank | 4,425,573 | 383,321 27,023 | 997,895 86,038 | 315,610 12,977 | $\begin{array}{r}430,444 \\ 22,292 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 195,563 8,013 | $\begin{array}{r} 157,872 \\ 13,706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 991,109 \\ 26,203 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,360 \\ 13,795 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,338 \\ 4,202 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 172,939 \\ 9,009 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,747 \\ 7,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 366,375 \\ 38,018 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 4,157,156 | 356,298 | 911,857 | 302,6 | 408,1 | 187,550 | 144 | 964,9 | 176,5 | 135,136 | 163,9 | 77,669 | 328,294 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury .... | 4,535,632 | 390,000 | 1,010,000 | 337,00 | 455 | ${ }_{649} \mathbf{0 0 0}$ | ${ }_{157}^{000}$ | 1,000,000 | 192,632 71 | 141,500 182 | 000 <br> 240 | 8,500 | $000$ |
| Eligible paper----- ${ }_{\text {U }}$ S. Government Securitie | 7,047 | 784 | 2,002 | 1,186 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total collatera | 4,542,679 | 390,78 | 1,012,002 | 338,186 | 436,455 | 200,649 | 159,15 | 1,000,200 | 192,703 | 141,682 | 177,240 | 88,971 | 404,650 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, June 3 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | ви | Aaksa |  | bu | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 81938 --ä-* |  |  | July 201938 |  |  |
| June 15 \& 16161938 | 0.05\% |  |  | 0.08\% |  |
| June 22 1938-... | 0.08\% |  | Aug. 101988 - | 0.08\% |  |
| June ${ }^{\text {July }} 191938$ | 0.08\% |  | Aug. $17171838 \ldots$ | 0.08\% |  |
| July 131938 .- | 0.08\% |  | Aug, 311938 | 0.08\% |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, June 3
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point.

| Maturay | Int | виd |  | Maurky |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 101.18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 15194 | 13\%\% | 102.14 | ${ }_{102.6}^{102.1}$ | Mar. 15 |  |  |  |
| Dec. 15193 |  | 102.6 | 102 | Dec. 151 |  |  |  |
| Mar. 15193 |  |  |  | Ju |  | 102 |  |
| ar. |  | 10 |  |  |  | 101 |  |
| me 15 |  |  |  | une 1519 |  |  |  |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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



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.

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


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 7,085 1,242 | 7,000 1,230 | 6,900 1,220 | 7,000 1,242 | ,000 |
| Banque de Paris et Dea Pays Bas Banque de l'Union Parisiemme.. |  | ${ }_{462}$ | 1,230 450 | ${ }^{1,255}$ | ${ }^{1} 12452$ |  |
| Canadian Pacilio------------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anal do Suez cos |  | ${ }^{23,677}$ | 23,400 | ${ }^{23,648}$ | ${ }^{23,647}$ |  |
| Cle Generale d |  | 1.373 | 1,370 | 1,360 | 1,370 | 0 |
| Generale Transatiant |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 490 | 505 | 490 | 01 |  |
| ptoir Nationale d'Escompte |  | 790 | 780 | 785 | 88 |  |
| ty S A |  | 195 | 190 | 190 |  |  |
| Courrlerees-...------....... |  | ${ }^{237}$ | 239 | 236 |  |  |
| edit Commercial de Fra |  |  | 95 |  |  | -580 |
| edit Lyonnalise- |  | 1,600 | 1,370 | 1.340 | 1,350 | 50 |
| Ezaux dea Lyonnals |  | ӟ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Energie Electrique du Littoral.: |  | 545 | 554 | 540 | 541 |  |
| Kublmann |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Liair Liquide |  | 1,200 | 1,800 |  |  |  |
| Lyon (PL | day | 820 | 810 | 804 | 813 |  |
| reans R |  |  | 375 | 360 |  | 356 |
| Pathe Capltal |  | 18 | 18 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pechiney - - }}$ |  | 74.25 | ${ }_{74.25}^{1,770}$ | 73,80 | ${ }_{73,80}^{1792}$ |  |
| Rentes 4\%, 1917 |  |  | 72.40 | x71.20 | 71.20 | 70.90 |
| entes 4\%. 1918 |  |  | 71.00 | ${ }_{70}^{70.50}$ |  |  |
| nnter $43 \% \%$, 1932 |  | 77.85 | 77.80 | ${ }_{75.50}^{77.30}$ | 77.40 75.75 | ${ }_{75140}^{77.25}$ |
|  |  | 98.45 | ${ }_{98.25}$ | ${ }_{97} 7.70$ | ${ }_{97.50}^{78}$ |  |
| yal Dutch |  |  | 80 | ${ }^{6,080}$ | 70 | 6,200 |
| telder \% C |  | 2,075 | 1.080 | 1,015 | ${ }_{1}^{1,036}$ |  |
| cipte Francalse Ford |  |  | ${ }^{69}$ | 67 | 70 | 5 |
| te Generale Fon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| te Lyonnatse |  | 1,368 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 124 | 120 | 119 | 122 |  |
| d'Electricteo---------- |  | 88 | 416 | ${ }_{87}$ | ${ }_{88} 8$ |  |
| agon-Lits .-.------------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One <br> NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transaction of the day. No 

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

| Quotations after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ |
| :--- |
| Datly Record of U. S. Bond Prices |
| treasury |


| Dally Recra of U. S. Bond Prices | - | , | 18. | Jun | Jw | Jun ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury (High | ---- |  | 118.15 |  | 118.23 | 118.23 |
|  |  |  | 118.15 |  | 118.23 | 118.23 |
| Total sales in 51,000 uniss... |  |  | 18.15 <br> 4 |  | 118.23 | 118.23 <br> 3 |
| (High | 109.16 |  | 109.19 | 109.18 | 109.27 | 109.28 |
| 31/8, 1943-45..........- L $_{\text {Low- }}$ | 109.16 |  | 107.17 | 109.18 | 109.20 | 109.26 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units.... | 109.16 17 |  | 109.19 <br> 10 | 109.18 5 | 109.27 <br> 3 | 109.28 4 |
| High | 114.9 |  | 114.11 | 114.11 | 114.17 | 114.16 |
| 6s, 1944-54.............- Low. $_{\text {Lo }}$ | 114.9 |  | 114.8 | 114.11 | 114.11 | 114.16 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unists.-. | 114.91 |  | 114.11 | 114.11 | 114 <br> 13 | 114.16 3 |
| High |  |  |  | 112.29 |  |  |
| $\text { 8\%/8, 1946-56............... } \left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close } \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  | 112.29 |  |  |
| Total sacos in \$1,000 unutz.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High | 110.3 |  | 110.3 | 110.7 | 110.14 | 110.12 |
| 8368, 1943-47.......... ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ | 110.3 |  | 110.3 | 110.6 | 110.8 | 110.11 |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units. . | 110.3 |  | ${ }^{110.3} 1$ | 110.6 | 110.14 3 | 110.12 7 |
| High | 106.6 |  | 106.8 | 106.10 | 106.20 | 106.17 |
|  | 106.6 |  | 106.6 | 106.10 | 106.12 | 106.17 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts. . | 106.65 |  | 106.8 | 108.10 | $\begin{array}{r}106.20 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 106.17 3 |
| (High | 107.16 | Hollday | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.27 | 107.29 |
| 88. 1946-48.-......-.-.- L Low | 107.16 |  | 107.17 | 107.18 | 107.23 | 107.29 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untrs... | 107.16 |  | 107.17 <br>  <br>  <br>  | 107.18 1 | 107.27 <br> 7 | 107.29 3 |
| (High |  |  |  |  | 106.25 | 106.23 |
| 3\%/8s, 1940-43............ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 106.24 | 106.23 |
| Total saten in \$1,000 unsts ... |  |  |  |  | 100.25 22 | 106.23 <br> 1 |
| , ${ }^{\mathrm{High}}$ | 107.25 |  | 107.25 | 108 | 108.2 | 107.30 |
| 3\%8, 1941-43............. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ | 107.25 |  | 107.25 | 108 | 1082 | 107.30 |
| Total sates in 81,000 units..- | 107.25 |  |  |  |  | 107.30 |
|  |  |  | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.16 |  |
| 83/8, 1946-49............ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 108.6 108.6 | 108.6 108.6 | 108.16 |  |
| Total sates in \$1,000 unsts...- |  |  | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.16 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}$ |  |  |  |  | 108.7 |  |
| $\text { 31/68, } 1949.52 \ldots . . . . .-\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Low- } \\ \text { Close } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | 108.7 108.7 | --.-- |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ unsts . .- |  |  |  |  | 108.7 |  |
| (High |  |  | 108.5 | 108.9 | 108.14 |  |
|  |  |  | 108.5 | 108.9 | 108.9 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts |  |  | ${ }^{108.5} 11$ | 108.97 | 108.14 |  |
| (High |  |  | 109.16 | 109.18 |  |  |
| K8. 1944-46........-- - Low- $_{\text {Low }}$ |  |  | 109.16 | 109.17 | 109.19 | 109.25 |
| Total sates in $\$ 1.000$ unils... |  |  | 109.16 6 | 109.18 <br> 3 | 109.26 10 | 109.25 5 |
| (High | 103.30 |  | 104.2 | 104.8 | 104.15 |  |
| 21/88, 1955-60_.......... ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ | 103.30 |  | 103.30 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 104.7 |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ undes.- | 103.30 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 104.2 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $104.8$ | $\begin{array}{r}104.15 \\ 115 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $104.7$ |
| 2\%s, 1945-47.....-...- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 106.2 | 106.3 | 106.6 | ${ }_{116.12}$ |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unts ${ }_{\text {c }}$ Close |  |  | 106.2 | 1066 | 106.13 | 116.12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices | May 28 | May 30 | May 31 | June | June 2 | June 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hign } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { Cla }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | 104.21 | 104.17 104.17 |
| 2\%/8, 1948-51.........-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Close } \\ & \text { Clo }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 104.21 | ${ }_{104.17}^{104.17}$ |
| Total sales in \$1,000 นท148--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{High}^{\text {l }}$ |  |  | 103.8 | 103.10 | 103.18 | 103.17 |
| 2\%/8, 1951-54...-. ----- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 103.2 | 103.8 103.9 | 103.11 | 103.16 103.16 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b | 102.28 |  | 103.2 |  | 103.10 | 103.9 |
| 2\%/8, 1956-59.........- ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ | 102.28 |  | 103.2 |  | 103.6 | 103.6 |
| Total tates in $\$ 1,000$ unsts. . | 102.28 |  | 103.2 |  | 103.9 61 | ${ }^{103.6} 5$ |
| High | 101.16 |  | 101.19 | 101.24 | 102.2 | 102 |
| 23/58, 1949-53.......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { cow }\end{array}\right.$ | 101.16 |  | 101.18 | 101.19 | 101.22 | 101.29 |
| Total sates in \$1,000 units.... | 101.16 10 |  | 101.18 | $\begin{array}{r}101.24 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | 102.2 | 101.29 120 |
| High |  |  | 105.14 | 105.11 | 105.20 |  |
| 21/8s, 1945............... Low- |  |  | 105.9 | 105.11 | 105.14 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unu |  |  | 105.14 | 105.11 | 105.20 8 |  |
| $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{g}$ b | 103.20 |  |  |  | 104.4 | 104 |
| 21/88, 1948...-....-------- ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Low. | 103.20 |  |  |  | 103.26 | 104 |
| (Close <br> Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untu | 103.20 | Holiday |  |  | 104.4 | 104 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (High | 106.12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34/8, 1844-64.........- Low $^{\text {L }}$ | 106.12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ unsts. | 106.12 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (High | 106.2 |  | 106.4 | 106.8 | 106.14 | 106.12 |
|  | 106.2 |  | 106.1 | 106.3 | 106.8 | 106.12 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untits... | 106.2 |  | 106.4 | 106.8 | 106.14 53 | 106.12 4 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage (Higb |  |  | 106 | 106.5 | 106.4 |  |
| 38, 1942-47................. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 106.5 106.5 | 106.4 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untrs .-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Hfgh} \\ \mathrm{Low}\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  | 105.5 |
| $2 \% / 6,1942-47 \ldots \ldots .\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Low } \\ \text { Close } \end{array}\right]$ |  |  |  |  |  | 105.5 |
| Total sales in 81.000 units ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan (Hign | 106.8 |  | 106.10 | 106.11 | 106.23 | 106.18 |
| 38, serles A, 1944-52...- Low- $^{\text {cow }}$ | 106.6 |  | 106.7 | 108.8 | 106.13 | 106.17 |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ | 106.6 |  | 106.10 22 | 108.11 | 106.23 | 106.18 11 |
| Home Owners' Loan un Hig | 102.31 |  |  |  | 103.6 |  |
| 2\%/8, series B, 1939-49 .- Low $^{\text {cow }}$ | 102.31 |  | 103 | 103 | 1032 | 103.8 |
| Cloge | 102.31 |  |  | 103 | 103.4 | 103.8 |
| Total sales sn 81.000 unsts. | , |  |  |  | 55 |  |
| Home Owners' Loan (High |  |  |  | 103.27 | 104.8 | 104.9 |
| 2\%8, 1942-44-..---...-. Low. $^{\text {L }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Close |  |  |  | 103.27 | 104.8 |  |
| Totat amles in $\$ 1.000$ unus |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Odd lot sales. † Deferred dellv | very sale. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

United States Treasury Bills-See previous page. United States Treasury Notes, \&c.-See previous page.

## New York Stock Record

| OW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | NEW YTOCKS STOCK ExCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ranve Stince Jan. } 1 \\ \text { On Basis of } 100 \text {-Share Lots } \end{gathered}$ |  | Ranoe for PretsousYear 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday May 28 | Mond | $31$ | June 1 | June 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | On basts of | -sare Lots | rear | 1037 |
| 8 | \$ per shars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 18}$ |  | 200 |  |  |  | , | per share 55 Mar 69 Mar |
| (eat |  |  |  |  |  |  | Abraham \& Straus....No par | 3014 Mar 23 | ${ }_{52}^{36} \mathrm{M}$ J | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 37 } & \text { Nov } \\ 433_{4} \\ \text { Dee }\end{array}$ | 69 85 85 Aug |
|  |  | - ${ }_{*}^{712}$ | ${ }^{738}$ | - |  | 4,40 | Adams Express.-.-.-.--No par | ${ }^{6} 4$ | ${ }^{52}{ }^{2} 8^{3} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  | ${ }^{2233_{8} \mathrm{Maz}}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 1888}{ }_{*}{ }^{1818} 819$ | (1844 | ${ }_{* 1818}{ }_{* 1518} 17$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{2084}$ Ja |  | ${ }_{36}^{2888} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | chat |  |  | ${ }^{158}$ | ${ }_{238}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | ${ }^{46}{ }^{488} \mathbf{J a n}$ |
| ${ }^{* 58}{ }^{* 5}$ |  | ${ }^{410_{4}} 4{ }^{4} 3_{8}$ | ${ }_{*}^{4212}$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 200 | Afr Reduction Inc---.-No | ${ }^{40}{ }_{58} \mathrm{May}$ Mar ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{5814} 14$ | $\begin{array}{lll}441_{2} \\ { }_{12} & \mathrm{NOV} \\ \text { Oet }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{1 / 4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  | 10 | $10.103_{8}$ | ${ }_{9}{ }^{3} 100_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }^{978}$ | 11,2 | Alaska Junesy Gold Min. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,000 | Allecheny Corpa.-.-.-No | ${ }^{95}{ }_{78} \mathrm{Aprrar}{ }_{31}$ | $1^{158}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}{ }_{88}{ }_{8}^{\text {Aug }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,800 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{* 6}^{6} \quad .6{ }_{6}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{2} 7^{2}$ |  | 200 |  | $5{ }^{2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{59}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 86}^{*}{ }_{81}{ }^{7} 10$ |  |  | ${ }_{5} 52.50$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{10}{ }_{10}{ }_{10}$ |  |
|  |  | +29 |  | ${ }_{* 29}^{1212}$ |  | 1,700 | Allegheob |  | 2184 | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & \text { Oct } \\ 103 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{45588}{ }^{\text {mar }}$ |
| ${ }_{138}{ }^{53}{ }_{4}{ }_{13} 8^{584}$ | Mem | ${ }_{13}^{*}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 512}{ }^{*}$ | 100 | Alion Ind | 412 Mar 30 |  |  | ${ }^{237}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {and }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}$ |  |  |  | 2,000 | ${ }_{\text {Allled }}^{\text {Alled }}$ Chid | 12 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{51}{ }^{4}$ |  | $10^{2} 10$ |  | 102 1088 1088 | $10 \quad 1018$ | 1,400 |  | ${ }_{858}{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ |  | $1{ }^{14}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 111_{2}}{ }_{46}^{518}$ |  | * ${ }_{*}^{5111_{2}}$ | ${ }_{* 4112}^{51 / 2}{ }_{46}^{512}$ |  |  | 3,4 | Alited stores Corp......No | ${ }^{412} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{938} 3^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{618} \mathrm{O}$ | ${ }^{2178} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{3814} 480$ | ${ }^{3812} 4{ }^{403_{4}}$ | ${ }_{40}{ }_{40}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | , 200 | A HLH | ${ }_{3}^{38}{ }^{314} \mathbf{M a r}$ |  | [ ${ }_{34}^{49}$ | ${ }_{8312}^{85} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{100}$ | Alpha Portiand Cem-No No par | ${ }^{3114}$ |  |  | cose |
|  |  | ${ }^{*} 12{ }^{12} 12{ }^{1634}$ | ${ }^{13} 3^{13} 16^{1}$ | *134 17 | ${ }_{* 13}{ }^{134}{ }^{15}$ |  |  | ${ }_{10}^{10_{4} \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }_{24}^{318}$ |  |  |
| *50 ${ }_{*}^{* 505}$ |  | + | $\begin{array}{lll} \\ & 5512 \\ 50 \\ 50 & 58 \\ 50\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,800 | A | ${ }_{49}^{55} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{7212}$ | 2 Nor |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{53}^{1412}$ | ${ }_{53}^{15}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 53.53 |  |  | 100 | 6\% preferred.-..........50 | 4614 Apr 27 | 55 Mar | 50 Deo | ${ }^{7518}$ |





\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Low and high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Sales \\
for \\
Week
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORKK
EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Ranoe Since Jan. } 1 \\
\& \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Share Lots }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range for Prevtous Year 1937} \\
\hline Saturday May 28 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Monday \\
May 30
\end{tabular} \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { dnesda } \\
\& \text { une } 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& Friday June 3 \& \& \& Lowest \& , \& Lowest \& Htoghest \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{32}{*}{\$ per share} \& \& \& \& \& Shares \& \&  \& \({ }^{8}\) per share \& \({ }^{8}\) \%er share \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$ per share \(1087_{8} \mathrm{Mar}\)} \\
\hline  \& \& *2558 \& *27 \& 28 \& 27 \& \& ept Stores 43\% \% pt .. 100 Phen Fire Ins N Y._. 2.50 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
2212 \& \text { Oct } \\
20 \& \text { Dec }
\end{array}
\]} \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 15}^{* 2512} 220\) \& \& \({ }_{*}{ }^{25} 5820\) \& 15 \& \({ }_{* 1378}^{28}\) \& \({ }_{1378}^{2727}\) \& \& Phen fre \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
455_{8} \& \mathrm{Jan} \\
393_{4} \& \text { Feb }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }_{83}^{161}\) \& (1638 \({ }^{1612}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{* 80}^{1612} \& 1612 \\ 833_{4}\end{array}\) \& \& 1 \& \({ }_{1614}^{15}\) June \({ }^{1}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{90}{ }^{9612}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Nov}\)} \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 2614}{ }^{281}\) \& \& \({ }^{265}\) \& \(23^{26}\) \& \({ }_{27}{ }^{27}\) \& \({ }_{2612}{ }_{2}\) \& \& First Nationsl 8 stores _-No par \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{13}{ }^{13} 181{ }^{1314}\) \& \& \({ }^{131}\) \& 13. \&  \& \({ }_{13}^{133_{8}^{2}} 131{ }^{13}\) \& \& Flintsote Co (The) --.-No par \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
188_{4} \& \text { Feb } \\
2910 \\
2912 \& \text { Jan } \\
21 \& \text { Jan } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \({ }_{22}^{111_{2}} \mathrm{Oct}\) \& \\
\hline *15 \({ }^{18}{ }^{18} 20\) \& \& \({ }_{*}{ }^{17} 5 \quad 20\) \& \({ }^{*} 157820\) \& \({ }^{*}{ }^{2} 25^{2} 8_{8} 2120\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}20 \\ { }_{15} 7^{2} 8 \& 20 \\ \& 20\end{array}\) \& \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
20 \& \text { June } \& 1 \\
15 \& \text { Apr } \& 7
\end{array}
\] \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15
\({ }_{12} 1_{2}\)
Deet
Oct
Oct} \&  \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }_{238}^{17_{8}}\) \&  \& \({ }^{*}{ }^{15}{ }^{158} 8{ }^{17^{178}}\) \&  \& \& \({ }_{\text {I Foillanabe Brothers--No par }}\) \&  \& \({ }^{3}\) J. Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{92}^{24}\) \& \& \({ }_{34}{ }^{233_{4}}\) \&  \& \({ }_{9112}^{24}{ }_{912}^{24}\) \&  \& \& \& \({ }^{18} 5\) \&  \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{33_{4}} 18\). \& \& \({ }^{33_{4}}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{900} \& \multirow{3}{*}{87 conv preterred..-No par
Franclsco Sugar 0 O-} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \({ }_{65}^{2012}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan }} 18\) \& \({ }^{1112}\) Oct \& \({ }_{135}^{541_{2}{ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Feb }}}\) \\
\hline \(\mathrm{T}_{1}{ }_{3}^{59}\) \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& -2818 2818 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}28 \& 3 \\ 28\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{* 28}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{35}\) \& \({ }^{28} 8^{2} \quad 35\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \& \\
\hline (1812 \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \({ }_{414}^{243_{4}} \mathbf{2 5}\) \& \({ }^{25} 51{ }^{25}\) \&  \& \&  \& (1978 M \& \({ }_{212}^{28}{ }^{1}\) \& \& \\
\hline 12 \& \& \& \({ }_{12}^{38}\) \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{速} \& \& Gair Co Inc (Robert) \& \& \({ }_{5}^{51}{ }_{5}^{21}\) \& ee \& \\
\hline \({ }_{2} 12\) \& \& \& \& \& \& , \& \(\$ 3\) preferred \& \[
10^{2} \operatorname{Mar} 30
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
16 Jan 7 \\
\(163_{4} \mathrm{Jan} 20\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(111_{2}\) Dec \(101_{8}\) Oct} \&  \\
\hline \& \& \(11 \quad 11\) \& \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \({ }^{*} 1012\) \& 70 \& Gamewell Co (The) --.-No par \& 912 Mar 29 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{12}{ }_{1} 931\) \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 300 \& Gannet Co conv st pr- No \& \({ }_{418}{ }^{\text {Mar } 29}\) \& \({ }_{12}{ }_{12}^{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan} 12\) \& 4 Oet \& \({ }_{1912}^{1014}\) \\
\hline *518 \({ }^{* 5}\) \& \& \({ }_{*} 518\) \& *518 \& 4 \& \({ }_{*}{ }^{51}{ }^{4}\) \& \& Gen Amer in \& \({ }_{4}^{41} 4 \mathrm{Mar}_{3}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }_{71}^{12}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \& \(1{ }^{1}\) \\
\hline  \& \&  \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }^{3}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{1}\)} \& 1.200 \&  \& \({ }_{29}^{82}\) Mar 29 \& \({ }_{451}{ }^{9} \mathrm{Ha}\) \& \& 10514
8812

Peb
Feb <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{717_{4}}{ }^{714}$ \&  \& \& \& 1,100 \& Gen Am Mransportation.....-5 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{115}^{61_{2} \mathrm{Mapr}_{\text {Apr }} 12}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{123}{ }^{9} \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar 15} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& <br>
\hline 30 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{12}{ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{2123}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Gen} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{llll}153 & \text { Feb } \\ 14 . & \text { Feb }\end{array}$} <br>

\hline \& \& (1) ${ }^{3}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 212 Mar 31 |
| :--- |
| $53_{4}$ Mar 31 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{13}^{618}{ }^{\text {b Jan }}$ Jan 120} \&  \& <br>

\hline 14.14 \& \& \& 15 \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { [15 } 15^{3} 8 & 17\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{11412} 16$ \& 2, \& Class A.............-No par \& \& \&  \& ${ }^{\text {che }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 1012}$ \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{lll}* 22 & 23 \\ 113 & 11312\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{2078}^{35}$ Mar 31} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{28}^{78}{ }^{\text {F }}$} \& \& ${ }_{12688}^{12688}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{*} 1121_{8} 113$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{x 99}{ }^{22}$ Dee \& ${ }_{1524}^{5214}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{3012}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}32 z_{8} & 331 \\ \\ \end{array}$ \& \& 40,500 \& General Ele \& \& 4512 Jan 10 \& \& <br>
\hline 28 \& \& \& \& 2812 \& $281^{2} \quad 283{ }^{3}$ \& \& \& $227_{8}$ Mar \& ${ }^{335}$ \& - \& <br>
\hline , \& \& \& *30 \& ${ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ \& ${ }_{* 30}{ }^{78}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{35}{ }^{13}$ \& ct \& an <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }^{566} \quad 5881_{8}$ \& \& 300 \& Gene \& $50{ }^{3}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{6578}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline * \& \& \& 127 \& $121 \quad 121$ \& \& \& \& 118 \& 123 \& ${ }_{217} 17 \mathrm{May}$ \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{*}^{2714}{ }^{2712} 2818$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{*}^{* 11518}{ }_{* 25}^{20818}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{cc}
1153_{4} & 116 \\
{ }_{* 23} & 257_{8}
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{25,700}$} \& \& ${ }^{2512}{ }^{512}$ Mar 31 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $\$ 5$ preferred_-......No par

Gen Outdoor Adv A.-No par \& $$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
11178 & \text { Apr } \\
211_{2} & \\
21 a_{2} & 30
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
11712 \text { May } \\
\left.\begin{array}{c}
17 \\
\text { May }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\end{array}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{2112}$ Oct \&  <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\left|\begin{array}{cc}* 12 & 5 \\ 7 \\ * 102 & 703 \\ 7\end{array}\right|$} \& 500 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Common $\qquad$ No par General Printing Ink $\square$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
\hline 684 \\
\text { Mar } 31 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

\left.$$
\begin{aligned}
& 57_{8} \text { Feb } 24 \\
& 97_{8} \\
& \mathrm{Jan} \\
& 11
\end{aligned}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{|cc|}312 & \\ 812 \\ 812 \\ \text { Ott }\end{array}$} \& ${ }_{19}^{1514}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ <br>

\hline 1203 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
600 \\
10 \\
200
\end{array}
$$} \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline ${ }^{4} 13_{8} 3^{2} 13_{4}^{4}$ \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \&  \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
68_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 28 \\
1011_{4} \mathrm{Apr} 9 \\
11_{4} \mathrm{May} \\
21
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ccc|}
108 & \text { Jan } & \\
21_{8} & \text { Fab } & 3 \\
2 \operatorname{lan}^{2} & 8
\end{array}
$$
\] \& ${ }^{\boldsymbol{x} 99}{ }_{12}{ }^{\text {D }}$ Dec \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{1312} 1312$ \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{* | 14 |
| :---: |
| $* 851$ |
| 145 |
| 142 |} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{800} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Gen Rallway slgnal.-.No par

$6 \%$ pretered} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$124^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$
80
8512 Mar
19} \& ${ }^{261}{ }^{28}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 15$ \& ${ }_{85}^{17^{2}} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline ${ }^{8512} 95$ \& \& ${ }^{85512} 95$ \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
{ }^{111_{2}} & { }^{11_{2}} \\
* 851_{2} & 95
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& \& $90{ }^{9}$ Jan 18 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$1{ }^{1}$ Oct} \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 17}^{114}$| 18 |
| :--- | :--- | \& \& - ${ }^{1178}$ \& $17{ }^{134}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \[

2,000

\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { Mar } 25 \\
& 133_{8} \mathrm{Mar} 29
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& \& ${ }^{554} 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>

\hline *18 19 \& \& ${ }^{1788_{8}} 18$ \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& ${ }_{15} 5_{8}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 28 Jan \& \& \% <br>
\hline $17 \begin{array}{ll}17 & 171\end{array}$ \& \& 17 \& $1{ }^{173}$ \& 171218 \& ${ }^{1712}$ \& \& Gen Steel C \& 13 Mar \& 2884 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 1012}$ \& \& ${ }^{*} 101_{2} \quad 10{ }^{3}$ \& \& ${ }^{111_{4}} 1111_{4}$ \& ${ }^{1014}$ \& 400 \& Gen Theatre \& $81_{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& ${ }_{912} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{4} 15$ \& \& ${ }^{*} 14.1512$ \& 14 \& \& 212 \& 100 \& Gen Time In \& 1418 Ma \& 20 Jan \& \& ${ }^{43}{ }^{4} 8$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{98}^{98}{ }^{98}$ \& \& \& \& G\%\% preferred \& ${ }_{9}^{98} \mathrm{Jun}$ \& J \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}77_{8} & 7{ }^{7} 8\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }_{718}^{71} 7^{71}$ \& \& 1,800 \& Gilerte Safety \& ${ }_{x}^{9}{ }^{\text {Junar }}$ \& 1412 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 52 \& \& \& \& 35 conv pr \& 51 M \& 61 Feb 26 \& \& <br>
\hline \& Exchange \& \& \& \& \& 2,400 \& rothe \& ${ }^{5}$ Mar \& \& \& <br>
\hline 15 \& \& ${ }_{14}$ \& ${ }_{16}^{41}$ \& ${ }^{4} 10$ \& \& 100 \& ${ }^{86}$ preferred- \& ${ }^{40} 13 \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{271}^{68}$ \& De \& <br>
\hline \& \& $14{ }^{2} 15$ \& *3978 41 \& 1594 \& \& 2,300 \& $41 / 2 \%$ conv preferr \& 37 \& ${ }_{5112}{ }^{2}$ Jan \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{2}^{2}$ \& \& ${ }^{13_{4} 3_{4}}$ \& \& \& \& \& Gob \& \& \& \& eb <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 62}{ }^{25_{8}} \quad 84$ \& Day \&  \& *62 \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}21_{2} & 2^{212} \\ 6212\end{array}$ \& \[
400

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
21_{2} \text { May } 27 \\
601_{2} \mathrm{Apr} 26
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3^{378} \mathrm{Jan} \\
& 80
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{4831_{2}}^{2} \begin{gathered}\text { Oet } \\ \text { Deot }\end{gathered}$ \& ${ }_{115}^{814}{ }^{81} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{1112}$ \& \& $11.117_{8}$ \& \& \& $11^{178} 12$ \& 3.100 \& Goodrich Co \& 10 Mar 31 \& $1944{ }^{\text {1 }}$ Jan 15 \& \& <br>
\hline (en \& \& ${ }^{*} 16$ \& ${ }_{1614}{ }^{1678}$ \& 17 \& ${ }^{12}$ \& \& Goodyear TI \& 348M \& 12 \& Dee \& <br>
\hline \& \& $*_{66} \quad 71$ \& $71{ }^{7}$ \& ${ }_{* 6858}{ }^{7} 71{ }^{17}$ \& ${ }^{66912}{ }^{17}$ \& 5.80 \& cos ${ }^{5}$ conv preferre \& 71 May \& 89 Fe \& ${ }_{7212}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Dec}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& *314 \& *31 \& 00 \& Gotham Sllik \& ${ }^{258}$ M \& 478 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{5}$ \& *5 \& \& \& \& Preferred \& ${ }^{5214} 4$ \& $5^{55}$ \& ${ }^{55}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 8$ \& [r \& 18 \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,200 \\
600
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gral } \\
& \mathbf{G r a 1}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{612}^{2}$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{* 118} 1_{8}{ }^{18}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{8} \mathrm{~J}$ \& ${ }_{8} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }^{5588}$ Jan <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 100 \& \& \& 8 \& \& ${ }^{3}{ }_{4}^{8} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& 1034 \& 111 \& \& \& 400 \& Gran \& 1018 Ma \& ${ }^{1814}{ }^{18}$ \& \& 碞 <br>
\hline 2218 \& \& ${ }^{2113_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{* 211_{8}}^{23}$ \& ${ }_{* 22}{ }_{*}^{2312}{ }^{231}$ \& ${ }_{2218}^{24}{ }^{24}{ }^{22}{ }^{24}$ \& 600
200 \& ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {Grant }}$ \& ${ }^{19} 80$ \& ${ }_{23}^{278{ }^{8} \mathrm{Ja}}$ \& \& 22 <br>
\hline 1012 \& \& $1{ }^{10} 4{ }^{1014}$ \& 1 \& $\begin{array}{ll}1012 & 101_{2} \\ \\ \end{array}$ \& *1018 10 \& \& Gt Nor \& ${ }^{914} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{1512}$ Ja \& \& ${ }_{2812}{ }^{1}$ Mar <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{* 25}^{1384}$ \& 14 \& \& ${ }_{* 25}^{144}$ \& , 5 \& Great \& 1238 Ma \& 2616 J ${ }^{26}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{125}{ }^{125}$ \& \& 125 \& \&  \& ${ }_{125}{ }^{1}$ \& 100 \& Great efester \& ${ }_{122}^{2312} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }_{12712}^{32}$ Jan \& ${ }_{129}^{2312}$ De \& ${ }_{14512}^{4214}$ <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{35}$ \& \& *35 \& *35 \& \& Green Bay \% West RR.-.. 100 \& 40 Jan 22 \& ${ }^{40}$ Jan \& \& ${ }^{6414}$ <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{*}^{15}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}* * 35 & 15{ }^{2} 4 \\ * * 30\end{array}$ \& \& \& 500 \& Green (H L) Co \& ${ }^{13} 3^{3} 3_{1} \mathrm{Mar} 300$ \& $21{ }^{2188} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& \& ${ }^{3912} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{*}^{*}$ \&  \& \& \& \& Creene Cananea \& \& \& ${ }_{71}{ }^{1}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& *818 \& - \& - 818 \& 00 \& Greyhound \& ${ }^{7}{ }_{71}^{344} 4$ \& 11 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{118}^{88}$ \& \& 1,200 \& a \& $7_{8} \mathrm{Mar} 3$ \& ${ }_{18}^{48}$ Jan \& $7_{88}{ }^{8} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }_{34}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{*}{ }^{1414} 401884$ \& \& 1414. 1414 \& \& \& \& \& 8\% preferrea--.------100 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $*_{10}^{3}$ \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{*}^{* 3} 4{ }^{41}{ }^{1}$ \& \& 100 \& Guit Moblle \& Northern-.-. 100 \& 3 Mar 25 \& ${ }^{6}$ F ${ }^{\text {Feb }} 16$ \& ${ }^{314}$ Oct \& ${ }^{1712}$ <br>
\hline *2512 27 \& \& \& ${ }_{* 25}^{*}$ \&  \&  \& \& Hackensack Water_-......- ${ }^{100}$ \& $\begin{array}{rrr}84 & \text { Mapr } 28 \\ 28\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}19 & \text { Jan } \\ 28 \\ \text { Mar } 11\end{array}$ \& \& b <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 32} \begin{gathered}3 \\ 461\end{gathered}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 32}{ }^{3} 835$ \& *33 35 \& ${ }_{33}{ }^{35}$ \& ${ }_{3414}{ }^{3414}$ \& \& $7 \%$ preterre \& 30 Apr \& ${ }_{3414}{ }^{28}$ June \& ${ }_{261}{ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{D}}$ \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& ${ }_{* 1238}^{* 6}{ }_{*}{ }^{614}$ \& ${ }^{*} 123814$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 13^{614}}^{6{ }^{63}}$ \& 500 \& Hall Printing ----.- ${ }^{10}$ \& $5^{5}$ Mar \& 7 Jan \& ${ }^{484} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ${ }^{20158}$ <br>
\hline **8812 90012 \& \& ${ }_{*}^{* 8812}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 8812} 819012$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}* 881_{2} & 901_{2}\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{* 8812}{ }_{* 13}{ }^{401_{2}}$ \& \& Hamilton wateh Co...No par \& ${ }_{90} 12 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{100}^{214}$ Jan \& ${ }_{95}^{1784}$ De \& $\begin{array}{lll}31 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 108 & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}193_{88} & 88 \\ 1988\end{array}$ \& \& *85 ${ }^{* 85}$ \& *85 \& ${ }_{* 1918}^{85} 88$ \& *85 88 \& 10 \& Hanna (M \& ${ }_{15}^{85} \mathrm{May}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{96}$ Jan \& ${ }_{18}^{92}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 12214132$ \& \& ${ }^{12014} 1332$ \& \& ${ }_{* 12014}^{1918}{ }^{19}$ \& ${ }_{120}$ \& \& Harbison-Walk \& ${ }_{120}^{15} \mathrm{Mar} 29$ \& \& 121 \& ${ }_{140}^{5812}$ Mar <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 548}{ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{5188}$ \& \& , \& * 4 \& ${ }_{* 414} 4^{3}{ }^{38}$ \& 418 \& 300 \& Hat Corp of Amer clas \& ${ }_{418}{ }^{\text {d June }}$ \& ${ }_{7784}{ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{5}$ \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{* 55}{ }^{13}, 75$ \& ${ }_{4135}{ }^{5}$ \& \& 61/\% \%referred w w-... 100 \& 5014 Ms \& ${ }^{67} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& $5_{514}{ }^{\text {dec }}$ \& eb <br>
\hline  \& \& 77 \& $\begin{array}{cc}7688_{4} & 18_{8} \\ 7684\end{array}$ \&  \&  \& 0 \&  \& ${ }_{763,}^{13, ~ M a m e ~}$ \& ${ }_{95}^{284}$ \& ${ }_{81}^{112}$ Oct \& ${ }_{1171}^{8}$ Jan <br>
\hline $*_{83}{ }^{614}{ }^{14} 112^{614} 4$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 2,300 \&  \&  \& ${ }^{95}{ }_{78} \mathrm{JJai}$ \& ${ }^{81} 5_{88} \mathrm{NOV}$ \& ${ }_{1578}^{1712} \mathrm{Jug}$ <br>
\hline $*_{140} 1150$ \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{\text {Helm }}^{\text {Pre }}$ \& 81 May \& 94. \& 86 \& ${ }_{126}^{128}$ Feb <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 44}^{1078} 1{ }^{10}$ \& \& 10 \& \& \& ${ }^{1012} 1012{ }^{1}$ \& 00 \& Hercule \& ${ }_{10}^{140}$ Mar \& $17{ }^{12}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 44}$ \& \& *4 \& \& \& \& 0 \& Here \& ${ }_{423}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 58.3 Jan \& 50 N \& ${ }_{64}^{3988}$ <br>
\hline  \& \&  \& - 50 \& 50 \&  \& \& Hershey C ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& ${ }^{2634}{ }^{3}$ Jan 19 \& ${ }_{5112}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr 18 \& \& ${ }^{13512}$ Feb <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 90} 95$ \& \& ${ }_{* 90}{ }^{* 50}$ \& (1) \& ${ }_{* 87}^{50}$ \&  \& \& Hershey Chocolate.... No par

\$4 conv preferred.... No par \& 40 Mar 19 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 51 \text { May } 20 \\
& 95 \text { May } 20
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{83}^{3914} \mathrm{Ded}$ \& ${ }^{673_{4}} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>

\hline  \& \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{*} 15121_{2}{ }^{17}$ \& ${ }^{*}{ }^{151512} 518$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& * $102{ }^{2412}{ }^{2} 105$ \& 105 \& ${ }_{* 102}^{2512}{ }_{*}^{2512}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{rr}
25 \\
102 & 25 \\
102
\end{array}
$$ \& 500 \& Holland Furnace.....No par

$5 \%$ conv preferred_No par \&  \& \[
291_{2} \mathrm{Apr}

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{|cc|} 
\\
\mathbf{n}_{3} 512 & \mathrm{Oct}
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\] \&  <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }^{*} 102105$ \& $$
{ }^{102}{ }_{* 67_{8}} \quad 1021_{2}
$$ \& 100 \& ( $5 \%$ conv preterred.-.No \&  \& ${ }_{11} 102 \mathrm{May}$ \& ${ }^{93}{ }^{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{No}$ \& <br>

\hline 13.13 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{cc}
7 \\
123_{4} & 123_{4}
\end{array}
$$ \& $11{ }^{15} 812{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{12} \quad 12$ \& \[

12^{12^{12}}
\] \& 1,100 \& Holl \&  \& ${ }_{2514}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& ${ }_{1512}{ }^{15}$ \& ${ }^{301^{2}} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 7\% preterred--.-.-.-. 100 \& 102 Mar 16 \& 108 May \& 109 \& ${ }^{114384}$ Mar <br>
\hline $*_{1784}$ \& \& ${ }^{177^{3}}$ \& ${ }_{1814}{ }^{38}$ \& cill \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 200 \& Homestake Mining -... 12.50 \& ${ }_{17218}^{4818} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{6588}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jan 20 \& ${ }_{21}{ }^{339} 4$ \& ${ }^{5334}$ Deeo <br>
\hline 21 \& \& \& ${ }_{6}{ }^{4}$ \& 78 \& ${ }_{* 63}{ }^{4} 1{ }^{184}$ \& \& Class B. \& ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& ${ }_{1178}{ }^{25}$ Jan 12 \& \& ${ }_{21}^{4178}$ <br>
\hline \& \&  \& ${ }_{95}^{57}$ \&  \& ${ }^{56}{ }_{* 93}{ }^{56}{ }_{4}{ }^{56}$ \& 20 \& Household \& ${ }^{4612}$ Jan \& ${ }^{57}$ 57 May \& \& ${ }_{\text {74 }}{ }^{73} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan <br>
\hline 284 \& \& - ${ }^{55_{4}}$ \&  \& ${ }^{9}$ \&  \& 2,300 \& How preterred \& ${ }^{8312} \mathrm{Jan} 2681$ \& ${ }_{8} 95{ }_{8}{ }_{8}$ June \& ${ }_{7812}^{7818}$ \& ${ }_{1724}^{94}{ }^{\text {mar }}$ <br>
\hline  \& \&  \& *30 31 \& 31 \&  \& 300 \& Howe \& ${ }^{2312} 12 \mathrm{Mara} 30$ \& ${ }^{632} 3{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 37.0 \& ${ }_{9012}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{4} 3_{2}$ \&  \& \& \& \% Drenerred \& 3 Ma \& ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}{ }_{1}{ }_{8}$ \& - ${ }_{\text {l18 }}^{11}$ \&  <br>
\hline ( ${ }^{3} 4$ \& \&  \& \& ${ }^{2314}{ }^{53}{ }^{233_{4}{ }^{3}}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 23388 \\ & 2312\end{array}$ \& \& Hudson Bay Min \& Sm L \& $205{ }_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& $27{ }^{2}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{3}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{3}^{514}$ \&  \& $5{ }^{14} 4$ \& 1, ${ }_{3}^{1,200}$ \& Hudson Mo \& 5 M \& 10 Ja \& ${ }_{118}^{4}$ \& -ab <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& $7_{74}^{38}$ \& 1,600 \&  \&  \& 12 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 5 \& \& Leased lines 4\%....... 100 \& Mar \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& series \& ${ }^{3} 5_{8} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }^{74} 4 \mathrm{Feb}^{2}$ \& \& $1_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Volume 146
New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 6
3629

| Low and high sale prices-PER Share. not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | STOCKSNEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | $\begin{array}{\|l\|\|} \text { Range Since Jan. } 1 \\ \text { On Basts of 100-Share Lots } \end{array}$ |  | Ranoe for Preosous Year 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | Monday May 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tueses } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { June } 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { June } 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | - | Lowest |  |
| sp | \$ per share |  |  | \$ per share |  | Shares | Indian Refining $\square$ | 3 per share |  |  | 8 per share 4712 Apr |
| ${ }^{*}{ }_{4}^{* 41_{2}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{*} 4585$ | ${ }_{* 15}^{* 43_{4}}{ }^{5168}$ |  | , |  | $143_{8}$ Mar 3160 Mar 25 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ingersoll Rand --..-.-No par |  |  |  |  |
| $* 13512$ <br> ${ }_{62}$ <br> 62 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 13512} 1388$ | 1,400 |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 138 & \operatorname{Jan} 6 \\ 781_{2} \\ \operatorname{Jan} 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1322^{13} \text { Oct } \\ & 583_{4} \\ & \text { Nov } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 62 |  |  | ${ }^{6112} 8{ }_{84}{ }^{62}$ | ${ }^{6212}$ | (1) | 8,600 | Inspiration Cons Copper-.-20 |  |  | ${ }_{58}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ Nov |  |
| ${ }_{* 3}^{* 37_{8}} \quad 41{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 13114 & M a r \\ 331_{8} & \text { Fob } \\ 6 & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{414}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,000 | 7 Interboro Rap Transit ${ }_{\text {- }}^{\text {\% }}$ - 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 27_{8}^{8} \mathrm{Mar} 26 \\ 15 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 60_{4} & \mathrm{Jan}_{13} \\ 25 & \mathrm{Jan}_{12} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{641}^{133_{4}}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{82}^{181}$ |  | ${ }_{* 80}^{* 1614} \begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 82\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 11_{2} & \text { Oct } \\ 20 & \text { Oct } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 6414 & \text { Apr } \\ 11112 & \text { July } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{23}$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{3}$ | ${ }_{212} \quad 2{ }^{21}$ |  | $* 23_{8}$ $23_{4}$ | --100 | Int | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \mathbf{C 7}_{8} \mathrm{Mar} 30 \\ \mathrm{Mar} \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }^{92}$ | $111^{12} \mathrm{Mar}$$281_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| , |  | $\begin{array}{ll}7{ }^{758} \\ 2_{3}^{5} & 8^{188}\end{array}$ |  | $81{ }^{8} 8$ | ${ }_{* 218}^{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,400 \\ & 2000 \end{aligned}$ | Interlake I |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{28}$ Oct |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Prior pre |  | ${ }_{29}{ }^{28} \mathrm{Jan} 17$ | 1814 | $\begin{aligned} & 2812 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 91_{8} \mathrm{Apr} \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{140} 143$ |  | ${ }_{140} 143{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $142 \quad 142$ |  | 143 |  | Int B | $x 130$ Mar 31 | $1{ }^{15484}{ }^{4}$ Jan 211 | 12712 Nov | $\begin{aligned} & 6312 \mathrm{Apr} \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1_{8} 49$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Internat Ha | 481 May <br> 148 <br> 1 | $152 \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{7}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & { }_{162} \\ & \hline 1 \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | *148 ${ }^{*}$ | 4,300 |  | ${ }^{318} 8 \mathrm{Mar} 31$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Int Mercantlie Marine_No dar |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{718}$ |  | *714 ${ }^{7}$ | $7_{88}{ }_{71}$ |  | *718 | 1,100 | Internat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 41321 & 413_{4} \\ *_{13} & 135 \\ 66_{61} \end{array}\right\| * *$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 407_{8} & 422_{8} \\ { }^{4} 1322_{2}^{2} & 135 \\ 135 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 42 & 44 i^{2} \\ 1321_{2} & 135 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 34,000 | Int NICkel or Canada_-_No par |  |  | 12778 May | $\begin{array}{rl} 1355_{4}^{8} & \mathrm{JJn} \\ 19 \\ 18 & \text { Sopt } \\ 18 & \text { Apr } \\ 910 & \text { Anr } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -6, 300 | Inter Paper \& Power Co--.-15 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Cl}^{\text {Cl}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132-\mathrm{Jan} 19 \\ \quad 414 \mathrm{Mar} 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1355_{8} \mathrm{Mar} \\ 97_{8} \mathrm{Jan} 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{412 \\ 212}}^{4} \mathrm{Sept}$ | 918 Apr |
| ${ }_{8}$ |  |  | [388 | ${ }_{* 318}^{24}$ |  |  | Internat Rys of Cent Am-100 |  |  |  | ${ }^{88}{ }^{8}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| $\square^{\text {a }} \overline{32} \quad 30$ |  |  | ${ }_{32}{ }^{32}$ | ${ }_{3111_{2}} 31{ }^{3}$ | *3112 32 |  |  |  | - | $418 \text { Sopt }$ |  |
|  |  |  | *2 | *20 |  | 00 | International |  |  | ${ }^{1912}$ |  |
| ( |  | ( | ${ }_{*}^{21}$ | ${ }_{* 14}^{29}$ | ${ }_{* 1412}^{29} \quad 151{ }^{29}$ | 00 | International sh |  |  | ${ }^{16}$ Oot |  |
| ${ }_{55212} 68$ |  | $*_{55}{ }^{2} 59$ | ${ }^{*} 55 \quad 56$ | *55 57 | ${ }^{*} 55 \quad 57$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{65}$ Oet |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Inter }}$ Forele |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{10}{ }^{1578}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} , 700 \\ 600 \end{gathered}$ | Interstate Dept | $\begin{gathered} 618 \text { Mar } 30 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }^{80}{ }^{858}{ }^{\text {Dec }}$ | ${ }^{3618}$ |
| ${ }^{* 65}{ }^{63}{ }^{75}$ |  |  | ${ }^{*} 66.75$ |  | ${ }^{*} 666$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Pre }}$ | 638 |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |  | 600 | Intarnd | $\begin{aligned} 877_{2} \mathrm{Mar} \\ \hline 120 r \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 5018}^{116} 122$ |  |  | ${ }^{17314} 4 \mathrm{Appr} 30$ | 117 Jan 8 | $\left.\right\|_{116} ^{2012} \text { Sot Sopt }$ |  |
| ${ }_{6212}$ |  |  | 52 |  | 25 | 2,600 | Jewel Tea Inc-.------No par | $\begin{array}{r} 444 \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{30} \\ 58 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56 \mathbf{M a r}_{12} 11 \\ 86 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{156}$ 126 Jan |
| ${ }^{91_{2}^{2}}$ |  | ${ }_{12512}$ |  |  |  |  | Prete | Jan 24 | ${ }_{12614}{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {May }} 17$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | *5112 5212 | 5 |  | 30 | Jones \& Laughin st' pret. 100 |  |  | $6484 \mathrm{Nov}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{131312}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 498 \mathrm{Abr}^{4 \mathrm{Abr}} \\ 1212 \mathrm{Mar} 25 \\ 118 \mathrm{Mar} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $7{ }^{718}$ |  |  |  | Kan |  |  | $\begin{array}{cl}51 & \text { Oet } \\ 14 l_{8} & \text { Oot }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & 121 \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{15}^{1854}$ | ${ }_{17}^{17} 178$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 1518} 1818{ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{*} 151881885$ | 100 | $4 \%$ prete | $\qquad$ $2^{1}{ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ Mar 29 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4478 } \mathrm{Man} \\ & \mathbf{3 5} \mathrm{Man} \\ & \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{cc}{ }^{*} 125_{8} & 15 \\ 11 \\ 111 \\ 111\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 1234$ | *1234 ${ }^{*} 1312$ |  | 400 | Kaufmann | ${ }_{102}{ }_{2} \mathrm{May}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{144}^{184}{ }^{14}$ Jan 12 |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 6512}{ }^{95}$ |  | *6 |  | * | 95 |  | Keith-Albee-Orphe |  |  | 807 |  |
|  |  |  | (358 ${ }^{*}$ |  | *37 |  | Kelsey Hayes |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 85}^{* 33}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{*}{ }_{* 85}^{* 312}$ | *85 | ${ }_{* 85}^{* 33_{4}} 8$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | Kendall ${ }^{\text {Cob }}$ | 80 Jan 6 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{688 \mathrm{Jan}}$ | ${ }^{80}$ Dec |  |
| ${ }_{283}{ }^{3}$ |  | 27 | $28.29{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{2712} 2{ }^{28388}$ | 28,100 | Kenn | ${ }_{26}^{2683 \mathrm{May}}{ }^{27}$ | ${ }_{978}^{437_{8}}{ }^{43} \mathrm{Jan} 10$ | ${ }_{512}^{2814}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{778} \quad 7{ }^{77}$ |  | Keystone Steel |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{-13}^{21}{ }^{21} 4$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 11_{4}}^{2012}$ |  | ${ }_{* 13_{4}}^{* 2022}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \mathrm{Mar} \text { Mar } \\ & 122_{8}^{5} \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ | 18 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{512}$ |  |  |  |  | $\$ 8$ preferred......-こ-No par |  | 16 | 20 | ${ }^{71}{ }^{712}$ Fub |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1712} 12{ }^{17}$ |  |  | , 300 |  | 1518 Mar 31 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | *4 |  | Kresge De | ${ }_{2}^{212}$ Mar 26 | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{* 2312}$ | *2312 ${ }^{25}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Krese }}$ | ${ }_{12} 2_{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{171}{ }_{1} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }}$ | 14. | ${ }_{2414}^{412}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Laclede Ga | Mar | Jan |  | $27^{78}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Jan |
| 22 | Day | ${ }_{* 1812} 22$ | ${ }_{211_{2}} 2^{11_{2}}$ | $211_{4}^{1} 231$ | *21 2312 | 150 | 5\% prete | 15 Mar | Jan |  | $4112{ }^{1}$ Jan |
| 11 |  | ${ }^{1034} 111$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | 1,400 | me | $81_{2}$ Mar 31 | ${ }_{8}^{1278}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1018}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rub |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 1514}{ }^{12} 16$ |  | 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}1544 & 154\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 1514}{ }^{*} 16$ | ${ }_{* 1514}{ }^{16}$ | 200 | Lehigh Por | 1312 Ma | $198_{4}^{4} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | onv | ${ }^{95}$ Jan ${ }^{4}$ | 10512May 31 |  |  |
| *338 ${ }^{* 33_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lehigh valle | ${ }^{3}$ Mar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 21}{ }^{2}$ |  | Lenigh vailey 6 conv | $1{ }^{17} 8$ | ${ }_{514}{ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}$ |  | 23.2312 | ${ }^{2314} 42384$ |  |  | 1,000 |  | ${ }^{19}{ }_{67} 3_{8} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{288{ }^{\text {a }} \text { J Ja }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 8$ |  |  | ${ }^{* 73_{4}^{4}}$ | ${ }^{* 73_{4}}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{27}^{11}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{2114} 4$ |  | ${ }^{* 2012} 225_{8}$ | *2112 $22{ }^{258}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 2518}^{* 25}$ |  | 2488  <br> 8 2514 | ${ }^{2514}$ | ${ }^{12}{ }_{6}^{26}$ | ${ }_{36}^{2518}{ }_{4}{ }^{26}$ | 3 , 10 | Lisbey | ${ }_{8}{ }^{214} 4$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| $*_{* 27}{ }^{68}{ }^{614}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2714 & 28 \\ { }^{6} 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 277_{4}}{ }^{681}$ |  |  | Lite saver | ${ }^{25} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 29 Ma |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Llg |  | ${ }_{10212}^{100}{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{162} 1$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{164}^{9212}{ }^{9} 983$ | 200 | ${ }_{\text {Preereerred }}$ | ${ }_{157}$ | ${ }_{107}{ }^{102}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lly Tulld Cup Corp...-No par | ${ }^{1458}{ }_{3}$ Mar 31 | ${ }_{118}$ Feb |  | ${ }^{2312}$ May |
| ${ }_{*} 221_{4} 24$ |  |  | ${ }_{2212}^{221212}$ | $23 \quad 2312$ |  |  | Lima Locomotive Wks.No par | ${ }_{20}^{2014} 4$ | ${ }^{343_{4}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 323_{4}}$ | ${ }^{* 323}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1218}^{29}$ M |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 2,500 | Loew | 33 Mar | ${ }^{527}{ }^{5}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{35}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{05} \quad 1061$ | 10 |  | \$6. | 102 Apr 1 | $1081_{2}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{9934}{ }^{\text {N }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{13} 3_{4} \mathrm{Ap}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lone Star Cement CorD No par | ${ }_{212}^{26}{ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |  | Oct |  |
|  |  | $* * 234$ $*+1512$ $*$ 17 |  |  | ${ }_{* 15}^{* 278}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1434} 4$ |  | ${ }^{1718}$ | ${ }^{4314}{ }^{\text {a Jan }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{155}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 94}{ }^{151}{ }^{96}$ |  | 5\% preterred.-.-.-.-. 100 |  | ${ }_{18}^{106}$ Jan ${ }^{18}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16 |  | ${ }_{137}^{1512}{ }_{138}^{1512}$ | 1,100 | Lorillara preferred | 125 Apr | $1401{ }_{2}$ Mar 11 | 125 Oct | ${ }^{1788_{4}} \mathrm{JJan}$ |
|  |  | $171{ }^{1}$ |  | d | ${ }^{153_{4}}$ |  | Loulsvill Gas | ${ }^{1212}$ Mar | ${ }^{173}{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {M }}$ |  | ${ }_{99}^{288_{4}} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| - |  | ${ }_{* 13}^{* 3}{ }_{*}^{13}$ | ${ }_{* 31}^{*}$ |  | (13 | 400 300 | Leusvile \& Nas | ${ }_{122}^{29 \mathrm{May}}$ | ${ }_{214}^{6612}$ Jan | ${ }^{1318}$ | ${ }_{418}{ }^{4} 8_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| ${ }_{* 26}{ }^{122_{4}} \quad 128$ |  | ${ }_{* 25}^{* 3}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{* 25}{ }^{25} 58$ |  | Macandrews ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 22 Mar | 31 Jan | ${ }^{2633_{4}}$ Oot |  |
| ${ }^{118} 120$ |  | ${ }^{119} 120$ | $120 \quad 120$ | 18 | ${ }^{118}$ |  | 6\% preferred------No par | $116{ }^{5} 8 \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{243}^{126}$ Ja | ${ }^{12318}{ }^{1788}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{18}$ |  | ${ }_{28}^{188}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 18{ }^{1812}\end{array}$ |  |  | Mack Trucks Inc-...-No par | ${ }_{248}^{16}{ }^{\text {mar }}$ Mar 30 | ${ }_{3288}^{243_{4} \mathrm{Ja}}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}28 \\ { }_{* 108}^{28} & 28 \\ 11\end{array}$ |  | $273_{4}$ 108 $103_{4}$ 108 1084 |  | ${ }^{28} 0^{28} 3_{4}{ }^{29} 3_{4}$ |  | 2,000 |  | 10 | ${ }_{1312} \mathbf{F e b}$ | ${ }^{814} 0$ | ${ }^{153_{8}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}}$ |
| 204 |  | $19{ }^{19}$ | *20 22 |  |  |  | Magma Coppe | 1814 M | ${ }^{3078}$ | 1812 | ${ }^{63} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{*} 1{ }_{1} 1_{4} 1_{4}$ |  |  |  | Manatl Sugar Co....-- ${ }^{\text {Nopo- }}$ - ${ }^{-1}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{2}{ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | *12 15 |  |  |  | ${ }^{453} 5$ | ${ }_{201_{2}{ }^{\text {Jan }} \text { Jan }}$ |  | ${ }_{39}{ }^{8}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| - ${ }^{11}$ |  | ${ }^{110} 618$. |  | -14 ${ }^{12}$ | * ${ }_{618}{ }^{1518}$ | 3,500 | Moditied $5^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{258}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 9 Ja | 414 | 1812 Jan |
|  |  | ${ }_{9912} 10$ | ${ }^{9812}$ |  |  |  | Manhattan Shir | Ma | 12 |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*} 1_{54}$ |  | ${ }^{114}$ |  |  | $*$ |  | Maracalbo Oll | ${ }_{5}^{114}{ }^{14 \mathrm{Mar}} \mathrm{Mar}^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22_{24}^{4} \text { Jan } \\ & 122 \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{512}^{114}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Market Street Ry .-....... 100 |  | M |  |  |
| 412 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | ${ }^{73} 4 \mathrm{M}$ | 3 Oct |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}* 92 & 10 \\ * 18 \\ * & \\ *\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{* 1}^{*}{ }_{*}^{*} 14$ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 10 \\ { }^{1} & 10\end{array}$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | B\% prior | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ | M |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 20}{ }^{12} \quad 21$ |  | ${ }_{2014}^{11_{4}}$ | 22 | ${ }_{* 201_{4}} 23{ }^{2}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{2014}^{* 1}{ }^{2014}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Marlin-Rock }}^{\text {6\% }}$ | $183_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $29 . \mathrm{Jan}$ | 24. | ar |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6678}$ | 8 |  | Marshall Field | ${ }_{5}^{512}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 3$ | Ja | $10^{14} \mathrm{O}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{214}^{223_{4}}$ | ${ }^{22^{2} 1_{4}}$ | ${ }_{3214}^{2218}$ | 00 | Martin (Gle | 1418 Mar 30 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{18_{4}} \mathrm{O}$ | ${ }_{378}{ }^{4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| ${ }^{28}{ }^{28}$ |  | ${ }_{274}{ }^{274}$ |  | ${ }^{218}$ | ${ }_{2712}^{27_{12}^{4}}$ |  | Masonite Corp---..-No pa | ${ }^{25}$ Mar | , |  | ${ }_{418}^{74}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| 22 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2113_{4}}{ }_{21}^{2133_{4}^{4}}$ | ${ }^{2114}$ |  | Matheso A Alkail Wks_Ne pat |  | ${ }_{165}^{272} \mathrm{~F}$ | ${ }_{142}^{22}$ |  |
| ${ }^{36}$ |  | 1621818 |  | ${ }^{1411_{4} 163}$ | ${ }_{35}^{1411_{4}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4212}{ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{33} 3^{3}{ }^{\text {Nay }}$ | ${ }_{66}$ Mar |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{414}{ }_{41}{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May Departmen } \\ & \text { Maytag Co... } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{312}$ |  | ${ }_{12}^{412} \mathrm{O}$ | 1512 Jan |
|  |  |  | ( ${ }^{464_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 1612}^{418} 17{ }^{414}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}25 & \text { Jan } \\ 21 \\ 21 & \text { Apr } 22\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2014}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Dec}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $21 . \mathrm{AD}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | $16 . J$ Jan 18 | 93 $1144_{4}$ Dec Oect |  |
|  |  | *68 80 |  | ${ }_{* 68} 8^{3_{4}} \quad 80{ }^{73_{4}}$ |  |  | $6 \%$ conv preferre.......... 100 | 6  Mar <br> 61 Mar 31  | $\begin{array}{ll}10^{\prime} & \text { Jan } 11 \\ 7 & \text { Jan } 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 7_{68} 8_{4} & \mathrm{Oct} \\ \mathrm{Oct} \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1064}^{2418}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 9
June 4, 1938


Volume 146
New York Stock Record-Concluded-Page 10
3633


## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

NOTICE-Prices are "and interat" "-except for income and detaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery gales are disregarded in the weer's range,


$\frac{\text { BONDS }}{\substack{\text { BON } \\ \text { STOCK EXCHANGE } \\ \text { Week Ended June } 3 \\ \hline}}$ Forelgn Gevt. \& Munic. (Conct.)
 Queenaland 8 f 68-.......Queengland (State) ext
25-year external 68.
 Rio Grande do Sul (State ol)-
98 s extl loan of 1921.
 Rome (City) extl $81 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$. -Saarbruecken (Clty) 68-.-
Sao Paulo (Clty of, Brazil)
 8*8s extl loan of 1921 - 7s ext1 Water loan.
$\bullet$ Bs extl Dollar loan Secured s 578
7
 Serbs Croats \& slovenes (Kingdom ${ }^{-7}{ }^{7}$ s series B sec exti





 $33 / 8$ ext1 readjustment......-
 RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL

 Coll trust 48 of 1807 --
10-year deb 418 8tampe
Adriatic Elec Co extl 7 s . Adratlo Elec Co extl 78 .
Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A
 68 with warr assented.
A1b \& Susq 1st guar 3
 Coll \& conv bs-... Allegh \& West 1 st gu 48 .
Allegh Val gen guar 48 . Allised Stores CorD deb $41 / 38$.
$41 / 38$ debenturea Allis-Chalmers Mig conv $4 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{H}_{--1952}$ | Alpine-Montan Steel 78.
Am \& Forelgn Pow deb
Be Am \& Forelgn Pow

 20-year sinklng fund $81 / 8 \mathrm{~s} \ldots 1943 \mathrm{M}$ N
31/8 debentures
 $\stackrel{\text { Am Type Founders conv deb_ } 1950 \text { J. }}{ }$ Amer Wat Wks Elec bs Ber A-1975
Anaconda Cop Mins id deb 4 Ks 1950
A Anglo-Chliean Nitrate-- Anglo-Chliean Nitrate-
 Atchanon Tod \& Santa Fe-

 -Stamped 48
Conv gotd 48 of 1909......
Conv 48 of 1905
 Conv deb 41/38. Rocky Min Div $18 t$ 4s
Trans-Con Short L 1st
$\ldots$ Cal-Arls $18 t \&$ ref 4368 A Atl \& Charl A L 18t 43/28 A.-.-. 1946| J J

 | 10-year coll tr 58 |
| :---: |
| $\mathrm{L} \& \mathrm{~N}$ coll gold $48 . . . \mathrm{May} 11194$ | Atl\& Dan 18tg 4 s .


 BaldwIn Loce Works 58 stmpd_1940 M
Balt \& Ohlo 1st \& 48

 PLE\&WV8 Sys ref 4s---1996 M
 Reo \& gen be Berles D. Rer \& gen
Bangor \& Aro









## 




## Bennett Bros．E Johnson

## RAILROAD BONDS

| N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended June 3 | \％ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $58^{\circ}$ Chicago Rallways 1st 58 stpd Feb $1193825 \%$ part pald． |  |
| Chic R $1 \&$ P Ry gen 48＿．．．．．．．．． |  |
| ${ }^{\bullet}$ Retunding gold 48 ． |  |
| Cerrtricates of dej |  |
| －Certuricates of de |  |
|  |  |
| St L \＆ N |  |
| Gold $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ． |  |
| mphls |  |
| Chle T H \＆So＇eastern 1 st |  |
|  |  |




 Series C 33s guar－－
Series D 3 sis guar．
Gen




 Colo \＆South 4\％／s serles A－．．．－1980 1 ｜
Columbla G\＆E deb 5s＿＿May 1952
Debenture $58 \ldots \ldots$
M N

 Commercial Credit deb $34 / \mathrm{B}$
 1st mtge g 58 serles A ．
1st mtge 5 s serles B
1st 1 st mtge $\mathrm{g} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ serles C 1 st mtge g 4 s seres F 1st mtge 38，se sertes H ．－．
Conn \＆Passum R1v 1 st 4 s Conn Ry \＆L lst \＆ref 4
Stamped guar 415 s．
Conn Riv Pow

[^1]
## 33／38 debentures． － Consolidated Hydro－Elec..--1958 I Of Upper Wuertemberg 78．．． 1956 J  －Debenture 48 ．．．． <br>   <br> 1st mtge $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots .$. Container Corp 3 1st 6 s <br> Contanner Corp 1 st 6 s 15－year deb 5 s <br> Crane Co 81 deb $33 / \mathrm{s}$ ． Crown Cork Crown Willamette Paper 68．．．．－1950．－1951 Cuba Nor Ry 1st 5 5 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ． <br>  Dayton Pow \＆Lt 1st \＆ref 3168 1960 A Del \＆Hudson 1st \＆ref 4s  <br>  <br> 8 $\because$ Den \＆$R$ G 1st cons tax 4 s ．．．． 1951 M <br> 

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { New rork, TN. } \boldsymbol{T} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## $\qquad$

$\ddagger \stackrel{\text { Den \＆R G West gen 58＿Aug 1955 }}{ }$ F

 Gen \＆ref 58 ser E．
Gen \＆ref $M 4 \mathrm{~s}$ ser
Gen







## む M ふん <br> Er

## 

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








| Fr |
| :--- |
| G |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  | General 5 s series C ．

General $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ serle
General
General $41 / 53$ s serlies
D

## Genera General nutge 4 se series Gen mtge 4 s series H ．


－Deben
Gulf Mob

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { IIHnols Bell Telep 31/s ser B.- } \\
& \text { Illinols Central 1st gold 48... }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Calro Bridge gold 4s } \\
& \text { Litchfield Div Fst gold } 3 \mathrm{~s} .-1950 \\
& \text { Loulsv Div \& Terma }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Litchfield Div 1st gold } 3 \mathrm{~s} \text {. } \\
& \text { Loulsv Div \& Temg } 3 \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{s} \\
& \text { Omaha Div 1st zold } 3 \mathrm{~s}
\end{aligned}
$$



## 3638

New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 5
June 4, 1938



## 3640

 New York Curb Exchange - Weekly and Yearly RecordJune 4, 1938
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
which any dealings occurred during the week covered:


For footnotes see page 3645



| STOCKS（Continued） （Continued） | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fridal } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Wex'res Range } \\ \text { of Prtces } \\ \text { Low } & \text { High } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { FWer } \\ & \text { Shares } \\ & \text { Shat } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Range Stince Jan．1， 1938 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text {（Contsrued）} \\ \text { sTocks }}}{ } \quad$ Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Fraday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { PTice } \\ \text { Pre }\end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Week's Ranve } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Stince Jan．1，1\％38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lovo | Ht |  |  |  |  | Livo | Htoh |
| Phllad |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia Co |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{\text {15\％M May }}$ | Sola |  |  |  | ${ }^{13} 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar |  |
| Phila Elee Pow |  | 311 ${ }^{-17}$ | － 25 | 2936 Mar | 313／2 Feb |  | 1\％ | 11／3 | 1，500 |  | 1\％Jan |
| 1110 ps Packing |  |  |  | $23 / 1 \mathrm{May}$ | 4 Jan | ${ }_{\text {M }} \mathrm{Mrg}$ com |  |  |  | 31／2 | ${ }^{6 \%}$ Jan |
| Phoenix Securities－ Common Conn | －－ | 21／8 $21 / 4$ | 200 | 1036 Mar |  | Southern Castir Edison－－1－1 5\％original preterred＿25 | －－－－－ | $-1 .-$ ---- <br> 38 38 |  | $3436$ | 3／3 Jan39 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $5 \%$ original preferred＿－ 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prearem |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {x10 }}$ |  | $5 \%$ | 24\％ |  | 1，100 | ${ }^{23}{ }^{263} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Proner Gold Mines itdo－． 1 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 23 & \text { Mar } \\ 53 / 2 & \text { Jan } \end{array}$ | 3\％Jan | Southern Colo Pow ol A－${ }^{-25}$ |  | 247／8 |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| Pitney－Bowes Postage | 614 |  |  |  |  |  | － 3 |  | －－30 |  | ${ }^{45}$ May |
|  | $614$ |  |  | ${ }^{573} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jar |  |  |  | 35．－38 |  |  | 53\％${ }^{5} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  | 37 |  | 343／Mar | ${ }^{92}$ 23．Jan | Southern Union Gas ${ }^{\text {So－．－＊}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 226 / 8 & { }^{212 / 6} \\ 321 / 2 & 323 / 2 \end{array}$ |  | 23 Mar $5 \%$ $5 \%$ | $73 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jpr |
| Pitasburgh Metallurgical 10 |  |  |  | ${ }_{5} 53 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{73 / 1}$ Jan |  | －－－－－－ |  | 100 | 28\％A Arr 19 | ${ }^{39} \mathbf{3}$ Mar |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 63 \\ 7 \% / 8 \\ 63 \end{gathered}$ |  | 500 <br> 2000 <br> 200 | ${ }^{55}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{131}$ Jan Jan |  |  |  |  | 1／8 Feb | ${ }^{16}$ Feb |
| ${ }_{\text {Plough Inc－}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{61}$ | 81／Jan | Aim dep rets ord reg．－． 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polaris Mini |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31／4 $31 / 4$ | $\cdots{ }^{-\cdots}$ | ${ }^{3} 13 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Powdrell \＆Alex |  |  | 100 |  |  | Stahl－Meyer Ino |  |  |  |  | （13．Jan |
| Power Corp of $6 \%$ lst pre |  | 10.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | －－－－－－ | 12\％Mar |  |
| Pratt \＆$L$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 18 & -18 \\ \hline & 1 / 8 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array}$ | 1000 | ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{213}^{95}$ Jan | Standard Cap \＆Seal com－1 | －－－－－ |  | 100 | 18 Jan | $\begin{array}{ll} 18 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 221 / 2 & \mathrm{Jaar} \end{array}$ |
| Premler Gold Min Prentico Hall inc－ | 12／8 |  | 1，000 | ${ }_{37} 1 /{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{37}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ Mar | Common．－ |  | 21－${ }^{-11^{-1}}$ |  |  |  |
| Pressed Metals of |  | 133／6 ${ }^{14}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 200 | $93 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 18 Jan | \＄1．60 conv preferred．－ 20 |  |  |  | 11 | Jan |
| Produers C |  | $41 / 643$ |  | ${ }^{120}$ | ${ }^{310}{ }^{10}$ Jan | Standard Invest $85 \%$ pree＊ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prosperity Co |  |  | 100 | 3\％${ }^{\text {3\％}}$ Mar | ${ }^{6 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Standard Oill（Neb） | 极 |  | 400 100 | ${ }_{63 / 4} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{18 / 2} 18$ Jan |
| Prudent |  | 93／2 ${ }^{4} 5$ | 100 | ${ }^{33 / 4} \mathbf{M a r}$ | ${ }_{98} 8^{3 / 1} \mathrm{Jan}$ | standard Oll（（Ohlo） 0 com 25 $5 \%$ preferred |  |  |  | 163／Mar | 22 Jan |
| Publie Service of |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{22 \%}^{35 \%} \mathrm{Mar}$ | Standard Pow \＆Lt－－．．．－1－－－${ }_{\text {Common }}$ |  | $3{ }^{3}$ | 2，900 | ${ }^{92}{ }_{116}$ May | and |
| ${ }_{86}^{57}$ prior preter |  | $231 / 2$ $231 / 8$ | ${ }_{40}^{10}$ | ${ }_{1114}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 18 May |  |
| Publle Service |  | $14 \quad 15$ |  | $\stackrel{95}{103 \%} \frac{\mathrm{Mar}}{\mathrm{Jan}}$ | 1093／ Feb |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} -1,100 \\ \substack{1,000 \\ 2,0,0 \\ 1} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ \％ 1 1st preferred． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{314}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  |
| （ent |  |  |  |  |  | Standard Tub |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cublic Service of oikla－${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Standard Whoressae |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6\％prior Hen pref－ 1000 |  |  |  |  |  | Starrett（The）CorD v to c 1 |  | － | 200 | ${ }^{23 \%} \begin{gathered}\text { Jan } \\ 10 \%\end{gathered}$ | $5{ }^{5}$ |
| 7\％prior ilen pref．$\ldots 100$ |  |  | －－．－－－ | ${ }^{87}{ }^{\text {3／May }}$ | ${ }^{89}$／${ }_{\text {appr }}$ | Stein（A）\＆Co common－： $61 / 2 \%$ preterred．．．．． 100 |  |  |  |  | 124 Jan |
| uget Sound F |  |  |  |  |  | sterchl Bros Stores |  |  |  |  | －${ }^{\text {aj}}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {\＄5 }} 56$ preferred |  |  | 150 250 | 233／Mar | 35\％May $17 \%$ | ${ }_{\text {2d }}^{\text {dit preferre }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {7 }}$／$/ \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| s8et preterred |  |  |  | $1{ }^{43 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 173 Fan | Sterlilig Alumin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pyle－National Co |  |  |  | 7 May | $71 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ | sterling Bre |  |  | 100 |  | nn |
| Pyrene Manufacturing |  | 43／4 ${ }^{43} / 4$ | 0 | Mar | Jan | ${ }_{\text {Steriling }}^{\text {Stetson（ }} \mathbf{j}$ | 51／8 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6 \%}$ Quaker preterred －－ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}95 & 195 \\ 140 & 140\end{array}$ | 10 | ${ }_{136}^{90}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | 140 ${ }^{\text {10，}}$ | Stinnes（Hugo）Co |  | 5\％／8 53 | 250 | ${ }_{\text {Ja }}$ |  |
| Quebee Powe |  |  | 25 | 73 Mar | ${ }_{10}^{15 \%} \mathrm{Mar}$ | Surrock（s）Co－－er |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ry \＆Light secur |  |  |  |  | $1 / 3 \mathrm{Feh}$ | Surray D | 1／4 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ma }}$ | $133 / \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| nbow Luminous |  |  |  |  |  | Sunray | 2／6 | $23 / 423 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Class }}$ Class A |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3 / 1}^{3 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | \％Jan | pe |  |  |  | $8^{29 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄3．30 class A pa |  |  |  |  |  |
| conv p |  |  |  | ${ }_{29}^{10 \%}$ | ${ }_{34}^{16}$ Feb | ${ }_{\text {Swan Finch Oil }}^{\text {Cor }}$ |  |  | 400 |  |  |
| Raytheon Mig co |  |  | － | $13 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 21／6 May | Tampa Electric Co |  |  |  |  | 31／3 May |
| Red Bank |  |  | 900 | 33／2 Jan | 8 May | Tastyeast Inc clas | 3／8 | 明 $3 / 8$ | 200 | Mar |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Reed Roller Bit }}$ |  |  | 100 |  | ${ }_{4}^{283}$ Jan | Technicolor Inc |  |  |  | 143 Mar |  |
| Reiter－Foster Oll new |  |  | 400 | Mar | ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ ，Jan |  | 21／8 |  | 200 |  |  |
| Reliance Elee \＆Eng |  |  |  | ${ }^{873} \mathrm{May}$ | 11313 Jan | Tenn El Pow $7 \%$ 1st |  | $661 / 266$ |  |  |  |
| Reybarn Co Inc－－̇－ |  |  |  | ${ }^{3 / 4}$ Mar Mar | ${ }^{23 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ | Texas P \＆L $4 \%$ pree |  | 14 | 70 |  |  |
| Rice stix Dry G |  |  |  | 4 Mar | 53.3 | Thew shovel Co con |  |  | －－．－－ |  | Apr |
| Rtchmond Radia | 11／2 |  | 300 | Mar | $21 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |
| （ ${ }^{\text {Rio Grande }}$ Voting trust ctts | 1／4 |  | 300 |  |  | Tobaco Allied Stocks． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rochester G\＆E6\％ |  |  |  | ${ }^{90} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr | 983\％Feb | Tobacee Prod Expor | 3 | 27／6 | 1，000 | $23 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $31 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Rome Cable Corp |  |  | 1000 | $4 . \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Am dep rcts ord reg－－．$\varepsilon_{1}$ ， |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roosevelt F |  |  |  | Jan | $1{ }^{\text {c }}$ Mar | Am dep rets def reg－．－．$\varepsilon_{1}$ |  |  |  | 13／4 Feb | Jan |
| $\underset{\text { Root Petroleum CO}}{\$ 1.20}$ | 1／8 |  | 400 |  | 33．Jan | Todd snipyards Corp－－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rossia Internationa |  |  | 0 | ${ }_{614}{ }^{1 / 8}$ |  | $7 \%$ preterred A－－100 |  | 7／89997／8 | 10 |  |  |
| Royal Typew |  |  |  | ${ }^{303} 4 \mathrm{Mpr}$ | 49 Jan | Tonopah Belmont Devel－1 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Russeks Firth Ave． |  | $61 / 461 / 2$ | 400 |  |  | Trans Lux Plict screen－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＄2．50 conv pret－ |  |  |  | ${ }^{35}$ Mar | $38{ }^{8}$ Fel | Common－－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Ryan Consol Petrol－}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{231} 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Transwestern }}^{\text {Oill }}$ |  |  | 1，400 |  |  |
| Ryerson \＆Haynes Safety Car Heat $\pm$ Lt |  |  |  | 48 ${ }^{\text {／3／Mar }}$ Mar | ${ }_{92}{ }^{1 / 2}$ Jan | Trichzontinental |  |  |  | $7{ }^{3}$ Mar | $7 \%$ Mar |
| St Lawrence Corp L |  |  |  |  |  | Tubize Chatill |  |  | 0 |  | Jjan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}181 / 4 & 18 / 4 \\ 2 \% \\ 2 \%\end{array}$ | 100 200 |  |  |
| St Regis Paper ${ }_{\text {\％}}$ | 2\％／4 | 5／8 27／6 |  | ${ }_{42}^{23 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{433}{ }^{\text {3 }}$ Jan | Tung－sol Lamp $80 c$ div．prete |  |  | 200 | ${ }_{4}^{23 / 480 r}$ |  |
| Samson United C | 2 |  | 200 | $1{ }^{1 / 1 / M a r}$ | 33 Jan |  |  | 1／8 | 300 | ${ }_{2}^{13 / 6} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 \% \%} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Savoy |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1 / 4} \mathrm{May}$ | $25^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Unexeelled |  |  |  |  | Sar |
| Scovill Mtg． |  | 171／2 181／2 | 400 | 171／June | 293／Jan | Union Gas of Canada |  | 121／8 12 | 100 | $11 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 15．Jan |
| Scranton Elec |  |  |  | $1111 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{25} 113 \mathrm{~J}$ Jan | Union Investment com－＊ |  |  |  | ${ }_{10}{ }^{31} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 14\％／3Jan |
| Scranton Lace commo |  |  |  |  |  | Union Traction Co（Pa）－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water Service pr | 20 |  | 50 | 1635 | ${ }^{20}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr |  |  |  |  |  | 23／2 Mar |
| Sculin Steet C |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | 73／3 Jan | United Aircr | 81／2 | 31／2 | 2，000 | $41 / 2$ |  |
| Securities Corp |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ Mar | $13 / 3 \mathrm{May}$ | United Chemicals con |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 301／3 Mar | ${ }^{35} 13 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\mathrm{Un}^{83} \mathrm{Cum}$ Cigar－Whelan \＆ Sts | 1／2 |  | 2，30 | ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{M}$ | $\stackrel{\text { reb }}{ }$ |
| Seiberling Rubber |  |  | 300 | ${ }_{1}^{2} 46 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{13 / 3}$ | United CorD |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| Selby Shoe Co－r Selected Industrie |  |  |  | 11／4 May | 17 Jan | United Gas |  |  | 5，100 | ${ }_{69}^{24 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}}$ |  |
| Seeteced Inaustries |  |  |  | Mar | Jan | Option warra |  |  | 1，20 |  |  |
| Convertible stook 55.50 prior stock |  |  |  |  |  | United G\＆E $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aliotment certificat |  |  |  | 49\％\％Mar | $614 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | Common class B |  |  | ，400 | 13 | Jan |
| Sentry Satety Controi | 13／8 | 13／8 13／8 |  | $18 / \mathrm{May}$ ${ }_{16} \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |  | 70 | 100 | ${ }_{65}{ }^{\text {\％}}$／${ }^{\text {ap }}$ | ${ }_{70}$ May |
| on Leether cor |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$－Mar | $53 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | United Molasses $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5\％／6 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 / 8 \\ 5 / 4 & 25 / 3 \\ 51 / 2\end{array}$ | ${ }_{900}^{800}$ | ${ }^{1}$ Jan | ${ }^{33 / 8} 10{ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |  |  | 2154／4 May | ${ }_{230}{ }^{61 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  | 100 | 18\％\％Mar | ${ }_{20}{ }^{10 \%}$ Jan | United Protit shar new 250 |  |  |  | Feb |  |
| win－Williams | 77 | ${ }^{70}$ | 50 | ${ }_{107}^{66}$ Apr | ${ }_{1113 / 2}{ }^{20} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{4,3}$ |  | Feb |
| dne stamped．－． |  |  | 100 |  |  |  | d2 | ${ }_{42}{ }^{4} 22^{2}$ |  | ${ }^{39} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Iay |
| ex Co common． mons－Broadma |  | 91／2 $91 / 2$ | 100 | 5\％Jan | $10^{3}$ May | United dsecial | 21／4 | 21／4 | 200 | Mar | nn |
| Simmons－Broadma Conv preferred－ Simmons H＇ware \＆ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simmons H＇ware \＆P |  | 1江 | 00 |  | ${ }^{23} 23 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{42}$ | 17／6 Jan |
|  |  | 236 |  | $212{ }^{2 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $243^{5 \% / 4}$ Jan | U S Lines pref． <br> U 8 Playing Ca |  |  | 00 |  | pr |
| Singer Mig Co Ltd－ <br> Amer dep rets ord reg＿\＆1 |  |  |  | 45／6 Mar | $51 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | U S R Radiator com．．．．．．．．． U R Rubber Reclaiming．． |  | $21 / 421 / 4$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{M} \\ 14 \mathrm{Ma} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## Other Stock Exchanges

| New York Real Estate Securities Exchange <br> Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，June 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unlused Bonds | Bul | Ask | Unlusted Bonds | Bta | Ask |
|  |  |  | Internat Commerce Bldg－ |  |  |
| Bryant Park Bida 63 － 3 S 1945 | ${ }_{26}^{75}$ |  | Park Palace Dodge Corp－ | 5 |  |
| 11 West 42d St $61 / 28$－ 1945 | 29 | －－－ |  | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | － |
|  |  |  | $250 \mathrm{~W} 39 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{St} \mathrm{Bldgs} 6 \mathrm{~g}{ }^{\prime} 37$ | 10 | － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Baltimore Stock Exchange
May 28 to June 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { F} \\ & \text { Lidut } \\ & \text { Sel } \\ & \text { Pice } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Hion } n \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Wor } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan．1， 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stoçks－ |  |  |  | Lono |  | 1gh |
|  |  |  | 308 |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit Co | 11／2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brager－Eisenberg Ince com 1 |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{115}^{66}$ |  | 65 |  |  |  |
| Eastern Sugar Assoe com＿1 | 115 |  | 50 | ${ }_{4 \%}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1151 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| reterred． |  | ${ }_{951}^{11314} 12$ | ${ }_{57}^{36}$ | $75{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar |  |  |
| Fraelity \＆Dep |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |
| Mar Tex Oill |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common class ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 2436 | 175 |  |  |  |
| Mon Penn P P7\％preity |  |  | 205 |  |  |  |
| Northern Central Ry－．．50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Penna Water \＆Pow com＿＊ |  | 661／2 $671 / 2$ | 20 | ${ }_{121}^{593 / 8}$ Apr |  |  |
|  |  | 10\％\％ 112 | 681 | ${ }^{\text {8\％／\％}}$ Mar |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bonds- } \\ \text { Finance Co of Am 4\%-1947 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $94 \quad 94$ | \＄1，000 | $92 \quad \mathrm{~A}$ | 4 |  |

## Boston Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists


CHICAGO SECURITIES
Listed and Unlisted
Paal H．Davis \＆ 60.

## New York Stock Exchange New York Curb（Associate） <br> Chicago Stock Exchange 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

| Stocks－ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Fridau } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Week＇s Range Low Prices |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Par |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Abbott Laboratorles－ Common（new） |  |  | 413／4 9 |  |  | 200100 |  |  |  |  |
| Adams（JD） |  | 914 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{36 \%}$ |  |  |  | Yar |


| Stocks（Continued）Par | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Salce } \\ \text { Price } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Weok's } & \text { Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Hion } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Soles } \\ \text { Joorek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right.$ | Range Stnce Jan． 11938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lovo | Htoh |
| Adams Onl ${ }^{\text {G Gas com．．．．－＊}}$ |  |  | 350 | 47／6 Mar |  |
| Aetna Ball Bearing | 41／2 | $9{ }^{4} /{ }^{1}$ |  | Mar | Jan |
| Allied Products Corp comio | 6 | ${ }^{9} 6$ | 100 | ${ }_{6}$ 8．June | ${ }_{91 / 2}$ Mar |
| Class A－－7－ |  |  | 150 | $123 / 4 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| Amer Pub serv Co pret 100 | $41 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}50 \\ 4 / 4 & 50 \\ 43 / 8\end{array}$ | 300 |  | ${ }^{56}{ }_{67 / 2}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ A prior pret |  | $36{ }^{36}$ |  | 36. | 36 June |
| Aro Equip Corp |  | 7／6 ${ }^{11 / 6}$ | 250 | ${ }^{5 / 4} 18$ | ${ }_{13 / 8}{ }^{\text {Jen }}$ |
| Assoc Investme |  | $28 \frac{13}{29}$ | 100 | 27 Mar | 36\％Jan |
| Automatic Washer coil |  | $1{ }^{3 / 8} 1{ }^{3}$ | 200 | $1{ }^{3} \%$ June |  |
| Aviation \＆Trans ${ }^{\text {Bastan－Blessing } \mathrm{Co}}$ | 4，4 | 994 | 200 | $8^{1 / \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }_{13}^{21 / 4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Bendix Avisition |  | $9 \%$ 10\％ | 150 | $83 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | 147／Jan |
| Berghott Brewing Co |  | 713．${ }^{71 / 2}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Bliss \＆Laughlin Inc com -5 | 131／4 | 13／414 | 50 | 121／2 Mar | $221 / 2$ Jan |
| （New）common－－－－－－5 | 17122 | 171／2 $181 / 2$ | 1，30 | 161／2 Mar | 283／2 Jan |
| Crown Fence \＆ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bruce $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {a }}$（E L ） | 6 |  | 600 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a／4 }}$ May | ${ }_{97 / 6} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Bunte }}$ Bros com． |  |  | 100 | 年年 June | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ \％Mar |
| Butier |  | 55\％${ }^{53 / 4}$ |  | 5\％\％Mar | $8 \%$ |
| Central |  | $\begin{array}{lll}173 / 4 & 18 \\ 11\end{array}$ | 110 |  | 211／Mar |
| Cent ml Pub Serv |  | $50 \quad 521 / 2$ | 360 | 413／2 M | 52 \％May |
| Central Clll Sec－ |  |  | 200 | 3 3 Mar | Jan |
| Central \＄W－ |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| Common－ | 1\％ | ${ }_{93}^{11 / 2} 183{ }^{13 / 4}$ | 40 |  | Jan |
| or |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{40}$ |  |  |
| Chatin Belt |  | $12.121 / 2$ | 300 | $12 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | Mar |
| Culago CorD commo | $5^{17 / 8}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,350 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{38}^{18 \%}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Man}$ | ${ }_{59 \%}^{21 / 2}$ Jan |
| Chic Flexible Shaft com Chicago Towel Co－ | 54 |  |  |  |  |
| Convertible pref－．．．．－＊＊ | 993／2 | 991／2 $9931 / 2$ | 10 | $961 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | $n$ |
|  | $83 / 4$ | $81 / 48$ | 300 | M | 107\％May |
| Commonwealth Edis | 2514 | 247／8 $261 / 4$ | 3，950 |  |  |
| Rights wi |  | 25 c 46c | 74 | 300 June | 46c June |
| Compressed In |  | $12 \quad 121 / 2$ | 150 | $12.3{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |
| Cunonolightem Disut |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 12／2／} & 121 / 2\end{array}$ | 150 | ${ }^{3 \%} 10$ Mar | ${ }^{53 \%}$ May |
| Dayton Rubber M |  |  | 550 | 51／Mar | 103 Jan |
| Decker（Alt） |  |  | 150 |  |  |
| De Nets Inc pr |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| Dexter Co com |  |  | 30 |  |  |
| Eddy Paper Corp（The） | $141 / 2$ | 141／2 141／2 | ${ }_{50}$ | $103 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{21}$ Feb |
| Eleo Household Utll cap |  |  | 1，250 | ${ }_{15}^{21 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | $2{ }^{41 / 4}$ Jan |
| Elgin Nat Watch－${ }_{\text {aut }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}161 / 4 & 163 / 2\end{array}$ | ${ }_{150}^{450}$ | ${ }^{15} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{6}^{24}{ }_{6}$ Jan |
| Fox（Peter）Brewing com． 5 | 101／4 | 101／4 | 50 | ar | 10\％May |
| Gen Finance |  |  | 100 | 21／4 June | $41 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Commonshold |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goldblatt Bros Inc com |  | $14 \% 1414$ | 100 |  |  |
| Gossard Co（H W）co |  | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 7\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }^{6}$ Mar | an |
| Great Lakes D \＆D com |  | 13 | 90 |  |  |
| Harnischifeger Corp com |  |  | 50 | ${ }^{5} 5$ | nn |
| Hormel \＆ $\mathrm{C}_{0}$（Geo） c |  | 181／2 $181 / 2$ | 50 | 160 | Apr |
| Houdaille－Hershey cl |  | 61／2 $61 / 2$ | 50 | 57／8 Mar | 11\％Jan |
| Hupp Motors com－．．－．－10 | $105{ }^{\text {／8 }}$ | $105^{5 / 8} 106^{3 / 6}$ | 290 | $100^{\text {\％／8 May }}$ Mar | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ J Jan |
| Indep Pneu Tools t c－－．－－－＊＊＊ | 161 |  | 100 |  | 29 Jan |
| Indiana Steel Prod | ${ }^{4} 2$ |  | 100 | 4 J Junt |  |
| Jarvis（W B）Co cap | 103／4 |  | 400 | 103／4 June | 18\％Jan |
| Joslyn Mtg \＆Supply |  | ${ }_{3}^{35}{ }_{31}{ }^{35}$ | 100 | ${ }_{3}^{35}$ M | 40\％Jan |
| Kentucky Util fr cum pit 50 | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ \％pret－－－－．－100 | 553 |  | 10 |  | ${ }^{2} 0$ 仿 Jan |
| Kingsbury Br |  | $7 / 8$ 6 | ${ }^{400}$ | ${ }^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Fet}$ |  |
| Lib McNelli \＆Libby com＿ |  |  | ${ }_{200}^{250}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6 / 4}$ May |  |
| Lincoln Printing | ， | 234 | 300 |  |  |
| Lindsay Ly \＆Chem |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Marshall Field | 61／8 |  | 800 | ${ }^{163 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{93}^{25}$ Jan |
| Mcquav－Norris |  | $2631 / 27$ | 20 | ${ }^{24} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 31. |
| $\underset{\text { Mer \＆Mtrs Sec el }}{\text { Prior pret }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}33 / 4 & 4 \\ 21\end{array}$ | 250 | 29\％8 Mar | $25^{4 \% / 4 \mathrm{Jan}}$ |
| Mickelberry＇s Food Prod－1 Common |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midde West Corp cap－－．－5 | 5\％ |  | 4，550 | ${ }_{4} 1 /{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Stock purchase warrants |  |  | 650 | \％M |  |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Conv preterre Idand Utul |  |  | 250 |  | Jan |
| 6\％prior lien． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{ll}114 & 13 / 8 \\ 23 / 3\end{array}$ | 200 | ${ }_{1}^{1}{ }_{21 / 2}^{1}$ Mane |  |
| National Battery Co pref＿＊ |  | $20 / 2{ }^{22} / 2$ |  | 20 ［Mar | $23^{3 / 8}$ May |
| ati Rep Inv Trust－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noblitt－Sparks Ind com | 14 | $14^{44} \quad 14$ | 200 | 12 Mar | 23 \％Jan |
| Northwest Bancorp eo | 12 |  | 100 |  | 83／Jan |
| Penn ${ }^{\text {Pentec Switleh conv }}$ | 12 | $\begin{array}{lll}1234 & 123\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }_{31}^{11}{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 14\％Mar |
| Perrect Circle C |  | 231／2331／2 | 100 | 22 May | $29 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| （entarial Paper Pk |  | 3278 | 150 | Mar | 43／8 Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {Potter Co }}$ Com－－ |  | \％${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 500 | May | ${ }_{1 / 2}^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Quaker Oats Co common－＊ |  | ${ }_{104}^{94 / 295}$ | 60 | ${ }^{85}$ Mar | 100\％Jan |
| Preferred－－－－－－－100 |  | 140 | 100 | 129 Mar |  |
| Raytheon Mig Co com＿50c $6 \%$ pret t c |  | $\begin{array}{ll}21 / 2 & 21 / 2 \\ 11 / 8 \\ 11 / 2\end{array}$ | 100 100 | 114．4 Ma | ${ }^{31 / 9}$ May |
| Rellance Mfg Co com．．．io |  |  | 10 | $7{ }^{14.4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $11 \%$ Jan |
| Roilins Hos M Mllis com |  |  | 250 | \％M | 13 Jan |
| SGear \＆To | 183／4 | $\begin{array}{lll}183 / 4 & 18 \\ 17 \\ 17\end{array}$ | ${ }_{50}^{10}$ | 183／Jun | 201／Feb |
| Sears Roebuck \＆ |  | 501／83 | 350 | 177／4 Mar | ${ }_{63 \%}^{27}$ Jan |
| Signode Steel Strap p |  | 203／8 $20 \%$ | 10 | $20 \%$ M | 281／2 Jan |
| Sou Bend Lathe W ks |  | 131／2 14 | 200 | 131／9 Mar | 17 Feb |
| Southw Gas \＆ELI 7\％p p | 961／2 | 961／2 $961 / 2$ |  | 90 |  |
| Southwestern Lt \＆Pou |  |  | 10 |  | 74 May |
| Standard Dredye com＿．．．1 |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{4}^{11 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $31 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ $61 / \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Sunstrand Mach Tool com 5 |  |  | 100 | 碞 |  |
|  | 25 | $23 / 3$ | 600 | ${ }^{221 / 4}$ |  |
|  | 15 | x15\％／8163 | 650 |  | 187／6 Jan |
| Ion Carb \＆$C$ | 15\％ | 15\％4 |  |  | 163／Feb |
| ah Raddo Produc |  |  | 100 |  | 1／4 Jan |
| tild Ind conv pret．．．．．．${ }^{\text {commen }}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1 / 4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Common．．． |  | 2／83 | 50 | 3／8，Jan］ | 56 May |


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | Sales for Week Shares | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
|  | 14 | 14.1478 | 700 | 14. June | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { 203/6 } & \text { Jan } \\ 43 / 8 & \text { Jan } \\ 51 / 2 & \text { Jan } \\ 51 / & \text { Jan } \\ 21 / 4 & \text { Mar } \\ \text { 173/2 } & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $27 / 8127 / 8$ | 100 | 21/2 Mar |  |  |
|  |  | $33 / 4{ }^{3 \%} /$ | 400 | 3518 May |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 100 | $23 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
|  | 11/2 | 13/2 $11 / 2$ | 50 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
|  | Zentth Radio CorD com..* $91 / 2$ $93 / 2$ $93 / 4$ 360 $91 / 2$ May $173 / 2$ Jan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cincinnati Listed and Unlisted Securities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W. D. <br> Cincinnati Stock DIXIE TERMINAL |  | DIS <br> Members ge N <br> DING <br> hone: Main | ew Yor <br> 4884 | \& |  |  |

Cincinnati Stock Exchange
May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fitiaay } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo |  | Hion |  |
| Aluminum Industri |  | $31 / 2.31 / 2$ | 7 |  | Mar | $51 / 2$ | Feb |
| Amer Ldry Mach ....- 20 |  | $16^{1 / 2} 16^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  | 181/2 | Jan |
| Cin Gas \& Elect pref. . 100 |  | 94.95 | 29 | 90 | Apr | 10014 | Jan |
| Cin Telephone. $\qquad$ |  | $801 / 8801 / 8$ | 10 | 75 | Jan | 81 | Mar |
| Cin Unlon Stock |  | 11.11 |  | 10 | Apr | 13 | Jan |
| Crystal Tissue |  | 6.6 | 100 |  | Mar | 71/2 | Jan |
| Dow Drug |  | $3{ }^{3} 3$ | 125 |  | May | $51 / 2$ | Jan |
| Hobart A |  | $30 \quad 30$ | 20 | 30 | Mar | 321/2 | Jan |
| Kahn com |  | $8{ }^{8}$ | 60 | 7 | Apr | $91 / 2$ | Mar |
|  |  | 1376137 | 100 | 125\% | Mar | 171/2 | Jan |
| Magnavox -------.- 2.50 |  | 1/2 $47^{1 / 2}$ |  |  | Jan | 50 | Jan |
|  | 47 |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| Rapld |  | 161/2 ${ }^{161 / 2}$ | 50 |  |  |  | Apr Jan |

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities Members Cleveland Stock Exchenge


Union Commerce Building, Cleveland
Telephone: CHerry 5050
A. T. \& T. CLEV. 565 \& 566

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Pa | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fridap } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { ow Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lou | w | Hig | oh |
| Akron Brass Mfg | 6 |  |  |  | 10 |  | Mar | 614 |  |
| Apex Electric Mig |  | $85 / 8$ | $85 / 8$ | 10 | 85/8 | May | 161/2 | Feb |
| Canfield Oil pret ...---100 |  | ${ }^{971 / 2}$ | 9713 | 10 |  | May | $971 / 2$ | May |
| City Ice \& Fuel |  | $1113 / 8$ | ${ }_{42} 11 / 8$ |  |  | Mar | 123/4 | Jan |
| Cleve Elec III \$4.50 | 41\%2 | 110 | 110 | 70 |  |  | 6418 | Jan |
| Cleveland Railway .-.-100 |  | 19 | ${ }_{21}$ | 668 | $1{ }^{107 / 2}$ | May | $1{ }_{32} 11 / 2$ |  |
| Cliffs Corp v te. |  | 113/4 | 13 | 541 | 11 | Mar | 183/8 | Jan |
| Federal Knitting Mill |  | 101/2 | 101/2 |  | 93/4 | Apr | 111/2 | Mar |
| Fostoria Pressed Steel. | 21/4 | 21/4 | 21/4 | 12 |  | Jan | 23/4 | Jan |
| Great Lakes Towing pf 100 |  | 50 | 50 | 40 | 45 | Feb | 50 | June |
| Halle Bros pref......-. 100 | $331 / 2$ | $331 / 2$ | 331/2 | 120 | 318/8 | Apr | 371/2 | Jan |
| Harbauer Co |  |  | 5 | 10 |  | Jan | $61 / 2$ | Jan |
| Interlake Steams |  | 28 | 28 | 15 | 27 | Mar | 441/2 | Jan |
| Kelley Isld Lime \& | 13 | 13 | 14 | 304 | 13 | June | 181/2 | Jan |
| Lamson \& Sessio |  | $41 / 2$ | 41/2 |  | $31 / 2$ | Mar | 61/4 | Jan |
| Leland Electric |  |  | 9 | 25 |  | Jan | 101/4 | Jan |
| Medusa Ptld Cem |  | $151 / 2$ | 16 | 20 | 13 | Mar | 185\% | Jan |
| Miller Whoesale Dru |  | $31 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ | 25 |  | June | $61 / 2$ | Feb |
| National Refining .-.-.-. 25 |  | $31 / 2$ | 4 | 115 |  | Mar | $43 / 4$ | Jan |
| National Tile | 11/2 | .11/2 | 15\% | 150 |  |  | 3 | Jan |
| Ohio Brass B |  |  | 21 | 10 |  | May | 33 | Jan |
| Ohio |  |  | 8 | 10 |  | Apr | 8 | May |
| Packer Corp- |  | 10 | 10 | 12 |  | May | 111/2 | Jan |
| Peerless Corp | 51/2 | $531 / 2$ | 53/4 | 430 |  | Mar | $61 /$ | May |
| Reliance Elec \& |  |  | 9 | 5 | 88/4 | Apr | 111/2 | Jan |
| Richman Bros. | 31 |  | 32 | 110 | 30 | Mar | $361 / 2$ | Jan |
| Seiberling Rubber .-.-.- * |  |  | 2 | 50 | 2 | Mar | $31 / 2$ | Jan |
| S $8 \%$ cum pref |  | $131 / 4$ | $131 / 4$ | 10 |  | ${ }^{\mathrm{Apr}}$ | $321 / 2$ | Jan |
| SM A Corp-- |  | 101/2 | $111 / 4$ | 136 | $93 / 4$ | Mar |  | May |
| Upson-Walton- |  |  | 41/2 | 70 |  | June |  | Feb |
| Van Dorn Iron W |  |  |  | 21 | $13 / 1$ | Mar | 3\%/8 | Apr |
| Warren Refining-...-.-. Weinberger Drug Inc. |  | $13 / 4$ | 184 | 100 | $11 / 2$ | Mar | $21 / 2$ | Jan |
| Weinberger Drug Inc....- |  | 16 | $163 / 4$ | 65 | 16 | June | 20 | Jan |

WatLing, Lerchen \& Hayes
Now York Stock Exchange ${ }^{\text {Members }}$
Detroit Stock Exhan
Chow York Curb Associate Buhl Building


## Wm.Cavalier \& Co.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange
May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low Hioh |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whate } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranpe Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | H1 |  |
| North American | 1956 | 195\% | 195\% |  | 0 |  | Mar | $217 / 8$ | Jan |
| Packard Motor Car | 35\%8 | 3\% | 35/8 |  |  |  | $53 / 8$ |  |
| Radio Corp of Americ | 51/1 | $51 /$ | $51 / 4$ | 100 |  | Mar | $71 / 4$ $51 / 8$ |  |
| Radio-Kelth-Orpheum .--* | 1478 | 1478 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Oil Co ( N J ) $\ldots 25$ | 4476 | 44718 | $447 / 8$ $34 \%$ | 100 |  |  | 4938 |  |
| Texas Corp (The) $\ldots \ldots . .25$ | 34\% | 25\% | 25\%818 | 100 | 25\% | June | $313 / 8$ | Mar |
| US Steel Corp | 401/5 | 401/2 | 401/2 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Warner Bros Pictures..... 5 | 41/2 | $41 / 2$ | $41 / 2$ | 100 | 37\% | Mar |  |  |

## DeHaven \& Townsend

Now York Stock Exchange PHILADELPHIA
1513 Walnut Street
NEW YORK
30 Broad Street
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
May 28 to June 3 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales liste

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Fiday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Rangeof PrtcesLow High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | Ranoe Stince Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hio |  |
| Amer Tel \& Tel.....- 100 | 1283/8 | 1273/8 1297/8 | , | 1111/8 Mar |  |  |
| Barber Co--.-.... 10 |  | 13141131/4 | 5 | 1121/4 Mar |  | Feb |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref_100 | 1163/4 | 1157/8 $1171 / 2$ | 243 | 1141/8 Mar | 11918 | Jan |
| Budd (E G) Mig |  |  | 47 | $33 / \mathrm{May}$ | $63 / 8$ | Jan |
| Budd Wheel |  | $31 / 4$ | 60 | 21/8 Mar | $53 / 8$ | Jan |
| Chrysler Corp | 40 | 38144 $411 / 2$ | 318 | 36 Mar | 631/8 | Jan |
| Electric Storage Battery 100 | 241/6 | $241 / 8255$ | 249 | 217/8 Mar | 313/8 |  |
| General Motors _----- 10 | 273/8 | $273 / 8188 / 2$ | 498 | 251/2 Mar | 413/4 | Feb |
| Horn \& Hardart (Phil)com* |  | $1031 / 21031 / 2$ |  | 1003/4 Jan | 1081/2 |  |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navigation* |  |  | 400 | May | 47/8 |  |
| Lehigh Valley . ........ 50 |  | 31/8 38/8 | 125 | Mar | $67 / 8$ |  |
| Nat1 Power \& | 61/4 |  | 168 | 47/8 Mar | $81 /$ |  |
| Pennroad Corp |  | $16 / 817 / 8$ | 737 | 11/2 Mar | $27 / 8$ | Jan |
| Pennsylvanis RR...... 50 | $141 / 2$ | 141/2 151/8 | 1,168 | 141/8 Mar | 301/4 | Jan |
| Phila Electric of Pa $\$ 5$ pref* | 116 | 1143/6 116 | 114 | 112 Feb | 1161/4 | May |
| Phila Elee Pow pret..... 50 |  | $31.311 / 4$ | 421 | $291 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 321/8 |  |
| Phila R Transit 7 | 314 | 25/8 $31 / 4$ | 270 | 2 Mar | $41 / 2$ |  |
| Phlladelphia Tra |  | $614.68 / 4$ | , | 43/4 Apr |  | Jan |
| Salt Dome Oil | 32 | $203 / 423$ | 1,963 | 10\% Jan | 2778 | May |
| Scott Pape |  | 391/4 401/4 | 35 |  |  | Jan |
| Union Traction . ....... 50 | 3 | $23 / 4$ |  | 15/\% Jan |  | Mar |
| United corp |  | 2851838 |  | $221 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $325 / 8$ |  |
| United Gas Impr | 93 | $95 / 8101 / 8$ | 2,459 | $85 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 111/2 | Jan |
| Preferred. | 106 | 1053/8 1061/8 | 176 | 997/8 Mar | 1061/2 |  |
| Westmoreland |  | 88 | 25 | $67 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 101/8 | Jan |
| E1 \& Peoples |  | 6\%/4 | \$1,00 | $51 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 7 |  |

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

UNION BANK BLDG.
Tel. Court-6800
A. T. \& T. Tel. Pitb-391, PA 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## Specialists in Pittsburgh Securities

## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocke- |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { For } \\ \text { Fheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stnce Jan, 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Allegh |  | 131/6 | 2/6 |  |  | 11/3 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkansas Natural }}$ d pra 100 |  | ${ }^{266^{3}}$ | $2^{6}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{125}^{200}$ | 24.4 |  |  | , $\begin{gathered}\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \end{gathered}$ |
| Blaw-Knox | 10\% | 10\%\% | 11 | 178 |  |  |  | ar |
| yers (AM) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111/8 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Carnegle M |  |  |  | 1,220 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Columbia Gas \& |  | ${ }^{6}$ | $6{ }^{1 / 5}$ | 64 |  | Mar |  | jan |
| Pitt ${ }^{\text {Brewin }}$ | 70 |  | 5 | 600 |  |  |  | Jan |
| ppers C \& Coke pret 100 |  |  |  | 90 |  | Apr |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| ne Star | 7\% |  | 76/8 | 598 | 65/8 |  |  | Jan |
| cKinney Mtg |  | 283/6 | ${ }_{28}^{18 / 6}$ | 300 50 |  |  | ${ }^{113}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Mountain Fuel Supply | 4\% |  |  | 724 |  |  | \% | Jan |
| Nat1 Fireprooting C |  | $1{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 3 | 100 |  |  | 5 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 500 |  |  | ca | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { den }}}$ |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass - 25 |  | ${ }^{63} 4$ |  | 193 |  | A | 9014 | Jan |
| Plymouth Oil co |  | 17\% | 177/8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Engine \& Fdr |  | $26 \%$ | $26 \%$ |  |  |  | 347/8 |  |
| tinghouse Air Bra |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stinghouse E1 \& Mig 50 | 71\% |  | 731/8 | 355 |  |  | 107\% |  |
| Unlisted- <br> Lone Star Gas $61 / 2 \%$ pf 100 |  | 111 | 111 | 35 |  |  |  |  |

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \overline{F r d a r i z} \\ \text { Saxt } \\ \text { Sorce } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Weet's Rangeof PrtcesLow $H 10 h$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Salee } \\ \text { Wer } \\ \text { Wheek } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hid |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burkart Mig com |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbla Brew co | 3/4 | $31 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |
| Emerson Electric |  | 61.61 |  | ${ }^{60}$ May |  |  |
| Fralstaft Brew com ${ }_{\text {Griesediek }}$ | 4 |  | 170 | 27 |  | Apr |
| Hussmann-Ligonier 0 |  |  |  | 11 Jun |  |  |
| aulic P |  |  |  | $23 / 4$ June |  |  |
| ernational 1 St | 29 | 281/4. 29 | 395 | ${ }^{283}$ |  |  |
| clede |  | 141/2 $147 / 8$ | 215 | 14 | 18 |  |
| Mo Port Cement com--.-2 |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |
| Natl Bear'gs Metals com- |  | 18 |  |  | 30 |  |
| Preferred-.------- 10 |  | ${ }^{981 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |

## ST. LOUIS MARKETS

## I. M. SIMON \& CO.

 Business Established 1874 Enquiries Invited on allMid-Western and Southern Securities MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchanke New York Curb (Assoclate)

315 N
315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. Telephone Central 3350

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Fidday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Prece } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheik } \\ & \text { Shates } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo |  | Hig |  |
| Scullin Steel com........* |  | 5 | 5 |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| Southwest Bell Tel pref 100 | $1163 / 4$ | 1163 | 1167/8 | 1,492 | 1161/2 | May | 1231/2 | Mar |
| Sterling Alum com_-.---1 |  | 43 | $4 \%$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Wagner Electric com_... 15 | $161 / 2$ | $161 / 2$ | 173/8 | 625 |  | June |  |  |
|  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| +United Ry 4s c-d's........ |  | 20 | $201 / 4$ | 10,000 | 20 | June | 27 | Jan |

## Dean Witter \& Co.

## MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS Private Leased Wires

Members: New York Stock Exchange San Franciso Stock Exchange, Chiarge Boand of Trade Now York Curb Exchange (Asso), San Francisco Curb Exchange, Howo iulu Seeck Exchange San Francisco Seattle Tacome Portland New York Honolulu Los Angeles Oakland Sacramento Stockton Fresno Beverly Hills Pasedone Long Beech

## San Francisco Stoek Exchange

May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

As

## Callif Calte Cater Centr Clt

Preferred
Claude Neon E P (Del) Coast Cos G \& E 1st pf 100
Crown Zellerbach com...5
Preferred Emporium Capweil Corp-*
Preferred (w w) Preferred (w w) ........50
Emsco Derick \& Equip
Ewa Plantation cap_- 20 Fireman's Fund Ins Co-- 25
Food Machine Corp com 10 Food Machine Corp com 10
General Motors com .....10
General Paint Corp com..* Golden State Co Ltd.....-
Hancock Oll Co of Cal A. Hancock Oil Co of Cal
Hawalian Pline Co Ltd.
Holly Development Holly Development.-.-.--
Honolulu Oil Corp cap.--
Hunt Bros Hunt Bros com_........... 10
L-dorf Utd Bk pref
LeTourneau ( R G) Inc.... Lockheed Aircratt Corp Menasco Mtg Co com_-.- 1
National Auto Fibres com 1
Natomas Co
 Oilver Utd Filters A.-.---
Pacific Gas \& Elec com- 25

 Rayoniler Incorp pref com
Republic Petroleum com
Rheem Manufacturing .-Rheem Manufacturing --
Rhchfield Oil Corp com
Roos Bros pref ser A Schlesinger (B F) 7\% Dt
Shell Union Oll com.Sherwod Swan \& Co A_1
Soundview Pulp com_-
Preferred So Cal Gas pref ser A-100
Southern Pacific Co.-100 Soring Valley Co Ltd--
Standard Oil Co of Caiff:Super Mold Corp cap.$-{ }^{10}$
Thomas Allec Corp A.-.Thomas Allec Corp A-1.
TldeWater Ass' Oil com 10
Tide Water Ass'd Oll pret Tlie Water Ass'd Oill pref. Transamerica Corp-.
Treadwell Yukon Ltd
Union Oil Co of Calif. United Air Lines Cor Victor Equip Co pret..... 5
Wells Fargo Bk \& U T. 100
Western Pipe \& Steel Co UnlistedAmer Toll Bridge (Del) Anaconda Copper-....-50
Anglo Nat Corp A Atlas Corp com-.........
Aviation Corp of Del....
Bancamerica-Blair Corp. Rancamerica-Blair Corp-.
Dominguez Oil Co-.....

For footnotes see page 3649

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firiday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Ranpeof PrtcesLow High |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whares } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | HiO |  |
| Great West El Cr | 223 | 22 | 223/8 |  | 120 |  |  |  | ne |
| Hawailan Sugar Co....-20 | $261 / 2$ | $263 / 2$ | $261 / 2$ | 100 |  | May |  | Feb |
| Idaho-Maryland Mines-. 1 |  |  |  | 485 |  |  |  |  |
| Inti Tel \& Tel Co com | 85 |  | 85\% | 292 |  | Feb |  | May |
| Italo Pet of Amer com....-1 | 25 c | 23 c | 26 c | 7,900 |  | May |  |  |
| Preferred | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 676 |  | Mar | 3.20 |  |
| Kennecott Copper co | $291 / 2$ | 293/2 | $291 / 2$ | 135 | 281/2 | May | 393/4 | Feb |
| MJ\& M\& M Cons. | 18 c |  | 18 c | 3,000 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Monollth Port Cem $8 \%$ pf 10 | 6 | $67 / 8$ | 67/8 | 183 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Mountain City Copper-5c | 33 |  |  | 1,125 |  | May | $93 / 40$ |  |
| North American Aviation_1 | 83/8 | $83 / 8$ | 83/6 | 110 |  |  |  |  |
| Radio Corp of America.-* | $51 / 4$ |  | $51 / 4$ | 301 |  | Mar |  |  |
| shasta Water Co com |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| So Cal Ed Ltd co........ 25 | $20^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 203/4 | 203/4 | 210 |  | Mar |  |  |
| U S Petroleum Co... | 0 |  |  | 425 |  | Mar | 1.55 | Jan |
| United States Steel com.-* | 407/8 |  | 411/4 | 997 |  |  | 601/2 |  |
| West Coast Life Insur .... 5 |  |  |  | 13 |  | Apr | 111/8 | Feb |
| * No par value <br> a 2nd Liq. Liv. Pay E <br> $r$ Cash sale-Not included <br> $z$ Listed. $\dagger$ In default. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ors } \\ & 1 \mathbf{r} \end{aligned}$ | for | $\begin{aligned} & -8 t o c \\ & \mathrm{ar} . \end{aligned}$ | Uvide | nd. | E | hts. |  |

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 Wal-dorf-Astoria, New York City, the following officers and Executive ICommittee members were elected.

Vice-Chairmen were reelected as follows:
W. Gibson Carey Jr., President Yale \& Towne Mfg. Co., New York City.

Irenee du Pont, Director E. I. du Pont de Nemours \& Co., Wilmington, Del.
E. Kent Hubbard, President of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Hartiord, 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., Hart-
Ar ford, Conn.
Dohid A. Crawford, President Pullman, Inc., Chicago, IIl.
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. D. 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 Weetinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. Co., New York City.

David Sarnoff, President Radio Corp. of America, New York City.
Malcolm B. Stone, President Ludlow Mor. 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 Oity.
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.

Corneliux 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 twentysecond 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 for it after research men, active in research work in their
respective fields of industry, had expressed a desire for 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, 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. - Fonald Bradner, Director of
\& Fibre Co., Hamilton, Ohio.
H. Earl Heover, 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., Thompson ville, 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 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. IC., 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 surof Economics of Brookings Institution, will direct the sur-
vey. 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 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 the Bureau, in a report made pubic commemorating
of reporting and recording security 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 nas been with the Bureau since its inception, became President upon the death of Mr. Elifot in 1931 .
Co., Inc. This company is continuing 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 compacy. President of Stern, Wampler \& Co. Inc. He was formerly a Vice-President Presidentis New York Stock Exchange firm of A. O. Slaughter \& Co. Mr. Dunhill will direct the saies department of Stern, Wampler \& Co., Inc.
Stern, Wampler \& Oo., 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
club's annual meeting to be held June
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 Blodget, 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.
-Tne municipal department of the First National Bank of Boston, heretorore 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 dhe authentication of city, town, county and district 1908. In adation the the autment provides a financial planning service to bonds and nows. in New England and many other States. It actively cities and towns as securities as wholesalers and supervises the sale of bonds and notes for municipalities: Once every week it issues the "New England Municinal 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


Railway Bonds

| Canadian Pactil Ry－ |  | 寺 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 43／8．．．．．－Sept ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }^{95}$ |  |
|  | 1014／2 ${ }^{105 / 2}$ |  | ${ }_{91 / 2} 9$ |  |

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds


 Montreal Stock Exchange
May 28 to June 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－Pat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week＇s Rangeof PricesLow High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranoe Since Jan．1， 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lozo | High |  |
| Agnew－Surpass Shoe pf 100 |  | 104 | 108 |  | 20 | 104 | Mar | 110 | r |
| Albertáa Pacific Grain A．－＊ |  |  | 34 |  |  | ar |  |  |
| Associated Breweries． | 14 | $131 / 2$ | 14 | 265 | 111／2 | Apr | 131／2 | Apr |
| ${ }^{\text {Bathurst Power \＆Paper A＊}}$ | $71 / 2$ | 714 | 73 | 1，260 | 7 | Mar | $101 / 2$ | Jan |
| Bawlf（N）Grain．．．．．．．－－＊ |  |  | 1.85 | 165 | 1.15 | Mar | 2.25 | Apr |
| Bell Telephone－－．－．－100 | 164 | 162 | 164 | 184 | 147 | Mar | 166 | Jan |
| ${ }^{\text {Brazillian }} \mathrm{Tr}$ Lt \＆Power－＊ | 101／8 | 95 | $101 / 2$ | 1，689 | 71／3 | Mar | 127／8 | Jan |
| British Col Power Corp A．＊＊ |  | $291 / 2$ | 2934 | 176 | 273 | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {ar }}$ | 33 $1 / 8$ | Feb |
| Bruck Silk Mills |  | $21 / 2$ | $23 / 2$ | 10 | $21 / 2$ | Mar |  | Jan |
| Bullding Products |  | 45 | 4634 | 25 | 38 | Apr | 521／2 | Jan |
| Canada Cement | 83／2 | $81 / 2$ | 83.4 | 798 | 714 | Mar | 123／4 | Jan |
| Preferred |  | 89 | 90 | 70 | 89 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | 110 | Jan |
| Can Northern Power－．－－＊＊ |  | 18 | 18 | 10 | 171／2 | Mar |  | Jan |
| Canada Steamshid（new）－＊＊ | $31 / 2$ | 31／4 | $31 / 2$ | 645 | 12 | Mar | $31 / 2$ | Jan |
| Preferred．－．－．－－－－．．． 50 | 111／8 | 10 | 111／8 | 499 | 0 | Mar |  | Jan |
| Canadian Bronze |  | 35 | 35 | 10 | 30 | Mar | 40 | Feb |
| Preferred－－．－．－100 | $1051 / 4$ | 10514 | 106 | 12 | 105 | Mar | 106 | Apr |
| Canadian Car \＆Foundry ${ }^{\text {－}}$ | $111 / 4$ |  | 115 | 846 | 714 | Mar | $121 / 2$ | Apr |
| Preferred | 2714 | 261／2 | 2714． | 505 | 183／2 | Mar |  | Apr |
| Preferted 7\％．．．．．．．．． 100 | 101／4 | $101 /$ | 101／2 | 245 | 101／4 | June | 20 | Jan |
| Rights．． |  | ${ }_{17}^{997 / 8}$ | 997／6 | 100 | 97 | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {ar }}$ | 106 | Jan |
| Cndn Cottons pret－．－－－100 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 51 | 104＊ | Jan | ${ }^{20}$ | Jan |
| Cndn Fairbanks pref ．． 100 |  | $1001 / 3$ | 1001／2 | 5 | 102 | Jan | 102 | Jan |
| Canadian Indus Alcohol．．＊＊ |  |  | 3 | 100 | $21 / 8$ | Mar | 47／6 | Jan |
| Class B－ |  | $27 / 8$ | $31 / 2$ | 15 | 1.50 | Mar | 4 | Jan |
| Canadian Locomotive |  | $61 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | 100 |  | Mar | 101／2 | Mar |
| Canadian Pacitic Ry ．－． 25 | 51／2 | 51 | 5 | 2，763 | 5. | Mar | 81 | Jan |
| Cockshutt Plow－ |  | $73 / 4$ | 7\％ | 55 | 63／4 | Mar | 114 | J3n |
| Con Min \＆Smelt new－．．－25 | 59 | 59 | 5114 | 3，232 | 47 | Mar | 6415 | Jan |
| Distlll Corp Seagra | 131 | $131 / 1$ | 143 | 965 | 11 | Mar | 15\％ | Jan |
| Dominlon Coal pref－－－．－25 | 181／2 | 181 | 185\％ | $\begin{array}{r}240 \\ 335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16 | Mar | ${ }_{26} 31 / 2$ | Jan |
| Dominion Steel \＆Coal B 25 | 10\％ | 1014 | 107／8 | 3，945 |  | Mar | $161 / 2$ | Jan |
| Dom Tar \＆Chemical |  | ， | ${ }^{8}$ | ， 125 | 4\％ | Mar | 10 | Jan |
| Preterred．－－－－－．．．． 100 |  | $731 / 2$ | $731 / 2$ | 10 | 803／4 | Mar | 84 | Feb |
| $\underset{\text { Dominion Textile }}{\text { Preferred }}$－ | 58 | 58 | 58 | 110 |  | May | 70 | Jan |
| Preferred Dryden Paper－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 144 | 144 | 1 | 1441／4 | May |  | Feb |
| Electrolux CorD | 13 | 13 | $1{ }_{13}^{5}$ | 250 | 113／4 | Mar |  | Jan |
| English Electric |  | 29 | 29 | 210 | 24 | Mar | 32 | Jan |
| Foundation Co |  | 11 | 11 | 90 |  | Mar | 151／2 | Jan |
| Gatinesu－ | 1012 | 1034 | 10\％／r | 367 | $71 / 2$ | Mar | 101／2 | Mar |
| General Steel | 841／2 | $831 / 2$ 53 | ${ }^{86}$ | 400 318 | 75 5 | $\xrightarrow[\mathrm{Mar}]{\text { Mar }}$ |  | May |
| Preferred．－．．．．．．－．－100 |  | 60 | 60 | 62 | 45 | Mar | 70 | Mar |
| Gurd（Charles） |  | $63 / 4$ | $63 / 4$ | 45 | 5 | Mar | $71 / 3$ | Jan |
| Gypsum Lime \＆Alabas．．： |  | $43 /$ | 434 | 220 | 4 | Mar | 83／8 | Jan |
| Hamilton Bridge．．．．．．．．．． |  | 57／8 | 57\％ | 41 |  | Mar | 83／4 | Jan |
| Hollinger Gold Mines－．．－5 | 14 | $13{ }^{31 / 8}$ | ${ }_{14} 31 / 2$ | 5，015 |  | May | 1431／6 | Jan |
| Howard smith Pape |  | 12 | $121 / 2$ | 140 | 101／2 | Mar | 16 | Feb |
| Preferred－－．－－－－100 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 10 | 90 | Mar |  | Feb |
| Hudson Bay M | 24 | 23 | 24 | 468 | 201／2 | Mar | 281／2 | Mar |
| Imperial Oil Ltd．－7－－－＊ | 163／8 | 161／4 | 1714 | 2，206 | 15 | Mar | 193／8 | Feb |
| Imperial Tobacco of Can＿5 Preferred | $137 / 8$ 7 | 133／4 | ${ }^{13} 78$ | 2.130 15 | $131 / 4$ | Jan | $143 / 2$ | Feb |
| Industrial Accept Cor |  | 23 | 23 | 15 | ${ }_{23}^{7}$ | Mapr |  | Feb |
| Int Nickel of Canad | $421 / 4$ | $413 / 2$ | 43 | 5，365 | 37 | Mar | $523 / 4$ | Feb |
| Intl Bronze Powder pref． 25 |  | $231 / 4$ | 2314 | 5， 10 | 24 | Apr |  | Jan |
|  | 71 | ${ }_{71}^{25}$ | $271 / 2$ | 3，707 | 233／4 | Mar | 311／4 | Mar |
| International Power pf． 100 | ${ }_{11}^{71}$ | 71 | 72 | 42 |  | May |  | Feb |
| Massey－Harris．．． |  |  | $111 / 2$ | 250 350 | 10318 | Mar | 161／2 | Jan |
| McColl－Frontenae O | 101／8 | 10188 | ${ }_{11}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 762 | 11／6 | May |  | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{ }$ |
| Montreal Cottons pref 100 |  | 96 | 96 |  | 95 | Apr | $981 / 4$ | Mar |
|  | 285／8 | 281／4 | 29 | 2，036 | 27 | Mar | 31 | Jan |
| National Brewerles． | ${ }_{39}^{85}$ | 85 $381 / 4$ | 85 <br> 39 |  |  | Apr Apr |  | Feb |
| Preferred－－－－－－－－－－－25 |  | 42 | 42 |  | $341 / 8$ 38 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Man |
| National Steel Car Cor |  | 40 | 4014／4 | 185 | 31 | Mar | 427／8 |  |
| Nlagara Wire Weav |  | $251 / 2$ | $251 / 2$ | 18 | ${ }^{26}$ | May |  | Jan |
| Norands Mines－ | 611／2 | 60 | $613 / 2$ | 4，398． | 48 | Mar | $633 /$ | May |
| Preferred．－．．．．．．．．．－100 | 27／2 | 148 | ${ }_{148}^{27 / 2}$ | 777 | ${ }^{23}$ | M | 31 | Feb |
| Ottawa L H \＆Power．．． 100 |  |  | － 80 |  | 150 | Feb | 150 | Man |
| Ottawa Electric Ry | 27 | 27 | 27 | 10 | ${ }_{23} 8$ | May | 831／4 | Mar |
| Iower Corp of Canada．．－－＊ | 103／4 | 101／2 | 11 | 170 | $91 / 2$ | Mar | 15 | Jan |


| treal Stock Exch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks（Concludet）Par |  |  |  | Ranoe Stince Jan．1， 1938 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Low |  |
|  | ${ }^{1014}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| eea Power | －15 <br> 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Papere |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{123 / 2}$ |  |
| amene | $10^{1 / 4}$ | crem | 边 |  |  | 汭 |
| Alereme |  | （18） |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | － 86 |  |  | $11 /$ |
| weterred |  | $\begin{array}{cc}12 & 12 \\ 110\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ |  |
| Oneliered |  | 188 108 |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Cosor }} \mathrm{Ca}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{63}$ |  | － |  |  |  |
| ted steel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5 | 7 |  |
| ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woods Mtg pret－．．－－ 100 |  |  | 15 | 40 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{551}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{178}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Canadian Government Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds HANSON BROS．，Inc．

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

| Stocks－ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | IVeek＇s Range of Prices <br> Low Hioh |  | SalesforWaekShares | Ranoe Stnce Jan．1． 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo |  | High |  |
| Abltibl Pow | 1.4 |  | ． 45 |  | 3，64 |  | Mar | $21 / 4$ | n |
| 6\％cum pref．－－－－－－ 100 |  |  |  | 236 |  | Mar | 19 | Jan |
| Ctits of deposit．．．．．．．． 100 |  |  | $131 / 2$ | 100 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Asbestos Corp Lt | $601 / 2$ |  |  | 1，123 |  |  | 65318 | Feb |
| Bathurst P\＆PLt | $21 / 2$ |  | 21／2 | 110 |  | Mar | $43 / 6$ | Jan |
| Beauharnols Pow | 3 |  |  | 1，296 |  |  |  |  |
| Brewers \＆Distill of Va |  |  |  | 25 |  | May | 7 L | Feb |
| Brit Amer Oil Co Ltd | 20 |  | $201 / 8$ | 764 | 17 |  | 215／8 | Jan |
| British Columbia Pack |  |  |  | 20 | 10 | Jan |  | Mar |
| Can \＆Dom Sugar Co．．－－＊ | $711 / 2$ | $711 / 2$ | 711／2 | 245 |  |  | 74 | May |
| Can Nor P 7\％cum pf． 100 |  | 104 | 105 | 39 | 103 |  | 110 | Feb |
| Canada Vinegars Lt |  | $151 / 2$ | 151／2 |  | 16 |  | 161／2 | Feb |
| Can Brewerles L |  | 1.95 | 1.95 | 495 |  |  |  | May |
| Preferred． |  | 17 | 171／4 | 125 | 141／4 | Apr |  | May |
| Cndn Dredge \＆Dock Ltd＊ |  | $261 / 2$ | $261 / 2$ | 25 |  |  | 34 | Jan |
| Cndn Industries Ltd B | 1811／2 | 180 | 1811／2 | 15 | 178 | Apr | 202 | Mar |
| 7\％cum pref |  |  | 160 | 3 | 155 |  | 160 | May |
| Cndn Light \＆Pow Co＿． 100 |  | 131／4 | 131／4 |  |  |  | 15 | Feb |
| Cndn Marconi Co |  | 95 c | 95 c | 175 |  | Mar | 1.35 | Jan |
| Can Vlickers Lto | 714 |  | 71／4 | 815 |  |  |  | May |
| Catelll Food Prods |  | 4 | 4 | 20 |  | May |  | Feb |
| 5\％cum pref |  |  | $81 / 2$ | 150 |  |  |  |  |
| Consol Bakeries of C |  |  |  | 100 | 13 | May | 145／8 | Feb |
| Consolidated Paper C | 5 |  | $51 / 8$ | 3，274 |  |  |  | Jan |
| David \＆Frere Lte | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominion Stores |  | 5 |  | 10 | 5 |  | 83／4 | Jan |
| Donnacona Paper A |  |  | $41 / 8$ | 185 |  | Mar | 6\％ | Jan |
| Donnacona Paper B | $33 / 4$ | $31 / 2$ |  | 105 |  |  | $61 / 4$ | Jan |
| EasternDairles7\％ 7 cm pf 100 | $31 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |  | 75 |  |  | $71 / 2$ | Jan |
| European Elec Corp－＿－ 10 |  |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |  |
| Fairchild Alrcraft 1 |  | 51／2 | $61 / 4$ | 1，110 |  |  | 67／6 | Apr |
| Fleet Alrcraft Ltd |  |  |  | 205 |  |  |  |  |
| Ford Motor Co of C | 165／8 | 1614 | 165／8 | 661 | 143／4 |  | 181／2 | Jan |
| Fraser Companies L |  |  | $123 / 2$ |  |  | Mar | $161 / 2$ | Feb |
| Voting trust ctis | 21／2 | 121／2 | $131 / 2$ | 1.156 | 10 | Mar | 171／2 | Jan |
| Goodyear T\＆R |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 673／4 | Feb |
| Lake Sulphit | 3 |  | $31 / 2$ | 235 |  |  | 12\％ |  |
| Lake St John P |  |  |  | 30 |  |  | 31 | Jan |
| Mackenzie Air |  |  |  | 25 |  |  | 1.00 | Jan |
| MacLaren Pow |  | 8 | 81／8 | 810 |  |  | 17 | Jan |
| Massey－Har 5\％cum pt 100 |  | 383／4 | 383／4 | 130 |  |  | 50 | Feb |
| McColl－F Oil $6 \%$ em pt 100 |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  | May |
| Melchers Distilleries |  | 1.50 | 1.50 | 30 |  | May | 25／8 | Feb |
| Preferred |  |  |  | 179 |  |  | 6\％2 | Jan |
| Mitchell（Robt）Co | 9 |  |  |  |  | Mar | 157／8 | jan |
| Page－Hersey Tubes |  | 893／2 | 903／8 | 92 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Pow ofCan6\％cmist pf 100 |  | $971 / 2$ | 971／2 | 15 | 92 | Mar | $993 / 8$ | Mar |
| Quebec Tel \＆Pow A． |  |  | 41／8 | 80 |  | May | 43／8 | Jan |
| Rellance Grain Co Lt |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | May |
| Sou Can Pow 6\％cm pt 100 |  |  | 105 $/ 4$ | 25 | 1041／1 | Feb |  | Jan |
| Walkerville Brew Ltd |  | 1.40 | 1.40 | 55 |  |  | 1.60 | Jan |
| Walker－Good \＆Worts（H）＊ | $361 / 2$ | 361／2 | 371／2 | 284 |  | Mar | 443／4 | Jan |
| \＄1 cum pref．．．．．．．．．．．．．＊ |  |  |  | 210 |  | May |  | Feb |
| Mines－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aldermac Copper Corp． |  |  | 48 c | 3，055 |  |  | 67e | Jan |
| Aztec Mining Corp Ltd50c |  | $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 3.000 |  |  | $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | June |
| Beaufor Gold－ | 9 | 19 c | 20 c |  |  |  |  | Feb |
| Big Missour |  | 30 c | 33 c | 112 |  | Mar | 57 c | Jan |
| Bobjo Mines |  | 73／8 |  | 1，000 | 73／4 | May | 12 c | Jan |
| Bouscadillac Gold Mines． 1 |  |  |  | 2，900 |  |  |  |  |
| Brownlee Mines（1936） |  | 3 c | 5 c | 9，900 |  | June | 10 c | Feb |
| ＊No par value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section May 28 to June 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasit } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { ow High } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranpe Stnce Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lon |  | High |  |
| Brett Trethewey -....-. - 1 | 31/20 | 31/4. | 31/2c |  | 11,500 |  | Mar | 120 | Jan |
|  | 71/2 | ${ }^{7} 5$ | ${ }^{71 / 2}$ | 315 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Canadian Marcon |  |  |  | 35 |  | Apr | 171/2 | Feb |
| Coast Copper-....-...-. 5 |  | 1 | ${ }_{2.15}^{1.10}$ | 340 245 | ${ }_{20}^{950}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | 1.40 | Jan |
| Consolidated Pres | 10 |  |  | 10 | 10 | June | 15 | Jan |
| Consolidated | 5 | 47/8 | 51/8 | 1,030 | $31 / 2$ | Ma | 7 | Jan |
| Dalhouste Oll |  |  | 42 c |  |  |  |  |  |
| DeHavilland | 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 |  | Mar | ${ }_{12} 6$ | May |
| Dominion Brid | 281/4 | 271/4 | 29 | 84 | 213 | $\stackrel{\text { Mar }}{\text { Mar }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Jay }}$ |
| Humberstone |  |  |  | 55 | 12 | Mar | $201 / 2$ | Feb |
| Kirkland Tow |  | 14 c | 14 c | 500 | 140 | Apr | 230 | Jan |
| Malro | 1.00 | 750 | 1.00 | 5,500 |  | June | 17/rc | Feb |
| Man | ------ | 10 c | 11c | 4,400 | 10 c | June | 24 e | Jan |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

| Stocks (Concluded) | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Frdar } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Week's Range <br> Lov Prices High | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Fhek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stuce Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hion |  |
| Montreal L H |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ |  |  |  |
| National Steel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pend Orellle | 43 | 1.401 .51 | 5,800 | 21.30 Mar | ${ }_{2.62}^{4 / 4}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Riltehte Gold | 13\% | 13/6 136 | 1,500 | ${ }^{13 / \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{2}^{30} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| -M |  | c $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 500 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | $23 / 4$ | Feb |
| Shawint |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Paving - | 2/2 | 23/12 ${ }^{21 / 2}$ | 100 |  | ${ }^{4316}$ J | Jan |
| Standard Paying pr Supertest ord-5 |  | ${ }_{35}^{15}$ | 10 | ${ }_{31}^{12}$ M | ${ }_{36}^{23}$ M |  |
|  |  | (ers |  |  |  |  |
| Waterloo Mfg A |  | 1.001 .00 | 15 | 1.00 May | ${ }_{1.75}$ | Jan |

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds


CURRENTNOTICES
-Harder \& Co., Inc. of New York and D. O. 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 witn Harder \& Co. as their representative to dealers and brokers in up State New York, has joined D. C. Webster \& Co. Hugh J. Devin has joined Harder \& Co. in their \&holeslae department and William T. Brown, formerly with Cohu Brothers \& Georgeson, is n
municıpal 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, 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 coliections, 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, 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 he firm, and the admission to membership of Otto A. Schreiber, member New York Stock Exchange.
-Lapham, Davis \& Bianchi announce that Archie B. Gwathmey 2nd., Davis Jr., has become a special partner in their firm and that Walter S are both members of the New York Stock Exchange
-The firm of Cohen \& Rubenstein has been dissolved. David Cohen ess of the firm under his own name at 120 Broadway New York City
-M. E. Cornelius \& Co., Inc., announce that Harris Franklin Reeve Mr. Reeve was formerly assom in charge of their Statistical Department.

- Finalial Reporter.
-Fenner \& Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange and other 810 Broad Street. Harlow H. Me opening of a Newark, N. J., office at 10 Broad street. Harlow H. Morgan wir 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 Excnange
allouis liebenguth, for five years Manager of foreign activities for as Manale - The
f B. W. Bizzer Jr., has been appointed Manager of the Sales Department -Eu
ssociaten G. McMahon, formerly with R. L. Day \& Co., has become -Edward C Heler, Bruce \& Co., Indorporated
J. Arthur Warner \& Co formerly with Burr \& Co., is now associated with -James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for Chatsworth, Ga., distributors of bedspreads.


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 3



## New York State Bonds



## Port of New York Authority Bonds

Port of New York- $\left.\left.\quad\right|^{\text {Bid }}\right|^{\text {Ask }} |$|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |





| United States Insular Bonds |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {chem }}^{\text {Bid }}$ |
|  |  | 183\%/120 |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{55}$ |  | 109* 11 |
|  |  | 109 |


| Federal Land Bank Bonds |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{38} 1955$ opt 1945.---.JJdJ |  | $31 / 81955$ opt 1945...M\&N |  |
| 3s 1956 opt 1946......J.J. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 103\% 10376 | 48 1946 opt 1944-...-J J8J | 111\% 1117 |
|  | 103\% $103 \%$ | $41 / 81958$ opt 1938 | 101\% |





## New York Trust Companies

 Bk
Brakers
Brons
C-
Brooklyn -...
Central Hanover ....-- 100 Clinton Trust
Colonial Trust ------- 50
Continental Bank \& Tr-10
Corn Exch Bk \& Tr Corn Ex

| Ask | Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 102 | Fulton...--...-.....- 100 | 185 | 200 |
| 337 | Guaranty .--.---....-. 100 | 206 | 211 |
| 421/2 | Irving ---------------10 | $101 / 2$ | 111/2 |
| 53/4 | Kings County -.-.----100 | 1570 | 1610 |
| 78 | Lawyers.-.-.----------25 | 281/2 | 321/2 |
| ${ }_{3916}$ | Manufacturers |  |  |
| 60 | Preferred_-.-......... 20 | ${ }_{4915}$ | $353 / 8$ |
| 14 |  |  |  |
| 121/4 | Title Guarantee \& Tr -- 20 | 51/4 | 61/4 |
| 44 | Underwriters--------100 | 75 | 85 |
| 21 | United States.......-- 100 | 1505 | 1555 |


| New York Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Manhattan $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {Par }}{ }^{\text {ar }}$ |  |  | Kingsboro National_- 100 | Bid 65 |  |
| Bank of Yorktown_-66 ${ }^{\text {2-3 }}$ |  |  | Merchants Bank | ${ }_{99}$ | 105 |
| Bensonhurst National -- 50 |  |  | National Bronx Bank....50 | 35 |  |
|  |  |  | National safety Bank. $121 / 2$ | 12 | 14 |
|  | 213/4 |  | Penn Exohange ------10 | 9 | 11 |
| Commerclal Mational.-100 |  |  | - Peoples National....... ${ }^{50}$ | 223 |  |
|  | 1525 |  | Sterling Nat Bank \& Tr 25 | $20 \%$ | ${ }_{22}$ |
| Flatbush National ----100 |  |  | Trade Bank-.------123/2 | 16 | 19 |

Chicago \& San Francisco Banks
 $\frac{\text { Insurance Companies }}{\text { Rrat Nater }}$

| Pat | Bid | Ask | Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aetna Cas \& Surety ----10 | $823 / 2$ | 861/2 | Home Fire Security .-.-- 10 | 1122 | 3/6 |
| Aetna -------------10 | $421 / 4$ | 441/4 | Homestead Fire_.-...-... 10 |  | $131 / 2$ |
| Aetna Life_-.-.-.---.-. 10 | 223/4 | 241/4 | Importers \& Exporters . . 5 | 71/2 | 83/2 |
| Agricultural .........-.-. 25 | 641/4 | 681/4 | Ins Co of North Amer.... 10 | 581/4 | $591 \%$ |
| American Alliance.-...- 10 | 183/4 | 2014 | Knickerbocker. |  | 9 |
| American Equitable...-. 5 | 19 | 201/2 | Lincoln Fire | 2 | 21/2 |
| American Home | 6 | 71/2 | Maryland Casual | 3 |  |
| American of Newark _-. $21 / 2$ | 10\%/4 | 121/4 | Mass Bonding \& Ins | 4384 | 5/4 |
| American Re-Insurance-10 | 29 | 31 | Merch Fire Assur | 38 | 41 |
| American Reserve_.-.--10 | 213/4 | 2314 | Merch \& Mfrs Fire New | 6 | 7 |
| American Surety------ ${ }^{25}$ | 39 | 41 | Merchants (Provide | 4 |  |
| Automobile .-.--------10 | 261/2 | 28 | National Casualty | 17 | 近 |
| Am |  |  | National Flre |  | 551/2 |
| Bankers \& Shippers....-25 | $731 / 2$ | 763/2 | National Union | 100 | , |
| Boston ---.---.-.-.-.- 100 | 526 | 536 | New Amsterdam | 81/2 |  |
| Camden | 1712 | 19312 | New Brunswick. |  | 25136 |
| Carolina -----------10 | 193/4 | 2114 | New Hampshire | 40 |  |
| City of New Y | 15 | 161/2 | New Jersey |  | 38 |
| Connecticut Gen Life--10 | 2414 | 253/4 | New Yo | 1184 | 1314 |
| Continental Casual | 26 | 28 | Northern | 751/2 | 781 |
| Eagle Fire ............. ${ }^{1 / 1 / 2}$ | 214 | $31 / 4$ | North River_--.-.-2.50 | 231/2 | 17 |
| Employers Re-Insurance 10 | 40 | 42 | Northwestern National. 25 | 112 | 117 |
| Exces | $53 / 4$ | 634 | Paclic Fic | 99 | 103 |
| Federal | 361/2 | 381/4 |  | 70 | 72 |
| Frdelity \& Dep | 95 | 99 | Preferred Accid | 14 | 16 |
| Fire Assn of Phila .....-10 | $463 / 2$ | 481/2 | Providence-Was | 29 | 31 |
| Fireman's Fd of San Fr-25 | 73 |  |  |  |  |
| Firemen's of New |  | 931/4 | Rensurance Cord ( $\mathrm{N}^{\text {Y }}$ - ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | 22 |  | Republic (Texas) -...... 10 Revere (Paul) Fire |  |  |
| General Reinsurance Corp 5 | x311/2 | 331/2 | Rhode Island_-.-.------. 5 |  |  |
| Georgla Home | 1812 | 201/2 | Rossla | $33 / 4$ |  |
| Gibraltar Fire \& Marine. 10 | 16 | 171/4 | St Paul Fire \& Marine.... 25 | 181 | 7 |
| Glens Falls Fire | 371/2 | 391/2 | Seaboard Fire \& Marine.- 5 | 7 | 9 |
| Globe \& Republ |  | 10 | Seaboard Surety .-....- 10 |  | 20 |
| Globe \& Rutgers Fire_.. 15 | 19 | 22 | Security New Haven..--10 | 281/2 | 00 |
| 2d preferred. | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{63}$ | Springfield Fire \& Mar.. 25 | 1041/2 | 107 |
| Great American_-.-.-.-.-5 | ${ }_{8} 218$ | 231/4 | Stuyvesant....-.-.-...- ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / 2 \\ & 425 \end{aligned}$ | 475 |
| Great Amer Indemnity .-. 11 Hallfax | ${ }_{21}^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 22^{3 x / 4} \end{array}$ | Sun Life Assurance.... 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & 410 \end{aligned}$ | 475 420 |
| Hanover-----------------10 | 27 | $281 / 2$ | U S Fidelity \& Guar Co._ | 103/4 | 12 |
| Hartiord Fire.-...--.- 10 | 651/4 | 671/4 |  | 47 |  |
| Hartford Steamboiler_.-10 | 49 |  | U is Guarantee-..-.-.--- 10 |  | 46 |
| Home. | 23 | 25 | Westchester Fire......2.50 | 27 | 28 |

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures Allied Mtpe Cos Inc-
All series $2-58$
${ }^{B t d}{ }^{\text {Ask }} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Nat Union Mtge Corp- }\end{aligned}\right.$


ain $3-68$ \& $\&$ M
nified Deben Cor $\qquad$
${ }_{74}^{52} 3 / 2$ Arundel Bond Corp 2 Ss
Arundel Deb Corp $3-6 \mathrm{~s}$,


$\underset{\substack{\text { Empire Properties Corp- } \\ 2-38 \\ \hline}}{\text { Cor }}$

Inc 2 -58
Nat Bondholders part ctfs
(Central Fund'g series).-. Nat Cons Bd Corp $2-58$.53.
Nat Deben Corp $3-6.1053$

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks
Am Dist Teleg ( $\mathrm{N} J$ ) com

 | Bell |
| :--- |
| Cuban Tele |
| $7 \%$ | Emp \& Bay State Tel - 100

Franklinn Telegraph ---100 Gen Telep Allied Corp--100
S6 preterred Int Ocean Telegraph $-\ldots 100$
Mtn States Tel \& Tei- -100

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

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Pac \& At1 Telegraph.... } \\
& \text { Peninsular Telep com. }\end{aligned}$
Preterred $A$

| Rochester Telephon-- |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { 86.50 1st pret....-100 }\end{array}$ |


| So \& Atl Telegraph.......25 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sou NNew Eng Telep... 100 | 134 |

## Miscellaneous Bonds



Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 3-Continued

| Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Tualker \& Sons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tele Re Re ctor } \\ & \substack{-2660} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

Railroad Bonds

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

| Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dividend } \\ & \text { in Dollurs } \end{aligned}$ | Bid | ked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabar | 6.00 | 48 |  |
| Albany \& Susquehanna (D | ${ }^{10.50 .}$ | 87 |  |
| Allegheny \& Western (Butr Roch \& Pitts)............ 100 | ${ }_{2}^{6.00}$ | 29 | 边 |
| ton \& Albany (New York Centrai) --..........--100 | 8.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 70 |
| Boston \& Providence |  | 30 | 40 |
| Canada southern (New York Central) -..........- 100 | 2.85 | 38 | 43 |
| Carolina Clinchtield \& Ohto comm | 5.00 | ${ }^{67}$ | 72 |
| eve Cinn Chicago \& | 5 |  |  |
|  | 3.00 <br> 2.00 <br>  | 40 | 43. |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wayne \& Jackson pref ( ${ }^{\text {N Y }}$ Y Central) | 5.50 | 45 |  |
| a RR \& Banking (L | 9.00 | ${ }^{33}$ |  |
|  | 4.00 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Mitchigan Central (New York Central)............ } 100}$ | - ${ }^{50.00}$ | ${ }_{281 / 2}^{500}$ |  |
| New York Lackawannact Western (D L \& W) --...-100 | 5.00 |  |  |
| Northern Central (Pennsylva | 4.00 | 76 | 79 |
| Oswego \& Syracuse (Del La | ${ }^{4.50}$ | 30 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Pitsburgh bessemer \& Lake Erie (U) }}{\text { Preterred }}$ | 0 | 37 |  |
| Prtsburgh Fort Way | ${ }_{7} \mathbf{3} .00$ | 130 | 40 |
| Preferred | 7.00 | 145 |  |
| Rensselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware \& Hud |  |  |  |
|  | $6.00$ | ${ }_{80}^{120}$ | ${ }_{65}^{127}$ |
| nnel RR St Louls (Termin |  | 121 |  |
| United New Jersey RR \& Can | 0.00 | 15 | 20 |
| a Chenango \& Susqueh | 6.00 5000 | ${ }_{50}^{40}$ |  |
| ey (Delaware Lackawanana \& |  |  |  |
| Preterred | 5.00 |  |  |
| rren Rr of N J (Del Lack \& We | 3.50 | 19 |  |
| Jersey \& | 3.00 | 48 | 52 |

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Bid | Ask |  | Btd | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Coast Line 41/28. | ${ }^{\text {b2 }}$ 2. 60 | 2.00 |  |  | 5.00 |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.50}$ |  |  |  |
| Boston \& Maine 41/2 | b5.00 | 4.00 | N Y Chio \& St 4 4 3 / | b5.75 | 0 |
|  |  | 4.00 |  |  | O |
|  |  | 4.00 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Y}$ |  | 5 |
| Canaua | ${ }_{63}{ }^{\text {b35 }}$ | ${ }_{2.75}$ | Northern Pacilic 43 | 62.25 | 1.50 |
| Canadian Pacitili $41 / 8$. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { b3 } \\ \text { bi. } \\ \text { 20 }}}$ | 2.50 |  |  |  |
| Cent RR New Jorsey 43/8- | 75 | 5.00 | Pennsylvana RR 43/29 |  | 1.50 1.10 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio$41 / 28$ |  | 2.00 | ${ }_{48}^{58}$ |  |  |
| Chicago | b7.00 | 6.00 | 2\%/8 series J non- |  |  |
|  |  | 6.00 |  |  |  |
| Chic Milw \& St Paul 41/8- |  | 6.00 | Pere Marquette 43 |  |  |
| Chicago |  |  | Reading |  |  |
| Trustees' ctts 3 $31 / 2$ | 83 | 85 | Reaung ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | ${ }^{2} 2$ | 2.0 |
| Denve | b6.00 |  | st Lo |  | 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5/28------- | 66.00 | 5.00 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { St Lou } \\ 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.75}$ |
| Erie R | 88 | 92 | Souther |  |  |
| ${ }^{61} 4 \times 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92}$ | S5. | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{63}$ | ${ }_{4.00}^{2.50}$ |
|  |  | 92 |  | 64.75 | 4.00 |
| Great | b2.25 | 1.7 |  |  |  |
| Hocking valiey 58 | ${ }^{61.85}$ | 1.00 |  |  | ${ }_{2.75}^{2.75}$ |
| illinols C | b4. |  | Union |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interna | 65 | 5.00 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | b4, | ${ }_{3.25}^{3.25}$ | Virglinia Ry 43/2 | b1.70 |  |
| Louisv | b1.75 | 1.10 | Wab | 5 |  |
| ${ }^{58}$-- |  | 1.10 |  | 5 |  |
| Mane |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.75}$ |  |  |  |
| Minr | ${ }_{64.25}$ | ${ }_{3.50}$ | weste | ${ }^{63} .50$ |  |
| Missouri Pacific $41 / 2$ |  |  | Weste |  | 5.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Chain Store Stocks

| Par | Bid | Ask | Pat | Bid | ${ }^{\text {ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berland Shoe Stores-.-- * | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | Kobacker Stores - | 10 | 15 |
| B/G Foods Ine common ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 70 1 | ${ }^{80} 11 / 2$ | $7 \%$ preterred---.-100 |  | ${ }_{12}^{75}$ |
|  | 9366 | $10^{1 / 2}$ | Miller (I) Sons common- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{30}$ | ${ }_{2}^{35}$ |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preterred....-.-100 | 1014 | 12 | Reeves (Daniel) pret | ${ }_{98}{ }^{8}$ |  |
|  | 95 68 | $8-$ | United Cligar-Whelanstores <br> $\$ 5$ preterred.........-* | 193/2 | 2014 |
| Sugar Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Par | Bid | Ask | Pat | Bid. | Ast |
| Cuban Atlantic Sugar... 10 <br> Eastern Sugar Assoc. <br> Preferred |  |  | Savannah Sug Ref com.--1 | 263/ | 281/4 |

Public Utility Stocks


Public Utility Bonds

| Amer Utillty | $\begin{array}{\|c} \frac{B i d}{631 / 4} \end{array}$ |  |  |  | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer Wat Wk \& El 58 ' 75 |  |  | Debenture 31/38 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 1948 | $3 / 6$ | 10334 |
| palachian Elec Power- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st mtge 4s.-----1963 | 1043/ | 1054 | Dallas Pow \& Lt 3 | 107/4 |  |
|  | ${ }_{43}^{1001 / 4}$ | 44 | Federate | $\stackrel{60}{102}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Idaho Power 33/8.-.-1967 | 104 | 1047/2 |
| Income deb $31 / 5 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots 1978$ | 2434 | 2534 | Towa Sou U |  |  |
|  | 24 |  | Kan City Pub Serv 4s, 1957 | $1091 / 2$ | 273 |
| Income deb ${ }^{\text {Income deb }}$ | 303/3 | $311 / 2$ | Keystone Telep $51 / 28$. |  |  |
| Conv deb 4s | 48 |  | Missouri Pr \& Lt 3 3 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ - 1966 | 100 |  |
| Conv deb 41 | 4931/2 | $541 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Conv deb $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | ${ }_{61}$ |  | Narragansett ${ }^{\text {Newport }}$ \& Ham 5s-1944 | 1001/2 | 102\% |
|  | 86 | 88 | N Y State Elec \& G |  |  |
| Ass without warrants. 1940 |  |  | North Boston Lit |  |  |
| Cons ret debe 4 4/8 ${ }^{\text {c- }}$ - 19 | 23 |  | Secured notes 31/8--1947 | $1051 /$ |  |
| Sink fund inc $48 . .198$ | 20 |  | Ohto Pub Service es - 1962 | 1011/4 |  |
|  | ${ }_{24}^{22}$ |  | Old Dominion par 5s-.-1951 | 86 |  |
| Slink fund inc $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ - 1983 | 26 |  | Pennsylvania Elec 5s_1962 | $71 / 2$ | - |
| Sink fund inc 4 -5s- 1986 | ${ }_{23}^{21}$ |  | Penn Telep Corp 1st 4s '65 | 1061/2 | 14 |
|  | ${ }_{25}^{23}$ | 27 | Peoples Light ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Hen |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sink fund inc } 5-6 \mathrm{~s} \ldots 1986 \\ & \text { S } \mathrm{Inc} 5 y / 2-61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}--1986 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Puble Sery of Coio 6 6s 1961 | 1051/4 | $\begin{gathered} 631 / 2 \\ 106 \end{gathered}$ |
| lows Fa |  | 1025/6 | St Joseph Ry |  |  |
| , |  |  |  | 102 | 103 |
| Cent Ark Pub Serv | 83 |  | San Antonlo |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{66}$ | ${ }_{721}{ }^{68}$ |  |  |  |
| Cent Maine Pr $4 \mathrm{ss} \mathrm{ser} \mathrm{G}{ }^{\text {che }}$ | 104 | 10423/4 | Sou Cities Utill 58 AB | 40 |  |
| entral Public Utility- |  |  | Tel Bond \& Share 5 | ${ }^{60}$ | 3/3 |
| Colorado Power 5s...1953 |  |  | Texas |  | 79\%4 |
| Commonwealth Edison- |  |  | We | 105 | 055/ |
|  |  | 043/6 | W |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wis Mich Pow 348.-1961 |  | 043/4 |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 3-Continued


## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL \& CO., INc.
52 William St., N. Y.

## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

|  | $B$ b $d$ | A8k |  | Bsd | Art |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anhalt 7s to.....----1946 | f201/4 | 221/4 | Costa Rica funding 5s, 51 | 817 | 18 |
| Antloqula 88.........-1946 | f26 | 29 | Costa Rica Pac Ry 71/28 ${ }^{\text {c }} 49$ | f171/2 | 19 |
| Bank of Colombla 7\%-1947 | f221/2 | 24 | 58.....-.------1949 | $f 17$ | 18 |
| 78.-.-----1948 | f22/2 | 24 |  |  |  |
| Barranquilla , , s'35-40-46-48 | ${ }^{\text {f16 }}$ | 19 | Dortmund Mun Util ${ }^{\text {Duesseldorf } 7 \mathrm{~s} \text { to }}$ | ${ }_{5201 /}$ | $231 / 2$ |
| Bavaria 61/2s to-... 1945 | f201/2 | 22 | Duesseldorf 7s to .....- 1945 <br> Dulsburg $7 \%$ to _...... 1945 | ${ }^{5204}$ | 213/4 |
| Bavarian Palatinite Cons Cities 7s to | $f 16$ | 19 | East Prussian Pow 6s-1953 | $f 21$ | 23. |
| Bogota (Colombia) $61 / 28{ }^{\text {' }} 47$ | f111/2 | 13 | Electric $\operatorname{Pr}$ (Ger'y) $61 / 1 / 8{ }^{\prime} 50$ | f2214 | $241 / 4$ |
|  | $f 11$ | 12 | 61/28-...........- 1953 | f22 $1 / 4$ | 2414 |
| Bolivia (Republic) 88-1947 | ${ }^{531 / 2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | European Mortgage \& In- |  |  |
| 78.---.---------1958 | ${ }^{531 / 2}$ | $37 / 8$ | vestment 71/28....- 1966 | ${ }_{11} 18$ |  |
| 7s - | ${ }_{5}^{51 / 2}$ | 31/8 | $71 / 2 s$ income..... 1966 | ${ }^{11}$ |  |
| Brandenburg Elec 6s....-1953 | $f^{20} 1 / 2$ | $22{ }^{63 / 2}$ |  | $f 11$ |  |
| Brazil funding 58..1931-51 | f161/2 | 18 | Farmers Nati Mtge 7s. 63 | $f 11$ |  |
| Brazil funding serip. | 732 |  | Frankfurt 78 to .-- $\mathbf{- 1}^{1945}$ | f201/2 | 22 |
| Bremen (Germany) 7s-1935 | $f 16$ | 18 | French Nat Mail Ss 6s ' 52 | $971 / 2$ | 1001/2 |
| British Hungarian Bank |  |  | GelsenkIrchen Min 6s_1934 | f100 |  |
| 71/28.............-1962 | $f 15$ |  | 68.--------------1937 | $f 100$ |  |
| Brown Coal Ind Corp- |  |  | 63-------------1940 | $f 100$ |  |
| 61/28.-.......-....-1953 | 523 |  | German Atl Cable 78-1945 | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Buenos Aires scrip | ${ }^{4} 40$ | 45 | German Building \& Land |  |  |
| Burmelster \& Wain 6s_1940 | ${ }^{117}$ | $10^{1 /}$ | bank $61 / 28$ _.........- 1948 | J22 | 231/2 |
| Call (Colombla) 78... 1947 | ${ }^{15}$ | 16 | Agricultural 6s ....-1938 | f291/2 | 301/2 |
| Callao (Peru) $71 / 28 . . .1944$ | 15 | 6 | German Conversion Office |  |  |
| Cauca Valley $71 / 28$ _--1946 | f93/4 | 103/4 | Funding 38 | f331/4 | 333/6 |
| Ceara (Brazil) 8s ....-1947 | 52 |  | Int ctfs of dep July 1 '38 |  |  |
| Central German Power |  |  | German scrip....-.-.-.--- | 76 | 61/3 |
| Madgeburg 6s _-- 1934 | ${ }_{f 16}{ }^{26}$ |  | German Dawes coupons: |  |  |
| Chile Govt 6s assented. | 16 $f 16$ | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} f 8 \\ f 16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83 / 3 \\ 163 / 4 \end{gathered}$ |
| Chilean Nitrate 5 s ....-1988 | ${ }_{f 65}$ | 68 | German Young coupons: |  |  |
| Clty Savings Bank |  |  | Dec 1 ' 35 stamp | 11014 |  |
| 4 Budapest 7s .-.-... 1953 | $f 11$ |  | June 1'35 to June | f121/2 | 131/4 |
| Colombia 4s _-...-.--1946 | 834 |  | Grax (Austria) 88.---195 | f20 |  |

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds


## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE-For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order.
However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The following additional registration statements (Nos. 3712 to 3719 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 28,790,814$.
N Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp. (2-3712, Form A-2), of Rochester, general mortsage bonds, series I, due 1967. Proceeds wiil be used for capital expenditures. Principal under writers, will be First Boston Corp.
and Smith, Barney \& Co. Herman Rusesll is President of the corporaand Smith, Barney ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ \& Co.
tion. Filed May 26, 1938 .
Foundation Credit Co. (2-3713. Form A-1), of Washington, D. O., has filed a registration statement covering 20,000 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 10$ par, and 10,000 shares class A common stock, no par. one share of common at $\$ 25$ per unit. Proceeds will be used for working capital. Allied Underwriters, Inc., will be underwriters. W. M. Balderon is President of the company. Filed May 26, 1938.
Republic of Uruguay ( $2-3714$, Form SOH-B) has filed a registration statement covering $82,008,1003 \%, 4 \% .41 / 5$ external conversion sink-
ing fund dollar bonds, due May, $1979 ; 32.855,40037 / 8 \%, 41 / 8 \%, 45-16 \%$ exterral conversion sinking f fund dollar bonds, due December, $19788, \$ 326,673$ convertible scrip for bonds dated 1979, and \$49,695 convertible scrip for
the bonds dated 1978. Filed May 26, 1938 . ${ }^{\text {For further details see pre- }}$ ceding page under "Current Events and Discussions."
Benjamin Franklin Corp. (2-3715, Form O-1), of Philadelphia, Pa., has filled a registration statement corvering 3,750 periodic payment a arree ments to be offered at $\$ 1,215$ each and 1,000 single payment agreements
to be offered at $\$ 500$ each for estimated cash proceeds of $\$ 5,056,250$ Pro to be offered at $\$ 500$ each for estimated cash proceed of $\$ 5,056,250$. Pro-
ceeds wil be used for investment Sponsored by deposior. Frank D.
Hughes is President of the cormpration. Filed May
H7, 1938.
C. G. Ovaits Bakery Corp. (2-3716, Form A-1), of Midland, Mich., cumulative class a stock, $\$ 2$ par, to be offered at $\$ 2.45$ each. Proceeds are to be used for payment of debt and for working capital. No underwriter is named in the registration. C. G. Ovaitts is President of the company.
Filed May 28,1938 .
Nicholson Creek Mining Corp. (2-3717, Form AI-1), of Seattle, Wash.; has cent par aregistration statement covering $2,054,130$ shares capital stock, licly at 25 cents. each, 816,753 were sold prior to registration at 10 cents each, and the remaining shares were sold prior to registration at 25 cents
each. Proceeds from sale of the shares to be offered publicly will be used for development expense, for equiiment and for working capital.
No nderwrite was named in theregistrationt
dent of the corworationed Fincey M. Lewis is PresiKeystone Custodian Funds. Inc. (2-3718, Form C-1), of Philadelphia Pa., has f led a reg strat on statement cover nig \$20,000.044 cert ticates of
participation in Keystone Custodian Fund. The registration covered 55,310 certificates, series B B-1; 1199,818 cert.ficates series $\mathrm{B}-2,279,917$ cer-$\mathrm{s}-2$, and $1,136,364$ certificates series $\mathrm{S}-4$. All of the certificates will be offered at market. Proceeds will be used for investment. Fegistrant is
sponsor. Sidney $\mathbf{L}$. Sholley is President of the company. Filed May 31, sponsor. Sianey L . Shoiley is President of the company.
1938 . filed a registration, statement covering 500,000 , shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par, to be offered at \$1 per share. Proceeds will be used for payment of
registration statement. Leslie McEwen is President of the company
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 28, page 3486.

Agfa Ansco Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years-
Profit from operations
Other income.-. _.-x $\$ 1,145,001$ -Ear Other income-------Interest paid
$\$ 1,222,633$
101,813 Prov. for depreciation--
Prov. for spec. res. for Prov. for spec. res. for
obsol. of certain bldgs Reduction of patents trademarks, \&c.-.--Prov. for doubtful acctsMiscellaneous
Prov. for Fed.inc. tax--

Net profit $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}13,427 & 86,139 \\ \mathbf{y} 58,123 & 3,841\end{array}$ $-1,079$ Net profit-----.---- $\quad \$ 723,025 \quad \$ 157,486 \quad \$ 15,377$ loss $\$ 325,281$ 1936), less selling, general and administrative expenses, (incl. depreciation of $\$ 299,083) \$ 2,164,636$ ( $\$ 1,693,409$ in 1936) profit from operations, $\$ 1,145,001$ ( $\$ 670,144$ in 1936 ), as above. y Including surtax on undistributed profits, of certain buildings. a Provision for depreciation amounting to $\$ 299,083$ included in selling, general and administration expenses.

## - Assets-

Cassets-
Market. securities Notes \& accts. rec. Inventories (net) -

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
1937
$\$ 385,875$
1930
Liabiltities-
S Patents, licenses, Patents, licenses,
tradem. formu-
lae, \&c. Other assets.-...--
Treasury stk. scrip Deteasury stk. scrip
 Alleghany Corp.-Earnings-
b Quar. End. Mar. 31- a1938
Interest paid.-..----
Net loss $\overline{-\quad \text { prof } \$ 167,864}-\frac{27,069}{\$ 4,577}-\$ 34,656-\$ 103,516$
a Includes wholly owned subsidiary, Terminal Shares, Inc b After deducting interest accruas charged off on $\$ 11,152,000$ Missouri Pacific
RR. 20-year $51 / 2 \%$ convertible gold bonds, series A, and on notes owned

Allied Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 $x$ After deprec, int. \& prov. for sub. pref. divs., but before Federal
incone taxes, but before surtax on undistributed profits.
Aluminum Co. of America-Govt. Anti-Trust Suit
The Federal Government tuit to dissolve the company under the Sherman Act began June 1 before Judge F. G. Caffey in the Federal District Court for
the Southern District of New York. The trial is expected to last more than a year. The Government is seeking in adiaition tot the dissooutution orraer
an mjunction restraining the company and its subsidiarises from alleged monopolistic practices and price fixing.
General, who outined the Governmer L. Rice, special asistant to the Attorney


## al <br> Aluminium, Ltd.-Bonds Called-

1928 have of $\$ 476,0005 \%$ sinking fund debenture gold bonds dated July 1, 1928 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 105 and interest. Pay-
ment will be made at the Union Trust
Co. of Pittsburgh.-V. 146, p. 3000 .
Caluminum Goods Mfg. Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-


 of plant equipment Wisc. unemploy. comp. Nividends paid
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}6,709 & 8,097 \\ ---- & 53,717\end{array}$
$19.70 \overline{9} 9$
 x Including $\$ 44,393$ ( $\$ 15,683$ in 1936) provision for Federal surtax on
undistributed profits. Assets- $\quad 1937 \begin{gathered}\text { Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 \\ 1936\end{gathered}$

| Assets- | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | 1936 |  | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 494 | Lia |  |  |
| Acets. \& notes rec. | 679,083 | 1821,912 | Accrued labor and |  |  |
| Inventories | 3,873,064 | 3,250,712 | commissions | 75,312 | 55,996 |
| Acerrued int. ree.- |  | 35,004 | Income taxes pay. |  |  |
| Invest. (at cost)-- | 4,193,425 | 4,238,083 | Accrued local taxes | ${ }^{1978835}$ | 134,037 |
| otticers \& empl. | 39,101 | 52,738 | Reser |  | 13. |
| Invest. in allied |  |  | Capital surplus..- | 161,394 | ${ }^{161}$ |
| cos. at cost-- | 308,800 | 308,800 | Earned surplu |  |  |
| Int. in purchase agree. for com- |  |  | c Treasury stock | 175,708 | Dr12,26 |
| pany stock. | 165,667 | 233 |  |  |  |
| Empl. mtge. loan | 175,078 | 190,011 |  |  |  |
| Land-..... | 267,828 | 263,749 |  |  |  |
| - equipment | 4,265,624 | 4.368 |  |  |  |
| Other as | 252,242 | ${ }_{234,773}$ |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 80,626 | 72,519 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a Atter depreciation of $\$ \$, 559,650$ in 1937 and $87,107,261$ in 1936

b Represented by $1,113,350$ no-par shares.
i Represented by 11,540
$(1,215$ in 1936) shares at cost.

Smallsr Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . common stock, no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 .
This compares with 25 cents paid on Apriil 1 last; 40 conts paid on Dec. 1 I
last; 25 cents paid on Oct.
 cents paid on oct. 1. 1936. In addition an extra dividend of 15 cents was
paid on July 1,1936, and an extra of 10 cents was distributed on July 1
1935.

## Amerex Holding Corp. - Earnings



Surplus, Dec. 13 ................... $\$ 10,823,876 \$ 10,487,013 \quad \$ 9,787,229$ Note-No provision has been made for Federal income and surtaxes for
1936, as the corporation's return for the year will show no taxable income - Balance Sheet, Dec. 31




 Total. ........ $\overline{23,080,924} \overline{23,546,124}$ Total _-....... $\overline{23,080,924} \frac{1023}{23,546,124}$ a 177,370 shares of which 40,000 shares are pledged as collateral to loans
payable. Using estimated asset value of the American Express Co. on payable Using estimated asset value of the American Express Co. on
the basis of its published statement as of Dec. 31, 1337, there would be an appreciation of $\$ 2,739,714$ over the above book value. The dividend
receivable from American Express Co. on Jan. 3 , 1938, amount receivable from American Express Co. on Jan, 3 , 1938 , amounting to
$\$ 620,795$, is not included in the above figures, or in the assets of Amero Soldin, ion not included in the above figures, or in the assets of Amerex
Holding Corp: at Dec. 1 , 1937. At adjusted valuues estabished at Hecing, corp, ant Dec. 31,1937 . b At adjusted values established at
Dholly-owned sunsidiary.-Vuent additions at cost. c The Trinway Corp., a

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Del.)-Dividend The directors on June 1 declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital
stock, no par value, payable June 30 to holders of record June 15 . This stock, no par value, payable June 30 to holders of record June 15 . This
compares with $\$ 1.25$ paid on March 31 and
an D Dee. 23 , , asts $\$ 4$ paid on compares with $\$ 1.25$ paid on March 31 and on Dec. 23, last; $\$ 4$ paid on
Sept. 30 last, $\$ 1.50$ paid on Jun 301937
$\$ 1.75$ paid on March 31,1937 .
$\$ 1.75$ paid on Dec. 23,$1936 ;$ dividends of 75 cents paid each three months
 paid in each of the four preceding quarters. The sept. 29 ,
was the initial distribution on this issue.-V. 146, p. 2674.
American Fork \& Hoe Co.-To Pay Smaller Dividendstock, no par halue, payable June 15 to holders of record June 4 . Previously stocklar quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. Company stated the directors deemed it prudent to reduce the common disbursement to 15 cents from the 25 cents quarterly rate previously paid
to maintain the company's cash position. Assurance was given that the common payment would be returned to its former basis when business common payment would be red
improved.-V. 144, p. 2638 .

American Car \& Foundry Motors Co. (\& Subs.) Consolidated Income Account for the Calendar Year 1937
 Cost of sales. incl.. oper., ,seli., servicing, admin. \& gen. expenses \&
depreciation for the year.


 Prov. for Fed. inc. \& excess-profits tax, Fed. tax on undistributed
profits and State income taxes, estimated.---------139,708
Net income-
\$100,838
a Includes sales to affiliated companies in the amount of $\$ 854,557$.
Note-No provision has been made in the above income account for Note- No provision has been made in the above income atcount for
Federal tax on undistributed profits of Am. Car \& Foundry Motors Co. as the company intends, on advice of counsel, to claim credit under Section No provision has been made in the above income account for depreciation on the excess of appraised
Hall-scott Motor Car Co.
Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31





 146, p. 3170 .
American \& Foreign Power Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)Period End. Mar.31- 1938-3 Mos.-1937 1938-12 Mos-1937
Subsidianies-
 a oper. exps., incl. taxes
Net oper. revenues_- $\$ 4,639,844 \overline{\$ 5,121,851} \overline{\$ 18,796,201} \overline{\$ 19,389,387}$

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating income } \\ \text { Other income (net) }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 4,631,611 \\ 214,130\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 5,111,092 \\ 151,196\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | Gross income

nnterest to public and
$\$ 4,845,741$
$\$ 5,262,288$
$\$ 19,670,559$
$\$ 20,134,085$


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Portion applic. to minor. } \\ \text { interests- }\end{array}$ | 19,010 | 119,675 | 298,972 | 470,307 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


exchangeadjustmtse
Am. $\$ 3,228,581 \quad \$ 3,534,337 \$ 12,881,704 \$ 13,175,574$
Foreign Poover

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Interest } \\ \text { other to to publicic and }\end{array} & 1,541,188 & 1,610,409 & 6,349,150 & & \text { 6,895,105 }\end{array}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Bal., before exchange } \\ \text { adjustments...... }\end{gathered} \$ 1,556,089 \quad \$ 1,746,916 \quad \$ 5,962,268 \quad \$ 5,714,274$ a Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. b Not
all of which is available in United states currency. all of which is available in United states currency
Note- The above statement, which reflects foreign currency conversions Note-The above statement, which reflects Coreign currency conversions account the exchange profits or losses- both realized and unrealized-on foreign currency accounts. The amount of such exchange ajaustments
relating to foreign currency accounts of operating subsidiaries is computed ret the close of each year and included in the summary of consolidated earned surplus appearing in the annual report. In the preparation of the above statement the national currency earnas an average of the daily rates of exUnited stare that month; these rates closely approximate the rates at which funds were transferred to New York.

> Income Account (Company Onty)

Period End. Mar. 31 - $1938-3$ Mos.- 1937 1938- 12 Mos. -1937 Income: From subsid.

 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Int. (incl. interco.) and } \\ \text { other deductions.-... }\end{array}$ | $1,541,188$ | $1,610,409$ | $6,349,150$ | $6,895,077$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Bal. (before exchange

$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { adjust.) carried to } \\ \text { earned surplus_--- }\end{array} & \$ 616,745 & \$ 970,363 & \$ 3,114,454 & \$ 1,404,457\end{array}$ a Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
Summary of Earned Surplus for the 12 Months Ended March 31, 1938
Earned surplus, April 1, 1937, $\$ 22,109,912$ a add: balance from statement of income for 12 months ended March 31, 1938, before exchange adjust-
 adjustments (net), $\$ 635 ;$ total, $825,26,197$; deduct: provison
of subssidiary
$31,1938,825,134,059$.
${ }_{B}$ Balance Sheet March 31 (Company Only) 1938
$\qquad$

Total$-534,485,292 \overline{536,451,533}$Notes payable-, series A $(\$ 7$, , cumulative $2,610,386$ shares; common issued and outstand
ing, $2,030,638$ shares; option warrants to purchase $6,695,094.8$ shares of
common stock for $\$ 25$ per share (one share of 2 d preferred stock, series A
( 77 ), acceptable in lieu of cash, with warrants for four shares in full pay(\$7), acceptable in lieu of cash, with warrants for four shares in full payment for four shares of common stock

$\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { cos. owned by American Gas \& Electric Co_..-. } & \$ 11,410,773 & \$ 9,508,315 \\ \text { Interest from subsidiary companies } & 3,055,822 & 3,388,688\end{array}$



 a Restated for comparative purposes. Interest and other deductions (subsidiary companies consolidated) restated to include an additional charg $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { expense. } & & \\ \text { b Includes surtax on undistributed profits.....-. } & \$ 39,077 & \$ 96,449 \\ \text { c Includes surtax on undistributed profits.....- } & -2,053 & 65,206\end{array}$



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 regu
 Total \$7,339,352 $\frac{\text { 87 372,553 }}{}$

Total.....-...- $87,339,352$ \$7,372,553 -V. 145, p. 3809

## American Hardware Corp.-Earnings-

Consolidated Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
Gross profit on sales
$\$ 3,173,55$


Provisions for Federal taxes on income (incl. $\$ 9,125$ surtax on
ndistributed net income) 134,000
Netincome.
Reserves created in prior years restored to surplus
Adjustment of reserve for discount on loans

Dividens surplus
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,255,951 \\ 610,823 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Note-Depreciation charged to operations for the year 1937 amounted to $\$ 229,684$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$769,182 | Accounts payable-trade.. | \$100,451 |
| Marketable securities-at cost | 1,982,248 | Accrued liabilities. | 308,165 |
| Notes \& accounts receivable. | 1,296,598 | General reserve for extraor- |  |
| Inventories | 7,311,463 | dinary inventory losses (no |  |
| Other notes \& accounts recelv | 295,643 | change during year)... | 1,200,000 |
| Investments. | 825,617 | Capital stock (par \$25) | 12,400,000 |
| Plant property | x $3,665,955$ | Earned surplus | 2,645,128 |
| Deterred charge | 507,038 |  |  |

$x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 12,282,457$.-V. 145, p. 3809
American Investment Co. of Illinois (\& Subs.)-Earns.

## Calendar Years -

 Gross income_-----Operating expenses:--
Provision for losses
Net inc. Prom oper--
Other income credits
Total income...
Interest Interest paidOther income charges.
$\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ -\quad 1,826,891 \\ -\quad 900,395 \\ \hline \quad 72,344 \\ \hline 8854,152\end{array}$ 1936
$1,301,596$
677,706

172,729 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 932,715$ | $\$ 746,553$ |
| 516,277 | 453,495 |
| 122,994 | 99,055 | $4,722,820$. c In assets of subsidiaries over investment of subsidiaries Comparative sivive of earned surplus.

$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$

| Divs. on com. stocks_- | $\$ 9,276,784$ | $\$ 7,841,237$ | $\$ 7,403,868$ | $\$ 5,807,999$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Divs. on pref. stocks_ | $1,910,050$ | $1,910,050$ | $1,910,050$ | $1,908,082$ |
| Interest on bonds_- | $207,507,288$ | $3,062,687$ | $3,065,869$ | $3,073,535$ |
| Int. on notes receive. | 1,280 | 1,280 | 1,280 | 1,280 |
| Interest on loans.-..- | 547,254 | 324,721 | 118,797 | 122,601 |


Total income_-.-. $\overline{\$ 14,309,774} \overline{\$ 13,441,407} \overline{\$ 12,797,706} \overline{\$ 11,224,873}$
$\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Interest on debentures.-- } & \text { b745,299 } & \text { b629,727 } & 467,006,000 & 2,498,611\end{array}\right) 2,500,000 \quad 2,542,728$
expense-........-- $50,241 \quad 62,765 \quad 62,801 \quad 62,801$



Earn. surp., end of yr- $\$ 43,486,124 \$ 41,945,111 ~ \$ 41,866,588$
a Issued at $\$ 10$ per share. b Includes surtaxes on undistributed profits
Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)


Adv. to subs. \&
jointly owned
Cos-1.-.......

deposits | dunde |
| :--- |

17,437,025 9,043,962


disc. \& exp...
$\begin{array}{rr}4,538,471 & 4,588,712 \\ 13,576 & ----\end{array}$
Total_....-. 165,345,191 $163,600,702$ Total_...... $\overline{165,345,191} \overline{163,600,702}$ antees the principal and interest of $\$ 313,000$ of bonds of Atlantic City been made. c Represented byit of principal and interest to maturity has dividends (entitled to preference over common stock, in case of cumuliative o $\$ 100$ 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.

American Ice Co.-Preferred Dividend-
$6 \%$ non-cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 25 to per share on the
June 6 . Like amount was of record 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 paid on Dec. 20, last, and dividends of 50 cents per share were paid on

Net earnings
Cash dividends
ash dividends:
Pref. dividends
cum. convert. pref.
divs.
(formerly
common) A
Common divs. (form-
Earns. per sh.
Earns. per sh. on com-
mon stock outstanding
at end of
 $\times 21,667$ shares of common stock issued as a dividend March $25,1936$.
33,333 shares of common stock sold about Oct. $1,1936 . \quad$ y $99,447 \% / 4$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec 31
$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets }}$
Cash on hand \& in
$1936 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Liabilties- }\end{gathered}\right.$
a Install. loans re- $\$ 668,250 \quad \$ 423,141 \begin{aligned} & \text { Accr. .,exps. \& sals }\end{aligned}$
ceiv., \& accrd.
curr.


| Cash surr. value of |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Iffe insurance |

Com. stk. subscrip


treasury stock.
b Furn. \& fixtures

| Deferred charges -- | 103,092 | 119,968 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 6,811,687} \overline{\$ 5,513,932}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 6,811,687} \overline{\$ 5,513,932}$ a After reserve for losses of $\$ 282,420(\$ 297,315$ in 1936). b After allow-
ance for depreciation of $\$ 38,445(\$ 29,937$ in 1936). ce Represented by
277,337 (120.569 in 1936) no par shares. .
American Life Insurance Co., Detroit-ReceivershipCircuit 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 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 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.
in The court recited the decline in outstanding insurance from $\$ 98,000,000$ States in which it formerly did business until this year it ony from 20

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
3659
its properties in Detroit and Texas were being made at less than the book values which the company sousht to justify. or a conservatorship on the grounds that examnners had reported total The company headed by President Clarence L. Ayres, objected to this asset valuation and said the insurance co
out of business."-V. 144, p. 1096 .

American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End. Mar.31- 1938-3 Mos.-1937 1938-12 Mos.-1937

 | $\begin{aligned} \text { Oper. exps., } \\ \text { Prop. retire. \& deple. re- } \\ \text { serve approripations_- }\end{aligned}$ | $2,359,116$ | $1,947,775$ | $9,182,432$ | $7,688,200$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

 Gross income-
Int. to public \&- other
$\$ 9,802,091$
$\$ 9,920,777$
$\$ 37,508,135$
$\$ 36,847,193$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Int. to public \& other } \\ \text { deductions - } & \mathbf{3 , 9 6 6 , 7 6 8} & 3,986,201 & \mathbf{1 5 , 9 8 4 , 1 0 9} & 15,973,934 \\ \text { Int.charged to construct } & \text { Cr113,078 } & \text { Cr67,542 } & \text { Cr360,912 } & \text { Cr152,680 }\end{array}$

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Portion applic. to min- } \\ \text { ority interests } \\ \end{array}$ | 17,409 | 22,460 | 71,303 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 79,650 |  |

Net equity of Amer-
P. \& L. Co. in in-
 American Cower
Light Co.:
Net equity of American
Net equity of American
P. \& L. Co. in income


 | Expenses,incl.taxes |  | 88,000 | 110,608 | $3,095,077$ | 466,088 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int. \& other deductions- | 726,777 | 728,082 | $2,909,192$ | $2,911,621$ |  |

Balance carried to con-
sol. earned surplus_ $\$ 3,312,780 \quad \$ 3,356,105$
$\$ 11,404,809$
$\$ 10,424,087$ Notes (1) The above statements include full revenues without consider-
ion for possible revenue losses of one subsidiary involved in rate letigation ation for possible revenue losses of one subsidiary involved in rate letigation tions amounted to $\$ 621,305$ and $\$ 592,824$, respectively. in the amounts of $\$ 73,321$ and $\$ 4,930$ is included in the 12 -month periods ended March 31,1938 and 1937 , respectively No prpvision has been
made by American Power \& Light Co. and subsidiaries thus far in 1938 for surtax on undistributed profits.
Period End. Mar. 31-1 Account (Company Only)
Gross $\begin{gathered}\text { income: } \\ \text { from }\end{gathered}$ 1938- Mos.-1937 Mos.-1937


 | Expenses,incl.taxes.-. | 88,080 | 110,608 | 395,077 | 466,088 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int. \& other deductions. | 726,777 | 728,082 | $2,909,192$ | $2,911,621$ | Net income......... $\overline{\$ 1,587,717} \overline{\$ 2,392,736} \overline{\$ 6,862,458} \overline{\$ 7,647,060}$ Note-No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profits

in 1938. The company's tax expense includes no surtax on undistributed in 1938 . The company's

Summary of Earned Surplus for the 12 Months Ended March 31, 1938

 | Balance- - |
| ---: | :--- |
| Net income for the 12 months ended Mar. |
| 31,1938 | Earned surplus of wholly-owned sub. merged as of June 30,



Earned surplus, March 31, 1938 Balance Sheet March 31 (Company Only)

$\frac{3,16,17}{274,556,737} \frac{, 521,207}{276,243,369}$
Total $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}\mathbf{x} 214,645,637 & 214,645,637 \\ -47,533,500 & 47,533,500\end{array}$
 Capital stock (no par value) --..............
Long-term debt
Preferred divs, declared payable April --- 1 , Accounts payable $1,810,069$
80,777
410,083 Matured int. on long-term debt and redemption $\begin{array}{rr}67,248 \\ 14,083 & 421,645\end{array}$

 x Represented by preferred (\$6) cumul. (entitled upon liquiadtion to
$\$ 100$ a share) pari passu with $\$ 5$ pref.; authorized $1,000,000$ shares; issued and outstanding, $793,5812-10$ shares, inclusive of $3120-10$ shares of scrip; $\$ 5$ pref., cumul. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share) pari passu with
pref. $(\$ 6)$ a authorized $2,200,000$ shares; issued and outstanding, 978.444
shares. Common, authorized, $4,000,000$ shares; issued, $3,013,81227-50$ shares. inclusive of $2,34927-50$ shares of scrip.-V. 146, p. 3487.
American Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsAmerican Pubic Servich
3 Months Ended March 31-
Total operating revenues_-.


| Net operating inco Other income (net) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 449,013 \\ 24,001 \end{array}$ | $\$ 365,950$ <br> 3,077 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross income | \$473,014 | \$369,027 |
| Interest on long-term deb | 282,173 | 289,320 |
| General interest ---- Amortization of bond | 3,747 19805 | 3,899 |
| Miscellaneous income deductions. | 4,824 | 3,750 |
| Divs. at cumul. rate for period on pref. stock of |  | 3,50 |
| West Texas Utilities Co. held by the public | 71,662 | 74,276 |

Consolidated net income (before Federal surtax
on undistributed profits)
$-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .2674$.

American Utilities Service Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Years Ended March 31- 1938 1937 Gross ariary Companies: Gross earnings $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Net earnings before provision for retirements } & \$ 1,005,970 & \$ 1,077,696 \\ \text { Other income.-. } & 13,165 & 16,588\end{array}$
Net earns., including other income, before pro
Net earns., including o
vision for retirements
Provision for retirements
Provision for retirements Int. \& amortiz. of discount \& exp. on funded debt
(less int. charged to construction) Equity of minority stockholders in net income of Miscellaneous charges $, 019,134$
379,409 $\$ 1,094,284$
342,133

 | 25,447 | 34,022 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 16,788 | 23,892 |

Balance of net income of sub. cos. applicable to Exps. \& taxes of American Utilities Service O-ro-
$\$ 522,458$
56,490
$\$ 612,768$
55,563
Consol. net income, before int. on funded debt of corporation.
Interest on collateral trust bonds................................... $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 465,968 & \$ 557,205 \\ 315,000 & 315,000 \\ 27,516 & 31,875\end{array}$
Consolidated net income_-....................-- $\$ 123,451-\frac{\$ 210,330}{\$ 120}$ Note-No provision has been made for liability, if any, for Federal surtax
on undistributed profits for the three months ended March 31, 1938, as such liability is not determinable until the end of the year.-V. 146, p. 3002
AmericanWaterWorks \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended May 28,1938 , totaled $38,603,000$ Works kiowatt hours, a decrease of $23.8 \%$ under the output of $50,672,000$ klo-
watt hours for the corresponding week of 1937 ,
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:
 A pril Power Output
Works \& Electric Co. for the electric subsidiaries of the American Water hours, against $213,660,747$ kilowatt hours for the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of $22 \%$
152 kilowatt hours as ended April 30, 1938, power output totaled 679,462,last year, a decrease of $22 \%$.-V. 146, p. 3488 .
Ann Arbor RR.-Earnings-
$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway. }]{\text { April }}$
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents.
Net after rents-
Grom Jan, 1-
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents

## V. 146, p. $2838,2195$.

| 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 280,913$ | $\$ 342,324$ | $\$ 319,082$ | $\$ 329,503$ |
| 27,374 | 64,875 | 57,921 | 75,883 |
| def9,957 | 27,974 | 26,731 | 40,831 |
| $1,090,950$ | $1,406,399$ | $1,303,775$ | $1,258,217$ |
| 98,498 | 291,802 | 228,130 | 277,177 |
| def39,287 | 143,674 | 109,927 | 151,403 |

## Asbestos Corp., Ltd.-Extra Dividend-

The dircectors have, docclared a a auarterly divididend of 50 cents per share

 stock.--V. 146, p. 1230 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Officials Resign Interlocking Posts-
Twenty-three officers and directors of the Associated Gas and Electric
system have resigned interlocking directorates involying and ships and officerships in the Associated Gas group of companies, the Federal ships and officerships in the Associated Gas group of companies, the Federal
Power Commission announced on May 27 . The 23 had been scheduled to appear before the commision on May 27 in connection with applications commission stated, withdrew therr requests. Fitch, Peter J. Morissey, Emmett R. King, Graham Gunn I. Mange, H. D. A. Aronson, Miss A. E. Koch, T. F. Rowe, Daniel Starch, Roderick' D. Donaldson
Alan E. Burns, Jacob H. Bucher, Wiliam S. Moore, J. H. Mackenzie,
Miss E. Weinberger, Lewis Payne, William A. Reiber, E. H. Wenner Ala E. Burns,
Miss E Wenberger, Lewis Payne, Wiamam A. Reiber, E. H. Werner,
Phillips W. Webb, Charles N. Davis, A. A. Cano, Miss M. M. Durkin and Philip H. Harris. 305 (b) of the Federal Power Act it is unlawful for ex exutives of public utilities to hold interlocking directorates or offices in two or more companies within the purview of the Act without obtaining the approval of the commission, upon due showing by the execubive applying
for approval that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected by his holding such interlocking positions.

Weekly Output Down $6.4 \%$ -
For the week ended May 27, Associated Gas \& Electric System reports
net electric output of $82,140,402$ units (kwh.). This is a decline of $5,581,911$ units, or $6.4 \%$ below roduction of $87,722,3 i 3$ units for a year ago.
Gross output, including sales to other utilities, amounted to $89,093,574$ units for the week.
Stockholders Told of Rising Taxes and Declining IncomeTaxes on the company and subsidiaries continue to increase at a rapid
rate, and for the 12 months ended March stood at $\$ 16,033,092$, or $17 \%$ higher than in the previous similar period, stated S. J. Magee, Vice-President Mr. Magee said that in addition to taxes, rate reductions constituted another serious drain on the company's business. In 1937 these amounte to $\$ 2,953,000$, and have been substantial thus far in 1938 . He added

Ten Years Taxes Approximate $\$ 100,000,000$
"During the past 10 years taxes on Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and "This has been greatly to the benefit of governmental agencies, but has deprived investors of the return which is their due. The result is that investors are discouraged from putting their money into electric and gas
utilities. The further consequence is that these companies cannot obtain all the funds they need for new construction and improvements.
"Lately there has been some indication of a more friendly attitude toward
the utilities. If these industries could be assured of a cessation of attacks the utilities. If these industries could be assured of a cessation of attacks would be in a favorable position to proceed with the development which has been so hampered in recent years. This development can be a mighty
machine for creating jobs which would be a powerful stimulus to national machine for creating jobs which would be a power
recovery."
operating Income off $6 \%$
Mr. Magee said that gross operating revenue for the 12 months' period ended March 1938 rose $6 \%$ over the previous 12 months' period. This is 1937 in comparison with the year 1936 . He added that the decline in operating income after increased taxes and other expenses was proceeding at an accelerated pace however, and that in the 12 months ended March comparable period. 12 months ended April, 1938 was $3.3 \%$ above the Electric output for the 12 months ended April, 1938 was $3.3 \%$ above the
previous 12 months' period, whereas the gain during the year 1937 over 1936 was 10\%
Exchange Under Debt Capitalization Plan to Be Resumedunder its plan of rearrangement of debt capitalization dated May 15,1933
as amended, and exchanges of outstanding debentures of this company for
its sinking fund income debentures due 1986, having been suspended since its sinking fund income debentures due 1986, having been suspenced since holding Company Act of 1935, will be resumed as soon as all approvals of the securities and E

## Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-

 [Including Associated Gas \& Electric Co.]Statement of Consolidated Earning and Expenses Incl. All Subsidiaries Reof Consolidated Earnings and Expenses Thch.
gardless of Voting Trust Aqreementsor Other
(Actual-Since Acquistion-Basis)

|  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months E | 2,402 | 95,042,768 |
| Total gas revenue | ,025,458 | 13,140,690 |
| Total miscellaneous | 1,292,740 | 9,800,130 |
| Total operating revenu |  | 117,983,588 |
| Operating expenses |  |  |
| Mrovintenance---- | 5,794,199 | 13,246,135 |
| Net operatin |  | 45,050,646 |
| Provision for r |  | 9,453,938 |
| Operating | 4,249,955 | 35,596,707 |
| Non-operating incom | 1,789,384 |  |
| Gro | 0 | 37,601,675 |
| ed charges a |  | 18,041,723 |
| Interest on |  |  |
| Interest chargea | CT1 |  |
| Amortization of debt discount a |  | 1,390,029 |
|  |  |  |
| Accrued but not being paid cu |  |  |
| minority interest in net earnings | 286,640 |  |
| Balance of inc |  | ,594,560 |
| Orporation interest. |  |  |
| $8 \%$ bonds, due 19 |  |  |
| Oonvertible debentures |  |  |
| Income debentures, due $1978 \bar{L}^{\text {a }}$ | 86,862 | 64,008 |
|  |  | 449,6 |
| Expenses and taxes of | $206,761$ | 47,1 |
| alance before interest | 3,856,737 | 6,302,561 |
| mpany fix |  |  |
| st debentur |  |  |
| Sinking fund income debentures |  |  |
| Amortization of debt dis | 312,251 | 324,860 |
|  | 183, |  |

Note-The foregoing statement shows the actual results of operations for both periods. Subsidiaries accuired during the two-year period are included ony from Mates 31 , 1937 , has been revised for comparative purposes by the inclusion of the following items previously treated as charges to surplus:
 and amortization of debt discount and expense of Associated Cas \& Electric
and $\$ 324,860$. Pension expense of $\$ 253,786$ applicable to the 1937 period Co. ( $\$ 324,860$ ). Pension expense of $\$ 253,78$ anplicable in the the 1937 period.
but provided for subsequently has also been included in the above. In the period ended in 1938 above, they a mouncted to $\$ 304.111$, and in the period ended in 1937 above, they amounted to $\$ 1,722,233$. No provision is made in this stat
profits, if any, for the year 1938 .

Balance Sheet March 31, 1938, Associated Gas \& Electric Co.
Investment in and advances to Associated Gas \& Electric
 Cash and special deposits--1.-...-. $\begin{array}{r}221,869 \\ \mathbf{2} 10.613 \\ 49,776 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total
iotalilities=---------
\$446,503,519
Capital stock and surplus-ri-
Surplus reserved for conversions-
Fixip certificates inter interest on convertible obligations--..--
debentures deposited with and held by escrow agents under plan of rearrangenent of debt capitalization, \$203,38,780-
$7 \%$ int.-bearing scrip fincl. accr. int. to date, pay. at maturity) sinking fund income debentures....
Income debentures--s-l- Matured int., unpresented divecks, and matured scrip, \& Accounts payable.

\$285.486,340

Total
\$446,503,519 a Represented in part by unsurrendered convertible debenture certifi-
cates, \&c., which have been called for conversion into stocks.-V. 146 . cates.

Atlas Corp.-Report for 6 Months Ended April 30, 1938 Corporation made public June 1 a report for six months ending April 30 , 1938. The asset value of the common stock on April 30 was approximately
$\$ 9.44$ per share as compared with $\$ 13.36$ per share on Oct. 31, 1937, the date or the last issued report. On April 30, 1938.the net assets 'benind the preferred stock had a value equivalent to approximately $\$ 118$ per share
or $236 \%$ of its par value.
and A dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock has been declared
for payment on June 20 to holders of record on June 6,1938 . The regular for payment on June 20 to holders of record on June 6.1938 . The regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share nas been paid on the preferred stock.
Floyd B . Odlum, President, in a letter to shareholders embodied in the report, states the following in regard to business conditions:
"A rather sudden and genergally unexpected dendine inn business activity
in the fail of 1937 caused a shary break in stock price levels. Disturbing in the fail of 1937 caused a sharp break in stock price levels. Disturbing political events in Europe have brought further repercussions in our price
levels and combined with other factors, further intensified the recession and general lack of confidence.
Mr. Odlum points out that the income account of the company does not reflect, any income from investments in Utilities Power $\&$ Light Corp. and
Radio--Keith-Orpheum Corp. "because neither of these companies, due to eorganization proceedings. is currently paying any interest on its outstanding debentures, though in each case the substanpantial amonts had accruing to it during Net loss on the sale of securities on the basis of average cost for the six
months was $\$ 2,581,827$. This amount, plus $\$ 89,000$ provision for Federal months was $\$ 2,581,827$. This amount, plus $\$ 89,000$ provision for Federal income taxes and $\$ 207,349$ for contingencies, brought the total amount to
be deducted from income to $\$ 2.878 .176$. Thus the consolidated net loss for the six months ended April 30,1938 . carries to earned surplus accounst,
was $\$ 2,164,993$. The total surplus at April 30,1938 , after deducting net was $\$ 2,164,993$. The total surplus at April 30,1938 , after deducting net
urealized depreciation of assets, was $\$ 15,484,099$. unreaized depreciation or assets, was
Mr. Odum states the following in reard to the basis on which the
statement of consolidated surplus and net unrealized depreciation was arrived at:
As stated in previous reports to shareholders, the investments of the ecorded on its opening books of account at the market or appraised value f the assets at that time. Thus subsequent profit and loss and unrealized
appreciation or depreciation as accounted and reported must be based not on actual consolidated cost of the portfolio to predecessor Atlas Corp. at
Oct. 31 . effect of the consoidation and tne substitution of these market values for consolidated costs was to trasfer to the canital surpus of the present company approximately $\$ 36,000,000$ of consolidated earned surplus and unreailzed appreciation of predecessor Atlas Corp. Thus subsequent sales
of securities at lower than Cct . 31, 1936 market prices showed losses on the books not withstanding that profits may have been realized based on consolidated costs. This confusing situation as reflected in the attached accounts will in all probability continue to be reflected in reports to share-
nolders until such time as securities prices have recovered to higher levels or until some proper method has been found of correcting it." The total market value of quoted securities in the investment portfolio
 controiled companies were valued at $\$ 6,589,582$, and beonsisted of the follow-
ing: A second mortgage on the premises occupied by Bonwit Teller, Inc., ing: A second cartgage on the prem company whicn owns the equity in the property; 48,494 shares of preferred and 20,192 shares of common stock
of Bonwit Teller, Inc.; two-thirds interest in Mississippi Valley Barge
 Francisco, and six miscellaneous investments. ${ }^{\text {During the six months ending April } 30,1938,17,381 \text { shares of the com- }}$ pany's preferred stock were reacquired at an average cost of $\$ 39.67$ per share and subsequently retired. Also during this period 26,262 s.anares of the company s per share. M . ${ }^{\text {Mr states stat steps toward reorganization of the affairs of }}$
Utilities Power \& Light Corp.. in which Atlas has a major financial interest, are now proceeding more rapidily and "' a reasonably prompt and satisfactory solution is presently indicated.', He also points out that Utilities Power equivalent and non-utility assets on hand utility system, has cash or its value of its outstanding debentures. In In regard to Atlas investment in Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., Mr. Atlas "to amend its plan for reorganization of that company, so as to eliminate fixed charges. The amended plan, only recently filed with the
court. is now being studied by the Special Master. It is expected that the court. is now being stuaco ny's fnancial structure will be completed before the end of the year.

Consolidated Income Account for the Six Months Ended April 30, 1938 Income-Divs. (incl. $\$ 119,381$ received in the form of deben-
tures and preferred stocks as divs. on com. stk. held)

 $\$ 2,040$; rent, insurance, statistical services, office and miscell.
 chise, Fed. . apital stock and miscell. taxes other than Federal

596,380
 Federal income taxes. incl. $\$ 15,000$ surtax on undistributed net income of a subsidiary 89,000
207,349
Consolidated net loss for the six months ended April 30, 1938- $\$ \$ 2,164,993$ x Amounts shown in the above income account are after eliminating
portion thereof applicable to minority interests, representing a net income of $\$ 837$.
Statement of Consolidated Surplus and Net Unrealized Depreciation for the
Six Months Ended April 30, 1938 : (1) Capit Six Months Endea April 30, 1938
(1) Capital surplus-Balance at Oct. 31,1937 (after deducting \$7,992,586 excess of cost over par value of common stock in
treasury and all dividends paid to Oct. 31,1937 ) Netexcess over cost of par valuo of capital stocks actuired during the period and held in treasury at April 30, 1938-Excess of par value ( $\$ 50$ per share) over cost or
of $6 \%$ preferred stock
sto
over par value ( $\$ 5$ per share) of $26,262-95-100$ shares of com-
mon stock acqured, 861,088 .
118,470
7,647
(2) Balance of capital surplus at April 30,1938 .-........ $\$ 47,007,043$
 559,595

Total surplus at April 30, 1938, before deducting net un-
realized depreciation of assets-Deduct, net unrealized depreciation e-xeses of cost over market

Net unrealized depreciation at April 30, 1938, after deducting
10n 5 Total surplus, after deducting net unrealized depreciation of
assets at April 30 , 1938, per annexed consolidated state
assets at April 30,1938, per annexed consolidated state-
ment of financial condition.---
$15,484,100$ Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition April, 30, 1938
Assets-
Dividends receivabie and interest accrued
$\$ 4,122,711$
107,660
Investments-Portfolio holdings, representing securities for 1938 market quotatations are available, priced at April 30, Investments in and receivables from nonconsolidated controlled
companies (cost $\$ 6,105,156)$, carried by the management for purpose of this statement at,
other investments (cost $\$ 4,24,331$ ), carried by the manage
 ninstributed equities in former subs. in process of liquidation,
incl $\$ 1,260,757$ based on management's valuations of in-
vestments (cost $\$ 988,330$ ) connection with companies in process
Claims and expenditures in or reorganization, and sundry accts. receivable (cost $1,1,912,-$
565 ), carried by the management for purpose of this state-
$\underset{\text { Deferred ch }}{\text { ment }}$
${ }_{\text {Liabilitit }}$
$\$ 59,014,647$
Dividends payable on issuable capital stocks
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses
Provision for current year taxes
$5 \%$ income note payable
$5 \%$ income note payable by a subsidiary company
Amount applic. to cap. stocks of sub. companies held by minority interests
Preferred, $6 \%$ cum. (par $\$ 50$ )-
Common stock
Surplus (after deducting $\$ 7,874,116$ net excess of cost over par value of capital stocks in treasury) - und cost over market or
$\qquad$
TV. $146, \mathrm{p} .3488$.

Volume 146
Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Earnings-



 - Netry. oper. income-- | $\$ 48,669$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 709,535$ |
| $\$ 2,044,210$ |
| $\$ 3,444,717$ |

Atlanta \& West Point RR.-Earnings-
$\underset{\text { Aross from }}{\stackrel{\text { Ath }}{-}}$
Gross from railway Net from railway Grom Jan. 1-
Net after rents - V. 146, p. 3173 .

| Bangor \& | 1938 | $1937$ | nce | 1938 | 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ |  | Liabilities- | \$ |  |
| Invest. in road |  |  | Pref. capital stock. | 3,828,000 | 3,828,000 |
| equipment ----- | ,700,339 | 34,978,504 | Com. capital stock | 7,089,600 | 7,089,600 |
| Deps. in lieu of |  |  | Prem. on cap, stk. |  |  |
| mtgd. prop. sold | 2,514 | 2,514 | Grant in ald of con- |  |  |
| Misc. physical prop | 83,255 | 48,564 | structions | 57,501 |  |
| Invest. in affil. cos | 1,146,218 | 690,288 | Funded debt | 909.000 |  |
| Other investments | 240,332 | 112,220 | Traffic \& car |  |  |
| Cash | 621,879 | 1,051,686 | ice bals. payable |  |  |
| Special deposits..- | 236,770 | 378,242 | Audited accts. \& |  |  |
| Loans \& bills rec.- | 15,326 | 15,270 | wages payable-- | 416,192 |  |
| Traffic \& car serv. balances receiv. |  |  | Miscell. acets, pay | ${ }^{21,776}$ |  |
| Net bal. recelv. | 583,654 | 602,705 | Int, matured un | 139,078 | 138,600 |
| from agents and |  |  | Unmat'd int. acerd | 163,671 | 158,013 |
| conductors | 14,892 | 34,075 | Other curr. liabils_ | 14,515 | 7,476 |
| Miscell. acts. rec. | 62,493 | 74,431 | Other defd. liabils- | 186 |  |
| Mat'l \& supplies. | 1,151,164 | 878,666 | Tax liability | 302,688 | 316,4 |
| Int. receiv. accrued | 4,525 | 1,069 | Prem. on funded |  |  |
| Other curr. assets_ | 5,298 | 5,326 | debt--------- | 67,658 |  |
| Working fund advs | 1,005 | 325 | Maintenace res'v | 134,593 | 106,223 |
| Other defd. assets, | 6,163 | 14,016 | Accrd. deprec. | 3,813,102 | 3,646,045 |
| Insur. prems. paid |  |  | Other unadj. creds | 76,607 |  |
| in advance-- | 60,131 | 16,567 | Adds. to prop. thru |  |  |
| Disct. on funded debt. |  | 168,6 | income \& surp. | 6,082,224 | 5,863,751 |
| Other unadj. debits | 228,280 | 276,715 |  |  |  | Total


 $\begin{array}{rrr}626,139 & 557,189 & 488,211\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}82,947 & 66,312 & 45,762 \\ \text { def9,222 } & \text { def11,180 } & \text { def } 26,876\end{array}$

Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Balance Sheet March 31Invest. in road \& \$ \& | Liabilities- |
| :---: |
| Pref. capital stock. |
| $3,828,000$ |
| $\$$ | Deps. in lieu of Misc. physical prod Other in vestments Special deposits....

Loans \& bills rec.balances receiv. Miscell Mat'l \& supplies.Other curr. assets -T. 146,

Basic Dolomite, Inc.-Common Dividend DeferredBrectors have passed the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the
stock regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were previously distributed. In addition an e.

Baton Rouge Electric Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended April 30-

 tirement reserve.-V. 146, p. 3174 .
Beauharnois Power Corp., Ltd.-Bondholders Approve Reorganization Plan-
Bondholders on May 27 approved a reorganization plan evolved to pro-
vide for the amended contract with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The contract also was approved. Holders of common shares will meet on June 6 to vote on a proposed increase of 669,559 shares to a total of $1,431,559$ common shares (no par).
Guy M. Todd chairman of the bondholders ' committee, announced government approval, and that the Quebec Electricity Commission soon would montow suit.
The eventual involves a security exchange, the existing 5 's to be eliminated, the eventual winding up of the holding company, and provision is also made
for financing the completion of the initial instalation $500,000 \mathrm{~h}$., , some $\$ 10,000,000$ being required for this purpose
The scheme of reorganization provides that the present issue of $51 \% \%$ income first mortgage bonds of the operating company will ine reperaced by ${ }^{\text {an }} 39,955,900$ dated $J$ Jan. 1,1938 , maturing in 35 years, and bearing a $41 / 2 \%$ coupon of which $\$ 38,155.900$ will be used to replace an equal amount of
the present $5 \% \%$ income bonds, and the remainder of $\$ 1,800,000$ will be
 spar plus accrued interest. Additional 41/2\% first mortgace bonds of the operating company (forming part of the authorized issue) to the amount of
$\$ 18,000,000$ dated Jan. 1, 1938, and maturing in 25 years, will be issued and exchanged by the operating company for an equal amount of Montreal
Light, Heat \& Power Consolidated 25 -year $31 / 2 \%$ first mortgage and coust bran trust ors for distribution among the latter.
trust bondolde for the trust bondesentissue of $\$ 36,000,000$ colateral trust bonds of the holding $\begin{aligned} & \text { company will be replace by' } \\ & \text { (a) }\end{aligned} \$ 6,200,000$ socond mortgage bonds of the operating company dated Jan. 1, 1938. convertible notes of the operating company, dated Jan, 10,1938 - $\mathbf{c}$. $\$ 18,000,002025$-year $31 / \%$ bonds of Montreal Light, Heat \& Power The present issued capitall stock of the holding company is to be increased
by the issue of 669,559 additional shares which are to be distributed as follows: (i) In addition to the securities above mentioned, the collateral trust (i) In addition to the securities above mentioned, the collateral trust
bondholders receeve 90.000 shares,-i.e., $1 / 4$ of a share for each $\$ 100$ of collateral trust bonds held. (ii) Montreal Lisht, Heat and Power Cons., will receive 579,559 shares, ing company which Montreal Light. Heat \& Power Cons., acquires partly for cash, , arartly in exchange for its own $31 / \% \%$ bonds, and partly in exchange
for the existing $51 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds of the operating company which it holds. $51 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds of the operang company As a resulus of the foregoing, each holder of $\$ 1,000$ Beauharnois 5 s would
receive the following: $\$ 500$ Montreal Power $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of $\$ 963$, $\$ 450$ of $5 \%$ 2nd mortgage bonds of the operating company, sommon stock in the existing holding company, the last to be eventually converted into shares of the operating company, share for share. Interest accrued in each instance
from Jan. 1, 1938. from Jan. 1. 1938 .
mittee makes the following observations: s replaced by bonds of Montreal Light, Heat \& Power Cons., against this substituted security. A concession has been made to the extent of waiving
interest accruing from Oct. 1, 1937, to Jan. 1, 1938, but here also the distinct improvement in the quality of the securities received in exchange order to conform with the laws of the Province of Quebec which prescribe that securities issued in replacement of other securities shall not exceed the principal amount of the securities to be replaced. These notes, however,
"Since the number of outstanding shares of the capital stock of the
holding company is nearly doubled the proportion of interest in the which the collay is nearly doubled, the proportion of interest in the equity 1933 will be relatively reduced but on the other hand there is a distinct improvement in the quality and incidents of their prior securities."
In regard to the $\$ 10,000,000$ which, it is estimated will complete the initial installation, the committee states that based on in formation and figures supplied by the operating company, the amount will be provided from the following sources: (a) Cash from Montreal Power on purchase of existing $51 / 2 \%$ income bonds of operating company,
$\$ 4,57,709$; (b) cash from Montreal Power on purchase of new $41 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds of operating company $\$ 1,800,000$, and (c) from surplus cash earnings rom 1941 to 1950 , incl. (subject to temp eorary loan up up to
$\$ 1,500,000$ from Montreal Power to meet temporary deficiencies during $\$ 1,500,000$ from Montre
such period) $\$ 3,666,000$.
The committee pointed out that the carrying out of the scheme is con-
ditional upon the approval of the amending ditional upon the approval of the amending agreement respecting the
power contract, as the revenue from that source is necessary to provide power contract, as the revenue rurom that source is necessary to provide to be effective unless approved by the bondholders by July 1, 1938. The amending agreement has already been approved by the Legisiature of the
Province of Ontario. Certain other formalities remain to be completed Province of Ontario. Certain other formalities remain to be completed committee is advised by the company that immediate applications are
being made to obtain such approval. being made to obtain such approval.
P. R. du Tremblay, S. Godin Jr., E. G. Long, K.C., and Hon, J. L.
Ralston, K. Ralston, $K$. C.
Appended to the committee's letter to bondholders is the following Estimated cash position of company for years 1938 to 1945, inclus., based upon amended power contracts and consummation of proposed scheme for reor

|  | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 3,717,000 | 3,977,500 | 3,977,500 | 4,081,500 |
| Expe | 690,000 | 715,000 | 715,000 | 735,000 |
| Net oper. revenue --- | 3,027,000 | 3,262,500 | 3,282,500 | 3,346,500 |
| Int. on $41 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge |  |  |  |  |
| Int. on 5\% 2 dmtge . ${ }^{\text {ds }}$. | -810,000 | 810,000 | 810,000 | 810,000 |
| Int. on 5\% conv. notes.. | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Balance | def235,500 | def22,500 | def22,500 | 39,000 |
| Revenue | 4,654,500 | 4,967,000 | 51944 | 1945,500 |
| Expenses | 825,000 | 900,000 | 925,000 | 925,000 |
| Neto | 3,829,500 | 4,067,000 | 4,302,500 | 4,302,500 |
| Int. on $41 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge bonds | 2,497,500 | 2,610,000 | 2,610,000 | ,610,000 |
| Int. on $5 \% 2 \mathrm{dmtge}$ bds | 810,000 | 810,000 | 810,000 | 810,000 |
| Int. on 5\% conv. notes | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Balance | 432,000 | 557,000 | 792,500 | 792,500 | Note- No provision has been made in expenses for depreciation, for

sinking fund provisions applicable to first mortgage bonds, second mortgage sinking fund provisions applicable to first mort
bonds and convertible notes.-V. 146, p. 3174 .
Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry.-Earnings-

| April- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$278,882 | \$301,290 | \$233,291 | \$156,292 |
| Net from railway | 129,677 | 158,241 | 94,403 | 36,507 |
| Net after rents | 77,572 | 89,887 | 38,312 | dep7,230 |
| From fan. ${ }_{\text {Gross from }}$ | 1,115,788 | 1,276,802 | 853,028 | 611,004 |
| Net from railway | 540,240 | 704,475 | 331,643 | 160,520 |
| Net after rents. | 303,004 | 414,438 | 114,020 | def21,713 | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway } & 1,-. .- & 540,240 & 1,704,475 & 331,643 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 303,004 & 414,438 & 114,020 & \text { defo,520 }\end{array}$

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.- 40-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the
common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 15. TThis compares With 45 cents, paid on March 30 , last; 30 cents paid on Dec. 20, last; $371 / 2$,
cents paid on Oct. 30 and on July 30 , 1937, 50 cents paid on April 30,1937 , 45 cents paid on Jan. 30, 1937, and divs. of $371 / 2$ cents per share previousi' distributed each three months. In addition, an extra dividend of 25 cent
was paid on Oct. 30,1936 and on Jan. 30,1936 .-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3004$.

## Benjamin Franklin Corp.-Registers with SEC-

See list given on first page of this department.


## Boston Elevated Ry.-Earnings-

## Month of April-


Rent for leased roads. -. .-....................
Subway, tunnel and rapid transit line rentals .-
Interest on bonds.


Excess of cost of service over receipts..........- $\$ 190,012 \quad \$ 113,900$

## Boston Garden-Arena Corp.-Preferred Dividend-

Company paid a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the $6 \%$ preferred stock, no par value, on May 27 to holders of record May 23
share was paid on May 22,1937 .-V. 144, p. 3166 .

Botany Worsted Mills-Vice-President Resigns-
Resignation of Fred R. Edington as Executive Vice-President and generampany. F. A. Burkhardt, Vice-President in charge of men's wear and R. S. Bartiett, former Executive Vice-President of the American and R. S. . Who has been associated with Botany for about a yea
Woolen Co whe
half, will fill the vacancy left by Mr. Edington.-V. 146, p. 3174 .

Bower Roller Bearing Co.-Common Dividend PassedDirectors at their meeting held May 27 took no action on the dividend
A normally due at this time on the $\$ 5$ par capital shares. A dividend of Sept. 25, last; 50 cents paid on June 2 and on March 25 , 1937; $\$ 1$ paid on
Dec. 19,$1936 ; 75$ cents on Oct. 24,1936 , and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributs.-V. 116, p. 3175.
Brillo Manufacturing Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \times \text { Net profit. } & \$ 60,162 & \mathbf{y} \$ 62,339 & \$ 62,108 & \$ 19,706\end{array}$
 $x$ After depreciation, Federal taxes, \&c. y Before surtax on undistributed profits.
At March 31, 1938, the company's balance sheet showed total current
(not including company's own securities held at cost of $\$ 178,183$ ), compared with current liabilities of $\$ 160.542$. Earned surplus at March 31 , 1938 was $\$ 681,960$. At $\$ 551,052$ (not including company's own securities held at cost of $\$ 169,155$ ),
and current liabilities were $\$ 142,716$. Earned surplus was $\$ 664,526$ and current liabilit.

## British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

 Net earnings.
$-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3004$.

Broadway \& Thirty-Eighth Street Corp.-Bonds Called The Bank of the Manhattan Co., as successor corporate trustee for the
first mortgage leasehold $7 \%$ sinking fund bonds, announced that $\$ 37,500$ principal amount of the bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption on
July 1,1938 , at 103 and accrued interest. Bonds so drawn should be surrendered at the Corporate Trust Department of the bank's New York
ren rendered at the Corporate Trust Departm.
office, on and after July 1.-V. 125, p. 653.

Brown Co. (Maine)-Postpones Certificate Issue-
After a hearing in Federal court Portland, MMe, May 27 on petition of the trustees, for authority to issue not to exceed $\$ 2.500,000$ of trustees
certificates, it was announced that the hearing had been inderinitely postponed subject to later call.
Montreal advices state that the company has completed arrangements to
borrow $\$ 1.500,000$ from a large Canadian bavik to be used for working capital so that it is not in immediate need of issuing any of the proposed
Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Burlington-Rock Island RR.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { April- }}$
Net from railwayNet after rents-
From Jan.
Gros
Gross from railway... Net from railway.
Net after rents

Canadian National Rys.-Ezarnings-
[All-inclusive system]
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Operating revenues }-\ldots-\text { - } \\ \text { Operating expenses } & 13,924,655 & 14,623,787 \\ 14,807,383 \\ 59 & 59,578,423 & 567,467,076\end{array}$ Net revenue.........def $\$ 699,132 \overline{\$ 2,249,015} \overline{\text { d } \$ 4,430,786} \overline{\$ 4,566,511}$ Earnings of System for 10-Day Period Ended May 31 Gross revenues $-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3491$. $\begin{array}{lll}1938 \\ \$ 4,363.270 & \$ 5,218,068 & \text { Decrease } \\ \$ 854,798\end{array}$

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
 Net earnings $\ldots \overline{\$ 49,522}_{\$ 1,848,410}^{\$ 1,747,502} \overline{\$ 5,490,823}$ Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine-Earnings-
 April-
Gross from
Gross from railway
Net from railway

| Gross from | 1 | \$229,934 | \$191 | 57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net fro | 5 | 46,878 14,105 | - $\begin{array}{r}21,775 \\ \text { def8,297 }\end{array}$ | 49,247 <br> 22.542 |
| Gross from railw |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railwa | 355,515 | 375,001 |  |  |
|  | 212,499 | 245,541 | 57,523 | 69,094 |

## V. V .146, p. 3005 .

nes i
1937 April-
 Net after rents.--
From Jan.
 Net after rents- -146, def....... def 287,414 def164,893 def254,906 def175,94
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., Ltd.-Extra Div.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 13 / cents per share in
 amounts were paid on April 1 and on Jan. 3, last.-V. 146, p. 1392.

## Carpenter Steel Co.-Final Dividend-

The directors have declared a final dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable June 20 to holders of record June 10 . n 1937.-V. 146 , p. 3005 .

Celotex Corp.-New Vice-PresidentThe corporation announced on June 1 the election of Dr. Elbert C
Central Illinois Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30-
Gross revenue Gross revenue
xoper expe and axes.
Prov. for depreciationGross income-
Int. \& other fixed charges
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 210,390 \\ 64,969 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net income-
Divs. on pref. stock---:-
Amort. of pref. stk. exp-


 x Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 .
No provision was made in 1937 as all taxable income was distributed. provision has been made for such tax in 1938.-V. 146 , p. 2843 .
Central Maine Power Co.-Issues Exempted by SECof New England Public Service Co Ti, a registered hompany, a subsidiary exemption from the requirements of filing a declaration in connection with (1) the issuance and sale of 1 st $\&$ gen. mtge. bonds, series $G$, $4 \%$. date
Oct. 1,1935 , and maturing Oct. 1,1960 , at the price of $100 \%$ plus accrued int. to date of delivery, and (2) the issuance and sale of 5,000 shares of common stock (no par), at the erice of $\$ 100$ per share.
The $\$ 1,000,000$ of $1 \mathrm{st} \&$ gen. mitge. bonds, series $G$.
The $81,000,000$ of 18 st $\&$ gen. mtge bonds, series $\mathrm{G}, 4 \%$, are to be sold
the Travelers Insurance Co at private sale under an agreement dated as of Mar. 31, 1938.
The net proceedr resulting from the sale of the bonds are estimated to proceeds, together with any other necessary funds, will be used solely to repay bank loans in the total sum of $\$ 1,000,000$ heretofore made to company by the First National Bathk of Boston. Such banh loans, were incurred and the proceeds used for the purchase and construction of property useful in It appears that New England Public Service Co. on Sept. 24, 1937 ad vanced to company $\$ 500,000$ on open account, with the understanding common stock. The sum so advanced is stated to have been used for the repayment of part of a bank loan incurred for the purpose of providing funds for the purchase of a power site. New England Public service Co. has agreed to accept in full payment of the advance all or any part of the
5,000 shares of common stock authorized and unissued at the price of $\$ 100$ per share.-V. 146, p. 3491 .
Central Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31-1938 3 Mos.- 1937 1938-12 Mos.- 1937
 state, local and miscel.


| 82,020 | 76,507 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 14,950 | 250 |
| $-\cdots 00$ |  |

Net oper. income....
Gross income
Int. on long-term deblt--

 | expense-- | 3,075 | 3,739 | 14,721 | 12,452 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Misc. income deduc'tions | 1,336 | 1,167 | 3,489 | 2,545 |

| Net income--.....- |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{\$ 4 5 , 4 6 7}$ |
| $\$ 40,035$ |
| $\$ 151,045$ |
| $\$ 121,547$ | a Adjustments made subsequent to March 31,1937 , but applicable to

the three months ended that date have been given effect to in this column.


## Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-

 Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common cents paid on April 1 and on Jan. 1 , last ant ane extra divid cend of $\$ 1$ paid onDec. 14, last; and dividends of 70 cents per share paid on Oct. 1,1937 and each three months previously. An extra dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. The company issued a statement declaring that the board expected,
"unless business conditions shall become substantially worse," to authorize

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
another disbursement of 25 cents on Oct. 1, making total dividend pay-
ments of $\$ 2$ a common share for 1938 .-V. 146, p. 3492 . Central \& South West Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns. 3 Months Ended March 31-
Total operating revenues. Operating expenses. State, local and misceli. Federal taxes.-..........--
Federal normal and State income taxes.


| Gross income----General interest (net) |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

General interest (net)
Amortization of bond discount and expense........-.
Miscellaneous income deductions.-.
Miscellaneous income deductions-
Provision for dividends on preferred stocks of sub-
x Net income.
x Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits Income Account (Company Only)


Total income.
 Federal normal income tax
Net income, before Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits. -V. 146 , p. 2034.

## Charleston \& Western Carolina Ry.-Earnings-  

## Chesapeake Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Interest \& divs. received } & \$ 1,830,097 & \text { z } \$ 2,165,336 & \$ 2,497,043 & \$ 2.576,783 \\ \text { Int. on long-term debt_ } & 2,192 & 196,947 & 602,743 & 673,665\end{array}$ Ant. on long-term debt-

| discount \& expens |  | 16,836 | 62,697 | 67.271 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General expenses. | $2 \overline{5}, 5 \overline{7} \overline{7}$ | 16,842 | 22,039 | 19,370 |
| Capital stock tax | 7,253 | 8,853 | 11,250 | 6,268 |
| Federal income tax | 37,746 | 16,820 |  |  |



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 , iast. regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on April 2, last. tion, it is considered unwise to deplete the company's present cash reMeetings Again Postponed-
The adjourned special and regular meetings of the corporation were

## Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings-

| April- | 1938 | 193 | 193 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$6,650,156 | \$7,596,541 | \$7,051,198 | \$6,384,870 |
| Net from railw | 1,495,623 | 1,437,154 | 1,176,574 | 1,135,431 |
| Net after rent | 403,460 | 410,539 | 109,774 | 269,242 |
| From Jan. | 26 |  |  |  |
| et | 5,301,652 | 8,051,308 | 7,005,966 | 4,498,033 |
| et after ren | 853,564 | 3,740,138 | 3,102,016 | 1,150,293 |

Net after rents.
Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.-Earnings-
April-
Net from railway
Grom Jan. 1--
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents-
-V. 146, p. 3006.

## Chicago Great Western RR.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { April- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 193 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & \$ 1,339,498 & \$ 1,511,083 & \$ 1,469,701 & \$ 1,301,917 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 244,461 & 324,634 & 432,958 & .328,133 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def } 24,206 & 31,402 & 179,384 & & 94,165\end{array}$
Net after rents...
From Jan. 1--
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents
-V .146, p. 2844.
Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-EarningsApril
Gross from railwa
Net from railway
Net after rents-
Grom Jan. 1-

Net from railway
Net after rents.

## Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-EarningsGross from <br> Gross from railway.-. <br> Net from railway <br> From Jan. 1- <br> $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_-.-- } & 2,610,478 & 3,561,655 & 3,376,044 & 2,521,055 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 204,482 & 690,363 & 699,927 & 320,345\end{array}$ 

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.- RFC Calls for Payment in Full of Debt of $\$ 11,499,462$ by the CompanyThe Reconstruction Finance Corporation informed the Interstate Com-
merce Commission May 31 that because its leans to the road are secured adequately, it should be "accorded treatment consistent with its position."

The present unpaid balance of the RFO's loans to the Milwaukee, accord-
ing to the agency's brief, is $\$ 11,499,462$. Although $\$ 8000$. bear interest at the rate of $6 \%$ and the Although $\$ 8,000,000$ of the notes 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 After referring to various evidences of the adequacy of the security it
had, the RFO's brief declared that "Reconstruction must be accorded treatment consistent with its position." In addition to the $\$ 11,499,462$ owed to the , Milwaukee is indebted to the Public Works Administration for $\$ 1,711,000$ on loans now held by the RFC. The modified of the institutional investors proposes that the RFO "be paid offified plan of the institutional investors proposes that the RF
are the highest grade bonds offored in new first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, which ing to the RFC. The brief then sets forth that the Milwaukee's modified plan "concurs in this proposal." It added that RFG would have no objecbonds offered in exchange "would make it whole." principal amount of new

National City Bank Opposes Both Plans-
Attacking the two plans for reorganizing the road, the National Oity Bank, New York, trustee, under the adjustment mortgage, on May 31, of the property as recompense for the sacrifice of their creditor position, Both the St. Paul management plan and that of the Walker institutional investors' committee, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, 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 sacrifice their creditor position without any recompense the bank to that a stock with "positive" value be allotted for the adjustment bonds and that the holders be permitted to vote thestock, and thereby control 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

Committee-
E. Stanley Glines, Morton H: Fry, W. Rodman Peabody, R. Harland Commerce Commission to sergon, 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
$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railwa }]{\text { April- }}$ Gross from railway Net after rents.-
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llll}1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 16,484 & 1,403,031 & 1,851,858 & 1,252,952 \\ \text { Gross } & 695,999 & \mathbf{3 2 6 , 1 4 2}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_-..- } & 29,444,131 & 34,029,990 & 32,652,687 & 27,105,350 \\ \text { Net from railway_....- } & 4,519,258 & 6,762,721 & 6,637,596 & 4,418,738 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 118,032 & 2,339,701 & 2,116,654 & 629,061\end{array}$ -V. 146, p. 3492

## Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { April- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & \$ 5,748,460 & \$ 7,104,428 & \$ 6,588,568 & \$ 5,963,498 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \text { def137,471 } & 563,819 & 273,310 & 877,076\end{array}$ Net after rents..-


Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings$\underset{\text { April- }}{\text { Aprom }}$

| April- |  | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | $\$ 353,268$ 86,417 | \$417,253 | \$331,717 | \$302,597 |
| Net after rents | def20,373 | 127,655 |  |  |
| From Jan. |  | 37,655 | def20,940 | 2 |
| Gross from railwa | 1,472,236 | 1,495,281 | 1,347,019 | 1,170,936 |
| Net from railway | 392,151 | 420,911 | 340,607 | 259,169 |


| Gross from rail | 1,472,236 | 1,495,281 | 1,347,019 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net from railw | 392,151 | 420,911 | 340,607 | -259,169 |
| Net after rents | def27,698 | 58,493 | 65,630 | def6 |

## Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

 Net from railway.
Net
Fotter rents
 Net after rents.
Chrysler Corp.-Heads of Chrysler, General Motors, Ford and Affiliate Companies Named in U'S. Anti-Trust CaseTest of Financing Methods-
A Federal grand jury on May 27 , at South Bend, Ind., indicted 86 execuand 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 vioation of anti-trust laws through coercion companies.
U. S. District Attorney James R. Fleming announced Edsel Ford, President of Ford Motor Co. Alfred P. Sloan and Wiliiam Knudsen of indicted.
Justice
Department officials at Washington, although refusing to revea further plans, indicated that the case may not come before a jury for trial until early fall. Tcluded 43 erecutives on Those indicted included 43 executives of Chrysler Corp, and Commercia
Credit Co.: 23 executives of General Motors and its finance affiliate, Genera Credit Co.; 23 executives of General Motors and its finance affiliate, General
Motors Acceptance Corp., and 20 executives of Ford Motor Co. and its Cities Service Co.-Listing-
The Boston Stock Exchange has approved for addition to the list 3,745,567 shares of com com soock, $\$ 10$ par pionsubstitution for $37,455,670$ share of This change has been made pursuant to the resolution adopted by the
stockholders on April 26,1938 .-V. 146, D. Citizens Utilities Co. (\& Subs.) -Ea
Period End. Maxclusive of Central America Power Corp.]
 Total oper. revenues-
Total oper. rev. deduc's
Operating income...
Total other income.-Gross income--
Int. on Iong-term debt-:-
Taxes assumed on int Other inturest charges.Misc. income deduc'n.Net income--1.-
Earns. por sh. on com-
mon stock

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 828 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29,568 \\ 1,054 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$491,724 } \\ 14,477\end{array}$ | $\$ 466,832$ <br> 16,137 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$27,914 } \\ \hline 27,740\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$30,622 } \\ 27,746 \\ \hline 1821\end{array}$ | \$506,201 332,921 | \$482,970 |
| 828 | 1,085 | - 8 8,065 | 75 |
| 49 4 $C$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}5,309 \\ 1,091 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| loss\$1,064 | \$1,368 | \$158,842 | 139, |
| Nil | \$0.01 | \$0.63 |  |

Commonwealth Edison Co.- $\$ 33,000,000$ Bonds Offered - A Nation-wide banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Ine., offered on June $1 \$ 33,000,0001$ st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, series I, due June 1, 1968, at 1021/4 and accrued interest. Other leading members of the group of 77 original underwriters are Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Harris, Hall \& Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Lehman Brothers: A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co., and F. S. Moseley \& Co. The issue was oversubscribed the day of offering:
Immedate success of the new offer.ng of $83,000,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$
bonds was announced by Halsey, Stuart \& C). Inc., which headed the
 to 10 yers
buyersiar success of the $31 \% \%$ convertible 20 -year debenture issue, rights the quick rise in price of the debentures to $109-1091 / 2$. Warrants were
 The same group which has underwritten the $\$ 33,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds conv, debentures,, , $1 / 2 \%$ series due 1958 , the right to subuscribe to which will
shorty be ofered to stockholders. The debentures will be convertible sonvtiy be offered to stockholders. The debentures will be convertible
after Sept. 1,1938 and at or before maturity into shares of the company after Sept. 1,1938 and at or before maturity into shares of the company
at the conversion price of $\$ 25$ per share, which price is subject to adjustment at the conversion price of $\$ 25$ per share, which price is subject to adjustment be issued to stoclholiders of record (other than Commonwealth subssidiary
Corp) at the close of business June 9 . 1938 evidencing rights to subscribe Corp.) at the close of business June 9 . 1938 evidencing rights to subscribe
for the debentures at 100 on the basis of $\$ 5$ of debentures for each share held. The subscription warrants, which will be transferable, will expire at 3 p.m., Chicago (Daylight Saving Time), June 24 , , Jue 1, 1968. Prin. and int. (J. \& D.) payable at office or agency or conpan, registerable as to principai only and in fully reeristered form in denoms.of sistoon and any authorizal
multiples thereof. Red as a whole at any time or in part from time to multiples thereof. Red. as a whole at any time. or in part from time to ime, at the option or the company, on 40 days notice by the payment of
principal amount thereof, accrued interest, and a premium of $6 / 5 \%$ of such principal amount if red. on or before May 31, 1939 ; wium or sucessivive reduch
prions in such premium of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ on June 1 of each of the years 1939 to and tions in such premium of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ on June 1 of each of the years 1939 to and on each of the dates Dec. 1 , 1962 and June 1, 1963; and if red. on or after June 1, 1963, without premium Issuance Authorized by the Ilinois Commerce Commission.
 corporation bearing the name Commonwealth Edison Co. This corporation had been incorporated on Seet. 17, 1907, and was the successor to a number Company is a public utility operating company engaged in the production. purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in Chicago, Co. doess substantially all of the electric public utility business in Chicago, of $3,376,438$, according to the 1930 U. S. Census. It also controls, through direct and indirect tock ownership, , public Service Co. of Nor Ill: Western. United Gas \& Elec. Co.; Hllinois Ry. Co.; Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., and other subsidiaries. In 1937 , electric and gas revenues were approximately $89 \%$ and $10 \%$, respectively. of the total consolidated revenues of the company and its
subsidiaries.
The territory served with electricity has an area of approximately 11,000 square miles, and a population estimated by the company of approximately 5. 5000,000 . Company and its sums., at Dec. 31, , 1937 ,
had approximately $i, 353,000$ electric customers, and the subs, had had approximately $1,353,000$ electric customers, and the subs. had approxi-
mately 268,000 gas customers. The companies are also engaged in the sale of electric and gas appliances in their respective territories. Subsidiaries provide heating service, by steam or hot water to approximately, Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry., a non-consolidated subsidiary, is a Class I steam rairoad which operates approximately 131 miles of road in central Illinois with a northern terminus at Peoria, and a southern terminus at
Taylorville, Ill. ${ }^{\text {Then }}$ This road initiates the transportation of the greater part of the coal consumed in the electric generating stations of the company and its subsidiaries.
Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp, all of the capital stock of which is preferred stocks of Western United Gas \& Electric Co. and Illinois Northern Utilitities Co. At April30, 1938 , it also helld 816,445 shares of the company's stock issued to it in 1937 in exchange for its former holdings of stocks of
ubblic Service Co. of Nor. Ill. It has substantial investments in other Public Service Co. of Nor. Ill. It has
affiliated and non-affiliated companies.

> Purposes of Issues

Proceeds of the 1 st Mortgape $31 / 2 \%$ Bonds-The net proceeds to the company from sale of $\$ 33,000,000$ bonds will aggreeate $\$ 32,897,500$, exclusive net proceeds together with an estimated amount of $\$ 102.500$ of other funds

For red. of $\$ 15,000,000$ 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, series A, due July 1
For red. of $\$ 15,000,000$ 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, series B, due $6,500,000$
 out of other funds of the company Proceeds of the Conv. Debentures-The gross proceeds to the company from
the sale of the debentures ( $839,083,195$ minimum pritcipal amount and
 appiled in part to the foiiowing purposes:
 1939, made by company to provide $\$ 3,150,000$ loaned to
 For payment of $\$ 3,150,000$ of unseccured bant 10 oans due March 1.
1939 , made by company to provide $\$ 3,150,000$ loaned to
 $\frac{3,150,000}{\$ 25,729,000}$
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 has been allocated to specific purposes but wil be placed in the general Finnds for under writing commissions on the debs., which wili not be less with the esaie of the debs. Which are estimated to be not less than $\$ 325,000$ or more than $\$ 340,0000$ will be supplied out of other funds of the company. the company will purchase from that corperation 199,633 shares. of the latter's $6 \%$ con-cumul. pref. stock for $\$ 19,963,300$, of which $\$ 19,42,000$
will be paid out of the proceeds of the debs. and $\$ 534,300$ out of other funds of the company. Out of such funds, Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp will deposit with the trustee in trust for the red. of the debs. $\$ 19,429,0000$
to cover the principal and $\$ 534,297$ to cover the red. premium to cover the principal and $\$ 534,297$ to cover the red. premium. Int. on
the debs. to the red. date will be supplied out of other funds of Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. Ilunois Commerce Commission's approval of the purchase by the company of such pref. . stock of OOMmmonwealth Subsidiary Corp. is conditior ed upon the execution of an agreement between
such companies providing that the purchase price will forthwith be applied succ companies providing that the purchase price will forth witt the applied
to the red. of the Commonwealth subsidiary Corp. debs and that so long as any of such pref. stock is outtstanding, without consent of the company conditioned upon further approval of the Commission, Commonwealth
Subsidiary Corp. will not issue any securities to the public, will not dispose Subsidiary Corp. Will not issue any securities to the public, will not dispose
of its investments in Puble service Co., Western Unite Co or ilinoiss
Northern Co., will not noncumber its assets, will not borrow at any one time
more than $\$ 1,000,000$ from others than the company, and will not assume
ny obligations of any other person or corporation.
Capital Stock of the Company
he company outstanding at April 30, 1938, reflecting cancellation of 102,335 shares of reacquired stock by charter amendment
iled May 23,1938 , and the reservation of shares for the conversion of filed May 23, 1938 , and
the debs., was as follows:
Capital stock ( $\$ 25$ par):
$\times$ Authorized $16,000,000$ shares $\stackrel{\text { Issued }}{\text { Ish. }}$
x Authorized- $16,000,000$ shares
Less: Issued to Commonwealth Subsidiary Oorp.:633,084 shs.
IV Reserved for exchange offers. 607,601 shs.
208,844 shs.
 x A maximum of $1,692,154$ shares and a minimum of $1,563,328$ shares will be reserved for issuance upon conversion of the debs. being offered. change offer to holders of the common stock of Public Service Co. y Reserved for delivery pursuant to exchange offers to holders of the pref. stocks
of Western United Co. and Ilinois Northern Co.

Preferred Stocks of Subsidiaries
Preferred stocks of the company's subs. consolidated (other than amounts as follows:
 Ilinois Northern Co.: $6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock ( $\mathrm{par} \$ 100$ ). -41,400 shs.
 hicago District. Co.:
$\$ 6$ cum al. pref. stock (no par) -33,388 shs.

## Funded Debt of the Company and Subsidiaries

The funded debt of the company and its subs. consolidated (other than adjusted to reflect the issuance and sale of the bonds and debs. being offered and application of the proceeds thereof, was as follows:


Public Service Co.:
Economy Light $\&$ Power Co. 1 st mtge. $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1956$


 Western United Co.:
1st mtge. 30-year bonds, series A, $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1955 \ldots \ldots$
1st mtge. 30-year bonds, series B, $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1957 \ldots \ldots$ Illinois Northern Co.:
1st \& ref. mtge. $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1957$ 9,704,000



a Not callable but funds are on deposit under the mortgage of the company to cover the principal amount outstanding and interest to maturity"1st mtge. coll. gold bonds" and are exchangeable for bonds designated "1st mtge. coll. gold bonds" and are exchangeab c Amount of debs. 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. The maximum principal amount of debs. to be offered may be $\$ \$ 2,303,840$ and the minimum prind An additional $\$ 1,268,000$ is pledged under the 1 st \& ref. mtge. of Public e An additional $\$ 73,378.000$ is pledged under the 1st lien \& ref. mtge. of of 1st mtge. bonds issued by Waukegan Generating Co. but assumed and 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 interest and dividend charges have been computed on the basis of the
securities outstanding at April 30,1938 after giving effect to the present securities outstanding at April 30, 1938 after giving effect to the present

financing: | -1935 |
| :---: |



 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}122,396,200 & 130,744,241 & 140,120,882 \\ 47,742,346 & 51,637,741 & 53,504,884 \\ 6,460,395 & 6,765,436 & 7,674,461\end{array}$ Fiscellaneous Federal.-......... | Federal income and surtax_........ | $1,890,274$ | $17,696,441$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provision for depreciation.-....... | $15,194,460$ | $15,569,763$ |

Net operating income. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}35,686,063 & 34,432,184 \\ 1,203,469 & 1,143,701\end{array}$ $18,942,797$
$5,392,290$
$16,846,842$


 Net interest charges of subs-
Dividends on pref. stocks $\qquad$

Total interest and dividend charges of subs....-..............-. ..... sianLess-Int. charged to construction in 1937 sixiligig
Net interest charges ..... \$9,197,075a If the policy of capitalizing all indirect construction expenditures hadbeen in effect since Jan. 1, 1935, gross income for the years 1935 and 1936
would uave been increased approximately $\$ 1,300,000$ and $\$ 1,600,000$.respective annual interest and dividend charges above (based on securitiesoutstanding at April 30 , 1938 ) are computed affer criving effect to the
issuance of $\$ 33,000,000$ of bonds of series I and $\$ 42,303,840$ maximumissuance of $\$ 33,000,000$ of bonds of series I and $\$ 42,303,840$ maximumthe company, and $\$ 19,429,000$ debs. of Commonwealtn Subsidiary Corp.,witn the retirement of $\$ 9,944,000$ of funded debt of other subs., shown under

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
applicable to refunded issues are amortized above over the lives of reDeducting the above total annual consolidated charges of $\$ 19,460,496$ from gross income of $\$ 36,889,532$ for $1935, \$ 35,575,885$ for 1936 and $\$ 38,-$ 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 $\$ 2.49$ $\$ 19,471,981$ 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 per share, respectively, on
public at April 30, 1938 .
to $\$ 17,790,208$ in $1935, \$ 17$ company from its own operations amounted The annual interest on $\$ 178,075,000$ of ist 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 agreed to be purchased by them, respectively, are as follows: Name-
Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Inc., Chicago Glore, Forgan \& Co., Chicago-.-.
Harris, Hall \& Co., inc., Chicago. Lee Higginson Corp, Chicago-.-A. G. Becker \& Co.. Inc., Chicago Bonbright \& Co., New York Central Republic Co., Chicago.-F. S. Moseley \& Co., Boston_-.--Bancamerica-Blair Corp, N. Y..Blair, Bonner \& Co., Chicago----
Clark, Dodge \& Co., New York-Coffin \& Burr, Inc., Boston.
Goldman, Sachs \& Co. New Goldman, Sachs \& Co., New York Hayden, Stone \& Co., New York Hornblower \& Weeks, New YorkLadenburg, Thalmann \& Co.,
New York
W. Langley \& Co., New York. W. C. Langley \& Co., New York
Paine Webber \& Co., Boston Schroder Rockefeller \& Co., N. Y. Y. Stern, Wampler \& Co., New York Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.
G. H. Walker \& Co., St. Louss-. Dean Witter \& Co., New York--Mitchell, Hutchins \& Co., Chicago
A. C. Allyn \& Co. Inc., Chicago A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., Chicago_-
Ames, Emerich \& Co.,Inc.,Chicago Alex. Brown \& Sons., Baltimore.-
H.M. Byllesby \& Co. Inc. Chicago H.M. Byllesvy \& Co. Inc., Chicago
Paul H. Davis \& Co., Chicago Paul H. Davis \& Co., Chicago
Dominick \& Dominick, New York Dominick \& Dominick, New York
Estabrook \& Co., New York
Grabam, Parsons \& Co Grabam, Parsons \& Co., New York
Hallgarten \& Co., New York Newton, Abbe \& Co., Bostongo.N. H. Rollins \& Sons.'Inc., N. Y--
Schoellikopf Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc. Buffalo-....-San Francisco
 spencer Trask \& Co.' Now Chicago
Babcock, Rushton \& Co.
Alfred L' Baker \& Co. Chicago. Alfred L. Baker \& Co., Chicago.
J. E. Baker \& Co., New York. Baker, Weeks \& Harden, N. Y.-.
Cassatt \& Co., Inc., New York-
Eastman, Dillon \& Co., New York Eastman, Dillon \& Co., New York First Cleveland Corp., Co. Chieveland Fuller, Cruttenden \& Co., Chicago Jackson \& Curtis, Boston- York. Kean, Taylor \& Co., New York.
Laurence M. Marks \& Co., N. Y.
Mitchum, Tully \& Co., San Francisco G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., N. Y. Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc. Otis \& Co., Cleveland.-.-.-.-.-. Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc, Boston Putnam \& Co., Hartford........ Securities Co., of Milwaukee, Inc., Mills, Troxell \& Minton, Inc. Straus Securities Co., Chicago----
Stroud \& Co., Inc., PhiladelphiaThrall West Co., Minneapois... Wertheim \& Co., New York Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Inc.

Weekly Output
The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (intercompany sales deducted) for the week ended May 28,1938 was $119,757,000$ kilowatt-hours compared with $132,26.000 \%$. The following are the output and percentage co

| Week Ended- | $\begin{gathered} \text {-Kilowatt- } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1937}$ Out - | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 28 | 119,757,000 | 32,262,000 | 9.5\% |
| May 2 | 121,911,000 | 33,139,000 | 8.4\% |
| May 14 | 21,142,000 | 32,755,000 | 8.7\% |
| May | 119,973 | ,383,000 | 8.7\% |
| V. 146 |  |  |  |
| City Stores Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings- |  |  |  |
| 3 Months Ended April 30- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Consol. profit after reserve for deprec. \& contings. \& deduction of minority |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| interests, but before normal Fed- |  |  |  |
| eral income taxes | loss\$79,847 | \$128,837 | 140,576 |
| Estimated normal Fed. income taxes_ | 8,671 | 32,402 | 45,738 |
| Consolidated net pro | loss\$71,176 | \$96,434 | \$94, |
| Profit of subs. before normal Fed- |  |  |  |
| Estimated normal Fed. income taxes. | 8,671 | 32,402 | 45,73 |
| Minority interest. | Cr1,692 | 36,851 | 70.362 |
| Int. on parent co.'s funded debt, \&c | 88.091 | 89,215 | 97,941 |
| Consolidated net profit applicable. <br> to City Stores Co................. loss\$71,176 \$96,434 \$9 |  |  |  |
| ote-No provision was made in $t$ | e for |  |  |


Container Corp. of America-Application ApprovedThe Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the cor-
poration to ist 781,253 shares of capital stock, $\$ 20$ par value.-V. 146 . poration

Connecticut Light \& Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended April $30-$ Gross anrning Ended April $30-$
Surplus after charges, taxes and preferred divi$\xrightarrow[19,493,150]{1938} \begin{aligned} & 19,087,47 \\ & \$ 19\end{aligned}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { A verage number of common shares outstanding-- } & 1,143.16 & 1,148.161 \\ \text { Earnings per share- }\end{array}$ Not-For the purpose of comparison, the above statement reflects the
eallocation of retirement expense for each of the calendar years 1936 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 rev

| Consolidated Gas Util | in |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period Ended A pril 30, 1938- | 3 M onths | 12 Months |
| unds rel |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,053,255 \\ & 180,685 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total inco | \$634,621 | \$2,233,941 |
| Operating expen | 296,561 | 1,126,445 |
| b Net earnin Other income | $\$ 338,059$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,107,496 \\ 2,709 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | , 11 |
|  | 155,639 |  |
|  |  |  |
| terest deduction | 125,983 | 507,9 |

 1937 Which had been impounded during rate litigation prior to April 30 ,

## Consolidated Lithographing Corp.-New Director-

 Miss A. Voice, President of this corporation, announced the election of ciated with the to Mr. Oice, she is assistant director of the company's advertising and sales
## Consolidated Railroads of Cuba-Earnings-

 Combined net income of Consolidated Railroads of Cuba and subs.
for quarter ended March 31, 1938, amounted to $\$ 207,165$ after expenses, $\$$ \&c. but before inter-company dividends, compared with net income of $\$ 359,153$ in March quarter of 1937 . For nine months ended March or, 1938 , reports, was 1182,379 comparing with net loss of $\$ 206,926$ in like nine months of previous year.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3332$.

## Continental Motors Corp.-Earnings-

 $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, taxes, \&c. $\mathbf{y}$ Before Federal income taxes.-V. ${ }_{146}$ A p. 1547 .

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
nindictment of six men charged with substituting allegedly worthless an indictment of six men charged with substituting allegedyy worthless
securities for marketable securities of several investment trusts, District
 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 aporemension, the defendants acquired Securities Corp Administered Fund second, Inc. and Reynoids 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 orrce stated, derendants also acquired contron Core of Del., Inc.--with assets of $\$ 2,500.000$. A method was evolved by the defendants, it is charged, by which the trusts themselves were made to pay for their acquisitur. Fiscal Managemas 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. hiess oans were used 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
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
 to about $\$ 1,300,000$ were not sufficient for the purchase of control of Reynolds Investing Co. and consequently. it is charged, the necessary
halance of about $\$ 800,000$ was obtained through the liguidation of the Reynolds Investing Co, portfolio. The money thus obtained was used to
huy approximately $\$ 900,000$ Fiscal Management Co. stock from Conbuy approximately $\$ 900,000$ Fiscal Mana
tinental Securities Corp., the charges recite.

New York State Authorities Bring Suit
Charges that assets worth $86,207,000$ were removed from the portfolios of six investment trusts and replaced with securities of dubious avat
following a change in the management control of the trusts were made by Jollowing a chant 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, armermer Stock Exchange house, a group of Boston men,
several Canadian operators and four investment trusts and their officers. 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 rinancial achivies, or having manipulated and siphoned the diversified assets of the investment trusts which,
change, had a book value of $\$ 16,100,000$
As the result of the complaint and the supporting affidavit of John R.
 samuel defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from engaging in certain practices in alleged cerins.
The investment trusts "which have been subject to the depredations of The investment trusts which ine iendants, the value when taken and the amounts substituted,
according to the Attorney General, were as follows:

| First Income Trading | a Approximate Value. 8800,000 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amounts } \\ \text { Substituted } \\ \$ 600,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Continental Securities Corp | ${ }_{8}^{4} 8000.000$ | 3,300,00 |
| Reynoids investing Co, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 810,000 | 500,000 |
| Bond \& Share Trading Corp | 390,000 $1,800,000$ | 175.000 |

Total-.-...................................... $\overline{\$ 16,100,000} \$ \overline{\$, 207,500}$ a Per books of public investment at date of acquisition.
In connection Webber \& Co.: "The order obtained by the Attorney General restrains Paine, Webber \& Co. Prom lending or advancing funds in transactions involving portfolios of certain investment trusts, unless the consent of all interest parties is first
obtained. There is no order restraining Paine, Webber \& Co., from doing obtained. There is no order restrain
business in New York or elsewhere.'
Order Restraining Paine, Webber Modified-
Attorney General John J. Bennett, it was announced June 1, consented to an amendment of the restraining order signed by supreme Court Justice \& Co. to negotiate, purchase and sell in New York and elsewhere, the port\& Co. to negotiate, purchase and sell in Nin the usual course of business as
folio securities of any investment trust in the
stockbrokers, on a commission basis, for the account of any investment stockbrokers, on a commission basis, for the account of any investment
trust. ment: The Attorney General of the State of New York has consented to an May 26 in the proceedings instituted with reference to Continental Securities, Reynolds Investing, Burco, Inc., Insuranshares Corp. of Delaware, Bond \& Share Trading Corp. and First Income Trading Corp. so as to permit State of New York and elsewhere the portfolio securities of any securities investment trust in the usual course of business as stock brokers on a commission basis for the account of such investment trust. The stipulation of Paine, Webber \& Co. on the return of the order to show cause in these proceedings."
SEC Takes Testimony on Investment TrustsYork on June 2. Op the First Income Trading Corp, by a group of men The purchase of the First Income Trading Corp by a group of men
was related by Commander H. G. Grow, a former Naval officer, instrumental in the formation of the corporation.
Testimony of witnesses revealed the procedure followed in obtaining
securities of Oontinental Securities Corp. David Schenker, SEO counsel securities of Oontine the the was to be used to acquire Insuranshares Corp brought out that the plan was to be used to acquire Insuranshares Corp.
not completed. Sy Stephen Paine, partner of Paine, Webber \& Co., that Admissions by Stephen Paine, partner of Paine, Webber \& Co., that
months before public suspicion arose the firm had held evidence of the months before public suspicion arose the firm had here evidence of the lights of the hearings.
Trustee Under Indenture to Intervene-
Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson yesterday permitted Marine Midland Trust Co, which on May 12 succeeded Ohase National Bank as trustee
under an indenture dated May 1, 1937 under which $\$ 2,778,000$ debentures are outstanding, to intervene generally in Continental reorganziation pro-ceedings.-V. 146 , p. 3496.

Cooper-Bessemer Corp.-Stock Dividend on Pref. StockThe directors have declared a dividend of $1-20$ th of a share of common stock on the $\$ 3$ prior preference stock, payable July 1 to holders of record
June 9 . Similar amount was padd on Jan. 1, last, and on July 1, 1937 .

Crown Zellerbach Corp.-Dividend Reduced-
The directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 5$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 13. This mon stock, par 85 , payable July 1, to holders of record June 13 . This latter being the first payment made by the company on the corimon stock
since Oct. 5 , 1930, when 25 cents per share was also distributed. since Oct. 15, 1930, when 25 cents per share was also distributed. A statement by the board accompanying the current dividend said. stock on a dividend basis."-V. 146, p. 1395.

## Cuba Co.-Earnings-

[Including subsidiary and affiliated companies]

 x Loss . ----------- $\$ 187,464$ prof $\$ 405,338 \quad \$ 1,061,817 \quad \$ 595,871$ p. $\mathbf{x}$ Before subsidiary preferred dividends and minority interest.-V. 146

Cuba Northern Rys.-Earnings-
 Net income to sur
-V. 146, p. 1708 .

## Cuba RR.-Earnings-

 Net inc. after exps.

- V. 146, p. 3332.

Cushman's Sons, Inc.-Earnings-

$\times$ Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 146, p. 3010.
Dallas Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
The company announced that $\$ 15,000$ principal amount of its first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds due Oct. 1,1941 (second series) have been drawn by lot for
redemption on July 1,1938, at 102 and accrued interest. Bonds should be surrendered on or after July 1 at the Corporate Trust Department of the Bank of t
146, p. 1873 .
Dallas Railway \& Terminal Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Apr. $30-1938-M o n t h-1937 ~$ Period End. Apr. $30-$
Operating revenues----
Opor. ex. incl. taxes--Prop. ex.inctinc. res. approp--

| Net oper. revenues | $\$ 40,609$ | $\$ 55,195$ | $\$ 523,717$ | $\$ 654,065$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rent for lease of plant.- | 15,505 | 15,505 | 186,063 | 186,063 |



$\times$ Net income $\quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,417 \\ & \text { Dividends applic. to } \\ & \$ 14,813 \\ & \text { pref. stock for the period, }\end{aligned}$ $\times$ Whether paid on unpaid.
 x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to April 30,1938 , amounted to
$\$ 467,555$. Latest dividend amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $7 \%$ preferred
stock was paid on Nov. 1, 1933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative. $\$ 40755$ was paid on Nov. 1,1933 . Dividends on this stock are cumulative.
Note-No provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits has been made during the 12 months ended A pril 30, 1938. Includes provisio

Dejay Stores Inc.-No Dividend Action-
Directors at their meeting held June 2 failed to take any action with egard to payment of 10 cents was paid on April 1, last shares at thi regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed. In addition.

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { April- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Gros8 from railway } & \$ 1,560,880 & \$ 1,979,506 & \$ 1,946,630 & \$ 1,448,005\end{array}$
 Net after reents
From Jan. $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1-_ } & 6,421,761 & 8,180,745 & 7,224,276 & 5,767,746 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & 421,560 & 757,447 & 1,179,556 & 1,155,618 \\ \text { Net from railway_-...- } & \text { def } 666,055 & \text { def198,698 } & 298,086 & 408,025\end{array}$

## Denver \& Salt Lake Ry.-Earnings-

| Ap | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$127,449 | \$130,145 | \$162,019 | \$117,974 |
| Net from railwa | 18,337 | der15,047 | def569 | 33,136 |
| Net after rents. | 38,208 | 11,204 | 19,552 | 63,646 |
| $\underset{\text { Gross from railwa }}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railway. | 105,555 | 316,245 | 318,267 | 218,084 |
| Net after rents. | 168,026 | 348,497 | 380,427 | 327,041 |

Net from railway.
Derby Oil \& Refining Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ After taxes, depreciation, depletion, non-productive development,
expenses, \&c.-V. 146 , p. 2689 ,

Detroit Harvester Co.-Acquisition-
This company has acquired the business of Prestole Devices. Inc., manuappliance and sheet metal working industries.

Smaller Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the com-
Don stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 21. A dividend of mon stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 21 . A dividend of dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra
dividend of 50 cents was paid on Sept. 22, 1937.-V.
Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR.-Earnings-April-
Gross from rallway
Net from railway
From Jan. 1---.--
 Net from railway

Diamond Match Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\underset{\text { Ouar. End. Mar. } 31 \text { - }}{\text { Querating }}$ Operating income....--
Federal taxes, \&c.....
Depreciation.

Net profit_--.--
Net profit-ilen-


Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd.-Stock Purchase Offer Accepted-
This company has accepted an offer from Brintcan Investments, Ltd., warrants attached, at $\$ 100$ per share, Ureferred stock $5 \%$ series with dividends from May 2, 1938.
The warrants attached entitle the bearer to subscribe at any time on or for each share of $5 \%$ cumulative stock. Company has reserved 5,000 shares of comm
p. 2689 .

Dividend Shares, Inc.-Report-
Total assets of company with securities valued at market quotations Wert 31,1937 , according to the report to stockholders for the six months ended Aprl 30,1938 . The comparative stability in value of assets during
the past six months is ascribed to continued substantial subscriptions for the past six months is ascribed to con, the letter to stockholders states. At Aprii 30, 1938, there were $33,703,620$ shares outstanding, an increase
of $25.03 \%$ since Oct. 31,1937 . The number of stockholders increased by of $25.03 \%$ since Oct. 31, 1937. The number of stockholders increased by
$26.69 \%$ in the same period to a total of 44.150 on april 30 . Of the total assets on April $30,1938, \$ 29,371,913$ represented the market
value of investments (cost, $\$ 37,835,121$ ) and $\$ 5,777,550$ represented cash value of inve
on deposit.

Earnings for 6 Months Ended April 30


Net income, incl. proceeds of regular stock divs.
\& rights sold, but excl. security profits \& losses_
Statement of Distribution Account 6 Months Ended April 30, 1938
 1938
$\$ 714,469$

Included in earned surplus.-...-...--

 Amounts incl in price received on subscriptions to shares of capital stock to equalize the per share amount available for

distribution on then outstanding shares, less $\$ .02$ allocated | in respect of shares of capitai stock surrendered for purchase |
| :--- |
| at liquidating value. |
| 69,027 |

$\qquad$
Deduct, dividends declared on capital stock-1.-.-.-.-.-.- $\$ 1,001,128$


Balance available for dividend distribution for quarter ending
July 15,1938 .-.
Unearned portion of balance, included in capital surplus.
Earned portion of balance, included in earned surplus....
$\$ 1.532$

| 1,492 |
| :--- |

Financial Chronicle
3667
Balance Sheet at April 30, 1938

| Assets- | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Investments at cost deter- | Payable for securities pur- | \$423,637 |
| mined on the basis of apply- |  |  |
| ing first costs against first ${ }_{\text {sales }}$ ( $37,835,120$ | rendered for liquidation |  |
| ash on deposit with Guar- | (shares retired prior to |  |
| anty Trust Co of N. Y, | April 30, 1938) |  |
| trustee.................- 5 5,777,550 | Accts. pay. \& accrued exp-- | 29,635 |
| Cash dividends receivable.-- $\quad 24,600$ | Prov. for Fed. cap. stk., State |  |
| Deferred charges, \&c......- 27,299 | and miscellaneous taxes.-- | 96,031 |
|  | Capital stock (par 25 cents) | 8,425,905 |
|  | Capital surplus.- | 33,908,589 |
|  | Earned surplus | 776,946 |
| Total | Total | 43,664,570 |

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. The net assets, including in
to $\$ 34,648,232$.-V. 146, p. 910 .
Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings-

| April- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Gross from railway | $\$ 138,316$ | $\$ 262,515$ | $\$ 178,631$ |
| Net from railway-...- | 10,578 | 82,880 | 25,486 | 25,068 |
|  | 17,694 |  |  |  |

April
Gross from railway.-.
Net from railway.-.
Net from railway
Net after rents-
From Jan.
From Jan. 1-
Gross from railway ..... def1,339
Gross from railway-.-.- 553,865
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 553,865 \\ \text { Net from railway...... } & \text { def45,524 } \\ \text { Net after rantay. } \\ \text { N. } 146, \text { p. } 3183 . & \end{array}$

## Vear Ended March 31 - Co.-Earnings-

Year Ended March 31-
Operating revenues

Net operating revenue and other income (before


Rents for lease of electric properties.-.-.-.-.
Interest on funded debt.-.-.-.-.
Amortization of debt discount and expense.
Other interest (net) --
Appropriation for special reserve
Other income deductions.



500,000
131,148
$\begin{array}{r}500,000 \\ 83,628 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 shown in accordance with the classifications of accounts prescribed by respects from the classifications previously followed by the companies.
(2) The above income accunt for the year eneded March 31,1937 has been adjusted to reflect $\$ 360,531$ of additional taxes applicable to the period of 1936 in
V. $146, p, 3183$.

East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Month of April

Net earnings
-V .146, p. 2364
$\qquad$ 1937
$\$ 48,866$
15,439

Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-EarningsTotal Months Ended April $30-$ Federal income taxes (estimated) Depreciation and depletion.-
Debt discount and expenses.
Minority interest
 Div. requirements on $41 / 2 \%$ prior pref. stock- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Div, requirements on } 6 \% \text { cum. pref. stock, excl. }\end{aligned}$

 Earned per share of $6 \%$ cum. pref. (excl. of Treas.
stock) -----------------------Note-There is no provision for surtax on undistributed profits.-V.
146, p. 4497 .

## Eastern Utilities Associates-Earnings-

 Operating revenues-subsidiary companies-- earnings of subsidiary companies applicable
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Balance for Eastern Utilities Associates divs. \& sur. } & 1,474,604 & 1,965,473\end{array}$ 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 deterprofits for the year 1938 , since any liability for such
mined 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 Coo.
Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows:

 x Decrease--V. 146, p. 3497
Electric Household Utilities Corp.-New Directors-
The stockholders on May 26, elected the following four new directors: 2 -year term, and Frank J. Simpson for 1 year to fill the unexpired term
McCormick and silas H. Strawn, retired.-V. 145, p. 2072 .
Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { April- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Grosf from railway_...- } & \$ 886,483 & \$ 1,903,927 & \$ 1,650,488 & \$ 1,196,003 \\ \text { Net from railway_-...- } & 133,065 & 585,638 & 597,876 & 305,276\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 1 & \\ \text { Gross from railway_-.. } & 3,463,871 & 7,933,851 & 5,911,780 & 4,755,728\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Net from railway-....-- } & 311,844 & 2,674,549 & 1,81,786 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def96,226 } & 1,579,547 & 1,314,093\end{array}$

[^2]Electric Power \& Light Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rl}\text { Period End. Mar. } 31-1938-3 ~ M o s .-1937 ~ & 1938-12 \text { Mos.-1937 } \\ \text { Subsidiaries- }\end{array}$
 a oper. exps., incl. taxes
Prop. retire. \& d deple' Prop. retire. \& deple'n
reserve appropriations $\qquad$ $\frac{3.561,31}{10,815,785}$ $15,179,972$ $\frac{12,897,37}{35,030,28}$ Net oper. revenue----
Rent from lease of plants (net) -....-.........-Operating income...--
Other income.-.-.-.

 Other deductions.-.---
Int. charged to constr'n

## Balance

 Pref. divs, to public----nority interests..-.-Net equity of El. P. \&
L. Corp. in inco
of subsidiaries income Elec. Pow. \& Lt. Corp.-
Net equity of E. P. \& L. Net equity of E. P. \&
Corp. in inc. of subs.-
Other income.-----


$\begin{array}{r}161,56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}1,997,970 \\ \mathbf{C} 1,442,640 \\ \text { Cr105,344 } \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ 19,432,00 Int. \& other deductions.-

## $2,653,906$ 47,615 415,244

Balance carried to con-
solidated

- $2,191,047$
$3,285,054$
8,591,249
$8,466,265$


| b Incl. prof. for Federal | 90,575 | 264,601 | 803,80 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| surtax on undist. prof. |  |  | 203,456 | 329,752 |
| Incl. prov. for Federal |  |  | 2,6 |  |
| surtax on undist. prof. |  |  | 2,6 |  |

d Includes $\$ 418.505$ representing non-recurring charges during the quarter ended Dec. 31,1937 for reorganization expenses of certain subsidiaries.

Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only)
$\underset{\text { Gross income Mar.31- 1938-3 Mos.-1937 1938-12 Mos-1937 }}{\quad \text { Period }}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross income- } & \$ 72,419 & \$ 324,923 & \$ 1,956,530 & \$ 1,791,064 \\ \text { From subsidiaries...- } & \$ 42 & 12 & 14 & 612 & 1,993\end{array}$
 Net income before int. Int. on $5 \%$ gold debs, Int. on Power securities Corp. coll. tr. . . bonds,
Amer. $6 \%$ series.-.Amort. of debt disct. \& exps. on gold debs...-
Prem. \& exps. on Power
Sec. Corp. bds. retired Net income.-.
a Incl. prov. for Federal
surtax on undist. prof

| $\$ 424,816$ | $\$ 260,380$ | $\$ 1,758,739$ | $\$ 1,559,234$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 387,500 | 387,500 | $1,550,000$ | $1,550,000$ |


| 17,815 | ---- | 22,212 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9,744 | 9,744 | 38,974 | 38,974 |
| 185 |  | 207 |  | $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 9,572 & \text { loss } \$ 136,864 \\ & \$ 147,3,668\end{array}$ oss $\$ 29,740$ Summary of Earned Surplus for 12 Mos. End. Mar. 31, 1938 (Company Only) Earned surplus April 1, 1937, $\$ 3,524,893 ;$ add-adjustment upon liquida

tion of subsidiary
839,$44 ;$ net income for the
12 tion of subsidiary, $\$ 839,448 ;$ net income for the 12 months
$1938, \$ 147,346$; earned surplus Mar. $31,1938, \$ 4,511,688$.
1938, $\$ 147,346 ;$ earned surplus Mar. 31, 1938, $\$ 4,511,688$.
Balance Sheet March 31 (Company Only)
 Investments
Subscr. for
pref.
ptk, allot.

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { pref. stk. allot. } \\ \text { certificates }-.-\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 7 \text { preforred stk. } \\ \text { allotm't ctfs.- }\end{array}$ | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 Total ....... $\overline{102,351,593} \overline{100,051,151} \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Total _....... } \\ \times 192,351,593 \\ 190,051,151\end{gathered}\right.$ x Represented by: $\$ 7$ pref. cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share); pari passu with $\$ 6$ pref. and $\$ 5$ pref.; authorized,
issued, 515,135 shares. $\$ 6$ pref., cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share); pari passu whares; titled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share); pari passu with $\$ 7$ pref, and 80 pref.; authorized, $1,000,000$ shares; issued, none. 2 d pref., series A ( $\$ 7$ ) cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share) ; pari passu with 2 d pref. shares. 2 d prof., series AA $(\$ 7)$ cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $\$ 100 \mathrm{a}$
share); pari passu with 2d pref) Share); pari passu with 2d pref., series A ( $\$ 7$ ); ; authorized, 100,000 shares;
issued, none. Common, authorized, $4,000,000$ shares; issued, $3,422,089$ issued, none. ${ }^{\text {Common, }}$ a
shares.-V. 146, p. 3184. Net income before non-
recurring income Non-recurr. inc. (net)

Net income-.--
Pref. stock div. require's

$\$ 154,719$
$\$ 154,719$
8,631
$\begin{array}{cc}\$ 145,870 & \$ 1,968,645 \\ \text { Dr } 1,327 & \text { Dr21,896 }\end{array}$
$\$ 1,358,325$
$C r 5,251$

Balance for common
divs, and surplus \$146,087 $\quad \$ 135,911 \quad \$ 1,843,170 \quad \$ 1,262,797$ Dor surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 146 p. 3012 .

Erie RR.-Payments Authorized-
Federal Judge Samuel H. West, at Cleveland, has authorized the trustees series JJ and agreements for lease and purchase of equipment, including lighting and air conditioning equipment
These payments consist of $\$ 262,000$ final payment on series JJ trust
certificates which matured May 1,1938 , and dividends of $\$ 7,860$, payment of agreement and lease with Greenville steel Car Co. covering lease and purchase of 80 milk cars which was assigned to National City Bank of

Cleveland amounting to $\$ 3,171$ which fell due April 1, and like amounts $\$ 237,839$, and under month from May, 1938 , to May, 1944, aggregating Co. covering certain lighting and air conditioning equipment; $\$ 13,864$ due May 1 , last, wi
Payment was also authorized to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
of $\$ 136,660$ to be applied on account of dividends which matured March 1, of $\$ 136,660$ to be applied on account of dividends which matured March 1,
1938 on trust certificates outstanding under the Erie RR. equipment
Interest Payment Authorized-
An order has been issued by Federal Judge Samuel West authorizing
ne payment by the trustees of the March 1 interest coupon of New York, the payment by the trustees of the March 1 interest coupon of New York,
Pennsylvania \& Ohio RR. $41 / 4 \%$
bonds. Notice having been received by New York Curb Exchange that interest
due March 1, 1938, on New, York Pennsylvania \& Ohio RR. prior lien $41 \%$ due March 1, 1938 , on New, York Pennsylvania \& Ohio RR. prior lien $414 \%$
bonds, due March, 1,1950 with extension agrement attached, is now being
paid, the Committee on securities rules that bonds be quoted ex-interest paid, the Committee on securities rules that bonds be quoted ex-interest
$21 / 8 \%$ on May 31, 1938, and that bonds shall continue to be dealt in flat.

Committee to Intervene in Reorganization -
A committee of six representing mutual savings bank holders of Erie intervene in the reorganization case now pending. The committee, it is said, represents holders of $\$ 9,639,500$ of various Erie obligations

## Revamping Proposal Discussed-

According to press dispatches from Newport, R. I., tentative nego-
tiations looking toward reorganization of road were begun over the Memorial tiations looking toward reorganization of road were begun over the Memorial
Day week-end between Robert R. Young, Chairman of Aleghay Corp.,
and Frederick H. Prince, Chairman of Armour Co., and originator of the Prince nlan for railroad consolidation. The reports add:
"While no commitments have been made, the plan under discussion to subscribe to a new $\$ 25,000,000$ secured loan for Erie. These rights would be offered first to present Erie common and preferred stockholders. Thus
about $50 \%$ of the new securities would be taken up automatically by the about $50 \%$ of the new securities would be taken up automatically by the
parent $\mathbf{C}$. \& O ., which holds a controlling interest in Erie through preferred and common stock ownership which originally cost some $\$ 45,000,000$. Mr. Pr extent that present holders of Erie stocks fail to exercise their rights, 0 . Would be called upon to participate and in that
"Mr. Prince's participation in reorganization of Erie like the interest of C . \& O . Which is controlled by Alleghany through Chesapeake Corp
probably would be conditioned on absolute security of any new cash to be probably wou
invested in ad
146, p. 3497 .
 Operation_.--
Maintenance-




declared preferred dividends earned but not

 Balance of earnings applicable to Engineers Public
Service Co.-.-.
Amortization onds owned by parent company, Amortization on bonds owned by parent company, charges above:
Preferred
Interest.


d Allowing for loss lon-:-
Balance applicable to stocks of Engineers Public
Service Co., after allowing for loss
Pref. div: requirements of Engineers Public
Service Oo surtax on undistributed profits amounts to $\$ 5,371$. of which the Federal made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1938 , since any liab. b Applicable to Engineers Public Service Co., before allowing for unearned cumulative preferred dividends of certain subsidiary companies. Public Service Oo. stocks, before allowing for loss. ubl in investment in
cumulative dividends on preferred stocks of such companies measured by Within the year, less minority interests and intercompany eliminations. Such amounts are not a claim against Engineers Public Service Co. or its Note-Effective Jan. 1, 1937, certain subsidiary companies adopted the
new system of accounts prescribed by the Federal Power Commission which new system of accounts prescribed by the Federal Power Commission which hence the above 12 months' figures are not exactly comparative

Changes in Capitalization-
President D. C. Barnes on May 27 sent stockholders a letter which
The board of directors at a meeting held on May 26, 1938, declared the regular quarterly dividend on all series of preferred stock, payable July 1 , On Feb. 20, 1936, the board of directors recommended a reduction in the capital represented by the common stock of the company to an amount equal to $\$ 1$ per share. One of the purposes of this reduction was to create in the value of the security holdings of the compance. This recommendatioh was adopted by the stockholders at a meeting held on May 18, 1936, and as a result thereof $\$ 56,149,545$ was transferred to capital surplus. and the capital surplus was $\$ 56,149,545$. The dividend declared by the directors at their May 26,1938, meeting, amounting to $\$ 580,884$, has been
charged to earned surplus. The directors at the same meeting authorized charged to earned surplus. The directors at the same meeting authorized
the taking of the following action: (1) Writing down investments by the amount of $\$ 6,763,498$ as of May 31 , extent of earned surplus at that date (after the charging thereto of the dividend on the preferred stock) and the balance of that amount to capital
surplus. The purpose of this charge is to reduce the book value of the survestments to the cost to the company of the securities held. (2) Transferring as of May 31, 1938, from capital surplus to preferred
stock capital account $\$ 1,925,767$. This transfer is made to increase the preferred stock capital account (which is now on the books at the amount received for the preferred stock) to the amount payable on the preferred
stock in the event of involuntary liquidation, namely, at the rate of $\$ 100$ per share.
(3) Reducing capital surplus by the amount of $\$ 35,000,000$ as of May 31 , (3) Reducing capital surplus by the amount of $\$ 35,000,000$ as of May 31,
1938, and creating, in that amount, a reserve for depreciation in value of
investments. This reserve is being established to provide for losses which been taken. The principal factors in causing the losses above mentioned and other puklic authorities announced intention of certain power districts and other puklic authorities either to purchase or condemn certain proper-
ties of subsidiaries of the company or to compete with such subsidiaries. The statement given below shows a comparison between the balance sheet of the company at April 30, 1938, and a pro forma balance sheet as dividend and the changes referred to above.
Based on the present level of earnings, it is believed that earned surplus Oct.1,1938, dividend on the preferred stock.


Total_....-. $\overline{101,924,412} \overline{60,160,914} \mid$ Total......-101,924,412 $\overline{60,160,914}$ Contingent Liability-Indemnity agreement in connection with guarantee
of payment of $\$ 329,000$ principal amount of municipal bonds assumed by a subsidiary company.
a Investments in subsidiary companies are carried at an amount based on the stated value of securities of the parent company issued, and cash rising from revaluation. b Represented by 51,357 shares of common stock of El Paso Natural Gas Co. held by trustee under declaration of trust. c Represented by $1,909,968$ shares of $\$ 1$ par value. Authorized, 2,349,000
shares (see note). d Represented by 158,080 shares $\$ 5$ (cumulative) dividend convertible preferred, 196,934 shares $\$ 5.50$ cumulative dividend preferred and 75,000 shares $\$ 6$ cumulative dividend preferred, of no par value (entitled to $\$ 110$ per share upon redemption or voluntary liquidation, of $\$ 100$ per share upon involuntary liquidation, plus accrued dividends, upon redemption or voluntary liquidation). Total preferred stock auncreased or decreased by any credits or charges to earned surplus during Note-There are, 1938. f After depreciation reserves of $\$ 35$, vut. were originally are outstanding common stock purchase warrants, which ividend preferred stock to pur to certificates for the $\$ 5.50$ cumulative $\$ 68$ per share on or before Nov. 1, 1938. The 158,u૪0) shares of $\$ 5$ (cumulative) dividend convertible preferred stock are convertible at option of or ach

Evans Products Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-




Loss -
Interest and misceli, expenses---

Federal income taxes, | $\$ 163,907$ prof $\$ 177,861$ |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| 17,002 | 141,196 |
| 501 | 41,113 | $\$ 181,410$ prof $\$ 122,552$

Net loss_-14.
Hall Kiver Electric Light Co,-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding first mortgage gold bonds series A $5 \%$ due July 1 ,
1945 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 106 and accrued interest 945 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 106 and accrued interest
Payment will be made at the B. M. C. Durfee Trust Co., Fall River
Mass., or at the First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.-V. 146
Fall River Gas Works Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. April 30- | 1938-Mo | -1937 | 1938-12 | - -1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues...-- | \$76,392 | \$76,527 | \$889,994 | \$863,462 |
| operation | 42.501 | 39,243 | 502,986 | 447,394 |
| Maintena | 5,118 | 6,788 | 57,118 | 78,800 |
| Taxes | 13,154 | 13,677 | 151,755 | 132,812 |
| Net oper, revenues | \$15,619 | \$16,819 | \$178,134 | \$184,455 |
| Non-oper. income (net). |  |  | 117 | 197 |
| Balance | \$15,620 | \$16,825 | \$178,252 | 184,652 |
| Retirenu't res. accruals | 5,000 | 5,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Gross income | \$10,620 | \$11,825 | \$118,252 | \$124,652 |
| Interest charges | 968 | 913 | 12,858 | 11,120 |
| Net income | \$9,652 | \$10,912 | \$100,3צ3 | \$113,533 |
| Dividends declare |  |  | 100,890 | 105,890 | Net income. Dividends declare

## (The) Fair-Earnings-

3 Months Ended April 30-
Estimated net sales_-- $\qquad$
 y Eistimated loss. x Berore surtax on undistribute
provision for Federal income taxes

## Personnel-

The following officers and directors of this company were elected on April 26, last, for the fiscal year of 1938:
Directors-S. S. Kresge, Chairman of the Board; D. F. Kelly, C. Y.
Freeman, C. S. Maginnis, H. E. Barnes, W. E. Killian, and Wm. Baar. Freeman, C.S. Maginnis, H.E. Barnes, W. E. Killian, and Wm. B. Bar.
Officers-C. S. Maginnis, Pres. \& Gen.'Mg.; W. E. Killian, Vice-Pres.;
A. Gay, Sec. \& Asst. Treas., and J. E. Kozoyed, Treas. \& Asst. Sec.

Famous Players Canadian Corp., Ltd.-30-Cent Div.ommon stock payable June 15 to holders of record June 7 . This compares With 60 cents paid on Dec. 15, last and on Dec. 22, 1936 , this latter being the first dividend paid since April 27, 1935, when 50 cents per share was since June 27, 1932, when a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid. - V. 145, p. 3653 .

Faultless Rubber Co.-Dividend HalvedDirectors have declared a dividend cf 25 cerrts per share on the common to holders of record June 15. Previously regular
Federal Light \& Traction Co.-Change in CollateralLighe Irving Trust Co. as trustee under the indenture securing Federal Light and Traction Co. first lien sinking fund gold bonds, due March 1 . capital stock, $\$ 10$ par value, of Tucson Rapid Transit Co. have been decapital stock, $\$ 10$ par value, of Tucson Rapid
posited with it as collateral. - V. 146, p. 3498 .

## Federal L Miningl \& $_{\text {L }}$ Smelting Co.-Capital Reduction

 Voted-Stockholders at a special meeting held May 27 approved a proposal to shares of preferred stock, of which 3,527 are held by the company. The shares of preferred stock, of which 3,527 are held by the company.
5,505 shares not owned by the company will be drawn by lot for retirement.
V. 146, p. 3186 .

Fleming Mines, Ltd.-Registers with $S E C$ -

Flintkote Co.-No Dividend Action-
Firectors at their recent meeting decided not to take any action with regrac to payment of a dividend on the common shares at this time. A
dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 20,1937 , and in each of the three dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dee.

Florida Portland Cement Co.-Earnings 12 Months Ended March 31-
 nnterester. . beriods
Bond expensens.

Net profit before
$-\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p} .4117$.
Ford Motor Co.-Govt. Anti-Trust IndictmentsSee Chyrsler Corp. above.-V. 146, p. 3499
Foundation Credit Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 1958.
Gatineau Power Co.-Refunding Operations Expected to Be Undertaken in Canada-
Reports from Canada are that the refunding of the company's $6 \%$ debs. is expected to be done internally. It is understood that an application is of $133,000,0001$ to 5 -year notes and $\$ 10,000,00011$-year $5 \%$ bonds, the ofter to carry warrants to purchase 10 sharese of common per bond.
Offering of the issue is not expected before the week of June 13 and it said that a group of Oanadian bond houses is expected to do the underwriting
General Acceptance Corp.-Dividend Halved-
Drectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the class A
Dit and common stocks payabou June 15 to regular quarterry dividends of 30 cents per share were distrires on Dec. 15 , dition, an extra dividen
General American Transportation Corp.-Smaller Div. The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share on the com-
 25 cents and a reguar dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on Juec. 1 of 19366 and 1935 , and
dividend of $871 /$ cents paid on Jan. 1 and onal semi-annual
146, p. 3336.
General Electric Co.-New Director-
Gerard Swope, President of the company, announced on May 27 that General Motors Corp.-Anti-Trust Case IndictmentsSee Chrysler Corp. above.-V. 146, p. 3500.
General Reinsurance Corp.-Extra DividendDirectors on May 26 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a dividend of like amount or a total of so cents per share) on viously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.
General Time Instruments Corp.-Common Div. Passed Dienectors have decided to pass the dividend usually due at this time on
he common stock. A dividend of 15 cents was paid on April 1 , last, and treviously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.
 Appril $1,1937.1$ A s.
V. 146, p. 2852 .

| Georgia RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April- 1938 <br> ross from railway....- $\$ 280,208$ |  |  |  |
| etrom rrailway.....- |  | - 50,687 |  |
| om from railw |  |  |  |
| et from railway |  |  |  |
| V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2852$. |  |  |  |
| Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Period End. April 30- 1938-M |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Railway operating rev-- } & 878,2 \\ \text { Railway operating exps. } & 84,1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{97}{ }^{996} \mathbf{3} / 236$ |  |  |
| deficit |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| oper. |  |  |  |
| Unt facility rents (net): $\quad$ Dri,943 | Dr1, | Dr7,852 | Dr7,790 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ross deficit........- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (2,778 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| st. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues <br> -V. 146, p. 3500. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Glidden Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Months Ended April 30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

[^3]$\$ 12,5 7 1 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 6 8 3 , 2 5 4 }$
$\$ 867,756$
Gorham Mfg. Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the A dividend of $\$ 1.25$ was paid on Jan. 26, last; dividends of 50 cents were A dividendec. 15 . Nov. No, Sept. 15 and June 15 , 1937 , a d dividend of or 25 cents was paid on March 15,1937 ; a special dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on
Jan. 25,1937 and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was Jan. 25,1937 and a regular quarterly dividend
distributed on Dec. 15, 1936 .-V. 146, p. 2694 .

Granite City Steel Co.-Common Dividend OmittedDirectors took no action on the common dividend ordinarily due at this
 25 cents paid on
last, and previousl regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were
distributed.-V. 146, p. 301 .

Great Northern Ry.-Vice-President RetiresRetirement of Nicholas Terhune, of New York, Vice-President of the
Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp.-Class A DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the
$\$ 3.20$ cum class A common stock, no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. A like amount was paid on April 1, list, and compares with 80 cents paid on Dec. 21, Occ. 1 and on July 1,1931 ; 81.30 paid on
April 1,$1937 ; \$ 2.80$ paid on Dee. 22,1936 dividends of 50 cents were paid on' $\mathbf{C c t}$. , July 1 and Aprilect, 193, , and dividends of 25 cents paid in
each of the eight preceding quarters and on Dee. 20,1933 . Quarterly each of the eight preceding quarters and on Dec. 20,1933 , 193 to to and
distributions of 40 cents per share were made from Jan. 2,1 . incl. April 1, 1932, as compared with regular quarterly dividends of 80
cents per share previously paid.-V. 146, p. 2043 . cents per share previously paid.-V. 146, p. 2043.
Gruen Watch Co.-Stock Increase Voted-
At a special stockholders meeting held May 27 , directors were authorized to issue 165.000 additional shares of common stock before May 1 , 1939 ,
to raise aditional working capital and provide fund with which to retire class A preferred stock, Under terms of a reorganization plan adopted in 1935, no dividends can be paid on common stock or other issues of preferred stock until all of the

Gulf Power Co.-Earnings-
 tributed profits for 1936 and 1933 .
Gulf States Utilities Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended April 30 -
Operating revenues- maint \& taxes
x Balanceater oper.
y Balance for dividends and surplus

 $\mathbf{x}$ Includes non-operating income, net. y After appropriation for retire-
ment reserve.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3188$.
Hancock Oil Co. of California-Extra Dividends-
The directors have declared extra dividends of 20 cents per share on the class A and B common stocks, no par value ipadition to regular quarterly dividends of $25^{\circ}$ cents per share were paid on June 1, and March 1, last De. 1, and on Sept. 1, 1933. Extras of $121 / 2$ cents were paid on June
and March 1, 1937, and on Dee. 1 and Sept. 1, 1936.-V. 146, p. 3016 .
Heywood-Wakefield Co.-Series B Dividend Deferred Directors passed the dividend usually payable at this time on the $5 \%$ was paid on March 1, last. was paid on tice to holdders of series B first preferred stock, President Green-
Inood stated that in view of the sizable loss incurred by the company in wood stated that in view of thi s the bank loans which are outstanding the first quarter, and consould be inadvisable to declare the dividend of
directors decided that it would 31 cectors aecciea on the stock that would normally be payable on June 1 .
He said further: 'The business of the company has shown no marked improvement since the first of the year, and no immediate change for the better seems to be in prospect. It is, therefore , deemed advisainty than at present.
"'Since the first of the year a saving of $10 \%$ in salaries paid has been wages will be made os of June, 15 ,",-V. 146, p. $2853^{\circ}$. Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.-Class A Dividends Deferred-
Directors on May 31 voted to defer payment of the quarterly dividend ordinarily due on June 15 on the $7 \%$ cumul. class A shares, par $\$ 25$. A last. In announcing the current action, the board said it believed "that the resources of the company should be conserved while general bussiness conbest possible position to take advantage or improvement. pression. Newspapers generally have suffered to an even greater extent press many other businessses. As an example, the consolidated advertising revenues of the company for the first four months of 1937 were $\$ 15,251,000$, whereas for the same pertod of 1938 the revente the of the devession
impossibie at the adverse business conditions, the company, it is estimated, will earn between $\$ 600,000$ and $\$ 700,000$ during the first five months of this year. $\$ 2,644,000$ ). $\$ 2,644,000)$. 1937. The dividends are cumulative and, therefore, no dividends on the date. general prosperity, in which the company would The directors and officers will continue their efforts, so that payment of
the dividends may be resumed as quickly as possible."-V. 146, p. 2537 . Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-

 on April
p. 1243.
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Div.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents per share An extra of 5
 cents was pec. 3 , lastitextras of 5 cents were paid on Dec. 2, Nov. 4, oct.
paid on Det

 Houston Lighting \& Power Co.-Earnings-


 Gross incomeInt. on mortgage bonds.
Net income---न $\$ 243,868 \quad \$ 230,516$ Net income
Dividends aplicabie to
to preferred stocks for the
 315,078 315,078 \$2,543,950 \$2,186,625 Note-No provisions have been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits for the 12 months ended April 30, 1938 and 1937.-V. 146, p. 2854 .

Hoskins Manufacturing Co.-Dividend ReducedThe directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the This compares' with 25 cents paid on March 26 and on Dec. 24, last. and 40 cents paid on sept. 27 , and on June 26,1937 this latter beling the initial of previous dividend payments.-v. 146, p. 3017
Houston Oil Co. of Texas-Bonds Called-
The Maryland Trust Co, trustee for 10 -year secured $51 / 2 \%$ sinking fund have been drawn by lot for redemption from the sinking fund on Aug. 1 . 1938. at 101 and accrued interest. Such bonds should be presented ror

Hudson Coal Co.-Investor Seeks to Cancel Some Loans Made by Delaware \& Hudson-
An action to cancel advances in excess of $\$ 11,000,000$ made by the
Delaware \& Hudson Co. to its subsidiary, the Hudson Coal Co. in the last 11 years was instituted June 1 in New York Supreme Court by William of the Hudson Coal Co. He lis asking also that the coal concern be released from its obligation to pay interest on and redeem bonds held by the parent
company, several other subsidiaries and various present and former officials of Delaware \& Hudson. In his complaint Mr. Scofield alleges that there was a $\$ 32,000,000$ write-
up of Hudson Coal's assets at the time the bonds were issued in 1927 and up of Hudson coal's assets at the time the bonds were issued in 1927 and dividuals were unjustly enriched as a result. He alleges also that, because of the write-up, the coal company has operated at a loss each year since
1927 and has been able to meet interest and sinking fund charges on the 1927 and has been able to meet interest and sinking fund charges on the issue was \$35,000,000. In their fendants deny all the charges of wrongdoing and state that all the officials connected Che plaintiff purchased his bonds with full knowledge of the facts concrnng their issue.-V. 146, p. 3339 .
Humphryes Mfg. Co.-To Pay Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock payable June 30 to holders of record June 15 . This compares with stock payable June 30 to holders of record June 15 . This compares with
\$1.25 paid on Dec. 21, last; 75 cents paid on Sept. 30, June 30 and on March 31. 1937, and a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share paidid on Dec. 16 , 1936 , this last being the first dividend paid on the common shares since June 30,1930 , hen 25 cents per share was distributed.-V. 144, p. 3001
Illinois Iowa Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\times$ Ne Months Ended March 31- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 2,384,925 & { }^{1938} & { }^{1937}, 078,414\end{array}$ $x$ After appropriations for retirement reserves, Federal income taxes,
interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, \&c.-V. 146, p. 3502,

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd.-DividendsDirectors have declared an interim dividend of 10 cents per share on he ordinary stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 10. A final of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ cents and an interim dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on
Indiana Hydro-Electric Power Co.- Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account June 15 to holders of record March 31. A similar payment was made on March 15, 1astit Dec. 15 , Sept. 15 , June 15 and on March 15, 1937; a divi88,/2 cents pers share were pasid pach on quartec. from June 15, 1933, to and
incl. Sept. 15, 1936. Prior to June 15, 1933, the company paid regular uarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .1554$.
Interlake Steamship Co.-To Retire Treasury SharesRetirement of 31,000 treasury shares of capital stock was approved by
stockholders, reducing the issue to 459,000 shares outstanding.-V. 146, p. 1077.

International Educational Publishing Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 3.50$ cumul. pref stock, no par value, payable accumulations on the $\$ 3.50$ cumul. pref. stock, no par value, payable
July 1 to holders of record May 24.-V. 144 , p. 4010.
International Paper \& Power Co.-Stock in Newfoundland Company Sold to Bowater's of England-
An agreement was reached June 2 between the International Paper Co., purchase by Bowater's of the entire common capital of the International \$5The Canadian Press in a dispatch from London gave the price as $\$ 5.500,000.1$. International Power \& Paper Co. of Newfoundland at the end of 1937 had
 tion, the Newfoundland, company had outstanding 2.080,000 shares of $5 \%$
preference stock ( 11 par) carried on the balance sheet $\$ 10$. $\$ 10.088 .000$ The preference stock ( $(11$ par) carried on the balance sheet at $\$ 10,088,000$. The
common stock is carried on the balance sheet at $\$ 3,395,000$.V. 146 , p.

International Power \& Paper Co. of Newfoundland, Ltd.-Control Acquired by Bowater's of England-See Inter-Ltd.-Control Acquired by Bowater's of England-See
International Rys. of Central America-Earnings-
 Net rev.from ry
nc. avail. for rixed chges
Net incomer
250,949
159,210
x Restated for the purpose of comparison with figures for 1938.
p. 3018 . No provision for any surtax on undistributed profits.- $\mathbf{V}$. 146

International Shoe Co.-Smaller Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 1 /$ cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15 . Previously, regular
quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.-V. 146 ; p. 2539 .

| Jamaica Public Service Ltd. (\& Subs.) - Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. April 30-1938-Month-1937 1938-12 Mos.-1937Operating revenues |  |  |  |  |
| Operat |  |  | 3903 , |  |
| aint |  |  | 807 |  |
| Taxes. | 3,003 | 3,523 | 8,052 34,408 | 84,654 32,939 |
| Net oper. revenues Non.oper. income (ne | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 33,616 \\ & 276 \end{aligned}$ | 828,967 854 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 379,623 \\ & \hline 7,598 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 342,698 \\ 9,241 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Balance }}$ - |  |  |  |  |
| Retirement accru | 7.50 | \$29,500 | 887,651 90,000 |  |
| Gross inco | \$26,393 |  |  |  |
| . \& amor | 8.492 | 8,938 | 104, | 103,38 |
| Dividends declared:--- | 17,90 | \$13,383 | 192,694 | \$158,6 |
| J.P.S.S.CO., Ltd.- |  |  |  |  |
| Pref. B---------- |  |  |  |  |
| Ca |  |  | 78,751 | 75,93 |

(Mead) Johnson \& Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in
ddition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the addition to the regular quarteriy dividend of 75 cents per share on the June 15. Like payments were, made on April 1 , , latst; to e extra or or \$1.75 was
paid on Dec. 28. last; extra dividends of 75 cents were paid on Oet., July 1
 share on Oct. 1, July 1 and Apriu 1, 1936; one of
and in each or the seven preceding quatters the com
dividends of 25 cents per share.-V. 146, p. 1713 .

Joslyn Mfg. \& Supply Co.-No Common DividendDirectors at their meeting held May 31 decided to temporarily defer action on payment of a dividend on the common stock at this time. A regu-
lar quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on March 15 , last. Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1938
Consolidated net profit after int., deprec., mi.ority int.,. Fed.
inc. tax, \&c., but before surtax on undistributed profits and
excise profits, baxes- 150,000 shares common stock ...............
$\$ 134,520$
$\$ 0.75$
excise pronts
Earanins per share
-V. 145, p. 3348 .
Kansas City Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
The Clity Bank Farmers Trust Co.. as successor trustee. is notifying
holders of first mortage gold bonds. $5 \%$ series due 1946, that there has
 1938, at $102 \%$, $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of the bonds. Drawn bonds wili
bepand 1.15, Aut. 1938 , at the principal office of the bank, 22 William St.
Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.-EarningsAprils
Gross from railway-...-
Net from railway.......

 Net after rents.

Kennecott Copper Co.-To Close Mines-
In a drastic move to bring copper stocks in line with the shrunken demand. this company on June 1 announcect that tit would suspend onerations
of all tis domestic producing units. subsidiaries will begin to close on
 units, properties which in March produced 12,00 tons of copper out or a
total United States output of 41,000 tons. April output op the min ordered closed is estimated to have approximated the March level The shut-down will continue for at least one month, it was stated, and hope that the complete cessation of operations would "not be long contin-
The text of the company's notice posted at all its subsidiaries stated that:
"Dueto the large stocks of copper accumulated over the past eight months as a result of constantly shrinking business and with production still greatly imperative, notwithstanding the drastic curtailment of output already in effect, to reduce production to a degree more nearly in keeping with current marker requirements. 1 it is thererore unavoidable that procuction of copheretofore the duration of which cannot now be determined "As a rirst s.ep in this direction, productive operations of this property will be discontinued on June (date varies) for a period of not less than one month and possibly for a longer time. though it is hoped that such complete "Employees will be given notice as far in advance as practicable of the date of resumption, which as indicated will depend on the trend of metal

Key West E
12 Months Ended April 30- Co.-Earnings-
 ment reserve,
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.-Registers with SECsee list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 3820 .
Kirsch Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ After deductions for operating expenses, normal Federal income taxes and other charges but beeore provision for Federal surtax on undistributed
Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Sales-
 -V. $14 \overline{4}, \vec{p} . \overline{3} \overline{0} \overline{1} \overline{8}$.

Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings-April-
Gross from railway--

 Net after rents ${ }^{-} .146$.

Lava Cap Gold Mining Co.-Dividend ReducedDirectors have declared a dividend of two cents per share on the common stock payable June 30 to holders of record June 10. A dividend of t
cents per share was distributed on March 31, last.-V. 143, p. 1236 .
Lawrence Gas \& Electric Co.-Bonds Called-
This company, which is controlled by Massachusetts Power \& Light redemption on Aug. 1, its $\$ 1,500,00020-$-year $41 / 2 \%$ ponds issued Aug. 2, redemption on Aug. 140 its \$1, 500,000 $20-\mathrm{y}$.

Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.-Tendersthat prors of consolidated mortgage sinking fund bonds are being notified that proposals will be received until 3 o'clock p. m., June 10, at the office
of Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities trustee, for the redemption out of moneys held in the sinking fund, at the lowest price not exceeding $102 \frac{1}{2}$ and accrued int... of as many bonds as can be purchased out of the sum of $\$ 70,404$ available in tne sinking fund.
Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { April- }}$
Gross from railway-..--


Net after rents-1.----
 y Earning per shation, and Federal income taxes. y On 450,000 shares

Lion Oil Refining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\times$ 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 cointion to a reguar quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the
common tock, par 85 , booh payable June 25 to holders or record $J u n e ~$
13 Like amounts were paic on oct. 1 , last. See also V. $145, \mathrm{p} .1745$
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.-Subsidiary Changes NameChange in name of the AiRover Company, a subsidiary of this corporation. Was angounced on June 1. The new firm will be known as the Vega Air
plane Co. Its manufacturing plant is at Burbank in a building of 4,625 plane Co. Its manufacturng plant in at Eurbank in a
sq. ft. Floor area, adjoining the Lockheed factory
officers of the company, announced for the first time, are Mac short President; Walter P. Innes, sr.. Vice-President; Cyril Chappellet, Secretary
Long Island RR.-Earnings-

 Net from railer rents - .......... def423,40

Meets June 1 Maturities- $-\quad$. the following maturing issses $\$ 3.000,000$ general mortgage $4 \%$ bonds.
$\$ 600,000$ Brooklyn \& Montauk RR. second mortgage $5 \%$ bonds; and

Payment of the above maturities, it was stated, did not require any new Pinancing, 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
have been substantially reduced with the help of the Pennsylvania RR., but it it stated that the annual interest saving has been more than absorned
by increased taxes, wages and other costs.-V. 146. p. 2858.

## Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings-

| April- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net from railway | \$ 136,179 | \$179,386 | ${ }^{176} \mathbf{7} 711$ | 123,652 |
| Net after rent | 74,762 | 110,803 | 111,911 | 80,591 |
|  |  |  | 1,791,537 |  |

 Net arter rents-

| Louisiana | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from | 1938 | \$115, | ${ }^{1936}$ |  |
| Net from railway | - ${ }^{3,790}$ | 28,7 | 31,15 10,768 | def3,004 |
| Net after rents-- | def12,176 | 3,640 |  | der3,004 |
| Gross from railway | 372,321 | 426,148 | 3855,323 92,257 | 294,972 39,506 |
| Net after rent | der 50,513 | 3,030 | 16,823 | 16,357 |

## Louisiana Steam Generating Corp.-Earnings -

 12 Months Ended April $30-$Operating revenues,
Balance after operation, maintanance and taxes. x Includes non-operating income, net.-V. 146, p. 3508.

## Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Earnings-



 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net after rents }-\ldots . .- & 1,634,708 & 5,377,108 & 5,117,796 & 4,036,508\end{array}$

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Years End. Mar. 31- } \\ \text { Bullion recovery } & 1938 & { }^{1937} & 1936\end{array}$



 Transf. from inv. acct-: $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Sundry adjustments...- } & 14,849 & -\overline{40,017} & \overline{34}, 76 \overline{6} & 10,2 \overline{8} \overline{1}\end{array}$
 Prospecting \& explora'n

| expensitiures on outside <br> properties | 8,981 | 135,039 | 352,384 | 53,908 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { of mining properties-- } & 1,000,000 & 1,000,000 & 1,000,000 & 1,000,000 \\ \text { Develop. undistributed- } & 0,--- & 15,883 & 49,069\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { outstanding (par \$5) } & 780,000 & 798.000 & 798,000 & 798,000 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stk } & \$ 4.61 & \$ 4.46 & \$ 4.49 & \$ 4.63\end{array}$ y Exclusive of provision for Dominion income tax for the year ended
Mar. 31, 1935, as a full year's Dominion income tax was included in the Mar. 31, 1933,

Balance Sheet March 31

| Assets- | ${ }^{193}$ | $1937$ | Luabluties- | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Min'g prop., plant |  |  | Capitalastock---- | ,990,000 |  |
| \& equip., \&c... | 9,494,744 | 9,396,035 | Accounts payab | 177,969 |  |
|  |  |  | Di |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Prov. }}$ |  |  |
| expenses prepaid |  | 94,882 | Prov. for silliosis |  |  |
| Cash. | 553.0 | 148.0 | assessment -.--- | 77,977 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Reserve for deprec. |  |  |
| pplies at cost._- | ${ }^{130} 194$ | ${ }_{336,357}$ | Earned |  |  |
| pres at cost--- |  |  | Capital surplus | 43,219 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total p.-...-2 75.

Mangel Stores Corp.-Preferred Dividend Omitted-
$\$ 5$ convertible preferred stock, no par value. A regular quarterly dividend $\$ 5$ convertible preferred stock, no par value. A regular quarterly
of $\$ 1.25$ per share was paid on March 15, last.-V. 146, p. 1716 .

Manhattan Ry.-Sixth Avenue Elevated Sale to City Opposed by Directors-
$\$$ The sale of the Sixth Avenue elevated line to the City of New York for would be disastrous to to by the Merie-Smith bondholders' committee
 resolution describing the transaction as "improvidential, unauthorized and ${ }^{\text {against the best interests of the company }}$ Theodore S . Watson
F. H. LaGuardia was under the impression tompany said that if Mayor elevated line is a "quick or cheap means of consummating sixth Avenue has terest into a costly protracted he istigation whice will forcing the parties in in -V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3508$.

Margay Oil Corp.-Earnings-


 | 1937 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 886,562$ |
| 6,499 | $\qquad$ $\stackrel{193{ }^{\circ}}{ }{ }^{1905,185}$




3 Months Ended March 31 or
Net profit after taxes and charges
Earnings per share on common stoc
Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937
Assets-cash $\$ 74,578$; Notes and accounts receivable, $\$ 86,936$; in$\$ 2,042,296$; deferred debit items, $\$ 114$.278: total, $\$ 2,361,461$ Liabilities-note payable-bank, $\$ 250,000$; Accounts payable, $\$ 13,595$

 | stock |
| :--- |
| $\$ 4,533 \$ 150,160$ shares, n3 par, $\$ 1,460,785 ;$ less treasury stock, |

Master Electric Co.-Dividend Reduced-
The directors on May 31 , declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payabie June 2 to holders or record June 6 . This comipares per share paid each quarter from Jan. 2, 1936 to and including. Just 1,1937 and dividends of 15 cents paid each. three months previously. In addition,


O
O
Pr Operating revenues-----
Oper. .xps., incl. taxes
Prop. retire. res. approp
Net oper. revenues
Other income (net)
Gross income-
Gross income-
Int.on menter bonds
Other int. $\&$ deductions
$\qquad$


$\qquad$ | $\$ 213,400$ | $\$ 2,602,886$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 7,631 | 48,593 |
| $2, ~$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,181,678 \\ 32,264 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Divs applic. to pref. stocks for the period, whether } \\ & \text { paid }\end{aligned} \frac{156,477}{\$ 1,874,820} \quad \$ 1,434,262$ Balanc $\qquad$ 394,876 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. (III.)-Bonds AuthorizedThe Ilinois Commerce Commission has authorized the company to ceeds 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 DeferredPayment of common and non-cumulative preferred dividends were not
discussed at the directors meeting held June 2 . A dividend of 50 cents per discussed at the directors meeting hel shares on April 1, last (See V. $146, \mathrm{p}$.


## Midland Valley RR.-Earnings-



Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-Annual Report-



## Mississippi Central RR.-Earnings-

 Net after rents........... def13,676 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway_-..-- } & 252,984 & 32,94,303 & 279,825 & 215,687 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 22,924 & 54,568 & 62,920 & 16,112 \\ \text { Net } & \text { def17,156 } & 14,986 & 35,122 & \text { def8,892 }\end{array}$ Net after rents
$-V .146$, p. 2860

Mississippi Export RR.-Securities-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 24, authorized the comand to pledge and repledge as security therefor not exceeding $\$ 100,000$ of

Mississippi Power Co.-Earnings-
Perior End.Apr. $30-$
Gross revenue
1938-Month
$\$ 288,894$
$\$ 272,620$
xoper exps. and taxes-
Prov. for depreciation


Balance -
$\times \begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{x} & \text { No provision was made in } & \$ 16,711 & \$ 21,509 \\ \$ 212,286 & \$ 120,864\end{array}$ tributed provits as all taxable income was distributed. No provision has been made for such tax in 1938.-V. 146, p. 2860.
Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings-

| April- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$61,962 | \$89,590 | \$85,646 | \$41,092 |
| Net from railwa | def3,276 | 21,214 | 20,731 | 12,310 |
| Net after rents From Jan. 1 | def13,121 | 7,503 | 8,845 | 7,459 |
| Gross from railway | 319,152 | 366,249 | 319,907 | 41,092 |
| Net from railway | 20,924 |  | 63,560 | 12,310 |
| Net after tents. | def24,953 | def8,882 | 20,393 | 7,459 |



## 

5. Net income_...................................- $\frac{\$ 16,327}{\$ 75,943}$ Note-The accrual for Federal normal income tax has been computed in timated that the company has no liability for Federal undistributed profits tax.-V. 146, p. 2050

## Monarch Mills-Smaller Dividend-

Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock payable July 1 to holders of record June 24 . A A regular semi-
annual dividend of $\$ 3$ per share was paid on Jan. 3 , last.-V. $132, ~ p .866$

[^4]Monroe Loan Society-Smaller Class Dividend ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the class A
stock payabbe June 24 to holders or record June 15. A dividend of eight . 1937.
Stop Order Proceedings Dismissed-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered that a certain stop
order proceeding under Section 8 (d) of the Securities Act of 1933 as amended order procesding under
heretofore instituted and until now pending with respect to the registration heretofore instituted and until now pending with respe

| Mountain States Power Co.-Earni <br> Years Ended Feb. 28- <br>  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 4,131,785 \\ 2,722,074 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 3,711,109$ $2,446,414$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net oper, rev. (before approp. for retire. res.) -Rents from lease of properties <br> Interest on securities and notes receivable, \&c.... <br> Income from merchandise and jobbing (net) |  |  |
| from merch | Dr55,603 |  |
| Net operating revenue and other income (before appropriation for retirement reserve) Appropriation for retirement reserve | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$1,599,758 } \\ 300,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 300;000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Gross inc }}$ | 1,299,758 | \$1,198,327 |
| Interest | $4 \overline{7} \overline{7}, 5 \overline{2} \overline{1}$ |  |
| nt |  |  |
| Other income ded |  |  |

Net income $-\ldots$..................................... $\$ 395,162 \quad \$ 266,145$ Notes-(1) In the above comparative summary of income accounts, net
income for the year ended Feb. 28, 1937, has been reduced by $\$ 29,267$ to reflect adjustments applicable to the period of 1936 included therein amortization of debt discount and expense charged to surplus in 1937 and sundry other items charged or credited to surplus in 1937 which have been
applied retroactively in the accounts. (2) No provision has been made for Federal income tax or for surtax on undistributed profits for the year 1936 or 1937 as it is estimated that no such taxes will be payable for those
years.-V.146, p. 3510 .
Mountain States Telephone \& Telegraph Co.37 Underwriters Named for $\$ 30,000,000$ Loan-
The company filed on June 2 with the Securities and Exchange ComAct of 1933 covering $\$ 30,000,000$ of $31 / 4 \% 30$-year debentures, naming Morgan. Stanley \& Co Inc $\$ 5,000$.000 W E. Hutton \& Co follows Kuhn, Loeb \& Co $\quad$ Mon Kidder, Peabody --…--.-- 2,500,000 Lehman Brothers

400,000
400,000
 First Boston Corp Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.Blyth \& Co., IncBonbright \& Co., Inc...........
Mellon Securities Corp....... Lazard Freres \& Co.............. Bosworth, Chanute Loughridge
 Dominick \& Domin
Goldman, Sachs \& Co-.......Harris, Hall \& Co.. Inc........ Hayden, Stone \& Co-
Hornblower \& Weeks.

| $1,000,000$ | Scholl |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1,750,000$ | eroy |
| $1,750,000$ | Securi |
| 1750,000 | Inc |
| 750,000 | Stone |
| 750,000 | Inc |
| 750,000 | White |
| 600,000 | Coffin |
| 400,000 | R. L. |
| 400,000 | Dean |
| 400,000 | E. W |
| Jacks |  |
| 400,000 | Glore |
| 400.000 | Grahe |
| 400,000 | Blair |
| 400,000 | Alex |
| 400,000 | Centr |
| 400,000 |  | Schollkopf, Hutton \& Pom-

eroy, Inc 400,000

The debentures will ber. 400,000 Republic Co............ 200,000 The debentures will be redeemable at the option of the company in whole
or in part upon 60 days' notice on any interest date at the following price with accrued interest: To and incl. June 1, 1943, $1071 / 2 ;$ thereafter to and inct. June $1,1948,105 ;$ thereafter to and incl. June $1,1952,1031 / 2 ;$ there-
after to and incl. June $1,1958,1021 / ;$ thereafter to and incl. June 1,1964 ,
$101 / 2$, and thereafter at 100 .-V. 146, p. 3509 .

Mullins Mfg. Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
Gromonths Ended March 31-
G

Loss ---
Depreciation and amortization
Subsidiaries' operating
Federal income tax


$\qquad$ | 1936 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 322,659$ |
| 188.920 | Net loss . . . . . . $x$ Profit. y Revised by company -V. 146, p. 3345.

Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings-AprilNet from railway Net after rents.. $\qquad$ \$1,104,

1937
$\$ 1,336,8$
310,8

199,9 | 1936 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 1,154,53$ |
| 134,43 | 1935

$\$ 1,139,689$
160,869
90,411 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...-- } & 4,427,009 & 5,189,353 & 4,455,308 & 4,182,700 \\ \text { Net from railway _-...- } & 751,878 & 1,021,241 & 540,668 & 424,964\end{array}$ Net after rents

National Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. April 30- } & \text { 1938-Month- } & \text { 1937 } & \text { 1938-12 Mos.-1937 } \\ \text { Operating revenues_-.-- } & \$ 104,726 & \$ 94,166 & \$ 1,260,169 & \$ 1,097,079\end{array}$ Operating revenues-----
Gross income after re $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross income arter re- } & 17,973 & 20,925 & 242,317 & 249,865 \\ \text { tirement accruals_--- } & 9,535 & 14,765 & 149,193 & 175,653\end{array}$ Note-No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits for the year 1938 since any liability for such tax cannot be tributed profits for the year 1938 since any liability for suct
determined unt1l the end of the year.-V. 146, p. 3194.
National Sugar Refining Co. of N. J.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 7 . Previously, regular
quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.-V.146,'p. 2379 .
National Tea Co.-Sales-
Sales for the four weeks ended May 21, 1938, amounted to $\$ 4,260,380$,
as compared with $\$ 4,497,374$ for the corresponding four weeks of 1937, a on decreased from 1.235 in 1937 to 1,116 at May 21, 1938 , resulting in a increase of $4.83 \%$ in average sales per
location.-V. $146, p$. 3195 .

## Nevada Northern

| April- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$41,950 | \$64,941 | \$43,728 | \$28,732 |
| Net from railway | 13,383 | 34,987 | 18,184 | 3,813 |
| Net after rents From Jan. 1 | 7,726 | 26,896 | 13,071 | 988 |
| Gross from railwa | 162,823 | 225,309 | 178,789 | 116,870 |
| Net from railwa | 52,317 | 107,338 | 74,753 | 16,983 |
| Net after rents | 34,280 | 78,013 | 55,166 | 5,901 |

National Powér \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar.31- 1938-3 Mos.-1937 1938-12 Mos.-1937

 Net oper. revenues_-
Nent for
$\$ 7,286,027$
$\$ 7,537,000$
$\$ 28,330,608$
$\$ 27,452,250$ Rent for lease of plants
(net) $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Operating income_..- } & \mathbf{\$ 7 , 2 8 5 , 0 0 7} & 35,911 & \text { cCr11,465 } & 142,377\end{array}$
 Gross income- $-\overline{\$ 7,297,975}$
Int. to public \& other
$\$ 7,519,903$
$\$ 28,426,211$
$\$ 27,435,709$


 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Portion applicable to mi- } \\ \text { nority interests...... }\end{array} \quad 320$ | 2,774 | 2,671 | 8,550 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Net equity of N. P. \& } \\ & \text { L. Co. in inc.of subs. } \$ 2,800,860 \quad \$ 2,967,404 \\ & \$ 10,375,068\end{aligned} \$ 9,059,243$ Nat. Pow. \& Light Co.-
Net equity or N.P. \& L.

 Bal. carried to consol. earned surplus_--.. $\$ 2,431,095 \quad \$ 2,596,669 \quad \$ 8,969,138 \quad \$ 7,591,190$
a Incl. prov. for Fed. sur-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { tax on undist. profits- } & \$ 41,730 & \$ 19,251 & \$ 133,158 & \$ 78,066\end{array}$ tax on undist. profits_ -....- ------ $2,139 \quad 1,411$
c Addition due to reclassification of accounts.
Notes- (1) The statement includes full revenues of a subsidiary withou provision for possible revenue losses, not exceeding $\$ 120,000$ for eech 12 2) Figures for 1936 as previously published have in certain cases been rerranged in this statement.

Comparative Statement of Income (Company only)
Period End. March 31-1938-3 Mos.-1937 1938-12 Mos.-1937
Gross income:

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Expenses, incl. taxes...- } & 37,003 & 37,695 & \text { a173,482 } & \text { b217,641 } \\ \text { Int. \& other deductions. } & 340,941 & 340,539 & 1,358,603 & 1,356,639\end{array}$

Net income_-....... $\overline{\$ 2,061,060} \overline{\$ 932,773} \overline{\$ 6,120,263} \overline{\$ 4,941,189}$ a Includes Federal surtax of $\$ 2,139$ on undistributed profits for the year
b Includes Federal surtax of $\$ 1,410$ on undistributed profits for the year 1936 .
Note-No provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits has been
Summary of Eearned Surplus for the 12 Months Ended March 31, 1938




Earned surplus, March 31, 1938

$$
h 31,1938 \text { (Company Only) }
$$

 Time deposit Short term notes.-........ Acets. receivable trom subs.



 $\times$ Represented by: $\$ 7$ preferred, cumulative (entiled upon liquidation to $\$ 100$ a share); pari passu with $\$ 6$ prefere, authoned, 9006 shares; out 100 a share) pari passu with $\$ 7$ preferred authorized upon iquidation to
 p. 3511 .

| ${ }_{\text {April- }}$ | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | \$14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from r | \$231.467 | \$268.196 | \$224.723 |  |
| Net after rents- | 94,720 | 107,161 | 66.406 | 46,163 |
| Gross from railw |  | 1,170,009 |  |  |
| $t$ |  |  |  |  |
| Net | 421,933 | 545.198 | 223,655 | 212,373 |

New Idea, Inc.-Earnings-
Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
Net sales
Cost of sales
\&


$\qquad$ Total incom $\qquad$ - $\$ 1,061,940$ Interest paid
Expenses ingured in connection with common stock financing
Unamort. nominal amount-

Net profit

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937
Assets-Cash, $\$ 183,787$; U. S. treasury bills (at cost). \$1,199.125; 1938 ), 8871,584 ; inventories, $\$ 1,233,908$; prepaid expenses, supplies 31 1938), $\$ 81,584$ inances. $\$ 1,539$ plant and equipment (at cost lexs reserves for depre

branch managers accrued,
sundry
expenses
868, 339; sundry expenses, $\$ 45$, 972 , reserve encies. $\$ 300$. 0 . earned surplus, $\$ 1,098,718$; total, $\$ 4,110,607$.-V. 146, p. 3511 .
New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. April 30- } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-12 } \\ \text { Operating revenues }\end{array}$ Oper exp., incl. taxes.-
Orop. retir.,


Net income
Divicable
$\$ 140,366$
$\$ 160,989$
$\$ 1,135,664$

$\$ 732,893$ | $\times \begin{array}{l}\text { Dividends appicabie to preferred stock for the } \\ \text { period, whether paid or unpaid.---------- }\end{array}$ | 544,586 | 544,586 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |

 x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to April 30,1938 , amounted to
$\$ 2,768,122$. Latest dividend, amounting to $871 / 2$ conts as share on $\$ 7$ pref. stocki was paid on April 1, 1938 . Divs. on this stock are cumulative. on undistributed profits for the the $\$ 26$ months ended April 30 , 1938 and 1937,
respectively.-V. 146 , p. 3024 , respectively.-V. 146, p. 3024.
New York Connecting RR.-Earnings-

| April | -1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cet from railwa |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 60,062 | 144,464 | 107,674 | 95,483 |
| Gross from railw | 680,572 | 1,005,449 | 941,931 |  |
| Net af | -197,447 | - 577,726 | 748,000 476,277 | 730,943 460,439 |


| New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| perating revenues..--- \$23,347,004 \$14,63 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance |  |  |  |  |
| renewals and replace- |  |  |  |  |
| ments of fixed capital. | 1,403,244 | 631 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating income.-.-- ${ }_{\text {O }}$ \$4,955,671 |  | 453,975 | \$3,281,781 | $\$ 3,714,417$ |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { \$3,738,373 }}{ }$ | \$3,433,168 | \$3,8 |
|  |  | 1730,680 302,367 | 1, 20342456 |  |
| Amort. of debt discount |  |  |  |  |
| Amort. of mise. suspense | 158,890 96,563 | 114,845 73,016 | 113,312 70,563 | 13,215 70,563 |
| Prov. for loss of sub. co- | 12,221 |  |  |  |
| Interest charges to con-struction-Cr | 45,859 | 5,456 | 5,938 |  |
| Net income Dtvs. on $5 \%$ cum. prëf. | \$1,868,993 | \$1,522,921 | \$1,459,5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| on $\$ 1.205$ cum.pr |  |  |  |  |

 Balance, surplus....- $\$ 627,299 \quad \$ 347,921 \overline{\text { def } \$ 315,460} \overline{\text { def } \$ 886,709}$ Note-The above statement includes results fo operations of merged com-
Onerations for 1936, however, include panies for the year 1937. Operations for 1936, however, include only one month's operations of Elmira Light Heat \& Power Corp., which was merged
as of Nov. 30, 1937. The operations of New York Central Electric Corp. as or Novi3 Ga, 1937. Thectric Corationo not included for the year 1936 since these and Empire were merged during 1937 as of Dec. $31,1936$.

Assets Assets-
Plant, prop.
Investment Notes\&accts. re otes\&accts. rec.
from sub. \& aifillated cos-ar-
Depos. for mat' bonds \& bond int. (contra)-funds, \&c - .Special deposits-
Cash (incl work Cash (incl. work ing funds) Accts. recelvable-
Mat'ls Mat'ls \& suppl's.
Contra to contin Contra to contin.
liabil. on note
payable -....-.
Appl. acets. rec.
gold (contra) $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { sold (contra) -- } \\ \text { Def. debit items_ }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}1,345,559 \\ 5,246,470\end{array} & 5,443,009 & 901,000\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { Conting. liabil. on } \\ \text { note pay. (con- }\end{gathered}$
$\begin{array}{cc}1937 \\ \$ & 1936 \\ \$\end{array}$ Def. debit items

## 7 Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Net income-......-
Dtvs. on $5 \%$ cum. prep. $\overline{\$ 1,868,993} \xlongequal{\$ 1,522,921} \xlongequal{\$ 1,459,540} \overline{\$ 1,944,291}$ Divs. on $\$ \overline{1} 1.2 \overline{2} \overline{5}$ cum.




Total .........135,529,450 $\overline{98,527,870}$ Total …...... $135,529,4500_{98,527,870}$ a Represented by class A common, 90,000 shares authorized, 41,884 4,600 shs. issued and

North West Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| North West Utilities |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 1onths Ended March 31-. | \$3.082,265 | \$2,949,907 |
| Operating expenses | 1.717,335 | 1.641,176 |
| State, local and miscel | 406,340 72,412 | 56,860 |
| Net operating inc | \$886,178 | \$877,938 |
| Other income (net) | 3,689 | 3.522 |
|  | \$889,867 | 8881.460 |
| Interest on long-term d |  | 455,717 |
| General interest (net) -- | 87,432 | 96.6 |
| Amiscellaneous income deductions.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 3,521 | 4,957 |
| Provision for dividends on pref. companies held by the public.- | 349.586 | 349,586 |
| Net deficit | 18 |  |

Wned by North West Utilities Co.. but in which voting control is not held (2) The the regular voting privilege of its outstanding preferred stock. 1936. It is estimated that the company and subsidiaries have no liabilit for
Fiederal surtax on undistributed profits, in the current period.-V.
Nicholson Creek Mining Corp.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department.-V. 145, p. 3825.
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Net income--
xAPter depreciation, interest, amortization, Federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed $p$
stock.-V. 146, p. 2054 .

Northern Pacific Ry.-Earnings
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { April- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 4,211,059 & \$ 5,261,164 & \$ 4,429,000 & \$ 4,197,962\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway }-\ldots- & 15,698,105 & 19,849,806 & 16,602,431 & 15,081,127\end{array}$ | Net rrom railway $\ldots . . .-$ | 792,836 | $3,068,292$ | $1,451,713$ | 638,33, |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net after rents. | def279,121 | $2,239,235$ | 694,822 | 130,778 |
| V. 146, p. 3025. |  |  |  |  |

## Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Elestric Output-

 Electric output of the system for the week ended May 28,1938 totaled$24,518,316$ kilowatt-hours, a decrease of $0.1 \%$ compared with the corresonding week last year.-V. 146, p. 3513.
Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) (\& Subs.)-Earns.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oper. exps., maint. \& } & 5,074,171 & 4,886,717 & 18,710,821 & 18,365,688\end{array}$


 Amort. of debt disct

Net income .......-.
Divs, on $7 \%$ cum. pref.
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Divs. on cum. pref. } \$ 5 & 208,586 & -\cdots .--\cdots & 1,968,531\end{array}$ Divs. on class A common Divs. on class B common
Divs. on common $\begin{array}{rrrr}343,750 & 160,417 & 1,375,000 & 160,417 \\ \ldots-2 & - & 170,775\end{array}$
 or the year ended March 31, 1938, snows an increase of $\$ 1$ of $\$ 7,188,959$ compared with net income of $\$ 5,229,449$ for the year ended March $31^{\circ}$ for 1937 , and a reduction in interest charges resulting from income taxe of the company's funded debt during February, 1937 from the refunding 275,000 shares of cumulative extent of $\$ 1,214,683$ by dividends on the company's funded debt. (2) The revenues and the said refunding of the Jan. 1, 1937 are shown in accordance with the classifications of accounts in certain respects from the classifications previously followed by the companies. In certain instances the figures prior to Jan. 1, 1937 have the adjusted in accordance with the new classifications of accounts. (3) The year 1937, as it will claim as a deduction in and State income taxes for the year unamortized discount and expense and redemption premiums and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937, which deduction, it is estimated by company, will result in no 1937, company made provision for Fedre period from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, amount of $\$ 79,500$ which was reversed over the period from March 1 to

Northern States Power Co. (Wis.) (\& Subs.) - Earns. -


Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp

 Interest charges (net) Other income deduction

Net income

\$327,057
\$333,973 in accordance with the classifications of accounts prescribed by regulatory commissions effective Jan. 1, 1937 which differ in certain respects from the he figures prior to Jan. 1, 1937 have the companies. In certain instances
NY PA NJ
NY PA NJ Utilities Co.(\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ No provision is made in this statement for Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits, if any, for the year 1938 . rible prist irany, io the year 1938.
Note- The above figures include operations of all properties now part of
the NY PA NJ Utilities Co. consolidation irrespective of dates of ac-
quisition, with annual income on securities owned and annual requirements
on securities outstanding at March 31, 1938.-V. 146, p. 3197, 3025 .
Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings-


Nova Scotia Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Larger Div.Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the capital stock, payable July 2 to holders of record June 18. Previously, regular quar
terly dividends of $\$ 1.25$ per share were distributed.-V. 144, p. 4194 .

O'Connor, Moffatt \& Co.-Class A Dividend PassedDirectors at their recent meeting decided to pass the dividend ordinarily due at this nime on the $\$ 1.50$ class AA stock. A regular quarterly dividend
of $37 / 2$
cents per share p. 1 os.

Ohio Brass Co.-Dividend OmittedDirectors have decided to omit the dividend ordinarily due at this time
on the company's class A and class B common stocks. A dividend of 25 on the company's class A and class B common stocks. A dividend of 25
cents per share was paid on March 24, last and previously regular quar
terly dividends of 75 cents per share were distributed.-V. 146 , p. 1562 .

Ohio Confection Co.-40-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the class A stock, payable June 15 to holders of record June 4 . This compares
 and on Dec. 15,1936 , this latter being the first payment made on the class
A shares since Dec. 16,1929 , when $311 / 4$ cents per share was paid.-V. 145 , A shares
p. 3663.

| Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April- | ${ }_{8} 938$ | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Nret from railwa |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{848,050}$ |  |
| Net after rents_ | def1,377 | ${ }_{5}^{5}, 160$ | 11,047 | 3,149 |
| Gross from railway | 147.402 | 168,934 | 179,226 | 146,170 |
| Net after rents | 17,933 | 19,179 | $\begin{array}{r}97,839 \\ \hline 6894\end{array}$ | 55,636 19,610 |

(C. G.) Ovaitts Bakery Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.

Outboard, Marine \& Mfg. Co. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
 Selling, administrative \& provision for depreciat'n Profit

Thotal income-....... Other charges-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tisconsin and } \\ & \text { Fed. normal inc. taxes }\end{aligned}$
Fed

| 317,864 $\mathbf{2 8 , 4 5 3}$ | 264,412 28,073 | $\begin{array}{r} 514,990 \\ 56,906 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8157.026 \\ 9,338 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 192,674 \\ 13,004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 94,091 \\ 20,686 \end{array}$ | $20,3$ |
|  |  |  |  |

$\qquad$ 27,000

$\qquad$ | $\$ 135,595$ |
| :---: |
| 3,812 |

Net profit..........- $\$ 136,262 \quad \$ 176,102-\$ 82,966 \quad \$ 104,783$ Note-No provision is included in this statement for Federal excess profit
tax or surtax on undistributed earnings.-V.

## Pacific Can Co.-Earnings-

## Sales, less returns, allowings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937 Cost ond discounts................ <br> Cost of goods sold <br> $83,199,772$ $2,853.072$ 178,096

$\underset{\text { Other in }}{\text { Prof }}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 167,704 \\ 82,888 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Interest paid
Miscellaneous
\$250,592
California State franchise
Capital stock tax

Provision for Federal income tax
Profit for year -
Earned surplus, Dec. 31,1936
Prov, for liability for judgent
against co. in respect of a claim made in 1935 , on which an adverse decision on appeal was ren-

 Note-Depreciation provided on plant and equipment charged to profit
and loss during the year amounted to $\$ 121,824$ and loss during the year amounted to $\$ 121,824$.

$$
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1937
$$

Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 137,255$; surety deposits on appeal
bond, $\$ 24.703$; notes and accounts receivable (less reserve for doubtful accounts, of $\$ 15,070$ ), $\$ 637,968$ ants inventories, $\$ 1,619,169 ;$ other assets, $\$ 184,956 ;$ capital assets, at cost (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 610,939$ ), $\$ 1,019,628$; patents, at nominal value, $\$ 1$; deferred taxes and unexpired
insurance, $\$ 15,267$; total, $\$ 3,638,947$.
Liabilities. Notes payable to banks, secured by warehouse receipts for Liabilities - Notes payable to banks, secured by warehouse receipts for
tinplate, $\$ 449,591 ;$ accounts payable, trade, $\$ 863,477$; Richmond Sanitary Co. (affiliated co.), $\$ 302$; judgment against company, $\$ 23.093$; accrued for capital stock tax $, \$ 7,800$; provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes. $\$ 67,000$;' marchinery rentals collected in advance, $\$ 5,013$ common stock without par value (authorized, 500,000 shs.; issued,
shs.), $\$ 1,571,401$; earned surplus, $\$ 639,325$; total, $\$ 3,638,947$.
p. 3514 .
Pacific Coast Aggregates, Inc.-Earnings-
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Jan. 1, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1937
 Selling and district general expense----
Heming and administrative expense of wholly-owned subsidia121,8461
49,727

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




Net profit_ 180,679
$\$ 4,827$
 Assets-Cash, $\$ 85,653$; trade accounts receivable, $\$ 166,673$; other current accounts receivable, $\$ 20,907$; product, merchandise and supply inventories $\$ 255,345$; insurance and other current expense prepayments, $\$ 24,989$;
structures machinery and equipment, less reserve for depreciation,
$\$ 1,368$. 106; deposit lands and rights, less depreciation reserve, $\$ 3.564,121$; real estate (other than deposit lands), $\$ 326,555$; investments, $\$ 148,649$; other
assets, $\$ 37,349$; goodwill, $\$ 5,000$; unamortized balance of development

## Volume 146

Financial Chronicle
cost of the P-C-A Concrete Structural Unit of $\$ 35,473, \$ 28,379$; other
deferred charges, $\$ 3,970$; total, $\$ 5,998,346$. Liabilities-Equipment and other purchase notes and contracts, $\$ 39,649$; trade accounts payable, $\$ 58,828$; accrued expense and other accounts payable, $\$ 40,921$; indebtedness payable by future deliveries of products,
$\$ 8,538$; deferred indebtedness, $\$ 15,951$; capital and surplus, $\$ 5,834,455$; total, $\$ 5,998,346$.-V. 145, p. 3354 .

Pacific Car \& Foundry Co.-Earnings-


Net profit
Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937
Assets-Cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 103,011$; accts. \& notes receivable,
$\$ 197.772$; inventories, $\$ 685,652$; land, bldgs. \& mach. (less res. for deprec. of $\$ 712,164$ ), $\$ 743,357$; patents, less deprec., $\$ 5,024$; Portland plant \& prop., not being used in opers.(less reserve for deprec., $\$ 262,615$ ), $\$ 100,460$; prepaid expenses, $\$ 15,344$; total, $\$ 1,85,620 ;$ accrued payrolls, $\$ 12,924$;
real and personal taxts accrabed, $\$ 23.5637 ;$ prov. for Federal taxes, $\$ 64,233$; class A $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 370,083 ;$ class $B 7 \%$ pref, no par
 outstanding $17,999.03$ shares), $\$ 1,800$
total, $\$ 1,850,620 .-\mathrm{V} .138$, p. 1412 .

Pacific Tin Corp.-Dividend Reduced-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common suarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. Seviously regular 3664 for record of extra dividends also previously distributed. company stated that, although the current dividend is being paid from of Yus cash and is being charged to surplus, the second quarter earnings be approximately $\$ 90,000$ before depreciation and depletion and Pacific Tin Corp.'s share of these earnings on the same basis after taxes and expenses would probably be about $\$ 66,000$ or at rate of about 32 cents a share close of the year whether dividend is to be considered as a return of capital

Packer Corp.-EArning-
Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937 Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances .-.-.-.........- $\$ 908,966$ Operating expenses -.-.-.--
Maintenance and reairs.-
Depreciation Depreciation.
$\qquad$


Total income - $\begin{array}{r}171,921 \\ 5,990\end{array}$

Net income-.-.
Common dividend
 Note-The operations of unconsolidated subsidiary for the year 1937
resulted in a loss of $\$ 16,519$, of which loss $\$ 13,765$ is applicable to the avestment of the Packer Corp.

Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937
Assets-Cash in banks, demand deposits and cash items, $\$ 20,573$; 24,894; inveest. in and due from sub. (company's equity in in net assets, $\$ 228,780$ ), $\$ 247,025$; fixed assets (less, reserves for deprec. $\$ 267,993$ ), $\$ 30,475$; other assets, $\$ 35,649$; total, $\$ 1,823,295$. . payable, trade, $\$ 3,469$;
Liabilities-Notes payable, $\$ 48,700$; accts. pay accrued liaabs., $\$ 3,976 ;$ prov. for Fed, income tax, $\$ 31,711$; accrued lease par value (authorized 100,000 shares, issued \& outstanding 75,000 shares) stated value, $\$ 1,350,000$; capital surplus, $\$ 350,959$; earned surplus, $\$ 15,072$;
total, $\$ 1,823,395$.-V. 46, p. 2218 .

Paepcke Corp.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Itcome Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, } 1937
$$

Income-Profit on sale of securities, $\$ 190,065$; Dividends re-
ceived, $\$ 99,405$; Miscellaneous income, $\$ 102$ total income.. ceived, $\$ \$ 9,405$, Miscellaneous income, $\$ 102$; total income.-Miscellaneous expenses
Prov. for Fed. income and excess profits taxes
Net income.
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937



 siono 137, p. 505 .

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Page-1 } \\ \substack{\text { Caleandar } \\ \text { Oprating } \\ \text { nvisestment }} \end{gathered}$ | 130,296 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| reser | $\begin{array}{ll} 11,479,589 \\ 277.836 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| et incom | 81,033,280 | 8741,609 | 8642,3 |  |
| Common divid | 736,253 | 562,657 | 507,16 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| con | Dri2,231 | ${ }_{\text {Dr }}$ | Dr5,796 |  |
|  |  |  | Dr1.72 |  |
| Total surplus standing. stk. out Earnings per share.... $\times$ See note. | 81 | 8814,71 | 8652,90 | \$525,466 |
|  | ${ }^{174.276} 8$ | 84.2 | $\begin{array}{r}174.276 \\ \hline 83.69\end{array}$ | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

 Net los $\$ 118,161$ prof\$36, 105 123,117 Assets-Cash Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 193
eceivable (less reserves of $\$ 10$ in savings for doubtful accoun $\$ 16,001$. accounts \&c.).), $\$ 271,421$; inventories-valued at the lower of cost or market, $\$ 638,591$; other assets, $\$ 42,014$; deferred charges, $\$ 8,504$; land, buildings, machinery, not used in the business), less reserves for depreciation-net book value $\$ 744,349$, total, $\$ 1,720,880$.
Labilities-Notes payable to banks, $\$ 100,000 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 44,656$; $\$ 60$-par-value preferred stock, $\$ 906,180$; common stock, without par valueAuthorized and issued 132,0000 shares, less 4,746 shares held in treasurystated value, $\$ 424,180$; ' capital surplus, arising in connection with the acquisition of preferred stock of the company, $\$ 787,418$
(deficit), $\$ 578,851$; total, $\$ 1,720,880$.-V. 139, p. 1248 .

Pan American Southern Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937


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

Total income
Other charges 108,458
81,770
1,272

Net profit for the year
Carns. per shareon $3,416,069$ shares cap stock (par $\$ 1$ ) Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937
Assets-Cash in banks \& on hand, $\$ 756,541 ;$ U. S. Govt. secs., $\$ 657,643 ;$
municipal securs., $\$ 164,050 ;$ short-term comm' $\mathbf{~ n o t e s , ~ a t ~ c o s t , ~} \$ 2,139,988 ;$ notes \& accts. receivable, $\$ 1,167,100$; inventories, $\$ 2,237,076$; investments,
 or Federal income tax \& surtax on undistributed profits, $\$ 33,042$; capita stock (par $\$ 1$ ), 83,
total, $\$ 27,253,354$.

Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{rllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{lrrrrr}
Sales <br>
Cost of goods sold \& $1,-)$ \& $\$ 2,129,178$ \& $\$ 1,821,859$ \& $\$ 940,902$ \& $\$ 649,113$ <br>
\hline

 Gross profit on sales_- $\$ 784,001 \quad \$ 710,563 \quad \$ 322,883 \quad \$ 231,736$ 

Sel., $\begin{array}{c}\text { shipping, adver- } \\
\text { tising \& adminis. exps. }\end{array} \quad 634,248-478,992 \quad 307,300$ <br>
$-\quad 254,392$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Net profit on opers Other inc. Iess oth. exp.--

Reserved for Fed. taxes
$\$ 149,754$

| Net prof. ca surplus | to | 147,254 | \$191,331 | 42,602 | \$4,380 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Labalities- | 1937 | 1936 |
| Cash. | \$31,198 | \$46,756 | Accts. pay--trade | \$56,756 | \$62,607 |
| Notes \& accts. rec. | 543,303 | 568,453 | b Accrued llabs_-. | 25,709 | 39,283 |
| Inventories | 495,991 | 458,524 | Reserves | 184,122 | 175.622 |
| a Plant \& props.- | 245,194 | 198,448 | c Preferred stock. | 1,005,000 | 1,005,000 |
| Deferred charges... | 61,637 | 62,272 | c Common stock.. | 29,004 | 29,004 |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | 76,732 | 22,937 |

Total_........ $\$ 1,377,323$ \$1,334,454 Total........... $\$ 1,377,323$ \$1,334,454 a Less reserves for depreciation. b Including provision for Federal
and other taxes. c Represented by shares of no par value.-V. 146, p. 2382 .

Pantheon Oil Co.-Earnings-
Incomé Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937

$\underset{\text { Interest }}{\begin{array}{c}\text { Profit }\end{array}}$
$\$ 86,566$
12,986
 Provisior for depreciation



Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 19371
Assets-Cash in bank and on hand, $\$ 664,931$ : accounts receivablet (less reserve for depreciation and cost), $\$ 117$; properties and equipmen, apportionment, $\$ 1,249$; total, $\$ 678,726$. , crued taxes incl. Federailities-A Lax), $\$ 12,124$; capital stock. common (authorized $\$ 750,000$ ), $\$ 608,749$; tax), $\$ 12,124$; capital stock, common .

Pennroad Corp.-Committee Formed-
The formation of a committee to look after the interests of the corporation, was announced June 1. The voting trust under which a management
selected by the Pennsylvania RR. directs the holding agency will expire in

May, 1939. Kenneth \&. Guiterman, 120 Broadway. N. Y. City, It was Marshall of Baltimore and Alexander Whiteside of Boston, the object of Which is or primarily to effect contact with the holders of the voting trust
certificates and lay before them facts relative to the corporation.
One ertiricates and lay before them facts relative to the corporation. One
orne purpose of the committee is to locate holders or certificates. George Norris
15 Broadway, New York is acting as secretary Pro Tem for the com-
Patino Mines \& Enterprises Consolidated, Inc. Personnel-
Fletcher Rockwell has been elected Chairman of the board of directors;
Mr. Rockwell will succeed the late Edward J. Cornishe Mr. Rockwell will succeed the lete Edward J. Cornish.
Dr. G. W. Thompson was elected a director ,W.C. Beschorman resigned $\mathrm{Dr}, \mathrm{G}$. W. Thompson was elec
as a director.-V. 146, p. 3351 .
Penn Valley Crude Oil Corp.-Earnings-
Period Ended March 31, 1938-
3
$\$ 7.760$

$\$ 0$
9 Mos
$\$ 44,980$
 earnings.-V. 146, p. 606 .
Pennsylvania Building-Reorganization-See page 3684.
Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 investments.-.......-

$\begin{array}{lllll} & 218,333 & 2 \overline{10} 0,0 \overline{0} 0 \overline{0} & 2,653,333 & 2,2 \overline{6} \overline{5}, 0 \overline{0} \overline{0}\end{array}$ | Net oper. revenues |
| :---: |
| Rent for tease of plant.- |
| $\$ 1,192,460$ |
|  |

 Gross income Int. on mortgage bonds.
Int. on debentures Other int. \& deductions.
nt chgd to

Net income $\$ 675,304 \quad \$ 719,354$ ivididends applicable to preferred stocks for th
period, whether paid or unpaid Balance - provision häs

Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings-


 Net arter rents $-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .286 \mathrm{~S}^{2}$.
Petroleum Corp. of America-Stock Decrease A pprovedstockholders at their annual meeting on April 27 voted to decrease auth
orized capital stock from $2,200,000$ shares par $\$ 5$ to $2,000,000$ shares, par $\$ 5$. -V . 146, p. 2865.
Phelps Dodge Corp.-Exempt from Holding Company Act The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered that the corpora-
tion be exempted from all those provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 which would require it to resister under the Act because of its diricetly or in indrecelly owning, controlling or hording with power to vote $10 \%$ or more of the outstanding voting securities of Ajo
Improvement Co., Upper V Verde Public Utilities Co., Warren Co. and mprovement Co., Upper Verde Public Utilities
Morenci Water \& Electric Co.-V. 146, p. 3028.
Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
[Not including Beaver Valley Traction Co. (in receivership) and its sub.]

Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retirement

 My Note-The above income account for the year ended March 31,1937 has been adjusted to reflect $\$ 360,531$ of additional taxes applicable to the period
of 1936 included therein paid by Duquesne Light Co. in 1937 and charged to of 1936 included therein, pai
surplus.-V. 146 , p. 3200 .

1. Philadelphia Dairy Products Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) Consolidated Earnings for Year Ended Dec.. 31, 1937

Operating profit

Other income | $18,338.135$ |
| :--- |
| $18,172,868$ | ${ }^{5}$ Total income

Interest-other
 Prov, for Federal \& State income taxes inci. $\$ 4,8000$ surtax on undistributed profits) Dividends on subsidiaries preferred stocks
Income appicable to minority interests. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 460,063 \\ 69,773 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Net income

Note Includer fuil year's dividend or one subsidiary and dividends of
ments of the second subsidiary in excess of the amount earned have been dividend reconsolidated earned surplus. Beginning with 1938 , annual dividend requirements for subsidiaries' preferred stocks held publicly wil Consolidated Earned Surplus Account for the Year

1.1937
$\mathbf{\$ 2 1 5 . 4 6 4}$

 Excess of par value of bonds purchased for retirement over Cr4, 229 cost thereo
ividends on 1st pref. shares for period from July ito Dec. $31,143,666$

Balance as at Dec. 31, 1937 143,666
$\$ 338,709$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 839,789$ a accounts receivable, less reserve, $\$ 858,250$ inventories, $\$ 430,764$; due from officers and employes, with trustees Por sinhing funds, $\$ 6,063$, in lieu of mortigaged property de
stroyed $(\$ 1,416), \$ 7,480$; investments, $\$ 85,337$; 1st pref. shares of Phila stroyed Products Co., Inc., 990 shares, at acquired values. $\$ 63,000$; prepaic expenses and deferred charges, principally supplies, leasehold improve ments, insurance and taxes, 8266,535 ; property, plant and equipment not
used in operations, $\$ 1,079,975$; less reserves for depreciation, $\$ 219,246$;
 and equipment, $813,108,776$; less reserve for depreciation, $87,064,11$
 part secured by liens on equipment purchased, $\$ 13,768$; accounts payable, $\$ 180,974$; employees' ${ }^{\prime}$ cash' deposits. $\$ 100,421$; mortgages and instalments thereof due within one year, 886,968 . sinking fund instalments of bonds of
subsidiaries, payable in 1938, less bonds in treasury, 860 bo divide payable on subsidiary's pret. stock, $\$ 4,375$; provision for Federal and stat income taxes, subject to review by Treasury Department, 877,097; notes payabie, banks, due subsequent to 1938 , 8584,000 mortgages payabie.
 held pubicly 360.629 ; minority interest in common stock and surplus of subsidiary
 $\$ 6$ cumulative entitled on redemption or liquidation to $\$ 112$ per share and accumulated dividends: held inorized, 50, but excl. 1,121 shared ines issued to Treasury subject to charter restrictions), 48,879 shares. stated value,
$\$ 4,887,900$ second pref. shares, 84 non-cumulative, and participating with comemptiares 1 n , 8104 in excess of $\$ 4$ per common share. Entitited on redemptionct to $\$ 100$ - $\$ 104$ per share and declared but unpaid dividends and declared but unpaid dividends. Authorized, 50,000 shares: Issued (excl. 2,184 shares issued to treasury subject to charter restrictions),
 stated value, $\$ 27,692$; paid in surplus, $\$ 1,085,581$; earned surplus, $\$ 338,709$
total, $\$ 12,783,792,-\mathrm{V}, 146, \mathrm{p}, 3200$
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Way Opened for Underlier Payment -
The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia on Feb. 28 filed its sylvania and thus opened the way for U. S . District Judge Georre A. Welsh sylvania and thus opened Rhe T. to pay the $\$ 1,000,000$ he allowed the transit
to formally direct the $P$. R.
 Dec. 20 which he fixed in the Dec. 10 order. He also has under considera-
tion the request of the underliers for a payment of $\$ 2,000,000$ in addition to the $\$ 1,000,000$.
the The Circuit Court mandate closes the $\$ 1,000,000$ angle of the transit
situation as it amounts to a final decree in favor of its underliers for that situat
sum.
New Reorganization Plan Filed-
A new plan of reorganization for the company was filed June 2 in the Federal District Court at Philadelphia, by the reorganization managers.
Albert M. Greenfield, Edward Hopkinson Jr., representing underlier
 panies in a new Philadelphia Transportation Co. with a capitalization of
 directors, reduces from 4 to $3 \%$ the fixed rate of interest the underiliers would receive on their mortgage bonds, with an upward revision in the
provided for if the company's earnings warrant it.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3515$.

Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Co.-Internal Revamping Plan to Be Offered Shortly-
Arthur Littieton, counsel or the company announced in the U. S. District Crganization without a division of securities," would be the "internal reweek. Judge Dickinson it is stated expressed an opinion that only "a miracle" can save the company.
Both statements were made during a hearing on the petition by Katherin Halterman, owner of a $\$ 1,000$ refunding bond, for an order on the company to furnish a salary list of all its officers' an itemized statement of all its operating expenses which she claims have doubled since the company sought
reorganization in February, 1937 , and a statement of the identity of th railroads owning any of the securities of the coal company and Philadelphia $\&$ Reading Coal \& Iron Corp., the parent holding company this was the time for a public disclosure of those facts heccause it think disrupt or disorganize any plan in view for the company's rebabilitation He esid he intended to have the company supply that information eventu-
ally, but he thought the time would be when a plan appeared hopeless. aly, but he thoug

Phillips Petroleum Co.-Capital Reduced-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on Apric 26 voted to cancel and retire
Phoenix Securities Corp.-Anticipated Commitment to Purchase United Cigar-Whelan Securities-
The corporation announced June 1 that it had completed arrangements to anticiipate its commitment to purchase by July 21 certain securities of the
United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp. for which deposit receipts were issued by the Chase National Bank
This commitment originaliy was for $\$ 2,025,468$. It was entered into by Phoenix Securities as part of Phoenix Securities has placed with the bank sufficient funds to cover its obligation with respect to all Holders of the receitsts may obtain payment from the corporate agency Holders of the receipts may obtain payment from the corpe
As a result of the fulfillment of this comm tent, Phoenix Securities will hold $2,366,209$ common shares. or $41 \%$, and 20,810 preferred shares, or now outstanding. Bonds of United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp. to be acquired in this
transaction will be sold, according to the program arranged, as were other transaction will be sold, according to the program arranged, as were other consummation of the transaction, no bonds of the United Cigar-Whelan Stores will be owned by Phoenix securities. Bank loans of the corporation
will be about $\$ 575,000$, against $\$ 741,619$ on Feb. 28.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2545$.

Pirelli Co. of Italy-Stock Increase VotedStockholders. at their annual meeting held March 21, last, voted to
increase the authorized capital stock from $200,000,000$ lire to $300,000,000$
lire by issuing 200,000 new shares, each of 500 lire par value.-V. 146,
p. 3353 .
Pittsburgh Shawmut \& Northern RR.-Earnings-

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Appril- }}$ Gross from railwa |  | 1937 | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cot from railwa |  |  | 4 |  |
| eet after rents | def4,639 | deft 469 | 3,45 |  |
| Gross from railw |  | 370 | 357,439 |  |
| tot from railway | defi0,439 | 65,8 23,4 | 61,414 26.930 | 18, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| nd Creek |  |  |  |  |
| end |  |  |  |  |
| Gross |  |  |  |  |
| - | 3,811,039 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,062,000 \\ & 3,433,566 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 3,896,089$ |  |
| Income from operat'ns | \$614,95 | 28,4 | \$794,796 | \$1,029,843 |
| ncl. |  |  |  |  |
| . 8 ches. on gold | 241,10 | 95,962 | 190,749 | 0,10 |
| less int.on bk |  |  |  |  |
| Int. rev. \& misc. income | $\begin{array}{r} 209108 \\ C r 1,28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & C r 151 \end{aligned}$ | 191,7 | 175,208 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends.-.-.-... | 254,61 | 399,484 | $\begin{aligned} & 4402,990 \\ & 338,305 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| nding (no par) |  | 169 |  |  |
| rnings per share |  |  |  |  |

n Includes reserve for Federal income taxes of $\$ 29,000$ in 1937, $\$ 33,000$
Assets- 1937 Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Coal lands, mínes
develop.
construction and
pland


Accts. rec., less re-
serve for doubt-
ful accounts...-
Inventories.---:-
at estd. value.

Deferred charges| 831,249 | $1,029,123$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Dividend payable_ } \\ \text { Res. for contings }\end{array}$ | $-20,000$ | 84,871 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 246,301 | 416,935 | Earned surplus | $1,530,228$ | 00,000 |

Total_........-\$4,343,075 $\overline{\$ 4,633,525} \mid$ Total_........-\$4,343,075 $\overline{\$ 4,633,525}$ x After reserves of $\$ 1,854,032$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,648,346$ in 1936. y Repre-
Postal Telegraph Land Line System-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Total tel. \& cable oper. } \\ \text { expenses. } \\ \end{array} \quad 1,790,453 & 1,934,602 & 6,966,528 & 7,572,044 \\ \end{array}$

## Net tel. \& cable oper

revenues Uncollectible oper. revis
Taxes assign, to opers

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { der } \$ 24,321 \\
\hline \quad 56,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ Fon-oper. income.-...

Gross income_....-...-

Power Corp, of Canada, Ltd.-Interim Dividendshare on the common stock, payable July 25 to holders of record June per Like amount was paid on Dec. 21 , last and compares with 25 cents pard on July 26, 1937, and on Dec. 21, 1936, this latter being the first payment
Public Service Electric \& Gas Co.-Sale of Bonds Approved-
The New Jersey State Board of Public Utility Commissioners approved The bonds are to be sold at not less thef. $314 \%$ mtge. bonds due in 1966 . um held in the company's treasury following the sale of represents the .-V. 146, p. 1414.
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended April 30-

| $\mathbf{x}$ Balance after oper., maintenance and taxes...--- |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{y}$ Balance for dividends and | $6,458,794$ | $\$ 15,663,135$ | 195 | $x$ Includes non-operating income (net). y After appropriations for re

## Pullman, Inc.-Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31-


 Accts. \& notesrec
car accounts.
Cash and U. S .
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Invest. in affil } & 2,238,067 & 2,758,571 & \begin{array}{c}\text { reserves ---. } \\ \text { Contingent res } \\ \mathbf{9 , 0 0 4 , 6 5 5}\end{array} & 12,237,509\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Res. fund assets } & 5,552,781 & 8,850,521 & \text { Surplus } \ldots \ldots \ldots & \\ \text { De..... } & 40,904,349 & 41,763,865\end{array}$

Total_.......261,554,454 $\left.\overline{270,400,306}\right|^{\circ}$ Tota1.......-261,554,454 $\overline{270,400,306}$
xAfter depreciation. $y$ Represented by $3,820,182$ no-par shares.
The earnings for 3 and 12 months ended March 31 was published V. The earnings 146

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Issue Exempted by SEC-Private Sale Planned-
cation by the company, a sub. of New England Public Service Co an applitered holding company, for exemption from the requirement of a filing a mortgage $3 \frac{3}{4} \%$ bonds, series C, dated Aug. 1, 1935 and maturing 4001 st 1960 , at the price of 103 plus int. from Feb. 1,1938 , to the date of deligery;
and (2) the issuance and sale of 4,00 shares of common the price of $\$ 50$ per share. of 4,000 shares of common stock (no par) at the Northwestern Mutual Life Insuranoe Co. at private sale under an agreement dated April 11, 1938 .
mate sum of $\$ 761,300$, after deductions of commission to be in the approxipenses. $\$ 475,000$ of the proceeds will be used for the payment and discharge of bank loans now outstanding in an equal amount. Such bank loans were defraying costs of construction. The balance of the proceeds will be used for corporate purposes, including the cost of defraying expenses for the It appears that New England Public Service Co. on Sept. 24,1937 made
an advance to applicant in the amount of $\$ 200,000$, which sum is stated to construction of by applicant for its regular corporate purposes, including construction of plat. Applicant has an agreement with New England payment of said advance, the 4,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 50$ per
The $P$. S. Commission of New Hampshire issued its order oas of May 7. stock. The P. S. Commission of Vermont issued its order as of May 6, 1938, the issue and sale of the common stock proposed to be issued.-V. $146, \mathbf{p}$.
3516 .

Radiomarine Corp. of America-Earnings-

| Period End. April 30- | 937 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1938-4 \mathrm{MOS} \\ \$ 413,142 \end{gathered}$ | $-1937$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$100,326 | \$98,375 |  |  |
| expenses | 74,776 | 72,366 | 302,233 | 275,960 |
| Net tel. \& cable ope |  |  |  |  |
| revenues | \$25.551 | \$26,009 | \$110,909 | \$90.089 |
| Taxes assign, to opers.-- | 6,302 | 5,656 | 25,068 | 19,000 |
| Operating income Non-oper.income. | \$19,149 | \$20,103 | \$85,441 | \$69,905 |
| Gross income |  | \$20,529 |  |  |
| Deducts. from oross ing- | 185 | \$20,529 | , 739 | \$71,250 |
| Net income | \$19,099 | \$20,529 | \$85,323 | \$71,250 |

## Railway Express Agency, Inc.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Chgs. for transportation } \$ 13,479,363 & \$ 14,860,837 & \$ 35,036,391 \\ \text { Other revenues \& income } & 226,055 & 234,050 & 616,082\end{array}$
 Express taxes Interest and
$\begin{array}{crrr}\text { funded debt } . . . . . . .-: ~ & 134,342 & 133,533 & 402,168 \\ \text { Other deductions..... } & 7,945 & 10,662 & 120\end{array}$
$\times$ Rail transport. revenue $\overline{\$ 4,893,019} \overline{\$ 6,178,496} \frac{120,50}{\$ 10,004,606} \frac{23,777}{\$ 12,912,527}$ $\times$ Payment to rail and other carriers-express privileges.-V. 146, p. 3517
Reece Button-Hole Machine Co.-Earnings--

| Calendar Years- | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total earnings. | \$959,269 | \$912.020 | \$781,551 | \$749,5 |
| Total expense | 543,841 | 518,249 | 390,809 | - 354,283 |
| Income deduc. ( | 130,744 59,449 | 133,723 43,611 | 132,170 | 130,316 |
| Prov. for Fed. \& \& sundry taxes. | 65,089 | 43,611 52,247 | 98,409 38,079 | 82,892 32.133 |
| Net income. <br> $\times$ Dividends paid | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 160,145 \\ 108,338 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 164,190 \\ 108,338 \end{array}$ | $\$ 122,083$ 90,282 | \$149 |
| urplus.- | \$51,807 | \$55,852 | 311,801 | 59,674 | x After deducting dividends

$1936, \$ 9,718$ in 1935 and 1934

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asset | 1937 | 1936 | Liabilites- | 1937 | , |
| Cash .-...-.-. | \$94,552 | \$115,160 | Capital stock. | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Notes recelvable-- | 10,302 146,407 | 9,399 183888 | Accounts payable | - 11,535 | 18,583 |
| Securities.. |  | 71,722 |  | - 4,877 | 2,207 |
| Inventories | 664,015 | 535,015 | Sales tax accrued.- | - 409 | , |
| Deferred charges.. | 1,838 | 1,439 | Federal and Mass. |  |  |
| Treasury stock.-- | 101,684 | 101,684 | taxes | 34,302 | 42,500 |
| $\times$ Mach. on lease.- | 483,489 | 485,365 | Prepaid royalties | 12,725 | 14,893 |
| y Fixed ass | 413,087 | 366,854 | Reserves | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| $z$ Patents |  |  | Surplus. | 1,291,527 | 1,231,734 |
| eserve for factory <br> bldg. \& equip... | 450 | 450,000 |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\$ 2,365,376 \overline{\$ 2,320,508}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 2,365,376} \overline{\$ 2,320,508}$ x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 709,701$ in 1937 and $\$ 757,812$ in
1936.3 After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 505,965$ in 1937 and $\$ 524,160$ in 1936. e After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 316,381$ in 1937 and $\$ 35,371$ $\$ 315,778$ in 1937 ( $\$ 325,065$ in 1936).-V. 146, p. 1726 .

Reece Folding Machine Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Years Fnded Dec. } 31- \\ \text { Gross profit before depreciation....................... } & \$ 105,3\end{array}$

| Years Finded |  |  |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\$ 105.375$ 22.93 | \$82,657 |
|  |  |  |  | \$82,442 | \$61,693 |
|  |  |  |  | 50,160 | 39,954 |
| Profit from opers. (incl. rental of machines) |  |  |  | \$32,282 | \$21,739 |
|  |  |  |  | 3,119 | 4.569 |
| Total income --.-.-.-.-- |  |  |  | \$35,401 | \$26,308 |
|  |  |  |  | 246 |  |
| Bad debts. |  |  |  | 1,251 | 203 |
| Fractory layout expense------ |  |  |  | 277 | 2,052 |
| Fractory layout expense - Federal and state taxes.--- |  |  |  | 6.500 | 3,750 |
| Net income for the year. Dividends paid. |  |  |  | \$27,088 | \$20,233 |
|  |  |  |  | 18,141 | 18,141 |
|  |  | lance Sh | eet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| Assets- 1937 1936 Liabtlutes- |  |  |  | 1937 |  |
| Cash....--.-.-.-- | \$6,142 | \$9,652 | Accts. payable. | \$10,588 | \$6,177 |
| Acets. rec......... | 35,230 | 35,996 | Res. for Fed. |  |  |
| Notes rec.-.-.-.-Market. sec.cost). | 2,025 | 925 | State taxes.. | 6.500 | 3,750 |
|  | 25,579 |  | Capital stock | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Inventories-....- } & 46,942 & 36,539 \\ \text { a Other invest'ts } & 12,50\end{array}$ |  |  | Surplus | 94,044 | 84,735 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (at cost) $\ldots$..... | 12,590 | 12,590 |  |  |  |
| b Mach's on lease | 124,691 | 105,468 |  |  |  |
| b Machinery, tools \& fixtures. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| b Patents .-...... | 833,121 | 23,439 835,227 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& flxtures | 1,443 | 1,194 |  |  |  |
| Def. oper. charges- | 962 | 1,015 |  |  |  |

Total__....... $\$ 1,111,132$ \$1,094,663 Total_.......... $\$ 1,111,132$ \$1,094,663
a 9,293 shares of stock in own company. b After reserve for depreciation.
-V. 145.p. 2242.
Reed Drug Co.-Earnings-

|  | 6 Mos . End. 6 Mos. End. Dec. 31,37 June 30,'37 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { S2,060.552 } \\ 1,565,415}}{\text { Total }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cost 0 | 4,311 | 721,104 |  |
| Gross profit- | \$260,296 | \$225, |  |
| Selling and administ | 200,218 | 175,581 | 375,799 |
| Federal income ta | 13,023 | 7,869 | 5,889 2089 |
| et profit. | \$52,33 | 34,2 | 92,5 |

Note-The profits of Reed Drug Co. are those shown in the 1st column;
he figures in the 2 d column show the profits of the business before its

## Financial Chronicle

June 4, 1938
acquisition by Reed Drug Co. and those in the last column the results of
the full year's operations of Reed Drug Co. and its subsidiary and predecessor companies.
Paid in Surplus-Surplus as of the date of organization, $\$ 70,177$; surplus $\$ 15,405$; deduct expenses of registration of stock with the securities and Exchange Commission, $\$ 10,624$; balance Surplus from operations-profit for period room atic. per share quarterly Prom date of issue; 6 months dividen
$\$ 40,250 ;$ balance, Dec. $31,1937, \$ 5,591$.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937 Assets- Cash, $\$ 57,910$; inventories, $\$ 124,973$; advances on merchandise
purchases K-W Drug Co., $\$ 8,300$; other assets; $\$ 4,316$; fixed assets (net), purchases
$\$ 20,477$; total, $\$ 215,977$.,
Liabilities-Accounts Federal taxes, $\$ 34,296$; class A convertible' (par $\$ 1$ ) stock, $\$ 39,740$; common stock (no par)-Authorized, 200,000 shares (of which) 75,000 shares reserved

Reed Roller Bit Co
Years Ended Dec. 31-
Years Ended Dec. 31-
Gross profit on sales....
Gross profit on sales............
Operating expenses.........
Net profit from operations
Net profit from operations...
Other income.

| Net profit Other incom |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 339,374 \\ & 105,599 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 01,688 \\ & 79,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,841 \\ 76,512 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total inco |  |  | \$2,444,974 |  | 80,703 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 821,353 \\ 15,898 \\ 109,835 \end{array}$ |
| Other charges |  |  | 7,131 |  | 9,32 |  |
| Provision for Fec | eral incon |  | 394,588 102,102 |  | 265,821 |  |
| Fed. surtax on | ndistribut | pro | 102,102 |  | 24,844 |  |
| Net incom |  |  | \$1,941,152 |  | 80,709 | \$695,620 |
| ividends |  |  | 1,260,000 |  | 24,510 | 444,938 |
| Balan |  |  | \$681,152 |  | 56,199 | \$250,682 |
| Balance Sheet Dec.[31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- | 1937 | 1936 | Llabilttles-Acets. payable and |  |  |  |
| Cash | \$483,795 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 951,371 \\ \$ 151,500 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mktable securities | 118,000 |  |  |  | \$232,857 | \$363.630 |
| Notes \& accts. rec. | 1,057,215 | 776,878 | accrued expenses |  | 510.148 | - 309,695 |
| Inventories.- | 1,229,296 | 860.770 | b Capital stock.--Surplus |  | 3,207,757 | 2,607,670 |
| Other assets | 5,027 | 3,555.417 | Surplus.--------- 2,207,757 |  |  |  |

cFixed assets...
Intangibses.-....
Deferred charges
 $\stackrel{76}{26,256}$
Total-_----.- $86,730,762 \$ 6,430,995$ Total_...-...-- $\$ 6,730,762 \$ 6,430,995$ no par shares. e After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,137,376$ in 1937 and
$4,146,751$ in 1936.-V. 146 . p. 2706 . 1.146. p. 2706.
(Robert) Reis \& Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalendar Years-
Gross profit on sales Gross profit on sales.-.-
Selling expenses
Gen. \& admin. expenses
${ }_{4}$ WProfit from operation_
 Federal taxes _-.-.-....-
Provision for surtaxes
undistributed profits_ undistributed profits_ Miscell. deductions.-.-
Special credit.........
Net profit $\qquad$ A. $\quad \$ 1,249 \quad \$ 50,247$ loss $\$ 24,442$ loss $\$ 161,399$

Remington Rand Inc. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYears End.
Net sales,
Cost of sales.
 $\qquad$
 .234
003
800
509 1935

Balance_-.-.-.-.
Miscellaneous income Net profit..-.
Prov. for depr. of propProv. for depr. of prop--
Interest charges
Provision for U. S . and Interest charges, s.and
forision for Uncome taxes.-
Net profit
$5 \%$ prior pref. divs. (cash)
$6 \%$ pref. stk, divs. (cash)
S4.50 pf stk. divs. (cash)
Com, stock divs. (cash)
Surplus---------.-1
$\$ 2,006,441$
$\$ 1,455,781$
$\$ 2,374,485$
$\$ 1,750,591$
 Earnings per in $5 \%$ prior preferred stock- 21,047 shares on April 1.36 x Payable in $5 \%$ prior preferred stock- 21,047 shares on April 1,1936 .
y Excludes dividends paid in common stock amounting to $\$ 1,426,189$ in y Excludes dividends paid in common stock amounting to $\$ 1,426,189$ in
year ended March 31, 1938 and $\$ 57,242$ in year ended March 31,1937 . - Consoiidated Balance Sheet March 31

| - | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | Liabilities- | $1938$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Accounts payable_ | 770,865 | 1,053,728 |
| on hand...-.... | 4,735,850 | 4,072,586 | Accr. taxes, int., \&c | 1,533,284 | 2,044,183 |
| Acets., drafts and notes receivable, |  |  | Res. for U. S. and foreign inc. taxes | 846,055 | 81,417 |
| less reserves.... | 10,382,056 | 11,847,433 | Res. for unredeem. |  |  |
| Inventories | 4,793,064 | 13,243,352 | coupons, \&e---- | 951,570 | ${ }^{960,999}$ |
| a Rental machines | 2,326,392 | 2,230,029 | Reserve for rents.- | 39,230 | 36,416 |
| Invest. and advs. | 2,526,090 | 1,509,584 | Dividends payable | 190,078 | ${ }_{202} 20156$ |
| Other assets |  | 1,235,266 | Other liabilities.-- | 413,031 | 292,569 |
| Properties <br> Deterred charges | 9,571,334 | 9,814,144 | Res. for ins., \&c., oper. reserves. - | 275,925 | 315,144 |
| operatlons.-... | 327,752 | 311,738 | Res. for conting's. | 845,432 | 1,108,987 |
| Goodwill, patents, | 1 | 1 | $41 / 4 \%$ debentures $\$ 4.50$ pref. cumul. | $19,685,000$ |  |
|  |  |  | (par \$25) | 4,628,288 | 4,494,240 |
|  |  |  | Com. stk. (par \$1) | 1,584,894 | 1,564,595 |
|  |  |  | Capital and initial |  |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 4,057,490 | 3,462,71 |
| Total | 39 | 264,132 | Total | 2, |  |

44,662,539 44,264,132 Tot

## tal

$-.-\frac{44,662,5}{}$ After depreciation -V 146, p. 3518
Reynolds Investing Co., Inc.-Annual ReportYears Ended Dec. 31-



 Federal and State taxes nterest paid and accrued on $5 \%$ debentures. Amertiz. of discount and expense on $5 \%$ debs.-.-

 a Dividend received in bonds was valued by the directors at par, avail
able over-the-counter quotations at time of receipt not being considered representative.

Earnings for the 2 Months and 18 Days Ended March 18, 1938 $\$ 28,767$

Total income $\qquad$

$\$ 416,827$
57,008
$\mathbf{~}$ x The Ford Mfg. Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary, is a party to an agree-
ment prohibiting the payment of dividends which, in the opinion of the ment prohibiting the payment of dividend iliability for surtaxes on undistributed net, earning
Assets-
Cash on hand, in
transit \& in bks-
a Receivables
a Due from factor-
a Mds. inventory
Deps. With mutual
insurance cos..-
Other assets, less
reserves --.-.-.
b Fixed assets (net)
Deferred charges.-
Goodwill

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 1936 | Liabillties- |
|  |  | p |
| \$45,594 | \$46,298 | 1st mtge. $5 \%$ note |
| 37,112 | 33,083 | pay. to RFC.-- |
| 30,722 | 12,747 | Acets. pay., trade_ |
| 368,265 | 492,644 | Sundry liab. \& ac- |
|  |  | ed expenses_- |
| 4,808 | 5,077 | Res. for Fed. taxes |
|  |  | Notes payable (not |
| 21,710 | 22,645 | current) |
| 258,176 | 274,321 | $7 \%$ cum. 1st pref. |
| 10,001 | 11,567 | stock (\$100 par) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | tock (no par) |
|  |  | mon stock |

$\begin{array}{ll}1937 & 1936 \\ \$ 41,003 & \$ 36,50\end{array}$
$2.576 \quad 190,000$
13,639 101,177
832 7,529
$324,024 \quad 328,523$
Deferred charges

Total
tal .........$\overline{\$ 776,389}$ \$898,383
 $\begin{aligned} \text { a After reserves. b After reserve for depreciation. } & \mathbf{c} \text {. Represented by }\end{aligned}$
Republic Petroleum Co.-Earnings-


Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
 x After depreciation and Federal income taxes but before surtax on unRum RR - 146, p. 1565
Rutland RR.-Earnings-
$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway.- }]{\text { Alt }}$
Net from railway
Net after rents.-
From Jan.


## 

Safeway Stores, Inc.-Sales

Sales. 146, p. 3519.


Total, -146, p. 3519 .
St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-
April
 From Jan. 1Gross from railway
Net from railway
 $\begin{array}{rrr}3,195,383 & 3,565,323 & 2,219,449 \\ 1,407,125 & 1,717,440 & 750,470 \\ 986,676 & 1,224,830 & \mathbf{4 3 3 , 9 4 2}\end{array}$ $1,871,97$
653,45
408,88 -V.146, p. $286 \overline{\text { Net }}$.

## St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lcrrr}\text { Arpil- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Gross from railway } . . . .- & \$ 3,194,057 & \$ 3,899,654 & \$ 3,654,166 & \$ 3,273,674 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 174,284 & 542,268 & 535,098 & 308,846 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def38,683 } & 290,018 & 227,664 & 70,353\end{array}$ Net from railwayNet after rents. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 13,166,968 & 16,262,388 & 14,247,035 & 12,229,814 \\ \text { Net from railway. } & 642,927 & 2,754,012 & 2,039,878 & 807,300\end{array}$ Net from railway. Net after rents-St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines-Earnings-
Period End. April 30- 1938-Month-1937 1938-4 Mos-1937 Railway oper. revenues.
Railway oper. expenses.
$\$ 1,282,398$
$1,076,890$

Net rev. from ry. oper Railway oper income Total ry. oper. income
Deductions from railwa operating income... Net ry. oper. income
Non-operating income Non-perang in $\quad 6,-39$ Gross income.-...Net deficit -1465
St. Regis Paper Co.-Annual Report-
The Federal Treasury Department's claim of deficiency of Federal in028 , based on the claim that the exchange of the corporation's Niagara Hudson Power Corp. stock for United Corp. common stock was a taxable loans of the corporation were increased by $\$ 1,100,000$ in order to pay the required amount of this settlement to the Federal Treasury Department. Total secured bank loans of the corporation and subsidiary companies with collateral amounted at Dec. 31, 1937, to $\$ 7,000,000$
The major investments of the corporation consisting of $1,341,666$ shares United Corp. common stocs and 230,000 shares Taggart Corp. common
stock remained unchanged during 1937 and at Dec. 31, 1937, the approximate market value of all the corporation's investments amounted to $\$ 6,405,000$ against $\$ 13,080,000$ at Dec. 31,1936 Corporation received a $\$ 6,405,000$ against $\$ 13,080,000$ at 20 cents per share paid on the common
dividend of $\$ 268,333$ representing 20 .
stock of United Corp. in 1937 .

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar ${ }_{1937}$ Years
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net sales, royalties, \&c. } \$ 15,011,646 & \$ 10,640,627 & \$ 9,143,818 & \$ 9,071,581 \\ \text { Costand expenses_.... } & 12,047,320 & 8,626,168 & 7,798,819 & 7,689,352\end{array}$

| Operating income...- | $\$ 2,964,326$ | $\$ 2,014,459$ | $\$ 1,344,999$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Dividends received.-..- } & 322,256 & 348,121 & 38,749 & 26,061 \\ \text { Other income credits..- } & 248,356 & 133,154 & 200,717 & 147,299 \\ & & & & & \end{array}$



Other income charges
Encome taxes _-.......--
Extraordinary charges--

Net income. . . ..... | $\$ 1,188,875$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 730,084$ |
| $\operatorname{loss} \$ 395,482$ |
| $\operatorname{loss} \$ 569,775$ |

$\mathbf{x}$ Reclassified.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-
Ladd, man, ma-
chinery, equip-
chinery, equip-
ment, \&e \& 28
Invest. in United
Invest. in United
Corp_-16,540,087
$\mathbf{1 6 , 5 4 0 , 0 8 7}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Corp }-\cdots-1 .-16,540,087 & 16,540,087 \\ \text { Other investments } & 6,588,335 \\ 6,622,933\end{array}$ Consigned mdse--
Sinking fund, \&e--
 Special deposit---
Notes receivable--
Acts. receivable-Inventories Due from affil. cos.
Cash surr. value
insur. policy
Notes rec., not due
within one year.
Wet'd debit items.
Total_........ $\overline{59,468,753} \overline{58,698,154}$ Total_.........59,468,753 $\overline{58,698,154}$
a After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 12,772,552$ in 1937 and

St. Louis San Francisco \& Texas Ry.-Earnings $\underset{\text { Gross fro }}{\text { April }}$

## Gross from railway

Net from railway.
From Jan. 1 -
Gross from railway $\begin{array}{ll}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 133,634 & \$ 118,386 \\ 27\end{array}$ Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents 27,270
def8,736 478,038 436,8 1936
$\$ 93,168$
def17,895 def17,895
def58,106 1935
$\$ 87,122$
$\operatorname{def} 9,359$
def 37,617 353,520
def 2 , 282,487
def85,204 Net after rents

Saltmount Oil Co.-Earnings-

 Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937
Assets-Cash, $\$ 82,618 ;$ stocks of other companies (domestic), $\$ 690,848$;
accounts receivable (customers'), $\$ 87,383$; oil payment contracts receivable (net), $\$ 67.304$; investment in annuity policies (employees retirement plan), $\$ 9,483$; fixed assets (net), $\$ 4,612,525$; deposits on pending acquisitions,
$\$ 8,283$; withheld crude oil settlements receivable (contra), $\$ 54,631$; deferred
charges charges, $\$ 2,477$; total, $\$ 5,615,551$. $\$ 310$; notes payable (current), $\$ 320,000$; taxes accrued (not due), $\$ 47,739 ;$ accrued interest payable, $667 ;$ withheld crude oil settlements
earned surplus, $\$ 451,704 ;$ total, $\$ 5,615,551$.

San Antonio Public Service Co.-Offering Acceptable to SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 31 made pubic its pany (subsidiary of the American Light \& Traction Co.), covering issuance pe $\$ 16,500,0004 \%$ first mortgage bonds, due 1963 , $\$ 2,500,0004 \%$ serial
notes, maturing $1939-48$, and 28,000 shares (no par) $\mathbf{c o m m o n}$ stock. The notes, maturing 1939-48, and 28,000 shares (no par common stock. The shares are to be sold to the parent company. The parent is putting equity
money in the company through purchase of the common stock. money in the company through purchase of the common stock.
The opinion pointed out that while there had been no competiti for the securities testimony was given at the hearing regarding the fairness of the spread and "under the circumstances attending these particular issues, the Commission is of the opinion that it cannot be found to be unreasonable." The SEC also said that testimony was given to the effect
that the offering prices of the bonds and notes were in line with current that the offering prices of the bonds and notes of substantially similar securities of other public utilities. Bonds Called-
This company announced that it will redeem all of its outstanding first mortgage and refunding bonds, 30 -year $5 \%$ series B, on Aug. 1,1938 at 105 and accrued interest; and all of its outstanding first mortgage and re-
funding bonds, 30 -year $6 \%$ series A, on Jan. 1, 1939 at 110 and accrued int At the election of the holder, bonds of both series may be presented for payment immediately at the redemption price plus accrued interest to date of peresentation, at the corporate trust d
New York, trustee.-V. 146, p. 3519 .

San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { April- }}$

\section*{Gross from railway.-} | Net from railway $-----\quad \$ 97,508$ |
| :--- | :--- | Get after rents

From Jan. 1 Gross from. 1- ders8,973 def32,717 27,803


Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended April 30-
$\begin{array}{cc}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 2,214,024 & \$ 2,030,205\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{x} \text { Balance after operation, maintenance and taxes_ } & 986,745 \\ \mathrm{y} \text { Balance for dividends and surplus }\end{array}$ x In $x$ Includes non-operating income, net. y After appropriations for retirement reserve.-V. 146, p. 3202.
Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Sales-
 Sales.146.-. p . 3030 .

Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd.-Interim DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend of $52-5$ cents per share on the American depository receipts for ordinary shares payable June 7 to
holders of record May 13 A final dividend of $93-10$ cents was paid on holders of record May 13. A f.
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 stcok. A regular quarterly divi-
dend of 75 cents per share was paid on March 1, last.-V. 145, p. 3509.


Solar Aircraft Co.-Five-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common

South Carolina Utilities Co.-RFC Approves $\$ 150,000$ Loan-
Gulford 8. 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 liberailized the law pertaining to loan of this kind since Congress recentiy liberaized he ling loan would be for
 Charieston and the RFO arreed, he said, to a deferred participation by
which it would absorb hall 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. 3203 . Myrtle Beach, s. C.-V. 146,p. 3203.

South Penn Oil Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share in
addition to a regular quarterly divivend of $37 / 2$ cents per share on he he capital

 June 30,1936, and $121 / 2$ cents on March 31,19
for detailed dividend record.-V. 146, p. 1889 .
Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues....: } & \$ 6,323,921 & \$ 5,239,141 & \$ 21,364,153 & \$ 20,753,142 \\ \text { Uncollect. oper. rev...- } & 21,460 & 20,888 & 88,223 & 83,873\end{array}$




## -V. 146, p. 3031 <br> Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings -




 and Operations for 1937 reflect the effect of flood conditions in January provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed made for such tax in 1938.-V. 146, p. 2870.
Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { April- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935,\end{array}$

 Net after rents

Southern Ry.-Earning-


## Gross earnings (est.)

Spencer Trask Fund, Inc.-Dividend Halved -
tock, par $\$ 1$, payable June 15 to holders of record per share on the capital 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,$1936 ; 121 /$ cents paid each three months from June 30, , 1933, to and including June 30, 1936, and 25 cents
Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry.-Earnings-


Swedish Ball Bearing Co.-Earnings-
Calendar YearsCalendar Years-
Sales oi prods. sold , incl $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Cost of prods. sold, incl. } & 107,058,186 & 85,446,061 & 73,359,212 & 67,864,281\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { maintenance \& repairs } & 75,618,315 & 56,201,767 & 45,838,285 & 43,097,015 \\ \text { Sell. \& admin. expenses } & 6,518,507 & 5,575,097 & 4,727,722 & 4,701,034\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Sell. \& adminn. expenses. } & 6,518,507 & 5,575,097 & 4,727,722 & 4,701,034 \\ \text { Sudry } 1 \text { osses on well } \\ \text { including transfers.... } & 422,402 & 346,504 & 356,840 & 340,726\end{array}$ Total net income from manufac. $\begin{gathered}\text { \& sell } \\ \text { befoling, } \\ \text { before deprec. \& prov }\end{gathered}$

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { other companies.-.-. } & 9,991,998 & 8,863,301 & 5,517,014 & 3,252,979 \\ \text { Interest and sundries_-- } & 3,053,232 & 3,134,812 & 3,452,848 & 3,947,141\end{array}$ | Total income__ |
| :---: |
| Deprecia'n |
| $37,544,190$ |
| $35,320,806$ |
| $31,406,226$ |
| $26,925,629$ | $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { meprecian on property, } & 5,887,063 & 5,067,342 & 4,820,823 & 4,583,114 \\ \text { meserve for taxes.-..-. } & 7,200,000 & 7,000,000 & 5,600,000 & 5,400,000\end{array}$ Net income...-. $\quad \frac{24,457,127}{23,253,464} \xlongequal[20,985,403]{16,942,515}$ Less sundry a amounts not

connected with year's
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operations } \\ \text { Ad -Profit on sale of }\end{array} & 440,121 & 421,937 & 429,169 & 111,287\end{array}$ Skefko stock (see " $y$ "
footnote)
-----Cr30,778,857
 Spec. prov. for pensions
and rellef.

Balance carried over to
 x Includes 260,000 shar,sk of 50.00 kronor each in Aktiebolaget Volvo,
shares in the Skefko Ball Bearing Co., Ltd., Luton, Kr . 34,028,857; less
provision for special tax of $\mathrm{Kr} .3,250,000$ on suggested refund of capital. Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (All Figures in Swedish Kronor)

(L. S.) Starrett Co.-50-Cent Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com-
mon stock. no par value, payable June 25 to holders of record June 15 . This stock, no par value, payable June 25 to holders of record June 15 . and on Sept. 30 , last: a dividend or 81.75 was paid on June 26 . 1937 , and 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 . ents per share was paid on Sept. $30,1936 .-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .1729$.
Strouss-Hirshberg Co.-Dividend ReducedDirectors 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 e throe pres -V. 144, p. 3854. Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings-

| ${ }_{\text {April- }}$ | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$100,409 | \$135,015 | \$114.460 |  |
| Net from railway | 26,792 37,218 | 42,860 27,336 | 30,934 18,374 | ${ }_{31,091}^{41,59}$ |
| Gross from railway Net from railway | $\begin{array}{r}387,330 \\ 64.286 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 495,317 <br> 155,374 <br> 6,348 | 428,332 117.623 7 |  |


Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1. } \\ \text { Gross from railway_...... } & 13,610,517 & 16,059,245 & 12,812,469 & 10,972,284\end{array}$


## Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings-





 - Net loss- $146, \mathrm{p} .3360$. $\$ 43,465 ~ p r o f \$ 3,095 ~ \$ 646,153-\$ 127,360$

## Thompson-Starrett Co.-Earnings-

Years Endensolidated Income Account (Incl. Sub. Cos.)
Wears Ended-
Net loss from construc-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { from investments.-_ } & \text { f160,362 } & 24,322 & 173,333 & \mathbf{x} \$ 230,204 \\ \text { Res }\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Res. iver Ass on Colorado } \\ & \text { Restoration of provevision }\end{aligned}$
Run Restoration of provision
(prev. charged hereto)
for death claims set

 | Total loss |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loss on sale of securities_ |  |  |

 Restoration of excess re-

Total deficit.
Miscellaneous charges.-
Deficit _-......... $\begin{gathered}\$ 866,730 \\ \mathbf{x} \text { Includes in } \\ \$ 634,330 \\ \$ 392,223 \\ \$ 415,269\end{gathered}$ received from Mason-Walsh-Atkinson-Kier yo. Includes $\$ 150,000$ dividend Consolidated Balance Sheet




 Kler Co. at costPartlic. in mates.,
notes and acets. notes and accts.
rec. and sundry investaments.-.
Prepaid expenses Prepald expenses --
Land
Salvage vaine special eal. \&co of a Buildings. b Constrice. eauip.
and materlals
Total -....... $\overline{\$ 2,057,130} \overline{\$ 2,509,444}$ Total a After reserve for depreciation of 890,205 . b After depreciation of
$\$ 310,625$ in 1938 and $\$ 324,073$ in 1937 . Represented by 63.896 no par

Sylvania Industrial Corp. - No Dividend ActionDirectors in order to further strengthen the company's resources by its current earnings in view of prevailing general conditions decided at their
meeting on June 1 not to take any action on the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the common shares. A dividend of 25 cents per share was
paid on March 15 , and on Nov. 15, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 35 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra
dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.-V. 146, $\mathbf{p}$. 2710 .
dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.-
Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings-

| Arpil- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$177,599 | \$193,824 | \$197,089 | \$154.260 |
| Net from railway | 38,632 | 66,550 | 59,376 | 88.602 |
| Netafter rents | 10,717 | 29,823 | 28.581 | 8,602 |
| Gross from railway | 674,834 | 768,870 | 738,674 | 536.212 |
| Net from railway | 203,921 | 264.051 | 109,213 | 142,902 |
| Net after rents | 72,007 | 120,885 | 109.213 | 42,02 |

 a After reserve for depletion, depreciation, and amortization $\$ 2,944,389$ n 1937 and $\$ 1,656,359$ in 1936.-V. 146, p. 3528 .
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.-50-Cent Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com50 cents paid on Sept. 30 , June 30 and on March $\$ 1$ paid, on Dec. 1937 , and dividends of $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 11 and on Oct. 23, 1936, this latter being the initial pay-


## V. 143, p. 3485 .

## United Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Property retirement and
epletion res. approp- $\quad 2,460,306$

| Net oper. revenues... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Other income |

Gross income_-...... Int. on mtge. bonds---
Int. on coll. tr. bonds. Int. on coll. tr. bonds. Other interest
Other deductions
Other deductions.-.-.
Balance
Pref. divs.
public--
alance carried to


Blance carried to con
solidated earned su
a Incl: prov. for Federal $\$ 2,398,150 \quad \$ 4,439,578$ \$9,262,495 $\$ 11,371,207$
$\begin{array}{lllrrr}\text { b surtax on undis. profits } & 46,775 & \mathbf{9 8 , 7 0 0} & 62,975 & 508,700 \\ \text { Inc. prof. for Federal } & & & 144,147 & 320,177\end{array}$ c Includes
quarter ended
Dec. 318,505 respresenting non-recurring charges during the

Note-Figures previously published for prior periods have in certain cases
been rearranged in the above statement.
Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only)
Period End. Mar. 31- 1938-3 Mos-1937 Oper. revs., natural gas_ $\$ 2,924,866$
Oper. exps., incl taxes Prop. retire't res. approp
Net op. revs., nat. gas
Other income
a Other inc. deductions.

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 673,763 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1988-12$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\cdots$ | $\$ 6,295,552$ |
| $\cdots-\cdots$ | $\mathbf{b 4 7 , 5 0 9}$ |
| $\mathbf{b 4 3 3 , 3 0 0}$ |  | Mos.-1937

Gross income.
Int. on debentur … Other interest.Other deductions_------
Int. charged to constr.-
a Net income- prov. for Federal
$\$ 612,600 \$ 1,075,186$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { b } \$ 1,024,743 \\ 6,094,473 \\ 582,495 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 surtax on undis. profits b Items so m. proits -.-.-. .-.... $144,147 \quad 320,177$ properties acquired on and subsequent to July 28, 1937. c Represents interest on United Gas Public Service Co. $6 \%$ debentures from Nopresents 5 , Summary of Surplus for the 12 Months Ended March 31, 1938 (Co. On



 Surplus March 31, 1938_......... $\$ 38,871,843 \$ 14,467,819 \$ 24,404,024$ - Balance Sheet March 31, 1938 (Company Only)
 Investments--..........-223,757,454
Cash in banks-on demand.- $2,671,313$


 Prepayments - .........-- $\quad 26,787$ redemption \& divs. thereon
 Deferred debits..............-
Contra assets............... Mat'd long-term debt \& int-Customers' deposits.
Taxes accrued Interest acerued

 Contrlb. In ald of construct' n Capital surplus... Total_ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}14,467,818 \\ 24,404,024 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Total_................... $\$ 253,344,916 \mid$ Total.........................253,344,916
United Carr-Fastener Corp.-To Pay 10-Cent Dividend-


United States Steel Corp.- $\$ 100,000,000$ Debentur Offered - A nation-wide banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., on June 2 offered $\$ 100,000,00010$-year $31 / 4 \%$ debentures, due June 1, 1948, at 100 and interest. Including the long list of 102 underwriters, it is estimated that between 700 and 800 security dealers will participate in the distribution of the issue. The offering marks one of the largest individual pieces of industrial financing to be done under the Securities and Exchange Act, having been done under the Securities and Exchange Act, having been
surpassed in size only by several public utility refunding surpassed in size only by several public utility retunding
operations in the last two years. The issue was reported oversubscribed within a few minutes of the formal offering hour.
Dated June 1, 1938 ; due June 1, 1948. Interest payable J. \& D. Coupon
debentures in denom. of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$ registerable as to principal debentures in denom. of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal.
Registered debentures in denom. of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,00, \$ 10,000$ and authorized Registered debentur $\$ 10,000$. Coupon debentures and registered debentures, and multiples seral denominations of coupon and registered debentures, inter-
the
changeable. Semi-annual sinking fund of $\$ 2,500,000$ payable each June 1 and Dec. 1 commencing June 1 , 1939, to be applied to the purchzse of debenture nexsuing interest payment date and, if not so obtainable, to the redemption of debentures drawn by lot. Red. 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 incl. June 1,1941 , at $103 \%$, any other to and incl. June 1, 1944, at $102 \%$; thereafter, to and incl.
thereafter
June 1, 1947 , at $101 \%$, and thereafter at $100 \%$. Also red. through June 1,1947 , at $101 \%$, and thereafter at $100 \%$. Also red. through
operation of sinking fund on any int. date on 30 days' notice at the same prices. Corporation-Incorporated in New Jersey in 1901. Is a holding company owning a controlling stock interest in various subsidiaries which principally
conduct interated operations for the production and sale in competitive conduct integrated operations for the production and sale in competitive markets of a wide variety of 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 corporation and certain subsidiaries own all of the capital stock of
15 common carrier railroads which operate approximately 1,315 miles 15 comm. 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. She stantial expenditures may be required during the next few years to replace or rebuitalization- (Corporation and subsidiaries-consolidated) outstanding Dec. 31, 1937:

 | Funded and |
| :--- |
| Subsidiaries' stocks not held by corporation (book value) --- |

 Common stock $(8,703,252$ shares)
a Includes $\$ 66,059,749$ guaranteed by the corporation, less $\$ 114,000$ in treasury.
b Funds sufficienct to discharge the $\$ 279,000$ funded debt of corporation
treasury. are on deposit with the respective trustees. Subsequent to Dec. 31 , 1937 the corporation borrowed $\$ 50,000,000$ from banks and
$\$ 30,000,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds due Oct. 1,1962 .
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 $8652,744,900$.
Earnings-The following condensed income statement has been summarized from the prospectus:




 744,72
Loss. a After taxes and before special income, depreciation, deDuring the quarter ended March 31, 1938 , when the subsidiaries operated at $32.3 \%$ of their rated capacity for rolled steel products, as compared with
$71.2 \%$ or the year 1937, the consolidated net loss was $\$ 1,292,151$ after
providing $\$ 11,534,937$ for depreciation and depletion $71.2 \%$ for the year 1937 , the consolidated net loss W,
providing $\$ 11,534,937$ for depreciation and depletion.
Purpose- Net proceeds from the sale of these deben
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. Cash funds have been and are to be called upon, among other things, for manufacturing plants and facilities of the subsidiaries. Such expenditures Which have been substantial during the past three years aggregated approxi-
mately $\$ 135,000,000$ during 1937, and at Dec. 31,1937 , authorizations for mately $\$ 135,000,000$ during 1937 , and at Dec. 31,1937 , authorizations fo gated approximately $\$ 80,000,000$, of which approximately $\$ 46,500,000$ was for the completion of a hot strip mill and cooled reduction sheet and In mills near Clairton, rast' of such work will be completed by the end of 1938. Approximately $\$ 45,000,000$ of such unexpended authorizations at 1938. Approximately $\$ 45,000,000$ of such unexpended aut have been expended up to June 1, 1938 .
Debentures- The debentures are unsecured and are to be
incnures-The debentures are unsecured and are to be issued under National Bank, 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 the corporation or any subsidiary. Indenture provisions and debenture or
vote of holders of $662-3 \%$ of outstanding debentures.
Underwriters-The names of the several principal underwiter
Underwriters-The names of the several principal underwriters, and the
several amounts underwritten by them respectively, are as follows: Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc New York - - Co., N.........
Kuhn, Loeb
Almstedt Brothers, Loulsvilie Almstedt Brothers, Loulsvilie Baker, Watts \&Co., Balt...New York . G. Beker \& A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.,
Chicago
Bldde, Whelen \& Co., Phila. Blair', Bonner \& Co., Chicago Boetteher \& Co., Inc., N. Xenver.Boettcher \& Co., Denver- ${ }^{\text {B }}$ -
Bonbright, Co., Inc., N.
Boswrth, Chanute, LoughBosworth, Chanute, Lough Brown Harriman \& C 0. , Inc.,
 Central Republic Co., Chicago E. W. Clark \& Co., Phila...Coffin \& Burr, Inc., Boston.R. L. Day \& Co., Boston. Dominick \&Dominick, N. Y.elkins, Morris \& Co., Phila ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Equitable Securities Corp., Estabrook \&
First Boston Corp., N. Y.-.First of Mich. Corp., Detroitglore, Forgan \& Co Chicago Goldman, Sachs \& Co., N. Y. Graham, Parsons \& Co.,.,Philla. Green, EHE \& Co, New York.
Harristen Hall \& Co. (Inc.), Hayden, Miller \& Co., CleveHemphill, Noyes \& Co.,N.Y. ville. Hillard \& Son, LoulsHornblower \& Weeks, N. Y-: M. Co. of Chicago, Chicago.Kean, Taylor \& Co., N. Y.--
Idder, Peabody \& Co., N.Y New Yort Thalmann \& Co.,
, Lalrd, Blsselī \& Meeds, WilW. W. Lanahan \& Co., BaltW. C. Langley \& Co., N. Y -Lee Higginson Corp., N. N. Y-New

## -V. 146, D. 3530

## United Gas Improvement Co.- Weekly Output-

## Electric out put of system

| 00 | Adolph Lewisohn \& Sons, New York |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,500,000 | Mackubin, Legg \& Co., Balt. |  |
| 150,000 | Laurence M. Marks \& Co., |  |
| 200,000 | New York |  |
| 250,000 | Mellon Securs. Corp., Pitts- |  |
| 600,000 | Merrill, Turben \& Co., Cleve. |  |
|  | Mitchum, Tully \& Co., San |  |
| 400,000 |  |  |
| 300,00 | Moore, Leonard \& Lynch, |  |
| 200,000 | Pittsburgh....-.-..--..-- |  |
| 3,300,000 | F. S. Moseley \& Co., Boston. | 1,250 |
| 150,000 | G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co.,N.Y. |  |
| 1,750,000 | W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co., |  |
| 150,000 | Newton, Abbe \& Co., Boston | 00 |
| 350,000 | Otis \& Co., C | 250 |
|  | Paine, Webber \& Co. |  |
| 4,750 | Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc., |  |
| 200,000 |  |  |
| 400,000 | R. W. Pressprich \& Co.,N, Y. |  |
| 500,000 | Riter \& Co., New Yor |  |
| 500,000 | E, H. Rollins \& Sons, |  |
| 1,750,000 |  |  |
| 750,000 | L. F. Rothschild \& Co., N. Y. |  |
| 500,000 | Salomon Bros.\&Hutzler,N.Y. |  |
| 500,000 | Schoellikopt, Hutton \& Pome- |  |
| 1,750,000 | oy, Inc., Bu |  |
|  | Schroder Rockefeller \& Co., |  |
| 250,000 |  |  |
|  | Schwabacher \& Co., San Fran. |  |
| 250,000 | Securities Co. of |  |
| 750,000 | Inc., Milwaukee |  |
| 4,750,000 | J. \& W. Seligman \& Co | 1,000 |
| 250,000 | Shields \& Co., New Yor |  |
| 150,000 | Singer, Deane \& Scr |  |
| 500.000 | Pittsburgh |  |
| ,750,000 | Smith, Barney \& Co, N. | 4,750 |
| 500,000 | Speyer \& Co., New York |  |
| 300,000 | William R. Staats Co., Los |  |
| 600,000 | Angeles |  |
|  | Stark weather \& Co |  |
| 700 | Stein Bros. \& Boyce |  |
| 500,000 | Stern Brothers \& Co., Kansas |  |
| 1,000,000 | City |  |
| 750,000 | Stern, Wampler \& Co., Inc., Chicago |  |
| 0,000 | Stone \& Webster and Blod- |  |
| 1,000,000 | get, Inc., New York | 750,000 |
| 1,250,000 | Stroud \& Co., Inc., Phila | 250,000 |
| 200,000 | Spencer Trask \& Co.. N. | 500,000 |
| 600,000 | Tucker, Anthony \& Co., N.Y. | 500. |
| 500,000 | G. H. Walker \& Co., St. | 350.000 |
| 2,750,000 | Washburn \& Co., Inc.,B | 200,000 |
|  | Weeden \& Co., San Francisco | 200,000 |
| 1,000,000 | Wells-Dickey Co., Minn'lis.. | 250,000 |
|  | Werthelm \& Co., New York. | 400,000 |
| 500,000 | White, Weld \& Co., N. Y | 1,000 |
| 150,000 | Whiting, Weeks \& Kno |  |
| 500,000 | Inc., Boston |  |
| 2,500,000 | Dean Witter \& Co., San Fran. | 500,000 |
| 2,500,000 | Yarnall \& Co., Philadelphta_ | 250,000 |
| 150,000 | Dillon, Read \& Co., N. Y | 4,750,000 |
| 150,000 |  |  |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Electric output of system } \\ \text { (kwh.)...- } 84,056,580 & 83,187,400 & 87,578,432\end{array}$
Upressit Metal Cap Corp. - Accumulated Dividendpref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable on account of accumulations, on Jumy 1 to to
holders of record June 15 . Similar payment was made on April 1 , last. 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 1932. The dividends have been accumulating on this stock since Jan. 1932.1925 .
. $16, \mathrm{p}$. 157.
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 Gen-
eral Manager, announced on June 1. The shutdown will put 2,500 men The reason for the shutdown is "slack business and accumulation of copper
stocks," the manager said.-V. $143, \mathrm{p}, 3166$.

Universal Pictures Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-





Total foreign revenue........................... | $\$ 7,128,653$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 6,559,364$ |

 Theatre expenses -- - domestic \& foreign



Income taxes

 a Including provision for losses (net) of subsidiaries operating in foreign
erritories: $1937, \$ 50,807 ; 1936, \$ 610,912$. Notes- (1) The provision for losses (net) of subsidiary companies operubsidiary companies for the 52 weeks ended on Aug. 28,1937 , or Sept. 25 1937, depending upon the closing dates, except that the operations of the he date as of which the entire investment in that subsidiary was sold for an amount equivalent to the adjusted net worth of that company and a percentage basis of the company's productions in Canada by thenew on on a The participations of the American companies in the film rentals taken by the subsidiary companies operating in foreign territories and included 52 weeks ended Aug 28,1937 or 2 pt. 25,1937 respectively (2) The operations of the subsidiary companies operatin territories include a profit on foreign exchange of approximately $\$ 45,000$, resulting from the partial liquidation or indebtedness owing to the domestic exchange of similar amount. 1936, $\$ 392,850$.
c Consolidated Balance Sheet
 Trade-mks., good-
will, de...will, \&c..........
Inv, in for. subs.
Other investm'ts. Other investm'ts.-
Receivables (noncurrent)
Lease deposits, \&-.
Lease deposits, \&c.
Adv. to prod., \&c.
(net)
Cash ${ }^{\text {net) }}$............... Accts. \& notes (net)
Uncompleted film. Film completed, not released
Released films Rew film \& 8uppl's
Scenarios \& rights Advertis'g matter-

| $\begin{array}{r} 137,501 \\ \mathrm{~d} 482,872 \\ 36,490 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,501 \\ 509,699 \\ 36,490 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 15,300 | 42,914 |
| 36,610 | 11,236 |
| 158,610 | 121 |
| 803,172 | 691,137 |
| 534,790 | 598,905 |
| 1,390,075 | 1,143,939 |
| 211,428 | 769,116 |
| 4,267,335 | 3,886,645 |
| 111,525 | 108,415 |
| 688,884 | 532,789 |
| 176,157 | 133,106 |
| 53,140 | 186,2 |

Total

1st 8\% pref. stock
(par $\$ 100$ )
2d $7 \%$ pref. stock
(par $\$ 100$ )
Com.
 Federal tax res've.
Accts. payable and
accruals. Remit. from for'n
subsidiaries $\begin{array}{ll}1,786,400 & 1,786,400\end{array}$ $2,000,000$
250,000 $2,000,000$
250,000 200,000
$, 073,003$
113,403 accruals.---.-- $1,231,900 \quad 1,118,28$
 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { 1st pref. sth. disc't } & 8,269 & 8,26 \\ \text { Minority interest- } & 1,059 & 1,20 \\ \text { b Capital surplus } & & & \\ & & & \end{array}$ 163,43 3,923,951
 a After reserve for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 2,253,583$ in 1937 no par to par, $\$ 1$ per share. c Assets and liabilities of subsidiary companies operating in foreign territories are not consolidated. d Equity in net tories subject to contingent liabilities reported represented by- Investments in capital stocks at cost. $\$ 1,104,386$; equity in undistributed surpluses of certain subsidiaries, $\$ 437,409$; amounts receivable from certain subsidiaries (including $\$ 3,605$ of tems in transit), $\$ 1,255,311$; total, $\$ 2,797,106$. restments in and (including receivable from certain subssidiaries), $\$ 1,481,723$; reserves for assets carried
on books of subsidiaries operating in forign territories, $\$ 207,100$; total on books of subsidiaries operating in foreign territories, $\$ 207,100$; total
deductions, $\$ 1,688,822 ;$ balance, $\$ 1,108,283, ~ D e d u c t:$ Amounts payable
to certain subsidiaries, $\$ 625,411$. Net equity, $\$ 482,872 .-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. 3530 .

## Utah Ry.-Earnings-

| April- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$34,941 | \$52,534 | \$69,800 | \$66,991 |
| Net from railway. | def12,218 | def6,614 | 9,623 | 12,265 |
| Netafter rents | def19,160 | def10,541 | 3,125 | def1,746 |
| Gross from railwa | 213,00 | 538,800 | 430,596 |  |
| Net from railwa | 7,876 | 122,690 | 143,998 | 104,027 |
| Netafter rents | def38,039 | 46,212 | -79,301 | 33,167 |

## Vapor Car Heating Co.-Smaller Dividend-

 The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the commonstock, no par value, payable June of to holders of record on theThis 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.-V. 145,
p. 3514 .

Veeder-Root, Inc.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in 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

Vick Chemical Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ After credting to expense $\$ 225,000$ of the advertising reserve set up z After taxes, depreciation and other charges. a On 700,280 shares of zapital stock, (par \$5).-V. 146, p. 3035 .

Virginia Coal \& Iron Co.-Bonds CalledThe company has called for redemption on July 1, 1938, out of sinking mortgage and deed of trust $5 \% 50$-year gold bonds due July 1,1959 of Keokee Consolidated Coke Co, the bonds to be chosen by lot. Drawn bonds will become payable on July 1 at City Bank Farmers Trust
trustee, 22 William Street, New York.-V. 145, p. 3672 .

Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended April 30 $x$ Balance after operation, maintenance and taxes
 $\mathbf{x}$ Balance after operation, mainte
y Balance for dividends and surplut $x$
Includes non-operating income, net. y After appropriations for retire-

Virginian Ry.-Earnings-
April-
Gross from railway
Net from rail way
Net from railway.
Gross from railway Net from railway Netafter rents

Waukesha Motor Co.-Earnings-

 | y Net income-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Earnings per share-:-: | $\$ 46,837$ | $\$ 0.12$ | $\$ 73,568$ | $\$ 312,701$ | $\$ 712,144$ | x On 400,000 shares capital stock (par $\$ 5$ ). y After charges and Federal

taxes but before provision for undistributed profits taxes.-V. 146, p. 1575 .

Wesson.Oil \& Snowdraft Co., Inc.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra, dividend of 50 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $12 y$ cents per share on the common stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 15 . Likee amounts were paid on April 1 and on Jan. 3, last, and an
of $871 / 2$ cents was paid on Aug. 25, last.-V. i46, p. 2713 .

West Coast Oil Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | ${ }^{1937}$ | \$1936. | ${ }_{\$ 1535069}^{1935}$ | ${ }^{1934}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of sales and other | \$168,169 | \$157,206 |  |  |
| Taxes-other expenses than inc-- | 99,785 | ${ }_{9}^{93,654}$ | $\begin{array}{r}84,242 \\ 6,785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 80,935 5,570 |
| Inter operating income_ | 860,697 9,613 | $\$ 55,711$ 10,883 | \$62,042 | $\$ 62,710$ 10,608 |
| Total income----- | \$70,310 | \$66,594 | \$73,094 | \$73,318 |
| Prov. for deprec. \& depl- Prov. for Fed. inc. tax.- | + ${ }^{42,127}$ | 11,859 | 13,403 4,021 | 8,419 <br> 4,233 |
| Dividends. | $\$ 27,040$ 41,632 | $\$ 53,863$ 41,632 | \$55,669 | $\$ 60,665$ 41,632 | Assets-Cash in bank ance Sheet Dec, hand, $\$ 1,189.689$ accounts receivable,

$\$ 12,704$; oil products inventory (at cost), 84,859 ; properties and equip\$12,704; oil products inventory (at cost, st, \&59, properties and equip-
ment (less reserve for depreciation and depletion); ; 238,611 ; stocks owned, \$546; deferred charges, $\$ 3,383 ;$ total $\$ 749,793$.,
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 7,520$; accrued taxes-including Federal
 W. 101,862 , tota, \$74, $73 .-\mathrm{V} .145$, p. 138.

Western Light \& Telephone Co.-Earnings



Net income a vailable for dividends \& surplus $\overline{-1} \overline{\text { N }}$
Dividends paid or accuued on 83,130 shares of $\$ 2$
Balance
Earnings per share on common stock a Included in the non-operating income for the years 1937 and 1936 are management contract which has been in effect since Sept. 1, 1934, expired on Sept. 1, 1937 , and has been renewed for a period of one year.
bsolescence charges to operations which were disallowed ncome tax purposes and (2) the resulting additional Federal income tax assessment in the amount of $\$ 22,061$.
c The depreciation claimed in the Federai income tax returns for the years
1937 and 1936 in the amounts of $\$ 400,700$ and $\$ 423,400$ respectively is 1937 and 1936 in the amounts of $\$ 400,700$ and $\$ 423,400$ respectively is
$\$ 127,314$ and $\$ 133,026$ respectively in excess of the amounts shown in the above earnings statement.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937
 notes, warrants and accounts recelabie prepaid and deferred charges, $\$ 84,434 ;$ total assets, $\$ 7.440,227$. $\$ 159,852$;
 ies, 872,336 : reserves, $81,428,763$; earned surplus.


Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-



## Western Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 12 Months Ended April 30- $\stackrel{1938}{\$ 2,220,739}$| $\mathbf{1}, 1937$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Includes non
Western Ry. of Alabama-Earnings-

Gross from Jailway....

White Sewing Machine Corp.-Urges Response to Recapitalization Plan-
Warning that no dividends can legally be paid on either the preference or
common stock until the existing capital deficit has been eliminated, the commany in a letter to stockholders stated that while a substantial number of stockholders have sent in assents to the plan of recapitalization dated
March 5 . 1938 , a large number of stockholders have not been heard from at all and that they must act with reasonable promptness if the plan is to Asserting that it is clearly to the advantage of both the preference and
common stockholders that the corporation be recapitalized, the letter points
out that in view of the fact that unpaid accrued dividends on the preference
stock amount to more than $\$ 3100,000$ and te net assets of the corporation amount to substantially less than the preference in liquidation of the prefer ence stock, the interest of the common stockholders in the corporation is sary that the same be approved by both classes of stock Under the plan, if all of the present preference stockholders exchange their stock, they, will receive the entire issue of 100,000 shares of $\$ 2$ prior reference stock and $79 \%$ of the common stock; and the common stockThe letter which the company sent to stockholders on May 31 read, in part, as follows:
As you have heretofore been advised, the plan has been approved and is As you have heretofore been advised, the plan has been approved and is
recommended by tet board oot directors, Which believes that the plan is fair
and equitable to to tho ver, without the stockholders' cooperation That some capital readjustment is desirable from the standpoint of both
the preference stockholders and the common stockholders seems entirely clear, because at Dec. 31, 1937, the comsonon stockholders seems entirely
 issured and outstanding preference stock exceeded the net assets of the
corporation by more than $\$ 2,400,000$; and at least until this deficit of over
$\$ 2,400$ one
 on either class of the corporation's stock. It It would take a along time to
eliminate this deficit by the accumulation of oarnings. eliminate this deficit by the accumuation of earninsse and one of the corporation's capital, so that when funds are available for the purpose
dividends and the the dividends can legally, be declared and paid.
peculative equity in the corporation. As at Dec. 31, 1937, the net assets of the corporation were $\$ 2,582,772$. On liquidation, the preference stock is entitled to $\$ 50$ per share, or a total of $\$ 5,000,000$, plus accumulated and there were accumulated unpaid dividends man the preference stock stock Feb. 1, 1938, of $\$ 31$ per share, or a total of $\$ 3,100,000$. Obviously. there fore, the net assets of the corporation as at Dec. 31, 1937, were far from also, the corporation cannot hope to pay the accumulated unpaid diviously, on the preference stock in any reasonable period of time, and until these accumulated unpaid dividends on the preference stock are fully paid, no dividends can be paid on the common stock. This situation and the rights recognition in any plan of recapitalization; but in any plan of recapitalizait is only right that also be given to the common stock, both because is only right that the common stockholders should receive some recog-
nition of their equity in the corporation, however tenuous and speculative that equity may be, and also because the cooperation of a majority of the common stockholders is necessary to consummate any plan of recapitali${ }_{\text {zation. }}$ th
is exchanged thereunder of the plan, and assuming that all preference stock classes of stock, to wit, the new prior preference stock and the new common stock. The new prior preference estock will be preferred a a to assets,
and in any liquidation of the corporation will be entitled to receive $\$ 25$ per share, or a total of $\$ 2,500,000$ (which is nearly equal to the net assets of the corporation at Dec. 31, 1937), plus accumulated unpaid dividends before any distribution is made on the common stock. The preference
stockholders will receive all of the new prior preference stock and mately $79 \%$ of the new common stock; and the common stockholders will receive approximately $21 \%$ of the new common stock. It is believed that this distribution of the new prior preference stock and the new com-
mon stock gives fair recognition to the rights of both the preference stockholders and the common stockholders in respect of the corporation's assets. The plan also appears to work fairly in relation to the distribution of funds which may be prudently distributed in the future as dividends. The at the rate of $\$ 2$ per share per annum, non-cumulative to and including Jan. 31, 1941 . If it be assumed that in a given year the corporation has $\$ 300,000$ a rigure slightly higher than the earnings in 1937) which may would receive (this is on the assumption that the holders of the presen preference stock have retained all of the new prior preference stock and all of the new com inin stock recelved by them on the exchange provided for $\$ 200,000$ out of the $\$ 300,000$ aforesaid, and would also receive about 379,000 by virtue of their ownership of the new common stock. In othe Words, the present preference stockholders would receive about $\$ 279,000$ and the present common stockholders would receive about $7 \%$ of such distribution. These percentages would, of course, vary with the amount of the dividend distrin has $\$ 2000$, ono which may be prudently distributed and year thd che the present preference stockholders, following the same formula would receive the entire distribution; and if it be assumed that in a given year the corporation hzs $\$ 400,000$ which may be prudently distributed as would receive about $891 / 2 \%$ of such stockholders would receive about $101 / 2 \%$ of such distribution.
pay out in dividends approximately all of the corporation's intention to pact, for the next thr y ticularly because $\$ 717,500$ of debentures maturing Nov. 1,1940 , are outstanding; and it was with these debentures in mind that the plan provides
that the new prior preference stock is to be non-cumulative to and including (S. S.) Wh.
(S. S.) White Dental Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended March 31-
 $\underset{\mathbf{z} \$ 10,315}{1938}{ }_{\mathrm{z} \$ 138}^{1937}$ 1936
$\$ 71.393$
$\$ 0.24$ $x$ On 300,000 shares capital stock. y After depreciation, Federal and
state income taxes \&c. $\mathbf{z}$ Before any provision for surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 146, p. 3208.
White Rock Mineral Springs Co.-Second Preferred Dividend Reduced-
Company paid a div.of $\$ 1.25$ per sh. on the $5 \%$ non-cumul. second pref. stock, par \$100, on April 1 to holders of record March 26. Previously,
regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share were distributed, on this class of stock due to its participating features.-V. 146, p. 2875 .
Wieboldt Stores, Inc.-Sales-
Net sales for the first quarter, which ended April 30 amounted to $\$ 5$, -
571.614 a reduction of $1.8 \%$ from the corresponding period in 1937 .
H. Wieboldt Prosident E. F. Whieboldt, President, states that current profits are running consider--
(M. J.) Whittall Associates, Ltd.-New Interests-

The executive committee which has seen operating and conducting the
affairs of the company, for the past few years has announced that arrange affairs or the company, fored to sell the business to a group of purchasers represented by Max M. Warren, Boston and Harry s. Warren DCleveland, both of whom are officials of the Warren-Allen Carpet Co. The now pur Mills were originally founded in 1880 and have operated continouusly Winnipe
Winnipeg Electric Co.-Earnings-



Wisconsin Power \& Light Co.-Preferred Dividends-

 Sept. 15, Jume 15 and on March 15, 1937. Dividends of 75 cents a . March cents per share, respectively, were paid on Dec. 15 . Sept. 15, June 15, March
16,1936 , and on Dec. 16. 1935, prior to which dividends were paid on the

6\% and $7 \%$ cum. pref, stockes on sept. 16 and June 15 , 1935 , at the rates
of 50 cents and $581-3$ cents per share, respectively.--V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3533$. Wisconsin Public Service Corp. -Accumulated Divs. The directors have declared a dividend of 81.75 per share on the $7 \%$



(F. W.) Woolworth Co., Ltd.-Interim Dividend-
 American Depositary Receipts. Tor $16 \%$ preien
Yonkers Electric Light \& Power Co.-Seeks to Issue $\$ 9,515,000$ Bonds-
The company and its parent (Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, York for authority to issue $\$ 9,515,000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ debentures to mature 4. The interest and principal of the proposed issue would be guaranteed by Consolidated Edison, according to the application. ess than par, would be used to repay the parent concern for advances made idiary's property.
The Yonkers company has no other outstanding obligations, and all of ts 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 the 1 st mortgage 30 -year $5 \%$ gold bonds, due Dec. 31,1937 stampe
indicate extension of maturity date to Dec. 1, 1947.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3534$.

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. 11.1936 and a dividend of une 22, 1937; five cents on Dec. 31, 1936, and a dividend of eight cents per since June 29,1918 , when $21 / 2$ 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 he property securing The Pennsylvania Building 1st mtge. fee $6 \%$ sinking tion under section 77 B 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 ver the committee's reorganization agreement.
The proceedings under section 77 B of the Bankruptcy Act were commenced at the instigation of the committee which has acquired control of ittee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, dated May 23 938 , with respect to the mortgaged property securing the bonds and has led such plan in the reorganizarion proceedings. The committee has been able to formulate the present plan, to acquire eedings 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 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 ${ }^{B}$ ) Cash equal to $30 \%$ of the principal amount of the present bonds. (2) New second mortgage of the principal amount of the present
remaining $70 \%$ of the present bonds. (3) Capital stock of the 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 1 st mtge . 20 -year $31 / 2 \%$ bonds equal to $60 \%$ of the principal amount of the present bonds. (2) New second mortgage 20 -year 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 oftithe 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 onds held by bondholders who shall have cast votes for either Option, pany to borrow between $\$ 900,000$ and $\$ 950,000$ in cash, with interest at 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 con templated that the vote of bondholders to determine the option under which they, would prefer to have the plan carried out, will be taken afte company is not able to obtain the loan necessary 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 Real estate taxes for the full
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, foreatter payment became necessary in the state court proceedings. A re organizat of any cash to non-assenting bankruptcy Act will preciude the 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 $662-3 \%$ in principal amount of the bonds and by the court, at which all bondholders shall have the ritght to appear and e heard. Bondholders will be notified of the time and place of such hearing or the proposal and confirmation of the pian.
under its reorganization agreement dated Oct. 5 affirmative action in order to assent to the plan. As provided in the re organization agreement, holders of certificates of deposit who do not dissent, pay the necessary withdrawal fee and withdraw from the re-
organization agreement in the manner therein provided will be deemed to have assented to and accepted the plan.
Holders of undeposited bonds and hold
Holders of undeposited bonds and holders of certificates of deposit of No physical deposits of bonds arse being the plan without delay. Nonding further order of the court being solicited or accepted at this time 120 Broadway, New York City. The reorganization committee nowt Co. sists of Edwin H. Bigelow, Thos. F. Corrigan, Frederick W. Droge, Lawand Wright, Gordon Zachry \& Parlen and Weil Gotshal \& Manges, coun-
sel.-V.142, p. 2513 .

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN <br> <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC. 

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 3, 1938
Coffee-On the 31 st 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 $1 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ francs lower.
On the 2 d 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 $13 / 4$ to $21 / 4$ 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 4 s , well deseribed, were firm at were about unchanged. Santos 4 s , well described, were firm at
6.70 to 6.90 c . 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
September
December $\qquad$ 4. 18 March

Santos coffee prices closed as follows: July-September
December

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 3 d . loss on the outside, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged 11/2d. higher to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. 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; market. Local closing: June, 4.01; July, 4.06; Sept., 4.17; Oct., 4.22 ; Dec., 4.33 ; Jan., 4.38 . On the 1 st inst. futures
closed 18 to 16 points net higher. Transactions totaled 239 lots. Demand for cocoa futures showed improvement foday 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 2 d 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 4.25 c . 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 2.70 c . 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 $5 \mathrm{~s} .1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to $941 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 16 s . 6d. On the 1 st 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 2.65 c. , 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 2.70 c . to 2.75 c . 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 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Raws there were reported sold at 5 s . $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to about $0.941 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound f.o.b. Cuba.
On the 2 d inst. futures closed 4 to 6 points $u p$ 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 $11 / 2$ points, standing unchanged to $1 / 2$ point higher in early afternoon. London futures were unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, while Cuba there were offered at the equivalent of $941 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $11 / 2$ 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 egistered under selling ascribed to a press story denying that any quota revision was contemplated. In early afternoon Sept. was selling at 1.87 c ., after having dipped to noon Sept. was selling at $1.87 \mathrm{c} .$, after having dipped to
. In the raw market a sale of 40,000 bags of Puerto 1.85c. In the raw market a sale of 40,000 bags of Puerto
Ricos, clearing June 10 , was made at 2.70 c . In the world sugar market prices were unchanged to $1 / 2$ points lower in early afternoon, with trading featureless. London futures were unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower.
Prices were as follows:


Lard-On the 28 th 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 6 d . 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 31 st 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 15 c . 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 Western run were
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 2 d . 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 prices closed 10 to 20 c . 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 Total receipts for the western run were 45,200 head, against
42,400 head for the same day last year. Today futures 42,400 head for the same day last year. Today futures
closed 5 to 7 points net higher. This market was favorably closed 5 to 7 points net higher. This market was favorably for hogs.
DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHiCAGO


Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 26.871 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, $\$ 24.871 / 2$ (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 28$ per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.-4 to $6 \mathrm{lbs} ., 131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. ; 6 to 8 lbs $13 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to 10 lbs., $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f. -14 to 16 lbs., $18 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 171 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., 18c.; 8 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 17 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to $12 \mathrm{lbs} ., 161 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.- 16 to 18 lbs . $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $121 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 20 to 25 lbs., $117 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs., 113 4c. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $221 / 2$ to $261 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State Held '36, 22 to 24c.; Held '37, 191/2 to 211/2c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs- $181 / 4$ to 22 c.
Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars is now quoted 8.0 to 8.4 c . Quotations: China Wood: Tanks, $9.4 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Drums; $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Coconut: Crude Tanks, $031 / 8$; Pacific Coast, $.023 / 4$. Olive Denatured, Spot, drums 85 to 95 c . Soy Bean: Crude, Tanks, West, .05 to $.051 / 4$; L.C.L. N.Y., . 075 . Edible: 76 degrees, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Lard: Prime, 9c.; Ex. winter strained, $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, light filtered, 31c. Turpentine: $273 / 4$ to $293 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Rosins: $\$ 4.65$ to $\$ 7.65$.
Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 45 contracts. Crude, S. E., $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Prices closed as follows:



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 tedar 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 which was $5 \%$ lower than generally looked for. Local
closing: June, 11.46; July, 11.48; Sept., 11.58; Oct., 11.64; 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., 1.74; March, 11.82

On the 2 d 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 11.63 c . and December at 11.77 c . London closed unchanged to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, but Singapore declined $7-32 \mathrm{~d}$. Local to 1-16d. higher, but Singapore declined 7-32d. Local 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 $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, but Singapore was unchanged. It was estimated that United Kingdom rubber stocks had increased 1,200 this week. Local closing: July, 11.27: Sent.. 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 2 d inst. futures closed 2 to 6 points net lower. Transactions totaled 80 contracts. The market opened $\dot{3}$ points lower to 8 points higher, but turned steady in later dealings on transactions totaling $1,360,000$ pounds, with September selling at 8.80 c . up 5 points, and December at 9.08 , up 3. In the domestic spot market 20,000 April-May heavy steers sold at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., while in Argentina 23,500 frigorifico steers sold at $93-16 \mathrm{c}$. 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 ab sence 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 8.62 c ., off 11 points and December to 8.95 c ., off 4 points. In the domestic spot market sales totaled 4,500 hides, consisting of April-May take-off heavy Texas steers at $91 / 2 c$. In the Argentine market 4,000 frigorifico steers sold at $93-16 \mathrm{c}$. while 3,000 frigorifico cows sold at $913-16 c$. a pound. Local closing: Sept., 8.66; Dec., 8.98; March, 9.25; June 9.50 .

Ocean Fseights-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. 11/2d. Gulf to Antwerp, only 2 s. $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ option, Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2s. 6d., July 10-25, canceling. Gulf to Antwerp, only 2 s . $71 / 2$ d.; 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 25 c . 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 $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to 2 c . lower. Transactions totaled only 190 bales. The average quotation of crack double extra declined $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.581 / 2$. Yokohama ranged from unchanged to 5 yen lower, while Kobe was 3 to 6 yen off. Grade D declined $21 / 2$ yen to
$6971 / 2$ 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, $1.521 / 2$; July, 1.51; Aug., 148; Oct., $1.471 / 2$; Nov., 1.47; Dec., 1.47.

On the 1st inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ 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 $\$ 1.471 / 2$. 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 $21 / 2$ yen to 695 yen a bale. Local closing: June, 1.51; July, 1.491/2; Sept., 1.48; Oct., 1.48; Nov., 1.47; Jan., 1.471/2.

On the 2 d . inst. futures closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $\$ 1.511 / 2$, up $1 / 2$ c. 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 $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ 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 changeThe price of crack double extra silk on the New York spot market declined 2 c . to $\$ 1.58$ a pound. Yokohama Bourse prices closed 12 to 17 yen lower, while Grade D silk outside was $71 / 2$ yen lower at $6871 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: June, $1.501 \frac{1}{2}$; Sept., $1.461 / 2$; Oct., 1.46; Nov., 1.46; Dec., 1.46; Jan., $1.451 / 2$.

## 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.

| Receipls at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston. | 1,159 | 186 | 3,442 | 130 92 | 1,111 | ${ }_{1}^{1.260}$ | 7,102 |
| Corpus Christi-- |  | 111 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | 786 21 | 1,281 38 | 3,427 | ${ }_{2} 1$ | 517 516 | 459 16 | . 618 |
| Savannah | 92 | 60 | 20 380 | 56 | 18 | 30 | ${ }_{529}^{276}$ |
| Lake Oharles |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |
| Wilmingt | 120 | 20 | ${ }_{21}^{229}$ |  | 4 | 52 | 22 |
| Baltimore- |  |  |  | 232 |  |  | 23 |
| 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:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rectipts to } \\ & \text { June } 3 \end{aligned}$ | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1.1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
|  | 7,102 | 1,883,484 | ${ }^{973}$ | 1,694,019 | 685,955 | 356,510 |
| ${ }_{\text {Corpus }}$ Chr |  | \| ${ }^{1,7999,115}$ | 5 | ${ }_{283,881}^{1,283,910}$ | - 781,788 |  |
| Beaumont |  | 11,847 |  | 23, | 16,761 | 15,170 |
| Now Oriea | 6,470 | ${ }_{210,192}^{2,088,34}$ | 11,986 | -301,397 | 709,475 | 360,809 48,195 |
| Pensacola, |  | 77,770 |  | 98 | 8.499 | ${ }^{4.049}$ |
| Savannah | 276 | 127,906 | 1,0622 | 134,861 | 142,563 | 135,708 |
| Charleston | 529 | 192,299 | 864 | 166,837 | 39,363 | 25,160 |
| Wilming | 229 | 27,742 | 942 | 26,400 | 24,094 | 15,467 |
| Norfoll | 339 | 55,292 | 709 | 39,802 | 28,965 100 | 23,549 200 |
| Boston. | 232 | 24.550 | 894 | 63.62 | 3,628 <br> 1,075 | ${ }_{1}^{4,12}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | $1937-38$ | $1936-37$ | $1935-36$ | $1934-35$ | $1933-34$ | $1932-33$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | 19 | 1936-37 | 19 | 1934-35 | 1933 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Glaveston | 7.102 | 973 | 6,217 | 6.132 | 3,395 | 18,3 |
| 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 |
| Savannah | 618 276 | 1,832 | 3,968 | 102 | 2,651 | 33 |
| Brunswick |  |  |  | 47 | 2 |  |
| Charleston | 529 | 864 | 338 | 459 | 1,276 | 6,264 |
| Wilmington_ | 229 | 942 | 1,647 | 84 | 29 | 430 |
| Norfolk | 339 | 709 | 803 | 555 | 796 | 993 |
| All others. | $\overline{3} \overline{5} \overline{5}$ | $\overline{9} 0 \overline{0}$ | 1,926 | $\overline{1}, \overline{3} \overline{3} 9$ | 3,158 | 15,071 |
| Total this | 17,425 | 23,761 | 47,072 | 18,907 | 34,989 | 86,064 |

Since Aug. 1-- $\left.\overline{6,977,219}\right|_{6,170,456} \widetilde{6,595,660} \mid$
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:

| Week Ended June 3, 1938 Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great <br> Britain | France | Germany | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 1,522 | 375 | 4,720 | 3,312 | 1,874 |  | 2,663 | 14,466 |
| Houston. |  | 2,501 | 2,325 | 5,696 | 854 |  | 490 | 11.866 632 |
| Corpus Christi-- | 2,455 | 1,318 | 4,185 | 3,807 | 632 |  | 4,696 | 16,461 |
| Lake Charles.-- | , 100 |  | , 906 | ${ }^{228}$ | -..- | - | 805 | 2,039 |
| Moblle..... | 1,378 |  | 247 |  |  |  |  | 1,625 |
| Savannah.-. |  |  |  | 200 | -- |  |  |  |
| Charieston..... | 12 | 200 | 1,339 700 | --- | 3,695 |  | 233 | 1,574 4,607 |
| San Francisco.--- |  |  |  |  | 1,691 | 100 |  | 1,791 |
| Total | 5,469 | 4,394 | 14,422 | 13,243 | 8,746 | 100 | 8,887 | 55,261 |
| Total 1937 | 6,813 | 1,394 | 7,464 | 16,299 | 11,436 |  | 10,716 | 54,122 |
| Total 1936.... | 16,701 | 8,457 | 18,103 | 12,295 | 7,395 | 750 | 18,889 | 82.590 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Aug. } 1,1937 \text { to } \\ \text { June. } 1938 \\ \text { Exportsfrom- } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | France | $\underset{m e}{G e}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Oth | Tot |
| Galveston. | 287,637 | 86,071 | 243,7 | 154,065 | 187,939 | 43,542 | 162 | 1366,132 |
| Houston | 260,435 | 169,332 | 181,160 | 128,600 | 125,913 | 28,085 | 207,811 | 1101,336 |
| Corpus Chri | 92,349 | 74,840 | 57,294 | 52,979 | 33,558 | 3,829 | 58,285 | 373,134 |
| Beaumont | 4,250 | 123 | 3,825 |  |  |  | 725 | 8,923 |
| New Orleans. | 454,065 | 253,420 | 148,315 | 48, | 45,56 | 4,143 | 210,980 | 1265,464 |
| Lake Charles | 24,435 | 6,805 | 4,031 | 2,841 |  |  | 25,626 | 63,738 |
| Mobile. | 99,804 | 18,779 | 43,519 | 14,513 | 200 | 50 | 18,391 | 195,256 |
| Jacksonville | 1,543 |  | 139 |  |  |  | 60 | 1,742 |
| Pensacola, \&c | 41,388 | 177 | 11,510 | 357 |  |  | 395 | 53,827 |
| Savannah | 54,021 |  | 36,241 | 914 |  |  | 6,321 | 97,497 |
| Charleston. | 102,154 |  | 52,258 | 100 |  |  | 7,580 | 162,092 |
| Gulfport | 7,719 | 5,373 | 2,157 |  | 42 |  | 2,235 | 17,484 |
| New Yor | 3,149 | 1,130 | 1,160 | 934 | 10 |  | 8,561 | 14,944 |
| Boston | 341 |  | 32 | 286 | 250 |  | 8,110 | , 019 |
| Baltimore | 144 |  |  | 398 |  |  |  | 562 |
| Philadelphia | 271 | 561 | 322 | 200 |  |  | 2,127 | 3,481 |
| Los Angeles-- | 102,746 | 22,097 | 29,098 | 1,163 | 147,679 | 6,657 | 78.269 | 387,709 |
| San Francisco | 25,252 | 100 | 10.863 |  | 67,949 | 3,535 | $\begin{array}{r} 73,484 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | 181,183 55 |
| Total | 1567,721 | 743,177 | 848,425 | 06,325 | 609,484 | 89,841 | 74,800 | 339,773 |

 NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually
all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overiand and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very, slow in coming to hand. In view however, of the numerous inquiries we are recelving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of April the exports to the Dominion the present season
have been 14,124 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 15,914 bales. For the nine months ended April 30,1938 , there
were 197,955 bales exported as against 222,856 bales for the eight months of $1936-37$.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| June 3 at- | O1, Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Other Foreign | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coast- } \\ \text { wise } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |
| Galveston | 2,500 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 23,700 | 2,000 | 32,200 | 653,755 |
| Houston | 3,577 | 220 | 5,223 | 9,287 | . 572 | 18.879 | 712,796 |
| New Orleans. | 2.485 | 129 | 900 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 5,826 | 703,649 142,560 |
| Charleston |  |  |  |  |  |  | 149,363 |
| Mobile- |  | 40 |  | 687 | --- | 727 | 47,319 |
| Norfolk.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,965 117,469 |
| Total 1938 | 8,562 | 1.389 | 9,123 | 34,83 | 3.728 | 57.632 | 2,445,876 |
| Total 1937. | 13,638 | 4,916 | 3.493 | 23,362 | 5,396 | 50,605 | 1,254,556 |
| Total 1936 | 14,894 | 19,989 | 5,504 | 27,176 | 863 | 68,426 | 1,523,465 |

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was fairly active during the week, with price trend decidedly lower during the early half. Yesterday, however, there was a sharp turnabout, prices rallying 16 to 20 points from the recent lows. This rally was looked upon as a natural adjustment of the market's technical position following a decline of approximately $\$ 5$ a bale. There were not a few traders impressed by the fact that the market had broken to new low levels for the season and expressed the belief that present values had discounted many bearish factors.

On the 28th ulto. prices closed 9 to 15 points net lower. The demand was poor and prices gave way under renewed liquidation and foreign selling, declining to within 4 to 9 points of the extreme low levels on Friday. The market opened steady at 1 to 4 points decline in response to heaviness in both the Liverpool and Bombay markets. There was further selling from these centers as well as a moderate amount of liquidation, which was absorbed largely by the trade and commission houses. The market was inactive during the greater part of the day, but toward the close increased selling developed, and the lowest quotations of the day were made just before the final gong. The consensus of the trade was that the sharp downward movement of the last week when prices lost approximately $\$ 4$ a bale, was a clear demonstration of the inability through artificial measures to sustain prices against a downward trend in the markets of the world. Traders generally show no disposition to make commitments in a substantial way, preferring the side lines at least until some fair idea is obtained concerning future developments in the business world and abroad. Southern spot markets as officially reported, were 5 to 13 points lower. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets today was 7.97 e
On the 31st ulto. prices closed 12 to 21 points net lower. Weakness abroad and in New Orleans on Monday, combined with further losses in Liverpool and Bombay over night,
sent cotton prices down 20 to 25 points early today, with all of the active positions with the exception of July, selling at new low levels for the season. There was a partial rally, bit it proved but temporary. The market opened barely steady and 18 to 24 points lower. There was active selling on the part of foreign houses and general liquidation. The decline represented a loss of approximately $\$ 5$ a bale in the last 10 days. It was the consensus that the market was dominated by an unfavorable world supply and demand situation, which the government loan and crop control had failed to offset. Bŭsiness conditions continue poor and nothing of importance developed in Washington to encourage general buying. Moreover, crop accounts were generally favorable and demand for textile and spot cotton continued quiet. Southern spot markets as officially re ported, were 17 to 25 points lower. Average price of mid ported, were 17 to 25 points lower. Average price
dling at the 10 designated spot markets was 7.76 .
On the 1st inst. prices closed 20 to 15 points net higher After more than a week of continuous decline, the cotton market turned about and displayed a strong tone today in a heavy volume of transactions. A good part of the advance was attributed to the disposition of traders to buy contracts at the prevailing low levels. Trading was active on the opening, with futures 2 points below to 2 points above yesterday's last quotations. Brokers with Bombay affiliations sold heavily of the July and October options, although these same interests bought the March and May positions. On the other hand Japanese brokers and trade positions. On the other hand Japanese brokers and trade Liverpool continued to sell and liquidation of July again was heavy. In the late afternoon the market continued to rule strong on buying by Wall Street and Western in terests. A rumor was current that an estimate to be pubished tomorrow on the present crop will be slightly below $10,000,000$ bales. This appeared to influence considerable buying.

On the 2nd inst. prices closed 4 to 5 points net lower with the exception of distant May, which was only 1 point off compared with the previous close. After displaying a continuation of yesterday's firmer trend during the early morning trading, cotton prices turned about in the late dealings and fell below the previous day's last quotations. The market opened 4 to 7 points higher on fairly active trading. The firm tone of initial prices was largely attributed to steadier cables from abroad. Brokers with Bombay connections sold the July and October options, but bought the January, March and May positions. Leading spot and trade houses were good buyers of the July contract, but spot houses sold other active deliveries. Liverpool interests bought the distant months. Around midday the market lost all the early gains.
Today prices closed 17 to 19 points net higher. The cotton market displayed a strong tone today in a moderate volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed advances of 10 to 16 points from the closing levels of the previous day. July sold at 8.00 c . up 16 points, and October was 15 points higher at 8.04 c Trading was quiet on the opening and the market was 4 to 5 points above yesterday's final range. There were small selling orders in the July contract by brokers with Bombay connections. Commission and spot houses supplied most of the contracts in other deliveries. The principal buyers were Japanese brokers, local professionals and the trade. During the past two days Worth street sold $7,000,000$ to $8,000,000$ yards of goods. Prices eased from a week ago on the basis of $41 / 4$ c. for $64 x 60$ s 535 -yard prints June and July delivery. Prices in the Liverpool market rallied after early easiness on trade calling and local support. Liverpool closed 4 to 6 points higher.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:
May 28 to June 3-

| Sat | Mon. Tues | Wed. Thurs. | Fri. |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 7.92 | Hol. | 7.71 | 7.89 | 7.84 |
| 8.03 |  |  |  |  |

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade, Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on June 9, 1938. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on June 2 .


June 4, 1938

New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland at New York on June 3 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


Market and Sales at New York

|  | Spot MarketClosed | Fulutes Matket Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday | Quiet, 9 pts. ${ }_{\text {dec }}^{\text {Holit }}$ | Barely steady-- | -..- | ---- |  |
| Tuesday | Quiet, 21 pts. dec - | Barely steady-- |  |  |  |
| Wednesday | steady, 18 pts. adv- | Steady- |  |  |  |
| Thursday - |  | Steady: |  |  |  |
| Total week |  |  | 47,109 | 152.2 200 | $199, \overline{3} 09$ |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday May 28 | Monday <br> May 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { May } 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { June } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frıday } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June(1938) <br> Range- <br> Closing July Range Clo |  | HALI- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $7.89 n$ |  | 7.68 n | $7.86 n$ | $8.71 n$ | . 00 |
|  | 7.87-8.00 |  | 7.67-7.80 | 7.69-7.93 | 7.81-7.96 |  |
|  | 7.92-7.93 |  | 7.71-7.72 | 7.89 | 7.84 | 8.03-8.04 |
| ${ }_{\text {A }}$ Aup.- ${ }^{\text {Range }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 7.92n |  | ${ }^{7.72 n}$ | 7.90n | $7.86 n$ | 8.04 |
| Seprange |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $7.92 n$ |  | $7.74 n$ | $7.92 n$ | $7.88 n$ | 8.05 |
| Range.. | 7.89-8.00 |  | 7.70-7.84 | $7.74-7.97$ | 7.85-8.00 | 7.91-8.07 |
| ${ }_{\text {Coos }}^{\text {Clising }}$ - | 7.92-7.94 |  | 7.76-7.77 | 7.93- 7.95 | 7.89 | 8.06 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range-- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec.- ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | 7.93n |  | $7.78 n$ | $7.95 n$ | $7.90 n$ | 8.07n |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ - | 7.91-8.05 |  | 7.73-7.87 | 7.78-8.8.00 | 7.90-8.03 | 7.95-8.10 |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan.(19389 }}^{\text {Clasing }}$ | 7.94-7.95 |  | 7.80-7.81 | 7.97-7.98 |  | 8.0 |
| Range-- Closing | $\begin{aligned} & 7.94-8.05 \\ & 7.94 n \end{aligned}$ |  | $7.74-7.88$ <br> 7.77 | $\begin{gathered} 7.77-7.98 \\ 7.97 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.88-8.03 \\ & 7.92-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.97-8.10 \\ & 8.10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Feb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ Closing | 7.95n |  | $7.81 n$ | 7.99n | 7.94 | ${ }_{8.18}^{8.18-8.18}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Mar-- }}{\text { Range }}$ |  |  | 7.77-7.90 | 7.81-8.05 |  |  |
| Closing | 7.97-8.01 |  | 7.85 | 8.01 | 7.96 | 8.14 |
| Aprange |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Closing }}$ | 8.00n |  | 7.86n | 8.03 | $7.99 n$ | 8.16 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mane }}$ | 8.00-8.12 |  | ${ }_{7}^{7.81} 7.87 .90$ | $786-8.03$ 8.05 n | ${ }_{8.01 n}^{8.00-8.10}$ | ${ }_{8.19}^{8.05-8.21}$ |

$n$ Nominal
Range for future prices at New York for week ending June 3, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

|  | Range for Week |  | Range Stince Beotnning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 1938- |  |  | 9.63 Aug. 271 |  |
| July 193 | 7.67 May 31 | 8.05 June | 7.6 | 7 |
| Sept. 1938 |  |  | 8.31 May 251938 | 8 |
| Oct. 1938 | 7.70 May 31 | 8.07 June 3 | 7.70 May 311938 | 9.48 Feb. 231938 |
| Nov. 1938-- | 7.73 Мау |  | 7.73 May ${ }^{\text {31-1938 }}$ | 9.50 Feb. ${ }^{23} 1{ }^{19} 988$ |
| Jan. 19 | 7.74 M | 8.10 Jun | 7.74 May 8718 | ${ }_{8}^{9.51}$ Feb. 231938 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}{ }^{\mathrm{Feb} .1}$ | ${ }_{7} 877$ May 31 | ${ }_{8.16}^{8.18}$ June |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Appr }} 11939$ | 7.81 May 31 | . 21 June |  | 8.94 May 2141938 |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery -The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

| New York | May 27 | May 28 | May 30 | May 31 | June 1 | June 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open } \\ & \text { Contracts } \\ & \text { June } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July (1938) | 61,100 | 20,100 |  | 72,200 | 53,700 | 44,800 | 9,700 |
| October | 70,100 | 15,100 |  | 74,000 | 51,800 | 42,000 | 652,000 |
| December | 50,100 | 11,400 |  | 36,300 | 28,800 | 20,900 | 430,100 |
| January (193 | 10,400 | 5,000 | Holl- | 16,000 | 4,800 | 6,100 | 135,300 |
| March | 21,400 | 8,000 | day | 29,500 | 20,600 | 14,800 | 302,500 |
| May | 10,300 | 3,900 |  | 14,200 | 11,100 | 11,700 | 46,000 |
| Inactive months- April (1939).-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Total all future | 223,400 | 63,500 |  | 242,200 | 170,800 | 140,300 | 2,215,700 |
| New Orleans | May 25 | May 26 | May 27 | Msy 28 | May 30 | May 31 | Open Contracts May 31 |
| July (1938) | 15,350 | 12,050 | 8,600 | 2,850 | 8,250 | 7,050 | 91,150 |
| October | 18,600 | 27,550 | 18,000 | 6.050 | 17,150 | 11,600 | 152,800 |
| December | 9,250 | 12,700 | 13,050 | 4,800 | 15,050 | 15,100 | 74,550 |
| January (1) | 1,100 | 1150 | 2, 200 | 100 | ${ }^{750}$ | 650 | 5,000 |
|  | + 800 | 1,250 | $\begin{array}{r}2,600 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 650 150 | 3,150 1,900 | 1,650 1,700 | 29,100 4,850 |
| Total all futures | 45,600 | 55,350 | 42,850 | 14.600 | 46,250 | 37,750 | 357.450 |

[^5] Of the above, totals of America and other descriptions are as follows:


Continental imports for past week have been 58,000 bales.
The above figures for 1938 shows a decrease from last week of 63,174 bales, a gain of $3,059,059$ over 1937 , an increase of $2,534,659$ bales over 1936 , and a gain of $3,-$ 070.731 bales over 1935.
$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\text { ane }}$
At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to June 3, 1938 |  |  |  | Movement to June 4, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Recetpts |  | Shipments Week | Stocks ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | Recetpts |  | Ship. ments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { June } \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'a | 207 | 66,250 | 1,459 | 30,690 | 558 | 82,055 | 1,274 | 23,532 |
| Eufaura |  | 12,060 |  | 8,120 |  | 9,285 |  | 7,831 |
| Montgom 'y | 25 | 52,577 | 490 | 49,831 |  | 52,609 | 1,157 | 33,472 |
| Selma. | 64 | 69,225 | 172 | 58,531 | 8 | 55,335 | 1,577 | 26,120 |
| Ark., Blythev. | 120 | 171,078 | 411 | 90,054 |  | 168,066 | 2,228 | 36,546 |
| Forest City |  | 60,410 | 229 | 25,875 |  | 32,625 | 215 | 2,550 |
| Helena | 63 | 101,066 | 1,072 | 32,773 |  | 60,451 | 98 | 5,610 |
| Hope |  | ${ }^{65,886}$ | 125 | 24,085 |  | 54,557 |  | 3,850 |
| Jonesbo |  | 36,546 | 325 | 23,673 | 177 | 19,784 | 328 | 7,917 |
| Little Rock | 151 | 145,843 | 1,354 | 88,227 | 609 | 192,504 | 1,439 | 36,947 |
| Newport. |  | 46,328 | 167 | 20,299 |  | 27,904 | 313 | 5,675 |
| Pline Bluff | 263 | 187,096 | 829 | 64,885 | 425 | 141,571 | 1,620 | 14,746 |
| Walnut Rge |  | 62,126 | 99 | 31,177 |  | 46,184 |  | 10,145 |
| Ga., Albany-- | 22 | 17,554 | 191 | 16,362 |  | 13,445 | 213 | 14,205 |
| Athens.- | 12 | 45,365 | 825 | 29,068 | 9 | 29,393 | 860 | 18,075 |
| Atlanta- | 524 | 230,636 | 6,723 | 171,172 | 1,237 | 356,485 | 9,547 | 132,555 |
| Augusta | 862 | 172,493 | 1,945 | 133,025 | 1,289 | 200,579 | 3,187 | 80,613 |
| Columbus | 200 | 31,650 | 400 | 34,600 | 400 | 18,025 | 700 | 35,700 |
| Macon |  | 47,176 | 946 | 31,962 | 1,043 | 46,657 | 1,739 | 23,499 |
| Rome.. | 25 | 16,892 |  | 22,014 |  | 21,198 | 375 | 23,432 |
| La., Shrevep't | 91 | 147,325 | 438 | 58,924 |  | 100,171 | 563 | 2,591 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 159 | 259,715 | 754 | 50,089 | 214 | 164,611 | 750 | 4,790 |
| Columbus | 96 | 40,540 | 243 | 29,358 | 182 | 39,005 | 1,351 | 21,473 |
| Greenwood. | 88 | 301,100 | 1,152 | 59,121 | 434 | 261,321 | 876 | 10,414 |
| Jackson.. | 261 | 65,972 | 465 | 24,893 | 118 | ${ }^{62,814}$ | 850 | ${ }^{6.217}$ |
| Natchez |  | 18,830 |  | 10,798 |  | 20,997 | 252 | 1,220 |
| Vicksburg. | 47 | 52,153 | 192 | 13,149 |  | 39,194 | 108 | 1,620 |
| Yazoo City |  | 76,067 | 361 | 26,711 |  | 51,392 | , | 1,904 |
| Mo., St. Louis | 4,347 | 193,805 | 4,353 | 3,961 | 4,857 | 320,332 | 5,296 | 2,931 |
| N.C.. Gr'boro | 137 | 8,71 | 69 | 3,698 | 43 | 10,382 | 133 | 3,02 |
| 15 towns *- | 145 | 521,897 | 1,150 | 142,524 | 132 | 176,747 | 1,595 | 56,649 |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 2,157 | 143,624 | 2,545 | 86,710 | 2,850 | 227,399 | 4,352 | 77,040 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 9,304 | 2623,900 | 16,698 | 569,591 | 12,430 | 2539,252 | 25,675 | 320,261 |
| Texas. Abilene | 25 | 46,011 | 34 | 7,519 |  | 38,932 |  | 1,614 |
| Austin. |  | 18,042 |  | 1,447 | 9 | 16,253 | 78 | 280 |
| Brenham |  | 13,974 | 53 | 2,271 |  | 6,405 | 15 | 1.285 |
| Dallas. | 57 | 114,301 | 192 | 33,803 | 74 | 82,728 | 500 | 4,671 |
| Paris. | 60 | 93,467 | 63 | 22,812 | 81 | 71,737 | 27 | 784 |
| Robstown-- |  | 15,661 | 4 | 679 |  | 13,701 |  | 40 |
| San Antonio |  | 7,639 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,952 \\ 35,154 \end{gathered}$ |  | -153 |
| Texarkana | 56 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,912 \\ & 90,974 \end{aligned}$ | 275 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,973 \\ & 13,411 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35,154 \\ & 79,577 \end{aligned}$ | 109 | 2,372 589 |
| Total,56towns | 19,57 | 8533,881 | 46,837 | 2167.585 | 27,189 | 5995,768 | 69,502 | 64,946 |

Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 27,258 bales and are tonight $1,102,639$ bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 7,610 bales less than the same week last year.
Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

| June 3- |  | - 1936-37- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 3- Shipped | A | Week Suince 1 |  |
|  | 192,449 | 5,296 | 3 |
| Via Mounds, \&c---------------1,-187 | 124,431 | 1,395 | 153,312 |
| Via Rock Island.--------------- 183 | ${ }_{5}^{3.972}$ | iōo |  |
|  | 163,111 | 4,105 | 213,363 |
| Via other routs, \&c.-.-.-....-.-.-11,211 | 874 | 11,896 | 694,060 |
| 21,572 | 363,8 | 22,792 | ,395,181 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Between interior towns | 24,429 | 76 | 13,294 |
| Inland, \&c., from South-.-...-.-.- 4,093 | 279,102 | 6,764 | 460,868 |
| Total to be deducted....-...-.-.- 4,500 | 312,86 | 7,934 | 537,784 |
|  |  | ,858 | 87,397 |

$\frac{\text { Leaving total net overland *-1.-.-17,072 }}{\text { * Including movement by }}$
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.


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week EndedJune 3 | Closing Quotations for Middung Cotion on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Mond | Tuesday | Wed'da | ursday | Fridey |
| Galvest | 7.83 | HOL. | 7.62 | 7.80 | ${ }_{7}^{7.75}$ |  |
| New Orlea | ${ }_{7} 8.05$ | 7.81 | 7.88 | ${ }^{8} 8.06$ | ${ }_{7}^{8.74}$ |  |
| Savannä | 8.08 | 7.84 | 7.86 | 8.04 | 7.99 | Hicl. |
| Norfolk-2- | 8 | H0L. | 7.95 780 | 8 | 8.10 | ${ }_{8.15}^{\text {H01. }}$ |
| Augusta- | 8.22 | 7.98 | 8.01 | 8.19 | 8.14 | 8.33 |
| Memphis | 8.00 | 7.75. | 7.70 | ${ }_{7} 8.8$ | 7.83 |  |
| Hittie Rock | 7.90 | HOL. | 7.65 | 7.85 | 7.80 | 8. |
| Dallas | 7.57 | ноL. | 7.36 | 7.54 |  |  |
| Fort Worth- | 7.57 | HоL. | 7.36 | 7.54 | 7.49 | 7.68 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { May } 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { May } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { May } 31 \end{aligned}$ | Wednesday June 1 | $T h u r s d a y$ June 2 | Frtiday June 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 8.02 | 7.78 | 7.85 | 8.03 | 7.99 | 8.16 |
| Au |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oectobe | 8.04-8.0 | 7.78 | 7.88 | 8.06- $\overline{8.07}$ | 8.02 | 8.18 |
| Novemb | 8.06-8. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. (1) | 8.08 | 7.81 | 7.90 | 8.08 | 8.04 | 8.21 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Mabrua }}{ }$ | 8.11 | 7.83 | 7.97 | 8.14 | 8.07 | 8.26 |
|  | 8.15 | 7.87 | 8.00 | 8.17 | 8.10 |  |
| Spot |  |  | Stead | - | Qulet. |  |

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:


Two New Members of New York Cotton ExchangeAt 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 meard of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Mr. Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Mr.
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


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:

June $\underset{\text { Feet }}{3,1938 \text { June } 4,1937}$




Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

| Week End. | Recelpts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Intertor Towns |  |  | Recelpts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Mar. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | 82,658 | 64,149 | 48,205 | 2500,609 | 1810,771 | $\mid 2057,037$ | 39,957 | ${ }^{\text {Nil }}$ | 667 |
| 11. | 92,683 | 67,954 | 38,439 <br> 47 <br> 180 | 2479,799 <br> 2480 <br> 874 | ${ }^{1744,860}$ | ${ }_{1967187}^{2012,824}$ | 71,853 | 2,043 | N11 |
| ${ }^{18}$ | 67,994 | 54,793 | 47,370 48,797 | ${ }_{2431,771}^{2460.874}$ | 1625,611 | ${ }_{1040}^{1967,167}$ | 49,069 | Nu1 | 1.713 |
| 25. | 47,032 | 61,190 | 48,797 | 2431,771 | 1622,611 | 1940,895 | 17,929 | NH | 22.525 |
| 1. | 44,595 | 59,427 | 35,770 | 2397,991 | 1569,244 | 1902,472 | 10,815 | 6,06 | Nil |
| 8. | 51.480 | 50,142 | 35.807 | 2362,621 | 1503.310 | 1871.4 | 16,110 | Nil | 4,617 |
| ${ }^{15}$ | 26,976 | 42,828 | 34,922 | ${ }_{23}^{238,818}$ | 1440,172 | 1833,913 | ${ }^{3.173}$ | N11 | Nil |
| 22. | 30,687 | 40,673 | 34,771 | 2322.171 | 1387.245 | 1814,475 | 14,040 | 11 | 15,333 |
| 29. | 45,944 | 44,904 | 20,044 | 2289,937 | 1322,016 | 1779,076 | 13,710 | Nil | Nil |
|  | 24 | 40 | 39,157 | 2263,791 | 1255,379 | 1732, | Nil | Nil | 11 |
| 13. | 16,918 | 31,296 | 40,509 | 2237, 238 | 1206,606 | 1693,071 | Nil | Nii | 1,20 |
| 20. | 17,042 | 28,231 | 45,482 | 2216.336 | 1162,626 | 1651,649 | Nil | Nil | 4,060 |
| 27. | 14,112 | 25,457 | 52,470 | 2194,843 | 1107,259 | 1594,234 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ne } \\ \mathbf{n}_{2} \end{gathered}$ | 17,425 | 23,761 | 47,072 | , | 064,946 |  | Nil | Nill | 7,15 |

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:

## Cotton Takings, Week and Season

Visible supply May $27 \ldots$
Visible supply Aug. Visible supply Aug. 1-...American insight to June
Bombay receipts to June $2-$
Other India ship'ts to June 2 Alexandria receipts to June 1

Total supply....-.-.-.......
Visible supply June 3.......
Total takings to June 3 a

| 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week | Season | Week | Season |
| 8,553,574 | 4,339,022 | 5,596,060 | 4,899,258 |
| 92.239 | 14,473,484 | 126,315 | 13,912,403 |
| 46,000 | 2,306,000 | 52,000 | 2,901,000 |
| 8,000 37 | 565,000 $2,005,200$ | 23,000 1,200 | $1,043,000$ $1,853,800$ |
| 13,000 | 2,455,000 | 12,000 | 514,000 |
| 8,749,813 | 24,143,706 | 5,810,575 | 25,123,461 |
| 8,490,400 | 8,490,400 | 5,431,341 | 5.431,34 |
| 259,413 | 15,654,306 | 379,234 | 19,692,120 |
| 173,413 86.000 | $10,819.506$ $4,833,806$ | 246,034 133,200 | $13,762,120$ $5,929,800$ |

[^6]India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 are cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

| June 2Receipts |  |  | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  | 1935-36 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay |  |  | 46.00012 | ,308.000 | 52,000 | 2,901,000 | 39,000 | 2,738,000 |
| Export8 from- | For the Week |  |  |  | Since Aug. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contl- } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | Jap'n\& China | Total | Great Britain | Continent | China | Total |
| Bombay- | 7.000 | 14,0007,00010.000 |  | 32,0007,000 | 39,00073,000 | 232,000357,000 | 667,0001312,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 938,000 \\ 1742,000 \end{array}$ |
| 1937-38-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-36-- |  |  | 41,000 | 58,000 | 105,000 | 370,000 | 1191,000 | 1666,000 |
| Oth. India: 1937-38. | 15,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 8.000 \\ 12.000 \end{array}$ |  | 8,00023,00012,000 | 193,000419,00033500 | $\begin{aligned} & 372,000 \\ & 624,000 \\ & 532,000 \end{aligned}$ | -...-.-- | $\begin{array}{r} 565,000 \\ 1043,000 \\ 867,000 \end{array}$ |
| 1936-37.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-36..- |  |  |  |  | 335,000 |  |  |  |
| Total all-$1937-38-$$1936-37-$ | 15,0007,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,000 \\ & 15,000 \\ & 22,000 \end{aligned}$ | 18,000 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 40,000 \\ 30,000 \\ 70,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232,000 \\ & 492,000 \\ & 440,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 604,000 \\ & 981,000 \\ & 902,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 667,000 \\ 1312,000 \\ 1191,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1503,000 \\ 2785,000 \\ 2533,000 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 41,000 |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 6,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 10,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of $1,282,000$ bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

| Alexandria, Egypt, June 1 | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  | 1935-36 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (centars) This week. Since Aug. | 185,000$10,091,444$ |  | 6,000$8,801,638$ |  | 8,193, ${ }^{1,000}$ |  |
| Exports (Bales)- | This Week | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sug. } \end{array}$ | This <br> Week | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool | 5,000 | 171,519 | 3,000 | 182,355 | 3,000 | 190,898 |
| To Manchester, \& c - | 15,000 | 159,967 | 4,000 9,000 | 1971,236 | 10,000 | 144,420 |
| To America.... |  | 25,013 |  | 40,544 | 1,000 | 35,564 |
| Total exports_........... | 20,000 | 1020599 | 16,000 | 1089220 | 14,000 | 978,847 |

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and in cloths is steady. Demand for cloth is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1938 |  |  | 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $32 s$ Cop Tuist | 81/. Lbs. Shirtinds, Common to Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Mitdon } \\ \text { Mpl'ds } \end{array}\right.$ | 328 Cop Twist | 81/4 Lbs. Shirt- ings, Common <br> to Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Mitddl' } \\ \text { Upl' } \quad \text { S } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. | s. d. s. d. | a. | a. | 3. d. |  |
| 4. | 10 | (11) 3 | 5.13 | $13.1143 /$ |  | 7.70 |
| 18 | ${ }^{103}$ 10300 1113 | 10 ${ }^{10}$ | - 5.08 |  |  | 7.94 |
| 25. | 10 © $111 /$ | $10 \quad 9103$ | 4.97 | $14 \times 15 \%$ | 10 7\% © 10103 | 7.95 |
| 1. | 97/61116 | 99 @10 | 4.91 | 144@154 | $10.733010101 / 3$ | 7.97 |
| 15-- |  |  | 4.79 4.89 | 14320153 | 10 ${ }_{10}{ }^{10} 9{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7.47 |
| ${ }_{22-}^{15}$ | 97\% © ${ }^{111}$ | ${ }_{98} 9{ }^{9} 10$ | $\stackrel{4}{4.94}$ | 141/8@15/ | 10 6 @ 10 |  |
|  | 93\% © 10\% | $99 \bigcirc 10$ | 4.80 | 14 @ 15 | 106 | 7.22 |
| ${ }^{13}$ | 9341035 | 6 ${ }^{\text {ca }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.69}$ | $14316151 / 2$ | 106810 |  |
| 13. | ${ }^{93 / 40^{(103} 103}$ |  | 4.77 4.68 | 144190 | 10 10.810 | - |
| 7-- | 9 (1)10 | 9 3 <br> 189 9 | ${ }_{4.46}^{4 .}$ | 14 © 15 | 10 6 @ © 10 | 7.36 |
|  |  | 93 (a) 9 |  | (1) | 6 (1) | 7.31 |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have exports of cotton from the United States the past week have
reached 55,261 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-TO Bremen-May 26-Augsburg, 449_.-May 28-


## HOUSTON-To Ghent-May 26-San Pedro, 270_._May 28- Bale



 To Veni-e-May 27 -Maria, $40 \overline{4}^{6}$ - June i-west Harshaw,

To Naples-June 1-W West Harshaw, 62



> ANGELES-To Liverpol-?-Pacific Enterprise, 12-. To Bremen-? Pacific Enterprise, 700- Tatua Maru, 1,961; To Japan-T? Kijokorsa Maru, 316; Tatuan




To Genoa-May 26-West Harshaw, 100
To Venice-May 26 -West Harshaw, 12 $\qquad$

Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

|  | High | Stand- |  | High | Stand- |  | Hi | Sta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Density | ard |  | Density | ard |  | Dens |  |
| Llverpool |  |  | Trieste | d.45c. |  | Piraeus | 85 | 1.00 |
| Mancheste | r.52. | .67c. | Fiume | d. 45 c . | .600. | Salonica | 85 c. | 1.00 |
| Antwerp | .52c. | .67c. | Barcelona |  |  | Venice | d. 85 c . | 1.00 |
| Havre | .52c. | .67c. | Japan |  |  | Copenhag' | 'n.57c. | . 720 |
| Rottder | . 22 c | .67c | Shanghai | * | * | Naples | d.45c. | . 60 c |
| Genoa | d.45c. | 6.0c. | Bombay x | .50c. | .65c. | Leghorn | d.45c. | 60 c |
| Olso | .580. | .73c. | Bremen | .52c. | .67c. | Gothenb | .57c. |  |
| Stockholm | .63c. | .78c. | Hamburg | .52c. | .67c. |  |  |  |

* No quotations. $x$ Only small lots. d Direct steamer.

Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&e., at that port:


Amount afloat.--.--
of which American- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { May } 13 & \text { May } 20 & \text { May } 27 & \text { June } 3 \\ 43,000 & 36,000 & 48,000 & 50,000\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}127,000 & 111,000 & 94,000 & 88,001 \\ 43,000 & 33,000 & 16,000 & 21,000\end{array}$
The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Welnesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet. |
| Mid. upl'ds | 4.47d. | 4.37 d . | 4.20 d . | 4.29 d . | 4.42d. | 4.43 d . |
| Futures Market opened | Steady at 5 to 8 pts . advance | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Barely } & \text { st'y } \\ 9 \text { to } & 11 \\ \text { pts. decl. } \end{array}\right\|$ | St'y, unch. to 1 pt . advance | Quiet at <br> 1 to 2 pts. advance | Steady at 2 to 5 pts . advance | Quiet but st'y; 1 to 4 pts. decline |
| Market, ${ }^{4}$. M. | Quiet at 4 to 5 pts. advance | Easy at <br> 17 to 19 <br> pts. decl. | Very st'dy <br> 14 to 17 <br> pts. decl, | Firm at 4 to 6 pts. advance | Steady at 3 to 4 pts. advance | Steady; 4 to 6 pts advance. |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 28 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { June } 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { Sat. }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close |
| New Contract | $d$. |  | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | $d$. | d. | d. | $d$. | $d$. | $d$. | $d$. |  |
| Muly | ${ }_{4.34}^{4.31}$ | 4.22 | 4.15 | 4.10 | 4.20 | 4.16 | 4.24 | 4.29 | 4.28 | 4.30 | . 34 |
| October | 4.45 | 4.33 | 4.26 | 4.20 | 4.30 | 4.27 | 4.36 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.41 | 4.45 |
| December | 4.50 |  | 4.30 |  | 4.34 |  | 4.40 |  | 4.44 |  | 4.49 |
| January 1939 | 4.52 | 4.39 | 4.32 | 4.26 | 4.36 | 4.34 | 4.42 | 4.46 | 4.46 | 4.47 | 4.51 |
| March | 4.56 | 4.44 | ${ }_{4}^{4.36}$ | 4.30 43 | 4.40 4.44 | 4.38 4 | 4.46 | 4.50 4.54 | 4.50 4.53 | 4.51 4.54 | ${ }_{4}^{4.55}$ |
| May | 4.60 4.64 |  | 4.40 | 4.33 | 4.44 4.47 | 4.41 | 4.53 | 4.54 | 4.53 4.56 | 4.54 | ${ }_{4.61}^{4.58}$ |
| Octob | 4.67 |  | 4.47 |  | 4.50 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.59 |  | 4.63 |
| December. |  |  |  |  | 4.52 |  | 4.58 |  | 4.61 |  | 4.65 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, June 3, 1938
Flour-Nothing spectacular occurred in the flour market the past week, despite the intensely bearish atmosphere prevailing in wheat circles as a result of the record-breaking wheat crop. Bakers appear more inclined than ever to adhere to their hand-to-mouth policy, and this is clearly reflected in the extremely light demand. Only odd lots
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 28 th ulto. prices closed $27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $31 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $21 / 2$ c., Buenos Aires $31 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. and Winnipeg more than 4 c . 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 $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The market reacted sharply today, Chicago prices virtually overcoming a $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The market turned downward more than a cent a bushel late today, and Chicago December contracts reached a new seasonal low of $707 / 8$ c. 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 $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 ${ }^{\text {forecasts }}$ by some experts. In addition, the Winnipeg market showed fresh gains of $\overline{5}$ c. 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 $11 / \mathrm{s}$. 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 úp 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.
 daily closing prices of wheat futures in chicago July-July-
September
December


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG
 July

Corn-On the 28 th ult. prices closed $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $11 / 2$ to $21 / 4$. July corn was quoted there at $601 / 8$, only 6 cents above the Chicago price. Domestic prices eased to levels below the Federal loan base. traders said. On the 31 st ult. prices closed $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn weas influenced largely by the bearish developments in wheat and the bearish outlook for grain crops generally, especially wheat. On the 1st inst. prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 2 nd inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ to $17 / 8$ c. net higher. The upward movement in wheat values in the face of recordbreaking 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 $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was relatively light, with the undertone steady. Open interest in corn was $41,345,000$ bushels.
daily closing priges of corn in new york

daily closing prices of corn futures in chicago
July--.-

## September.-




Oats-On the 28 th ult. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off. Trading was light and without special feature. On the 1st inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This grain followed the lead of corn and wheat. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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.-.

## September- December



|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DAILY OLOSIN | May-................................... Mat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.



Rye-On the 28th ult. prices declined $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 2 c . 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 $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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

daily closing prices of rye futures in winnipeg
July-.- $\qquad$ Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs, Fri.
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri,

May
 Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR
 GRAIN

 Corn. New York-
No. 2 yellow, all $\mathbf{r}$ Barley, New York-
$471 / \mathrm{lbs}$. malting
 All the statements below regaraing the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chica | bbl | bush 60 | bush | bush 32 lbs | bs | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{[b s} \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Minneap |  | 584,000 | 316,000 | 152,000 | 80,000 | 360,000 |
| Duluth |  | 452,000 | 728,000 | 401,000 | 58,000 | 307,000 |
| Mllwauk | 15,000 | ${ }^{19.000}$ | 376,000 | 4,000 | 3 3,000 | 238,000 |
| ledo- |  | ${ }^{72,000}$ | 134,000 | 515,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sta }}$ Staianimb | 10 | 136,000 | ${ }_{130,000}$ | 96,000 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| Peoria | 34,000 | ${ }^{21,000}$ | 812,000 | ${ }^{63,000}$ | 000 | 56,000 |
| Kansas Clit | 14,000 | ${ }^{1,02828,0}$ | 189,000 | ${ }_{63} 80$ |  |  |
| St. Jo |  | ${ }_{36,000}$ | 40,000 | 88,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 238,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 827,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,461,000 | 2,640,000 | , 2,42000 |  |  |
| ame wk '36 | 325,000 | 4,100,000 | 4,379,000 | 2,261,000 | 1,097,000 | 1,742,000 |
| $\stackrel{S i n c}{19}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 17,595,000 | 194,417,000 | 139,847,000 | 72,471,0 | 16,719 | 3 , |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for
the week ended Saturday, May 28, 1938, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | ats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W Y | bbls 196 lbs | bust 60 los | 56.08 <br> 524.000 | 00 | oush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Philladelphia |  |  |  | 14,000 | 1.000 |  |
| Baitimore-- | 19,000 | 2.000 | 47,000 | 6.000 | 8,000 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Now Ori'ns }}$ | 277,000 | - 5262,000 | - 676,0000 | 25,000 |  |  |
| Galveston.- |  | 582,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal --: | 20,000 | 2,097,000 | 2,294,00c | $\begin{array}{r} 30,000 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | 277,000 | 755,000 |
|  |  | 50,00 | 477,000 |  |  | 33,00 |
| Halitax Rivers |  | 97,000 | 1,453,000 |  | 79,000 | 122,000 |
| T | 8,000 | 21,00 | 5,721,000 | 81,000 | 365,000 | 910,000 |
| Stasi | 5.811,000 | 36,123,000 | 31,564,000 | 1,658,000 | 1,857,000 | 4,878,000 |
| ek 19 | 295,000 | 1,708,000 | 688,000 | 169,000 | 293,000 | 17,000 |
| 1937 | 5,866,000 | 21,178,000 | 15,808,000 | 1,584.000 | 1,592,000 | 315.000 |

* Receipts do not Include grain passing through New Orieans for forelgn ports

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturdaty May 28, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat |  | Corn |  | Flout |  | Oats | Rye |  | Bartev |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | Bushels |  | Bushels$17,000$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{r} \text { Barrels } \\ 41,010 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Bushels | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 17,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Albany .- | 80,000 |  |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Braston }}$ Philadelphia | 8,000 |  | ----- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Baltimore-i | 295, |  |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas City-. |  |  |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorel--- |  |  | 676,00584,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Oriea | $\begin{aligned} & 526,000 \\ & 43,000 \\ & \hline 200 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 10,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal | 2,097,000 |  | 2,294.000 |  | -17,000 |  | 30,000 | 277 |  | 0 |
| Quebec | 50,00097,000 |  | 477,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Three Rivers. |  |  | 1,453, |  |  |  |  | 79,000 |  | 122,000 |
| Total week 193 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,874,000 \\ & 2,017,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5,608,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 78,010 \\ 110,245 \end{array}$ |  | 30,000 56,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 356,000 \\ & 233,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0 |
| The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1937, is as below: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports for Week and SinceJulv 1 to- | Flour |  |  | Wheat |  |  |  | Corn |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \left.\begin{array}{c} W e e k \\ M a y \\ 1938 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \begin{array}{l} \text { ulv } \end{array} \\ 193 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & 1 a y 28, \\ & 1938, \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stnce } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a y 28 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| United King | carrels | Barrels.160 .306483.212573,0003.349 .50025,000247,053 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & \hline, 483,000 \\ & 2,124,000 \\ & \hline, 0000 \end{aligned}$ |  | Bushels $64,835,000$$49,973,000$ 1,196,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 3,599,000 \\ & 2,049,000 \end{aligned}$ | Bushels <br> 36.178,000 |  |
| Continent. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| So. \& Cent. | 11,50027,500 |  |  | -------- |  |  |  |  |  |
| est Indies |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 67,000 \\ 2,109,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brit. No. A | 5,835 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78.01010.245 |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | $18,180,000$ 08,787,000 |  | 5,608.000 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 70,413,000 \\ & 7,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total 193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, May 28, were as follows:

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total May 29, 1937.-.- } 14,807,000 & 3,208,000 & 5,302,000 & 1,981,000 & 5,276,000\end{array}$ Note- Bonded grain not included above: Barley-Duluth, 11,000 bushelss, on
Lakes, $610.000 ;$ total, 621,000 bushels, arainst $1,211,000$ bushels in 1937 . Wheal
 Wheat Corn Oats Rye Barle Ine
$\underset{\text { Lake, bay, river }}{\text { Canadian- }}$


Barley
Bushels
Lake. bay, river \& seabd.
Bushhels
7.71300
12031000

Bushels Bushels $\qquad$ | Bushets |
| :--- |
| 1.149 .000 |
| 1039,000 | Other Can. \& other elev

Total May 28, 1938 Total May 21, 19388.
Summary-
Summary-
American_.................
 -3,208,000 $9,922,000-2,665,000-10,741,000$ The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week
ended May 28, and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following:

## 

Corn Loans of CCC Aggregated $\$ 20,800,343$ on 42,957,463 Bushels Through May 26-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on May 27 that "Advices of Corn Loans" received by it through May 26, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on $42,957,463$ bushels of corn. Such loans aggregated $\$ 20,800,342.56$, based on a loan rate of 50 cents per bushel, of $21 / 2$ cubic feet of ear corn testing up to $141 / 2 \%$ moisture; the average amount loaned per bushel determined in this manner thus far has been 0.4842 cents.
Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are given below:


Weather Report for the Week Ended June 1-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended June 1, follows:
Temperatures during the week were moderate for the season to abnor-
mally high over all sections, except in a limited central-eastern area. Rainmally 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 south western area. There was some frost week was mostly fair in a arge
locally in northeastern districts.
The tem
The etemperature for the weis as a whole averaged above normal every-
where west of the Mississippi River, and also rather generally in the Lake Where west of the Mississippi River, and also rather generally in the Lake
region and northern Ohio Valley. Between the Appalachian Mountains region and northern ohio Valiey. Between tene Apalachian Mountains
and Mississippi Valley temperatures were generally seasonable, but ab-
not normally cool weather prevailed in the Midode Atlantic area, being most
pronounced from New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania southward to pronounced from New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania south ward to
northern South Carolina. In this limited area the temperature averaged
 normally warm; the weekly mean temperatures ranging generally from
4 to 8 dex. in excess of the seasonal average, except along the Pacific coast 4 to 8 deg . in excess of the seaso
about normal warmth prevailed.
Rainfall was subsstantial to heavy rather generally east of the Mississippi
River. The heaviest falls occurred in the Southeast. including the heretoRiver. The heaviest falls occurred in the Southeast. including the hereto-
fore dry area of Florida. Rather generally from Vircinia southward to Frorida, the weekly totals of rain ranger from an inch to nearrly 4 inches. In the Mississippi Valley the amounts wrere mostly moderate thoush
there were some heavy local falls in upper Valley sections. whie in the there were some heavy local falls in upper Valley sections, while in the
central and northern Great Plains most stations reported substantial rainfall. A large southwestern area, including much oot Texas, had lititle or no precipitation and there was very little in north Pacific districts.
Some central Rocky Mountain sections had unusually heavy rainfall.

Less rainfall in the Ohio and middle and upper Mississippi Valleys,
and good rains over the heretofore droughty Southeast, together with 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 decidelly faberable country, made a decidedly faborable week for agriculture, although the
soil is still too wet for proper working in many interior localities. In the soil is still too wet for proper working in many interior localities. In the active than recently, while under the influence of favorable temperatures all vegetation made good advance in the principal agricultural areas, al-
though 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 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 $W$ Washington, especially in the wheat belt. The Great
Plains throughout, are unusually well supplied with moisture, the situation 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 drou
with heavy rains prolonged drought has been rather effectively broken are, where there has been a tendency to dryness for some time, good now be beneficial generally from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean, except in some Guif 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 prac-
tically 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 prog-
ress was noted, with some wheat blooming. Excessive moisture and floods ress was noted, with some wheat blooming. Excessive moisture and floods the eastern two-thirds; injury from previous freezing weather now appears serious in some western counties. Winter grains are mostly good to ex-
cellent in practically all the Northwest, although rain would be helpful in portions of Washington.
in portions of Wheat made rapid advance during the week under largely favor-
Spring wher
able weather. Oats are making good to excellent able 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 previous rainfall, were received, in general, the weather in the principal Corn Beit was decidedly more erate warmth and more sunshine favored germination and growth of early planted. In the Ohio Valley there was still considerable interruption to proveroment is shown. In Mina, Misouri the light rain, after 3 wet weet weeks, was
pecidedly welcome, while conditions are fairly favorable in the Great Plains, though a good many localities report fields still too wet for working. 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 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 ing 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 tions were rather favorable, except that growth was retarded somewhat by cool nights. In the Eastern States progress of cotton was mostly good. moisture, especially eastern North Carolina. In south Carolina the first moisture, especialy eastern North Carolina.
cultivation is nearly done, while in Georgia chopping is nearly finished
in northern districts and squares are forming in the south. In Florida in northern districts and squar
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. Transuneven. Grains need sunshine for ripening. Pastures improved. Trans-
lanting tobacco finished; plants growing nicely. Southeastern truck
fair to goed. Some lettuce, cabbage, peas, beets, and radishes being pair
marketed.
mate
mate
South Carolina-Columbia: Cool, with considerable cloudiness; modgrain harvests. ransplanting, but unfavorable for northern grain harvests. Chopping
cotton good progress and first cultivation mostly completed; still some relanting. Truck shipments active on coast.
Georgia-Atlanta: Chopping cotton good advance in north and mostly
inished elsewhere; squares forming in south. Moderate to heavy rains unfavorable for grain harvest, otherwise very beneficial. Tobacco greatly
inproved, except earliest fields. Excellent progress in transplanting improved, exce
Florida-Jacksonville: Prolonged drought broken by frequent moder-
ate 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;
fair. Truck season over.
Alabama-Montgomery: More rain needed in west and locally elseWhere, but moisture benefical in most sections. Condition of cotton fair to very good; chopping continues
tes. Corn, vegetables, cane, pa
well. Harvesting oats continues.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Cool nights to Friday, with light or no rain, xcept on the coast, made progrogress of cultivation and chopping poor stands in scattered localities; progress of cultivation and chopping early
planted mostly very good, occasional squares in central. Progress, cul-
tivation, and growth of corn generally very good, with some laid by in entral.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Beneficial local showers, but moisture needed week; condition generally good and chopping good advance; planting coninues locally in northeast. Progress and condition of other crops generally satisfactory and
Texas-Houston: Warm in west; near normal elsewhere. Scattered
howers in northwest, northeast, and extreme south; elsewhere dry. All crops and farm work, good progress. Corn fair to good, with cultivation being harvested; late crop making rapid progress. Harvesting oats making
fair progress and condition mostly good. Cotton mostly good and shopping fair progress and condition mostly good. Cotton mostly good and shopping 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 sood.
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Warm, with local showers every day; weekly
otals moderate to heavy in east and mostly light to moderate elsewhery totals moderate to heavy in east and mostly light to moderate elsewhere. account previous rains; progress of that already up good. Progresssany conts good to very good. Winter wheat ripening rapidly; some surmine. 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 elsewhare remainder of week, except for coolness first part, progress good ecise 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 favor-
able for growth of all other crops. Tennessee-Nashville: Moderate
Progress and condition of corn very good; lmostly a few inches high. Plantpoor. Progress and condition of winter wheat very good condition rather poor. Progress and condition of winter wheat very good; pa little cut.

## 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 $80 \mathrm{~s}, 6$ to $61 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}$, 6 c .; 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 47 / 8$ to 5 c. ; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}$, $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 35 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
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 conpoor showing, partly as a result of adverse weather conditions. Business in women's wear goods turned farrly sized orders on the new fall lines. Although sports fabries 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 3.35 c ., heavies at 4.65 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

## lilinois \& Missouri Bonds

## STIFEL, NICOLAUS \& CO., Inc.

105 W. Adams St. $\quad$ DIRECT \(\begin{gathered}WIRE<br>CIIICAGO\end{gathered} \quad 314\) N. Broadway ST. LOUIS

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Operations Up to April 30, 1938 Reviewed by ChairmanThe 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 Corpora-
ion in the recovery program during April amounted to $\$ 54,717,345.91$, escissions of previous authorizations and commitments amounted to $\$ 17$,$659,750.78$, making total authorizations through April 30,1938 , and tenta-
tive 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 Apri, 30, 193 were canceled or withdrawn
Authorizations aggregating $\$ 20,785,17.47$.
during April, making total cancelations and withdrawals of $\$ 1,879$,during April, making total cancelations and withdrawals of $\$ 1,879,-$ 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 , including those in liquidation) in the amount of $\$ 1,283,739$. Cancelations and withdrawals of loans to banks and trust companies (including those in and wation) amounted to $\$ 19,97,157.16, \$ 4,792,089.73$ was disbursed and $\$ 3,131,935.97$ repaid. Through April 30 , 1938, loans have been auth arized to
aggregating $\$ 2,537,89,266.81$. Of of this amount $\$ 495,304,584.12$ has been
withrawn, $\$ 31,318,771.02$ remains a available to borrowers and $\$ 2011$
 that includes $\$ 8,163,150.71$ from one mortgage and trust company.
During April, authorizations were made to purchase preferred During April, authorizations were made to purchase preferred stock, gate 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 preferred stock, a tetal authorizatures in 6,845 banks and trust companies of $\$ 1,29,711,589$. $\$ 169$,-
debentur
$388,052.44$ of this has been withdrawn and $\$ 31,804,500$ remains available 388,052.44 of this has been withdrawn and $\$ 31,804,500$ remains During April, loans were authorized for distribution to depositors of
10 closed banks in the amount of $\$ 1,283,739$, cancelations and withdrawals mounted to $\$ 20,011,148.71$, disbursements , cancelations and withdrawals epayments amounted to $\$ 2,734.366 .21$. Through April 30 , $638,578.48$ and aggregating $\$ 1,323,202,436.74$. $\$ 316,615,33112$ of this amount has been Withdrawn and $\$ 32,124,482.27$ remains available to the borrowers. $\$ 974,-$

During April the authorizations to finance drainage, levee and irrigation districts were increased $\$ 25,500$, authorizations in the a mount of $\$ 201,292.01$ vere withdrawn and $\$ 1,335,819.68$ was 1938 , loans have been authorized to refinance 623 drainage 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 has been withdrawn, $\$ 41,228.335 .45$ re
Under the provisions of Section 5 (d), which was added to the Recon1938, 107 loans to industry aggregating $\$ 15,166,180$ were amended April 13
April. Authorizations in the amount of $\$ 6,679,133$ wering April. Authorizations in the amount of $\$ 6,679,133.71$ were canceled or gage 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 $\$ 186,074,846.10$.
 remains available to the borrowers. In addition, the corporation agreed to
purchase participations amounting to $\$ 2,255,635$ in loans to 30 businesses purchase participations amounting to $\$ 2,255,635$ in loans to 30 businesses
during April and similar authorizations aggregating $\$ 117,102.26$ were during April and similar authorivations 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, $\$ 9,745$,
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 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
att a later date, such part of securities having an aggregate par value of 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,
inmediate 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. 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. Tugweil said that to delay the call beyond the current Aug. 1 call date would result in losses should the present condition of the bond marke date would resutitfactory 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 $3 \% \%$ bonds.
should no bid better than that guaranteed by Edward Jones $\&$. be id the Jones Co. Will have the option of meeting the price or bidthe bones Co. Wilhe have the option of meeting the price or letting the Jones Co., Mr. Tugwell said.
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 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 $33 \%$ would amount to $\$ 5,069,957.50$ from Aug. 1 this year until the payment of the last bond in 1960. A premium 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

Massachusetts-New Edition of Municipal Statistics Compiled-Tyler \& Co., Inc., Boston, are making free distribution of the 19 th edition of their booklet in the quarterly series, giving up-to-date financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and wealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and
districts. This edition contains an outline map of the districts. This edition contains an outline map of
Commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.

Themonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.
Thatistics 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. standing later on that if the Council does not pass the tax bills, the Com 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 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 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 appropriat
for the next six months, it will play havoc with all WPA work." The tax program was introduced at the Council meeting racently 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 Under the grant of special taxing power from the State Legislature, the city may enact emergency taxes for rolief and its administration on a year-
to-year basis. The new bills will have to be in effect by July 1, or the to-year basis. The new bills will
city's relief coffers will be empty.

Ohio-Little Yro7r ss 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 special 11 -member house committee which spent the past week investigatin the relief situation in Cleveland, Toledo, Akron and Warren. 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
Meanwhile, the administration's program, agreed to by representatives
of the large municipalities, has made little progress in either house of the large municipalities, has made little progress in either house. A
bill which would lowe from $65 \%$ to a bare majority the vote required for bill which would lower from $65 \%$ to a bare majority the vote required for
the issuance of public works bonds outside the 10 mill timitation 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
During the past week, two suggestions to cure the ills accompanying the 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 $11 / \%$, 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 bil in many parts of the country are submitting applications for new projects, PWA regional offices reported today.
applicants anxious to qWA offices reported extensive activities among applicants anxious to qualify under the new program. A considerable where they are being examined.

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
3695
The latest report from the field offices showed that 106 applications for total loans and grants of \$44,998, 173 have been received. The frst appli-
cation to be forwarded to Washington for consideration under the new
program has come in. This No. 1 application is from the School District program has come in This No. 1 application is from the School District
of the Borugh of W . Tomising, Berks Couty, Pa, Pa
The Borough of Wyomissing application is for a high sccool building and

 Public Instruction.
Regional offices. of PWA were authorized by Public Works Administrator
Harold L. Tckes last week to begin receiving applications for the first time Harold L. Cekes last week to begin receiving applications for the first time
in over a year. states cities, towns and counties were advised to submit in over a year.
their requess without delay to the offices at New York, Chicago, Atlanta,
Omaha, Fort Worth, San Francisco and Portland. Ore. This was done to Omaha, Forts Worth, den Francisco and Portiland Ore. This was done to
Onable the program to be started at high speed because of time limitations Written into the the legislation.
With more than 2,000 projects already examined and approved by PWA, and a waiting allotment, further participation by cities in the new program
will depend entirel 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 specificit time limits after which applications cannot be con-
sidered, participation im the new program depends upon the speed with
 posing of thisis enecersary prellminary work, and to get then intino our regional
offices. Once they are received by PWA, consideration will be speedy. But PWA cannot act until the applications are in.
But The successonat act the ententen of op the ne new program ind epends entirely upon the
promptness with which cities file their applications. The local laws and 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
the Committee on athorizing the new program as reported to the Senate by the Commmittee on Appropr, ations, no new applications can be filed for pro-
jects after Sept. 30 , 938 , hhich leaves only
 bill reported to the Senate, actual work must be started on the projects prror to next January, which makes inperative speedy action on mite par
of municipalities wishing to participate in the program.
Surveys of potential projects throunhout the country have indicated that Surveys of potential projects throunhout the country have indicated that
a large volume of such undertakings is being prepared by the cities. Apli-
An
 or regional offices. It is from this group that cities now are filing applica-
tions.
Regional offices reporting to Washington headquarters have indicated Regional offices reporting to Washington headquarters have indicated
that cities, towns and political subbivisions have flocked into the fiel that cities, towns and poilitical subdivisions have flocked into the Rent
orfices with inquiries and requests on the new rogram. Many applicants
orn arnes not waiting to find out the final terms which will be incorporated in the
legislation, but are filing out applications for the projects they want, the number increasing daily.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations <br> ALABAMA

 semi-ann, refunding bonds offered for sale on May 17-V. 146, p. $3223-1$
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 (F. O. Florence), Ala.-BONDS SOLDIt 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 $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at par, the purchaser to pay al
printing and legal expenses.

## ARIZONA

MURPHY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.BOND SALEtendent, that $\$ 17,000$ (not $\$ 31,000$ ) registered school construction bonds
offered on May $23-\mathrm{V}, 146, \mathrm{p}, 3223-$ Were purchased by Resnes, Ely,
Beck \& Co of Phoenix as $3, \mathrm{~s}$, 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 $\$ 100.0004 \%$ Board of Education will open bids at 10 a. m . on June 24 on a $\$ 100,0004 \%$
revolving loan issue. It is said that local district bonds held by the state Board oo teducation, will be pledged as collateral, and further security
will be in the Board's right to make deductions from State funds allotted will be in the Board's right to make deductions
to local districts if necessary to prevent default.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, (State of -WARRANT SALE-The $83,000,000$ issue of registered unemployment reliee warrants offered for sale on June 2, was
 about Aug. 31.1938 . bid was submitted by R. H. Moulton \& Co., and
The second highest bit
 the $0.75 \%$ rate.
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez), Calif.-ORINDA SCHOOL BOND SAL Clerk, that the sale of the $\$ 35,000$ issue of orinda school
scheduled orisinally for May 23 , was postponed until June 6 .
NEW BOND OFFERING- Sealed bids will now be received until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
on June 6 by . C . Wells, County Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ Orinda school District coupon bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable

 to be approved by Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff \& $H$
 proved the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ shool construction bond.
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 bropos.

CRESCENT CITY, Calif.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 175,000$ issue of not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. municipal improvement bonds offered on
May 31 V. 146, p. 3053 - Was not sold as no bids were received, according IMPERIAL, Calif-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 10 voters wiil be asked to
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 $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for $\$ 4,000$ district bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.-WATER AND POWER BONDS CALLEDComptroller and Chief Accounting Employee, Department of Water and
Power, L. M. Anderson, states that the Department is calling for redemp-
tion 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
t 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.-MONTE2 p. m. on June 1, by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for the purchase of District $\$ 75,000$ elementary school building bonds. Due from April 1, 1939 to 53,000 junior hincl. high school building bonds. Due from April 1, 1940 to 15,000 high 1958 shel. scol building bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ from April 1,1944 to
1958 incl.
Denom $\$ 1$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated April 1, 1938. Prin. and wemi-ann. interest The bonds will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest. Each bid must state onhy the atidder offers par and accrued in-
terest 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 proposal to purchase a portion of sid bonds, the hid shall design submits a cally 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 wiil br erejected
Payment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the 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 oricinilly scheduled for sale on April 26 , but the offer-
ing ing was postponed and all bids were returned unopened.
Montebello Unified School District has been acting as District under the laws of the State of California continuously since July 1 , Di36 (as elementary school district from July 1, 1902 to July 1, 1936; as
bigh school district from July 1, 1909 to July 1, 1936). the 1037 is the 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 17.8 Montebello Unified School District includes an area of approximately

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Cal.-COMPTON JUNSOR HIGH SCHOOLDISTRICTBBND Angeles), Cal.- An election held on June 3 voters were asked to approved the issuance
school construction and equiment not to exceed $5 \%$ bonds.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles) Calif.-CLAREMONT SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until


 The bonds will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest.
Eich bid
must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of deliverry, and state separately the premium, if any, and
rate of interest offere 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 thid 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 bidd for varyng rate rese
bonds will
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 . distict the 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 no wutstanding is 89,000000 . 1 . square miles, and the estimated population of said school district is 3.300 . MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Cal--SAN LUUCA.SSCHOOL Dissuance of $\$ 45,000$ school construction bends.
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Santa Ana), Calif. SAN JUAN CAPI-
STRANO HIGH SCHOOL DISTRCT BONDS DEFATED-At a recent election yoters defeated the proposed issuance of $\$ 160,000 \mathrm{high}$ school
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY (P. O. Stockton), Calif.-NEW ATHEARN SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will berreceived until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
on June 13 by Eugene D. Granam, County Clerk, for the purchase of a
$\$ 15$ 俍 $\$ 15,000$ issue of Athearn School District bonds. Interest rate is not to
 orfice of the accrued interestst to date of delivery. A certified check for ${ }^{\text {pan }}$ \$750,
paayable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must payable to the orde.
accompany the bid.
Athearn scheol District of San Joaquin County has been acting as a
school district under the laws of the State of California continuously since sccool district under the laws of the state of Caliliornia continuousiy since
Aug, 17,1858 . The assessed valuation of taxable property in sald District for the year 1938 is $\$ 311.020$, and there have been no bonds previously issued and now outtstanding.
(This offering hat orisinaly 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 con-
nection with the approval by the voters on May 17 of the issuance of re nection with the approval these columns recently-V. 146, $p$. 3548 -we are
funding bonds, noted in Yuw informed by the City Clerk that the amount of the bonds approved for now issuance is \$1, 1 ,000,00. He states that the rate of interest will not exceed
$6 \%$. Bonds will mature in 20 years; optional prior to maturity. No date Tissua. Bonds will, mature in 20
of sale has been fixed as yet.
TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Cal.-EXETER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT Buction bonds will be submitted to the voters at an elementary school construction 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 untill later in the summer.

## COLORADO

CROWLEY COUNTY (P. O. Ordway), Colo.-BOND ELECTIONThe proposed issuance of $\$ 70,000$ indebtedness funding
DENVER, Colo--COURT HOLDS VALID PORTION OF SPECIAL to pay of specia Colorado supreme Court ruled on May 30.
The city not only has the right, but the duty, to pay the last $20 \%$ of The city not only has the right, but the duty, to pay the last $20 \%$ of thends and has not sufficient money to pay the last $20 \%$, the court held
bonds But when a district has not paid $80 \%$ of its boods,
any of that district's bonds. The court did not pass upon the vald Justice Lee Knous, held:
ment refunding bonds.
The majority opinion, written by Just
The majority opinion, written by Justice Lee Knous, held:

1. Section 48 of the Denver charter is constitutional in proving that


June 4, 1938
deficiency fund, then the city shall pay the remaining $20 \%$ of the bonds 2. General funds of the city can be used to pay only the last $20 \%$ of the bonds of a public improvement district and only when the district has paid
$80 \%$ of its bonds. The 1.409 mills levy for payment of special improvement bonds is expected to raise approximately $1 / 2$ million dollars this year. It is estimated that at least $\$ 200,000$ of that was intended to be used to pay off
bonds in districts which had not retired $80 \%$ of their bonds. On thater basis, approximately two-fifths of the levy would be illegal However. it is expected the city will take the position that the entire
levy of 1.409 mills must be paid by the property owners. ners.
Lhat the $\$ 59,000$ refunding bonds SALE D DETAGed by the State is now reported noted here last March, were sold as 4 s , are dated March 1 , Board, as mature on March 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1939 , and $\$ 6,000$ from 1940 to payable at the State Treasurer's office
PAONIA SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 3 (P. O. Paonia), Colo.-BOND
ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 6 voters ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 6 voters will be asked to STERLING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO 1 (P)
Colo.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 10,000$ improvement (P. Sterling), district No. 7 of curb and storm sewer district No. 1 were sold at 101.85 to E. R. Fortner of sterling.

WALSENBURG, Colo.-BOND SALE AGREEMENT-It is stated by ing agreement with a group headed by Bosworth, Chanute Lefinite refunding agreement with a group headed by Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \&
Co. of Denver, for $\$ 60,000$ sewer bonds maturing on Aug. 1, 1938 .

## CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (P. O. Hartford), Conn.-PLANS BOND OFFERING-The District may anter the
market about June 20 with an offering of $\$ 2,400,000$ bonds.
 were awarded to F . S. Moseley \& Co. of New York, at a price of 101.70 , a
basis of about $1.43 \%$. Dated Jan. 1938 and due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 from 1939 to 1948 , incl. R. L. Day \& Co. of Boston, second high bidder, offered WESTPORT
ng the voters recently empowered the city Selectmen to a special town meetconstruction bonds.

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

JACKSONVILLE - FLORIDA
Branch Office: TAMMPA
First National Bank Bullding T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

ALACHUA COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Gainesville), Fla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be re-
ceived by H. F. Zetrouer, Secretary of the Board of Public Instruction, on ceived by H. F. Zetrouer, Secretary of the Board of Public Instruction, on
June 24 at 10 a. m. Pr $\$ 175,000$ school bonds. Dated June $15,1938$.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest rate $4 \%$ payable semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15. Due in numerical order. $\$ 7,000$ annually on June 15,1941 to
1956, incl.; $\$ 12,000$ on June 15, 1957 to 1960 , incl.; $\$ 8,000,1961$ and $\$ 7,000$,
1962.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.-BOND OF FERING-It is stated that the City on July 1 , a a $\$ 275,000$ issue of refunding bonds. This block will represent the last issue of securities in this year's refunding program, which total POLK COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 orth, Superintendent of Schools, that the $\$ 25000$ school bonds offered for sale without success on Jan. 12, as noted here at
the time, still remain unsold.

GEORGIA
RIVER BEND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gainesville), Ga. of BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by the Secretary of the BBard of purchased at par by the Public Works Administration.

## IDAHO

BANNOCK COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 P. O. Pocatello), Idaho-BOND ELECTION-O. G. Wells, District Clerk, announced that an election will be held on June 14 to submitt to the
voters the proposed issuance of $\$ 85.000$ school construction and equipment
bonds.

GEM COUNTY (P. O. Emmett), Idaho-BOND ELECTION-An ection win held on June 16 to submit to the voters the proposed isLEWISTON, Idaho-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters approved the issuance of $\$ 45,000$ municipal swimming pool construction

## ILLINOIS

Construction bonds sold earlier in the year-The $\$ 12.000$ swimming pooi Davenport, as previously noted in these columns, bear $31 / 4 \%$ interest and were sold at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ annually from 1939 to 1952 incl.
Chased an issue of $\$ 120,0004 \%$ coupon, registerable as $\mathbf{H}$. of Chicago pur waterworks and sewage system revenue registerable as to principal only,
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Principal and interest ( $M$. Dated March 1 , 1938 . Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payableat the Continentai DANVERS COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.
(P. O. Danvers), III.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-The $\$ 50,000$
$3 \%$ school bualding bonds to be sold at 2 p. m. on June 7, as previously noted in these columns, will mature Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1940 to 1949 , 1940 , payable at the First National Bank, Danvers. A certified check for interet is required. District will furnish approving. A certified check for $\$ 1,500$
Cutler of Chicago. Purchaser to furnish bonds. DECATUR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
BONDS-William Harris, Superintendent of Schools, states that present Board of Education has decided to wait until after June 14 to decide at the May 17 election by a vote of 2,879 to 429 . A new member of the EPPARDS POINT TOWNSHIP
-The Pontiac National Bank of Pontiac purchatiac), III.-BONDS SOLD of $\$ 20,000$ highway bonds due serially from 1941 to 1943 , incl. par, an issue GILMAN, III.-BOND ELECTION-At an election
the voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 28,500$ sewerage improve, STEELEVILLE, III -
that the H. C. Speer \& Sons Co. of Chicago has purchased, subjormed result of election on June 18, an issue of $\$ 30,000$ general oblig, subject to bonds. It had been previously reported that the , bankers bought both
$\$ 30,000$ general and $\$ 25,000$ revenue obligations,

## INDIANA

CLINTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Millersburg), Ind.-SCHOOL AND V. 146, p. 3055-were sold as shown below:
$\$ 40.000$ Clinton School Township bonds awarded as 21/3s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 347$, equal to 100.86 , a basis of about $2,34 \%$. ${ }^{2}$ D Dated
April 15,1938 and due as follows: $\$ 1,000$, July 1,$1939 ; \$ 2,000$, April 15, 1938 and due as follows: $\$ 1,000$, July 1,$1939 ; \$ 2,000$,
Jan. 1 and $\$ 1,00$, July 1 of each year to and includihg July 1,1952 . 00 Clinton Civi Township community bldg, bonds awarded as $23 / \mathrm{s}$,
for a premium of $\$ 376.55$, equal to 101.506 , basis of about $2.58 \%$.
Dated April 15, 1938 and due $\$ 1,250$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1959
inclusive.
GARY, Ind.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 75,000$ not to exceed $412 \%$ interest library bonds offered on April 25 were not sold, as the three bids
submitted were rejected. Due $\$ 5.000$ from 1939 to 1941 incl. and $\$ 6,000$
from 1942 to 1951 inclusive.
TNG-Charles A. Grossart ( O. Indianapolis), Ind.-WARRANT OFFER-ING-Charles A. Grossart, County Audtior, wiil receive sealed bids until general fund tax anticipation warrants. Dated July 1 . 1938 . Denom. Treasurer's office. Warrants are payable out of taxes heretofore levied on the general fund and now in course of collection. Award will be made A certified check for $3 \%$ of the warrants bid for, payable to the order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. Bids Legal opinion to be furnished by the successful bidder.
NEW CASTLE, Ind.-BOND SALE-The \$16,300 sewer improvement Corp. of Indianapolis, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 112$ equal to $100.68 \%$ a basis of about $2.42 \%$. Dated May 1,1038 and due Jan. 1 as
follows. $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1955 incl. and $\$ 300$ in 1956 . Other bids. all for $28 / 45$, wer

\section*{Kenneth S. Johnson, Indianapolis <br> | Premium |
| :--- |
| $-\$ 206.50$ |

}

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ sewer construction National Bank of Chicago, as 2 s , at a a price of 100.856, a basis of about National Bank of Chicago, as 2 s , at a price of 100.856, a basis of about
$1.89 \%$ Dated June 1,1938 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Jan. 1 and July 1 from
1942 to 1951 incl. R. W. Pressprich \& Co. of Chicago was second high 1942 to 1951 incl. $R$. W. Pressprich
WALNUT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. R. R. 2, Craw fordsville), Ind.- BOND OFFERING-Joseph A. Grimes, Trustee, wii to exceed $41 / \%$ interest school bonds. Dated June 1,1938. Denom. $\$ 500$.
Due $\$ 1,500$, July 1,1939 , and $\$ 1,500$ on Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 951 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of the township, payable out of unimited ad valorem taxe direct obligatons collected on all of its taxable property. The approving tegal opinion of
Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the uccessful bidder
WEST SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Plymouth), Ind.-BOND (Central Standard Time) on June 22 for the purchase of $\$ 40.000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest school building bonds. Dated June 1, 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due as follows: $\$ 1,000$ July 1,$1939 ; \$ 2,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 1,000$ on
July 1 from 1940 to 1952 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the order of the township, must accompany each proposal. The bonds are a direct obligation of the township, payable erty. Township will furnish at its own expense the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis. No No Nonditional bids
will be considered. Bonds will be ready for delivery within about 12 days will be considered. Bonds will be ready for delivery within about 12 days
after the award.

## IOWA

(PANARY LAKE INDEPENDENT RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT received by Moines), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by G. T. Schlenker, Secretary, on June 7 at 4 p. m . for $\$ 4,000$
school district $4 \%$ serial bonds. Denom, $\$ 500$ Due May 1,1948 . Call-
able in serial order beginning May 1,1940 .
CENTERVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Centerville), Iowa-BOND ELLECTION-At an election to be held on
June 15 voters will be asked to approve the issuance of about $\$ 232,000$ high school construction bonds.

COON RAPIDS, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,000$ issue of coupon water plant revenue bonds offered for sale on May $17-\mathrm{V}$. 146, p. 3225was purchased by the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as $41 / \mathrm{s}$, paying
a premium of $\$ 12.00$, equal to 100.015 , according to the Secretary of the
DALLAS CENTER, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be
eceived by LawrenceA. Fox, Town Clerk, on June 3 at 8 p. m. for $\$ 7,000$ received by Lawrence A. Fox, Town Clerk, on June 3 at 8 p. m. Por $\$ 7,000$ sewer outtet and purifying plant fund
opinion will be furaished by the town.
be DES MOINES, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-On June 6 an election will ment bonds.
FDES MOINES, Iowa-BOND OFFERING SCHEDULED-It is reported that the City Counci is preparing to sell $\$ 617.000$ old and new Federal-

EMERSON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Emerson), Secretary, on June 9 at 9 p . m . for $\$ 5,500$ school refunding bonds. HOLSTEIN, Iowa $\rightarrow B O N D$ OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by Fred C. Hamil, Town Clerk, on June 7 at 10 a. m. for $\$ 20,000$ sewer
bonds. Dated May 1,1938 . Due $\$ 1,000$ on Nov. 1,1939 to 1958 , incl.
Bonds maturing after 1941 will be subject to prepayment on Nov. 1.1941 Bonds maturing after 1941 will be subject to prepayment on
OSKALOOSATINDEPENDENTISCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oskaschool' election to be held on June 28.
WELLSBURG, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the District Secretary that $\$ 4,000$ refunding bonds have been purchased by the Carleton
D. Beh Co. of Des Moines.
WILLIAMSBURG, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on June 14, voters will be asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 21,000$
bonds for the construction of a municipal building.

## KANSAS

ELSMORE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. EIsmore), Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Education that. $\$ 15,000$
building bonds were purchased recently by the State School Fund. Due in building bonds were
from 1 to 10 years.
meVEREST, Kan--BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that the $\$ 6,500$ city hall bonds approved by the vote
sold to the $\mathrm{Sta}^{+}+\mathrm{School}$ Fund, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 3 s .
HAYS, Kan.- BOND SALE-Of the $\$ 30,000$ issue of coupon or registered water works improvement bonds offered for sale on May 27-V. 146, p.
$3380-\mathrm{a}$ total of $\$ 27,000$ was awarded to Estes \& Co. of Topeka, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.

Volume 146
Financial Chronicle
at a price of 100.522 , a basis of about $2.21 \%$. Due in from 10 to 20 years. The remaining $\$ 3,000$ bonds were retained by the city.
The second highest bid was an offer of 100.452 on $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, submitted by the Columbian securities Corp. of Topeka.
City Clerk, that the $\$ 35,00021 / 4 \%$ semi-ann. armory bonds approved by the roters a the voters at the election on March 1, as noted here, have been pur
by the State School Fund Commission. Due serially in 10 years.
The City Commission recently authorized the issuance of $\$ 116,482$ internal improvement $2 \%$ bonds.
SEDGWICK COUNTY (P. O. Wichita), Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 80,000$ issue of public work relief, Series 2 of 1938 onds orfered fity, as 2 s , pying a price of 101.46

SENECA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Seneca), Kan.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the Clerk of the Board of Education mission, as noted here in March, were sold as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, and 3 s , at par and mature in from one to 15 years.
WICHITA, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. On June 6, by C. C. Ellis, City Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 75,000$ issue of $2 \%$ coupon semi-ann. internal improvement rerundiag
bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1,1938 . Due in from one to 10 years
after date. The legal opinion of Bowersock. Fizzell \& Rhodes of Kansas after date. The legal opinion of Bowersock, Fizzell \& Rhodes of Kansas
City, Mo., will be furnished by the city. Required bidding blanks to be City, Mo., will be furnished by the city. Required bidding blanks to be School Fund Commission.
(This notice supplements the offering report given in our issue of May 28V. (This notice sup.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY (P. O. Kansas City), Kan.-BONDS SOLD It is reported that $\$ 100,000$ reliee bonds were purchased on June 2 by the a basis of about $1.73 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1. 1938 . Due
$\$ 10,000$ from June 1,1939 to 1948 incl. Prin. and int. (J. \& D.) payable at $\$ 10,00$ from June 1,1939 to 1948 incl. Prin. and int. (J. \& D.) payable at
the State Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Bowersock, Fizzell \& Rhodes of Kansas City.

## KENTUCKY

KKENTUCKY, State of-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Rober Humphreys, Commissioner of Highways, that he will on June 20, at aggregating $\$ 7,500,000$ : purchasing the bridge now owned by the Covington and Oincinnati Bridge Cincinnati. Ohio commonly known as the Suspension Bridge. . $\$ 2,500,000$ Bridge Revenue Bonds, Project No. 16, to provide funds for purchasing the bridge now owned by the Broadway \& Newport Bridge Co Inc., across the Ohio River between the cities of Newport, Kentucky, and The bonds of each issue will be dated June 1,1938 , will be issued in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each, numbered consecutively from 1 upwards, will mature on July 1, 1948, and will be redeemable in whole or, when
selected by lot, in part, at the option of the department, on July 1,1939 or on any interest payment date thereafter prior to maturity on 30 days' notice at par and accrued interest, together with a premium of $21 / 2 \%$ of the
principal amount thereof if redeemed on or prior to July $1,1940,2 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or prior to July 1,1941 , $13 / \%$, if redeemed or prior to July 1, 1944 and without premium if redeemed thereafter and lawful money of the United States at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. in New York City or at the office of the State Treasurer in Frankfort, Ken in the names op the holders as to principal alone
in the names of both issues will bear interest at the same rate, not exceeding $3 \%$, in a multiple of $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$, such interest being payable Jan. 1,1939 and semi-annually thereafter on the 1st days cf January and July in each and each bid must specify the interest rate and price bid for the bonds which shall not be less than par and accrued interest. The bid will be accepted which offers to purchase the bonds at the lowest net interest eturn, computed with relation
Bids will not be considered unless accompanied by an unconditional certified check for $\$ 75,000$ on a bank or trust company considered by the order of the Treasurer of Kentuicky. The bonds of each issue will be secured by a trust indenture to be executed by and between the Department of Highways, an agency of the comeafter wealth of Kentucky. and artment of Highways as Trustee, as provided by to be selected Ay the 1930 , which trust indenture will contain substantially the same provisions and covenants as the trust indenture heretofore ex-
ecuted by the Department of Highways, dated Dec. 1,1937, securing the
the so far as such provisions and covenants are applicable.
If the definitive bonds shall not be prepared and be ready for delivery printed bonds of the same denomination, which will be exchangeable for definitive bonds when the latter are ready for issuance and delivery. All bidders must agree to furnish and pay for the cost of printing the Department of Highways, the forms and terms of which will be substantially the same as the Commonwealth of Kentucky Bridge Revenue Konds, Projoct No. 13, now outstanding, with such changes as may be necessary agree to pay the fees and expenses of Masslich and Mitchell, 120 Broadway. agree to pay the fees and expenses or Massich and inderen,
New York City, for the preparation of the trust indentures and legal opfnions approving the
NEWPORT, KY-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The Middendorf \& Co.; Seufferle \& Kountz, and J. S. Todd \& Co, all of Cincinnati, as noted here in April-V. 146, p. 2729-are being offered by the according to maturity. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1, 1938 . Due from farmers Trust Co., New York, or at the Newport National Bank, Newport, th the holder's option. Legality to be approved by Chapman \& Cutler of
PADUCAH, KY-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ issue of sea wall contruction bonds, offered for sale on May 28 -V. 146, p. 3380-was awarded Seasongood \& Mayer, and Assel, Goetz \& Moerlein, all of Cincinnati, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 3,279.99$, equal to 101.639 , a basis of about
$3.10 \%$. Due from 1939 to 1958 incl.

## Louisiana Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold

Whitney National Bank of New Orleans

## LOUISIANA

CONCORDIA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Vidalia), La. for July 6 of the two issues of school bonds aggregating $\$ 52$,500, described
in our issue of May 27 , we are informed by J. S. Burris. Secretary of the
Parish Sh School
Board. that each, are in coupon form, with interests sayable $F$. \& A.
TRICFERSON DAVIS PARISH, CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DIS. now reported by the seceretary of the Parish school Board that the 8500.000


LOUISIANA, State of - BOND OFFERTNG-Sealed bids will be res. Tugwell, State Treasurer, tor the purchase or an $88.612,200$ issye of re:

 $\$ 158 ; \$ 80,1954 ; \$ 698,0$, and $\$ 839,000$ in 1960 . These bonds are offered
subject to the enatment of certain legislation now pending before the
subje standing State of Louisiana serial gold $41 / 2 \%$ bonds dated Jan. 1, 1914; and subject to a favorable decision by the Supreme Court of Louisiana The same taxes provided under
stitution of Louisiana of 1913 , and under Paragranh 5 Iof Article 22 of the Constitution of Louisiana of 1921 , for the payment of the outstanding serial gold $41 / \% \%$ bonds tollbe refunded are to be specifically pledged for the
payment of the said refunding bonds, if, as and when said bonds are issued. The refunding bonds shall also constitute negotiable obligations of the State of Louisiana and the faith and credit and resources of the state are to be unconditionally and irrevocably pledged for their payment.
for the proposed issuidation of refunding bonds to bear $3 \% \%$ per annum a firm offer of par and accrued interest to date of delivery. In consideration of the offer submitted and accepted by the said Board, the bidders were granted a conditional option to purchase the proposed issue of refunding
bonds. The Board of Liquidation of the State Debt, however, has reserved the right to advertise for additional bids.
The proposed issue of refunding bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest, nor at a rate in excess of $3 \frac{8 / 4}{} \%$ per annum, nor Each bid submitted for the purchase of said refunding bonds must be based on the schedule of maturities shown herein, must be accompanied
by a cashier's. check on a responsible bank in the sum of $\$ 175,000$ to guarantee the faithful performance of the proposal submitted In consideration of the guarantee to purchase said refunding bonds at the price and on the basis herein mentioned, the holdersiof the conditiona right to revise their bid to meet the price of any competitive bidder, and will be awarded the bonds if they elect to avail themselves of this provision of their option. If not, then the bonds will be awarded to the rate that will result in a net interest saving to the State of Louisiaiana over the life of the refunding bonds greater than the net interest saving resulting from the offer which has been suicmitted aiready been submitted for the pur-
For a copy of the proposal which has chase of said refunding bonds, for further particulars, or for any addiitional information, address A. P. Tugwell. State Treasurer, Baton Rouge, La. Said refunding bonds may, in the discretion of the Board of Liquidation
of the State Debt, be registerable as to principal only, or as to both principal of the State Debt, be registerable as to principal only, or as to both principa interest may be reconverted into coupon bonds at the expense of the holder thereof. Registered bonds shall have all the attributes of negotiability but the transferability of title thereof shall be governed by the provisions concerning the registration thereof to be fixed by resolation of the Board of shall have full power to issue interim certificates, interim receipts or tempo-
rary bonds pending the delivery of the definitive refunding bonds and said rary bonds pending the delivery certificates, interim receipts' or temporary bonds shall be deemed to confer upon the holders thereof anl the rightsiand privile upon a holder of the definitive refunding bonds themselves.
FI BOND OFFERING CORRECTION-In connection with the above offering was announced later the bonds shall be payable at the State's fiscal MAR SVILIE MARKSVILLE, La.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 13$
bonds have been purchased by the Union Bank of Marksville.
NEW ORLEANS, La.-CERTIFICATE REDEMPTION NOTICECommissioner of Public Finance Jess S. Cave states that 41/2\%. J. \& J. rion at par and accrued interest under date of July 1. Dated Jan. 1, 1936 Due Jan. 1, 1951. Holders of said certificates should present same with all nmatured coupons attached, for redemption on date called, at any of the palled.in
SUNSET SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sunset), La.-BONDS VOTED At the recent election voters approved the issuance of $\$ 40,000$ schoo improvement bonds by a vote of 55 to 36

## MARYLAND

MARYLAND (State of)-BOND SALE-The $\$ 900,000$ State office building certificates of indebtedness offered June $1-\mathrm{V}$. 146. p. 3226-were awarded to the First Boston Corp. a a basis of about $1.585 \%$ Dated June
 $\$ 71,000,194 ;$; $\$ 73,000,1949 ; \$ 75,000,1950 ; \$ 77,000,1951 ; \$ 80,000$ in
1952, and $\$ 82,000$ in 1953 .

## MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE, Mass.-SHARP RISE IN TAX RATE-The tax rate for 1938 is $\$ 39.60$ per $\$ 1,000$ of assessed valuation, an increase of $\$ 2.80$ over last year. Larger relief requirements are resp,
which equals the previous all-time peak in 1934.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered June 3 were awarded to the Merchants National
Bank of Boston, at $0.34 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 15,1938 . Other bids were: BidderDiscount
$-\quad 0.36 \%$
$0.37 \%$
 NORTHBOROUGH, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to Rodney M. Leland, Town Treasurer, c/o the Second National Ban of Boston, 111 Franklin St,, Boston, whase of $\$ 40,000$ coupon high school
Standard Time) on June 6 for the purchase
addition bonds. Dated May 15, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 2,000$ Standard Time) onds. Dated May 15,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$
addition bonds.
annually on May 15 from 1939 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name the rate of
interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interest ( $M$. \& N . 15 ) interest in a multhe second National Bank of Boston. The bonds are excempt from taxation in Massachusetts and will be engraved under Bank of Boston Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston will be furnished Lhe successful bidder. Delivery of bonds will be m.
thational Bank of Boston, on or about June 15, 1938 .
NORTHBRIDGE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ revenue notes offered June 3 were awarded to the
discount. Due Dec. 15, 1938. Other bids were:

[^7]SUNDERLAND, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The First National Bank \&
Trust Co. of Greenfield was awarded on June 2 an issue of $\$ 20,000$ notes Trust Co. of Greenfield was awarded on June 2 an issue of $\$ 20,000$ notes
at $0.23 \%$ discount. Due Dec. 6, 1938. Other bids were: Bidaer-
Merchants National Bank of Boston
Second National Bank of Boston
Discount
$-0.34 \%$
WATERTOWN, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received until 3:30 p. m, on Jue 8 for the purchase of $\$ 85,000$ municipal relived bonds,
dated June 1, 1938 and due serially from 1948 incl the rate of interest.
WAYLAND, Mass.-NOTE SALE-Washburn \& Co. of Boston purchased on May, 27 an issue of $\$ 20,000$ revenue notes at $.038 \%$ discount. Due
$\$ 10,000$ each on March 28 and May 26,1939 .

## MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

## Cray, McFawn \& Petter <br> Telephone Cherry 6 <br> Telephone Cherry 6828 A.T.T. Tel. DET $540-541$ <br> GRAND RAPIDS <br> Telephone $9-8255$ A.T.T. Tel. Grps. 7

## MICHIGAN

BAY CITY, Mich.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 74,000$ emergency
bonds offered May 31-V. 146, p. 3552-was awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc, Chicago, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 216.82$, equal to
100.293, basis of about $1.11 \%$ Dated June 1,1938 and due June 1 as
follows: $\$ 24,000$ in 1939 , and $\$ 25,000$ in 1940 and 1941 .解
emergency relief bonds offered for sale on May 31 -V. $\mathbf{H}$. $\$ 25,000$ issue of
 The second best bid was an offer of $\$ 15.25$ premium on $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, submitted by John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago.
Other bids:
Crouse \& Co-1.
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co-
Stranahan, Harris \& Co_
$\qquad$ Int. Rate
$2 \%$.

SHLOOMFIELD, TROY, ROYAL OAK AND SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOLDISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Birmingham), Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-John H. Rosso, Treasurer, announces that cates of indebtedness dated March 2,1936, and due Marsh 1936 certifi-
to $4 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. on June 13. Offerings shall be firm for 15 days and must be to $4 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. On June 13 . Offerings shall be firm for 15 day
clearly indicated as such on the outside of sealed envelopes.
BOSTON, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,494,000$ bonds offered June 1 Chase National Bank; First Boston Corp and Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., Chase National Bank; First Boston Corp, and Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.,
all of New York, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.1099, a basis of about $2.73 \%$.,
The bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from $0.60 \%$ to $2.85 \%$, according The bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from $0.60 \%$ to $2.85 \%$, according
to maturity. The underwriting group also included Kidder, Peabody \&
Co.; Salomon Bros \& Hutzler Co.; Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler; R. W. Pressprich \& Co.; Stone \& Webster
and Blodget, Inc. Northern Trust Co., Chicago; Estabrook \& Co. F. S.
Moseley \& Co.; R.L. Day \& Co., Boston; L. F. Rothschild \& Co.; Whiting Weeks \& Knowles, Boston; Newton, Abbe \& Co.ischild \& Ooton; Roosevelt \& Meigold, Inc.; Kelley, Richardson \& Co. Chicago; A. O. Allyn \& Co., Inc.;
Morris Mather \& Co., Chicago: Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co., Phiadelphia;
Farwell, Chapman \& Co., Chicago; Schmidt, Poole \& \& Farwell, Chapman \& Co., Chicago; Schmidt, Poole \& Co.,' Philadelphia;
Breed \& Harrison, Inc., Cincinnati, and Johnson, Kase \& Co. of Cleveland.
$3,100,000$ municipal reler Act of 1038
an order of City Council of May 24,11938 . Due $\$ 310,000$ an-
nually on June 1 from 1939 to 1948 inder 7,000,000 fuanding loan, Acts of 1938 bonds, issued by order of the City
Counsel of May 24, 1938 . Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 467$. Counsel of May 24, 1938. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 467,000$
from 1939 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 466,000$ from 1949 to 1953 incl
894,000 courthouse bonds, issued by authority of Chapter 474, Acts of
Massachusetts, 1935 Due June 1 as follows: 45.000 from Massachusetts, 11935 . Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 45$. 000 from
1939 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 44,000$ from 1953 to 1958 incl.
500,000 sewerage loan bonds, issued under authority of orders of City
Council of Dec. 21,1937, Dec. 29,1937 , and April $12,1938$.
Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 17$. 1900 . Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 17,000$ from 1939 to 1958 incl. and $\$ 16$,-
000 from 1959 to 1968 incl. The bonds will be dated June 1, 1938, and will be ready for delivery and
payment on or about June 23,1938. vCORSE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. Melthe Board of Education, will receive sealed tenders of 1937 interest of funding certificates of indebtedness dated Aug. 1, 1937, up to $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m
(Eastern Standard Time) on June 9 . Offerings should numbers and be firm for three days. Interest will be computed until
HAVERHILL, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120,000$ coupon bonds ffered June 1-V. 146, p. 3551-were awarded to Kennedy, Spence \& Co. a basis of about $2.37 \%$. The sale jointlyded: as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.647 $\$ 100,000$ municipal relief bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ on June 1 from 1939 to 20,000 sewer bonds.
20,000 sewer bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on June 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl
of All of the bonds are dated June 1, 1938 . The National Shawmut Bank
LIVONLA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Route
District Slymouth), Mich.-TENDERS WANTED. James B. Kinahan, District Secretary, will receive sealed tenders until 5 p. m. (to be opened
at 8 p. mi.) on June 13 of 1936 refunding bonds dated April 15 , 1936 , and
due April oward the retirement of sum of $\$ 4,000$ is available in the sinking fund within 10 days after tenders are opened.
LOCHMOOR, Mich.-REFUNDING APPROVED-The State Public Dion bonds, $\$ 305,530$ special assessment bonds and bond interest in the sum of $\$ 93,288$. 10, according to report. bonds and bond interest in the
term callable, due Dec, 1967 and term callable, due Dec. 1,1967 , and the interest refund bonds are to be
indebtedness will be term callable, due Dec. 1,1947 . MIDLAND, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Anna
will receive sealed bids until 5 p . mering-Anna E. Coons, City Clerk, consisting of:
$\$ 50,000.00$
$\$ 10,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1944 April 1, 1938 and due A. \& O. Both principal and interest will be payable solely from prior issue of waterworks revenue bonds, issued be junior to a security, and presently outstanding in the amount of $\$ 155,000$.
20,672.30 special assessment sewer bonds issued in anticipation of special tions, pledging the full faith and credit of the city. Dated June 1,1838 and due June 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1939 to
1942 , incl. and $\$ 4,672.30$ in 1943 . Interest payable J. \& D.
17,076.97 special assessment street improvement bond payable J. \& D.
tion of special assessments already levied. The bonds shall be-
general obligations pledging the general obligations, pledging the full faith and credit of she city


The bonds will be issued in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ with the exception 0 Interest rate or rates to be expressed in multiples of j/4 of $1 \% / 0$ Both principal and semi-annual interest payable at the office of the City TreasCity Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. pids shall be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& Stone of Derroit, approving the legality of each of the issues. Cost of legal opinion
and printing of the bonds will be borne by the city. MUSKEGON Mich - NOTE OFF
will receive sealed bids until 2 p . m . (Eastern Standard Time) on June 7 ;
for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ not for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ intarest direct obligation tax anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the collection of unpaid operat
ing taxes for the current fiscal year ending Dec. 31,1938 . The notes will ing taxes for the current fiscal year ending Dec. 31,1938 . The notes will
be dated May 1,1938 and mature on or before April 1 , 1939 . Denom
$\$ 1,000$. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's certified check for $\$ 500$ must accompant tach City Treasurer's office. At
Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& Stone of Detroit will be furnished by the city. PAW PAW, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ coupon electric light to Cray, McFawn \& Petter and the First of Michigan - Corp., both of
De Metroit, jointly, which bid a premium of $\$ 622.50$, equal to 100 , $83 \%$. Detroit, jointly, which bit a premium of 8622.50 , equal to $100.83 \%$, for
the issue to bear interest at $2 \%$ to June 1,1943 , and $31 / 2 \%$ thereafter The bonds are dated June 1,1938 and mature June 1 as 10 tolows: $\$ 3,500$
from 1939 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 4,500$ from 1954 to 1958 incl. Callable in the inverse order of maturity, in whole or in part, on any interest paying date high bidder.
PONTIAC, Mich.-GROUP PLANS ACTION AGAINST DIVERSION May 24 and bearing the signature of C. E. Huyette, Secretary, the Municits counsel to take thion, 1757 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, has instructed further diversions of debt service funds for general operating purposes from to require the city to reimburse the debt service funds for moneys previously diverted. The Association, it is said, has been requested to take such
action by certain holders of the city's bonds who are "alarmed at existing
conditions." conditions," The Association is asking all bondholders to join in the prospective action, with the understanding that the expense will be limited measures is based on the fact that funds a available for operating expenses are already exhausted and unpaid accounts for current items are outstanding in excess of $\$ 100,000$. Proceeds from the tax collections for 1938 will not be and retire the bonds now outstanding, the Association says, is contingent and retire the bonds now outstanding, the Association says, is contingent
upon the proper segregation of funds dedicated to that purpose.
Bondholders may participate in the proposed action in any of the following Bondholders may participate in the proposed action in any of the following
manners:
Assign bonds to the Municipal Investors Association for the purpose of the proposed suit and deposit the bonds with the Sept. 1,1938 , coupon attached with the Detroit Trust Co. Letter of transmittal for this purpose will be
furnished by the Association. Action as regards such bonds will be brought furnished by the Association. Action as regards such bonds will be brougn
in the name of the Municipal Investors Association.
Become a party to the action in their own name by furnishing a description Become a party to the action in their own name by furnishing a description
of the bonds owned to the Secretary of the Municipal Investors Association, 1757 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich., with instru intervene in the action as regards those particular bonds
of the above methods. but willing to contribute to the expense of in either adherence to the provisions of the refunding resolutions, are requested to advise the Secretary of the Association of the number of bonds held and
Mich. TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Troy), tenders of 1935 refunding bonds and 1935 certificates of indebtedness,
dated Aug. 15, 1935, until 8 p. m. on June 14. Prices should be quoted flat.

## MINNESOTA

FARIBAULT COUNTY (P.O. Blue Earth), Minn.-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids will be received by G. G. Buscho, County Auditor, on June 30 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest rate not to exceed $3 \%$ payable semi-annually. Due serially on July 1, 1944 to 1958, incl. Approving legal opinion of
Junell, Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker \& Colman of Minneapolis will be furnished.
All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 500$ FREEBORN COUNTY
5 (PREEBORN COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. District Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids is untated by 8 p . m . on . June 16 , for the purchase of a $\$ 60,000$ issue of $2.30 \%$ refunding bonds. Denom, Prin. and int. (J \& J, 1938 . Due $\$ 6,000$ from July 1, 1939 to 1948 incl.
The district will furnish the executed bonds National Bank of St. Paul. The district will furnish the executed bonds and the approving opinion of Junell, Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker \& Colman of Minneapolis. A
HAYFIELD, Minn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Village Recorder that the following $2 \%$ semi-ann. bonds aggregating $\$ 9,500$, approved
by the voters last December, have been purchased by the State Board of $\$ 8,000$ municipal bu'lding bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ from July 1, 1942 to 1949 1,500 incl. sidewalk construction bonds. Due on July 1, 1950.
HOPKINS, Minn.-CERTIFICATES SOLD-We are nformed by Frank N. Wh.tney, V.llage Cierk, that $\$ 568.70$ certfficates of indebtedness
were sold on May 31 to the First National Bank of Hopkins, at 4\%, paying were sold on May 31 to the First Nati
par. Due in from $11 / 2$ to $51 / 2$ years.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.-INCINERATOR BONDS UNDER CONSIndider the authorizard of eftimate and Taxation will meet on June 8 cording to an announcement of Geo. M. Link, Secretary of the Board. MOORHEAD, Minn.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ issue of coupon
Paving Improvement No. 25 warrants offered for sale on May 27 -V 146 p. 3382 -was purchased as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par, by the American State V . 146 , p. 3382 -was purchased as $21 / 2$ s, at par, by the American State Bank of
Moorhead, and the City Treasurer. Dated June 1, 1938. Due from
June 1, 1940 to 1948 . No other bid was received. June 1, 1940 to 1948 . No other bid was received.
RED LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Red Lake Falls), Minn,-BOND SALEThe \$18,000 issue of refunding bonds offered on June 1-V. 146 . p. 3382according to the County Auditor. No other bid was received. Dated
July 1, 1938. Due $\$ 1000$ from July 1, 1941 to 1958 incl.

TOWER-SOUDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tower), Minn. \$178,000 school building and remodeling bonds at an election to be held
on June 13 . on June 13 .
TRUMAN, Minn.-BONDS VOTED-The proposed issuance of $\$ 50,000$ WHITE (P. O. Aurora), Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-It is stated gregating $\$ 22,000$, offered for sale on May $2-V 146$. sold. The issues are as followss: $\$ 2,000$ general fund, and $\$ 20,000$ road and
bridge fund. Dated May 2, 1938. Due on or before Dec. 31, 1938 .

## MISSISSIPPI

LEAKSVILLE SPECIAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT ${ }^{P}$. the District Secretary that the $\$ 20,00041 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds purchased by Walton \& Jones of Jackson, as noted in these columns recently

## MISSOURI

BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 2.5005 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds were

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

landreth building, st. louis, mo.

## MISSOUR

JOPLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Joplin), Mo-BOND SALE3382 -was a warded to Stix \& Co. of St. Lotis, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 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 n June 1, 1948, or thereafter.
MELROSE SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. Clayton), Mo-BOND SALE

 The next best bid was an offer of $\$ 2,460.00$ premium on $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, submitted
by H . L. Ruppert $\&$ Co . A. S. Ruyckert \& Co., Inc. of St. Louis. 33 . $\%$ and a syndicate consistisg of Callendar, Burke and MacDonald,
nad Baum Bernheimer Co. of Kansas Oity and Stifel Nicolaus and Co.

SHANNON COUNTY (P. O. Eminence), Mo-BONDS SOLD-It is

SULLIVAN COUNTY (P. O. Milan), Mo.-BOND ELECTIONAt an election to be held on June 7 voters will be asked to appro
issuance of $\$ 68,000$ court hourse and $\$ 7,000$ jail construction bonds.
SWEET SPRINGS SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Sweet 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
 recently, as noted in these columns- - . 146, p. . 3553 -were purchased by
the PPublic Works Administration, as 4 s at par. Coupon bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due serially overar a 4 C-year period; optional WHITEFISH SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 44 (P. O. Whitefish), Mont.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 of Educa
$\$ 17,000$ refunding bonds.
McCOOK, Neb--ELECTION DATE CHANGED-The date of a forthcoming, election on the proposed issuance of $\$ 500000$ auditorium con-
struction bonds has been changed to Wednesday, June 15 . PLATTSMOUTH Neb BONDS SOLD IV
$3 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds have been purchased by the Greenway,
SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. - BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed
bids will be received until Junit marchase or a $\$ 50,000$ issue of storm sewer bonds approved by the voters
pur

## 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 $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for $\$ 29,189$ ayable annually on July 1 . Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. 82918 payabe annually on July 1 D Dated July 1, , 1938 . Denom. ${ }^{82.918 .90}$
buid is required. on July 1 , 1939 to 1948 . Certified check for $5 \%$ of she

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H. - NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes offered June 1-V. I46, p .3553 - Was awarded the the First Boston Corp. at of $0.485 \%$
discount. Due
disme named a rate
Other bids:
${ }^{\text {Bidder- }}$ - Discount Indian Head National Bank-...
Second National Bank of Nashin
Second National Bank of Nashua-
Terchants National Bank of Boston

## NEW JERSEY

CARTERET SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS PUBLICLY

ELK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Woodbury), N. J.-BONDS PROPOSEDissuance of $\$ 101,000$ refunding $4 \%$ bonds to fund or refund unpaid or
elinquent State and county taxes.
FORT LEE, N. J-BOND HOLDERS COMMITTEE OFFERS NEW been submitted to the Mayor bond Council by bondan 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 serveral months of consideration $t$ wo bondaroiders groups which, after serveral months of consideration,
wasected 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 commission or its lawyers to get a refunding plan approved in the counts since Jan. 1 , 1938, some $\$ 2.800$ has been expended by the 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
Coainato said that the borough hat itt choice of of wo plans, one proposed
several months ago by the finance commission and the bondholders' new several
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 esceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered

Kearny Ave. paving bonds. Dated May 15, 1938. One bond for $\$ 500$,
otterr $\$ 1.000$ 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 . 191 indder
 Harrison. A certified check for $2 \%$ must accompany each proposai.
The approving rifal opinion or Hawkins, Deelafield \& Longfellow of New
York City will be furnished the succesfyil bidder a
NEWARK, N. J.-FINANCIAL ANALYSIS COMPILED FOR DISS TRIBUTION - In a survey of the city, prepared by J. B. Hanauer \& Co. complete analysis is given of the finanncial eventution including the years, a property ratables and the orrend of bond prices. An Ancluding the tax rate,
which bond prices should be based and which is given due constorton which bond prices should be based and which is given due consideration
is this surve., is the social and economic conditions of the city. Copies
of the survey are available is this survey, is the social and economic co
of the survey are available upon request.
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 53,000$ coupon or were awarded to J. B. Hanauer \& Co. of Newark as $2 \dot{4} \mathbf{4} \mathrm{~s}$ at , pripe as. 591 , a basis of about $2.67 \%$. Doted April 1 . 1938, and due April 1
as fillows. $\$ 2,500$ from 1939 to 1941 incl., and $\$ 3,500$ from 1942 to 1954

SADDLE RIVER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Saddle River), N. J.-BOND p. 3383 -were sold as 4s at par to the Rochelle Park Bank of Rochelle $\$ 18,800$ street improvement bonds. Dussisted of: Due 1 as follows: $\$ 2,800$ in 2,800 municipal equipment bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 800$ in All of the bonds are dated June 1931938 . 1943 incl
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-NEW ISSUE OFFERINGand due April $\$ 1,1941$ to 1951 isseneral funding bonds dated April 1,1938 Van Ingen \& Co 1941 Inc.; Minschcl. Monell offered. the past Weer by B. Jnc.; Colyer, Robinson
 additionaly secured by pledge of second class RR. taxes now withheld,
are priced from 1013 for the 1941 maturities to $99 \% /$ for the 1948 to 1951
maturities maturities. They are callable at par and ine interest on April 1 . 1948 to 1951
any interest
date therearter, and are, in the opinion of the bankers, legal 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. tions 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 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 The May 1, 1938. financial statement of the township shows an assessed Taluation Hor 1,1938 , financial statement of the township shows an assessed
this issue of $\$ 2,693,200$,

## NEW MEXICO

 CLAYTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clayton), N. Mex.-BONDSSOLD-It it 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 $\$ 100,00041 / \%$ semi-ann. water works extension bonds
purchased by Boettcher \& Co. of Devver. as noted here recently-V. 148, p. 354- Were esold 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 out-
standing serial 1st mtge. bonds at the principal amount plus accrued interest. Payment will be made upon surrender on and after that date BUFFALO N
BUFFALO, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-William A. Eckert, City Comp-
troller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a . m. (Daylight Saving Time) on
 or registered bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 1,500,000$ refunding bonds. Due July

1943 incl. and $\$ 90,000$ from 1944 to 1958. incl 1 . 1000 from 1939 to
500,000 general improvement wamer supply bonds. Due $\$ 25,000$ on
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 $1 / 1$ or 1 1-10th of $1 \%$. 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 Comptrolier'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. Appoving
legal opinion of Caldwell Re Raymond of Now York hity will be furnished
the successul bidder. The bonds are eligibe for Postal Savings deposits. buffalo, N. $\mathbf{Y}$ City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 1 a. m . (Caylight 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 $1935-1936 ; 8650,000,1936-1937$; and $\$ 1,250,000$
 payable at maturity. Bidder to name a single rate of interest for the total
offering, expressed in
multiples of any fraction of 10 , but at no higher rate than shall be required to insure sale of the certificates a t par. Both principal and interest payable at the City Comproller's office, or at 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 of $\$ 5,000$. A certified check for $\$ 64,000$, payable to the order of the city
Comptrolier, must accompany each proposal. Approving legal opinion of
 bidder on delivery of the certificatese. Delivery will be made at the City way, New York City (the preferred place of delivery to be specified in the bay, No June 15, 1938, or as soon as possible
bid bolance due, plus accrued interest, if any.
BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY (P. O. Buffalo), N. Y-BOND OF FERINGO Daniel H. McCarriagher; Chairman of the Authority, will
receive sealed bids until 2 p . m. (Daylight Saving Time) on June 6 for the receive sealed
purchase of $\$ 15,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or registered, series
or 1938, sewer bonds. Dated June 1, 1938 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1940 ; \$ 3,000,1941$ to 1947 incl. $84,000,1948$ to 1953
 expressed in a multiple of Manuracturers \& Traders Trust Co, Bufralo.
(J. \& D.) payable at the Man
or at the Continental Bank \& Trust Co., New York City. These bonds or at the Continental Bank \& Trust Co., New York Cuw
are issued pursuant to Chater 39 of the Laws or Ner 1335 , a
resolution adopted by the Buffalo Sewer Authority on June 1, 1936, and a supplemental I Pesolution adopted May 24, 1938 , for the purpose of completion
of the sewer project of the Authority, and will be on a parity and rank
 fore issued. Ail 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 ap-
proved the issuance of $\$ 42,000$ sewer system construction bonds by an amost unanimous vote.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 29,000$ coupon or regis tered street improvement bonds offered May and premium of $\$ 33.60$ equal a follows: 85,000 from 1939 to 1941 incl., and $\$ 7$, 1000 in 1942 and 1943 . Bacon, stevenson \&x Co. of New
of $1.70 \%$ and premium of $\$ 70.76$.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y-BOND OFFERING-Willam D. Robbins City Manager. will recelve sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard coupon or registered series a puolic works bonds issued to provide the city's. share of the cost of improvernents undertaken in conjunction with the

Works Progres Adinistration. Dated June 1 . 1983 Denom. 81.000 . | 944 to 1947 incl. Prinicpal and interest (J. \& D.) payabie at the Central |
| :--- | Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.j New York City. The bonds are general single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 14 or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. A cersingied check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to the order of the city, must accompany Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidders.

ORANGETOWN UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Fyack recelve sealed bids until 3:15 p. m. Eastern Etandard Time on Junerk for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or resistered
 National Bank \& Trust Co., Nyack. Bidder to name a single rate of each, payable to the order of the Boar or Education, must accompany to be levied on all of the district's taxable property. Legal opinion of
Hawkins. Delatid \& Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
inancial Statemen
Assessed valuation, real property incl. special franchises_........
Total bonded debt, including present issue.
Population, estimated

Year_
Tax levy
Fiscal year-...............

Uncoll don May $27 ; 38$ Tax Collections | $1937-38$ | $1936-37$ | $1935-36$ | $1934-35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 142,975.68$ | $\$ 137,444.91$ | $137,025.74$ | $\$ 138,162.30$ |
| $\cdots-750$ | $21,505.37$ | 20.548 .87 | 20.844 .19 | $x$ 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 powe power to levy
of the district.
ORIENT FIRE DISTRICT (P, O. Orient), Town of Southold, N.:Y. 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 PURCCHASED BY STATE-Pursuant to authority contained in the Feld Bill, signed by Gov-
ernor Lehman in the latter part of March, State Comptroller Morris 8 . Tremaine has accepted $\$ 2,770,770.783 \%$ 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 2.70 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 167.50$, equal to
$100.25 \%$, a basis of about $2.65 \%$ Dated May 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. SAUGERTIES, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 65,000$ coupon or registered
sewer improvement bonds offered June 1-V. 146, p. $3385-$ were awarded to Schlater, Noyes 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. Treasurer will receive sealed bids offil 11 a. H Anson McLoud, Village 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 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 $2 \%$. Co., Scarsdale, with New York exchange. A certified check for $2 \%$,
payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. Tne Approving legal opinion of Thomson, Wo
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 indentedness. Dated June 9,1938 and due on anticipation certificates of indedtedness. Dated June 9 , 1938 and due on
Nov. 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 Cheme thial Bank
\& Trust Co., New York, and to bear interest at the lowest rate bid therefor, \& Trust Co., New York, and to bear interest at the lowest rate bid therefor,
payable at maturity. The legal opinion of Sullivan, Donovan \& Heenehan 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. TITICA, N. Y.-SCHOOL AND SEWER BONDS UNDER CONSIDERA
TION-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 heldon 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 and sewer system installation
GASTON COUNTY (P. O. Gastonia), N. C-BOND OFFERINGIt is stated by W. K. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, that he will receive sealed bids at his office in Raleigh untill 11 a m .
on June 14 for the purchase of a $\$ 300,000$ issue of coupon schoon building
bonds. Intorest 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;
 $\$ 14 i=\$ 17,000$ 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 the interest
part of the bonds (having the earlient maturities) and another rate for 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 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 innds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued in New York City. The bonds are registerable as to principal only. Gender
eral obligations; unlimited tax eral 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 Morms to Me furnished by the above
will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 6,000$, payable of to the York Treasurer.
Realed bids Will be received by Walisbury), N. C.-BOND OFFERINGGeaved bids Will be received by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local
Standard Time) on June, at his office in Raleigh, until 11 a. m. (Eastern bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Coupone ponds, not registerable. Dated June 1, 1938. Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ \$ 2,000,1941$ to $1943 ; \$ 4,000$, 1944 to payment. Prin. and int. (J. \& D.) payable in lawful money in New prior City. Delivery at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction. arerequested to name the interest rate or rates. not exceeding $6 \%$ per . Bidders
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 to the countr, 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 bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State
Treasurer, for $\$ 1,200$. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn Treasurer, for $\$ 1,200$. The approving opinion of Reed, Her
and Clay, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.
SALISBURY, N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZEDDII 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 ; wnich include side-
SURRY COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Dobson), N. C.-NOTE SALE-The V. 146, p. 3554 -was awarded to the Surry County Loan \& Trust Co. of Dobson, as $31 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, at par, according to W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the
Local Government Commission. Dated May 15,1938 . Due on Nov. 15 , 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 OF H. Spiller, City Auditor, on June 14 at 2 p. m. for $\$ 9.000$ auditoriumarmory bonds. Dated March 15,1938 . Interest rate $4 \%$ payable semi1958, inclusive. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be con-
sidered. Certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required.
that the $\$ 30,000$ 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, CLEVELANDCANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Ohio-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 16,600$ poor relief notes offered June $2-\mathrm{V}$. 146, p. 3386 -were awarded
to the of 10 equal to 10.06, a basis of about $2.455 \%$. Dated June 9 , 1938 and
due April 1 as follows: 84,527 in 1939 , and $\$ 13,073$ in 1940 . Second high bidder was siler, Carpen,
$31 / \%$ and $\$ 10$ premium.
COLUMBUS, Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 824,0004 \%$ electric clight plant, bonds sold to the sinking Fund Trustees, as previouscreported in these columns, mature Feb 1 as follow
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 $\$ 25,0003 \%$ city hospital addi-
tion bonds has been postponed from June 2 to June 21 . Sealed bids will be received until noon on the latter date by $\mathbf{W}$. J. Beall, City Auditor. Bonds


 fractional rate the fraction must be expressed in multiples of $1 / \%$ of 1 .
Interest payable $M$. $\& N$. $A$ certified chck 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 Saneense of the successful bidder.
COSHOCTON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8,000$ South Side sanitary
 100.106 a 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. Retire
ment System purchased as 3 , s . at par, the 895,000 school building bond issue authorized at the Nov., 1937 . general election
DAYTON, Ohio WATER BNNDS APROVED-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 supplemented by a Works Progress Administrat.
adequate water supply for Upper Dayton View.
DENNISON, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The Ohio Power Co. and the $\$ 16,000$ deficiency bonds which was authorized to provide for payment or or unpaid bills. Dated April 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due 82,000 on Oct. 1
from 190 to 1947 , incl
Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Village Treasurer's office.
DOYLESTOWN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Charles W. Shaffer, Vilage Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Juane 15, for the purchase of $\$ 24,0006 \%$ sanitary sewer system and disposal plant bonds.
 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 $\$ 35,00031 / \%$ assessment bonds to
Nelson, Browning \& Co. of Cincinnati. It has until Aug. 15 to consummate the sale on the foregoing basis and, in anticiciation of the bond financing. notes will be issued to cover the cost of work undertaken.
HURON, Ohi- NOTES SOLD-Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. of Toledo purchased tne $\$ 36,000$ 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 was authorized at the general election last November. Dated Nov. 1 , 938 , bearing $31 / 2 \%$ interest and due serialy in 10 years.
LAKEWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Henry A. Rees, Director of $\$ 308,60021 / 2 \%$ city hospital bonds representing the second of a series of bonds aggregating 8420,000 to be issued for the project. The bonds will be
 Coupon bonds with interest payabbe A. \& O. . Bidder may name a different rate of interest, although none higher than $6 \%$. Where a fractional rate is
named fraction
checks for $5 \%$ of the bobe bexpressed in in multiples of 13 of 1 ror must accompany each proposal. certified MAYFIELD HEIGHTS, Ohio-TENDERS WANTED-Pursuant to provisions of plan for readjustment of its debt, the vilage 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 re-.
demption, at not more than par, of refunding bonds, dated 0 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 Juiy 6 and must fully describe the bonds offered. OSBORN, Ohio-SEWAGE PLANT BONDS AUTHORIZED-The ment 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 the $\$ 25,000$ building bonds purchased by of the Board of Education that Wichita, as noted here in April, were sold as foilows; $\$ 5,000$ as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, matur-
ing on Aprii 1,1943 , the remaining $\$ 20,000$ as 3 s , maturing $\$ 5,000$ from
April 1, 1944 to 1947 incl.
BRADEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 47 (P. O. Braden), Okla.May 31-V. 146, p. 3555 - was a warded to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, according to the District Clerk. Due from 1941 to 1949.
Galley), Okla.-BOND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Pauls 6 at $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. by Oscar Hulsey, District Clerk, for $\$ 12,500$ school on June 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 (PARPER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Rosston), Okla.-BOND SALEE-The \$7, 900 issue of building bonds Piersol Bond Co. of Oklahoma City, according to the District Olerk. 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), sealed bids on June 9 at 10 a . m . for $\$ 5,000$, school building bonds. receive sealed 1 s.
June 1,198 . Due $\$ 1,000$ annually on June 1,1941 to 1945 , incl. Dated
must be for par and accrued interest. Certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required.
McALESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McAlester), Okla.offered for sale on May' 31-V. 146, p. 3555 -was awarded to the bonds Jational Bank of McAlester, at an interest cost of $2.68 \%$, according to th

## 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 rate is not to exceed $314 \%$, 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 on ory
Treasurer's office. No bonds will be sold for less than par and accrued in terest. 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-asked to approve the issuance of $\$ 27,500$ school construction bonds. A government grant of $45 \%$ will be provided.
Gregon, State of-BOND OFFERING-We are informed by H. B 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 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 $\$ 10$ The bonds and interest coupons annexed thereto will be in print The bonds at option of purchaser may be registered as to principal form 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 offfice 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 reserres the right to reject any and all' bids 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 (This notice supplements the tentative offering report given in the May 21
Forest GingTon 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 schol of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$ payable J. \& D. Dated June 1, 1938. Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ 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 approvand int. payable at the County Treasurer's office in Hillsboro. The approvbe furni.

## PENNSYLVANIA

 COAL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Shamokin), Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The issue of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $41 / \%$ interest pavement, street and
sewer bonds offered on April $27-\mathrm{V} .146$, p. 2576 -was not sold. Dated sewer bonds offered on April $27-\mathrm{V}$. $146, \mathrm{p}$. 25776 -was not, sold. Dated
May 1,1938 and due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1940 and 1941, and $\$ 3,000$ May 1.1938 and due M
CONOQUENESSING, Pa.-BUND UFFERING-Sealed bids will be Council, for $\$ 4,000$ street improvement $41 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. J. \& J , bonds Dated July 1, 1938 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 10,00$ annually on Jan. 1, 1941 to 1948 , incl. Bids must be for pa
$\$ 100$ must accompany each bid.
Council recently authorized its Secretary, Andrew J, O'Hara to Borough Council recently authorized its Secretary, An

It was reported that the offering will be held on June 14.
 Pa.-BOND O the Boardlof School Directors, on June 13 at 6 p. m . for $\$ 45.000$
$\$ 100,000$
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
$41 / 2 \%$ BONDS
Due November 1, 1948
$111.44 \&$ Int. to Net $3.20 \%$

## YARNALL $\underset{\text { A.T.T. Teletype }}{\boldsymbol{E}} \underset{\text { Phila. } 22}{ } \mathbf{C O}$.

1528 Walnut St.
Philadelphia

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
\% Bonds due July 1, 1951 and August 2, 1951
Prices: .To Net $2.05 \%$
Moncure Biddle \& Co.
1520 Locust St.. Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

$2 \%, 21 / \%, 23 \% .23 / 4 \%, 3 \%$, or $314 \%$ payable semi-annually Jan. and No bid will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest. Dated July 1, 196. Due $\$ 2,000$ annually on July 1,1940 to 1961 and $\$ 1,000$ on July
1, 196nds are issued subject to the legal opinion of Townsend. EDW
EDWARDSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The 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. Valley Joint Vocational School Addition to exds offered May 31 M1, 146 , p. 3387 -were not sold, as all bds 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. Woife, District Secretary, states that the bids were rejected for the reason that construction estimates exceeded the amount proposed to be Forks 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 Philadelphia, as $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 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 June 1,1938 and
$\$ 2,000$ in 1951 .
LOGANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The \$2,000 not to exceed 41/2\% interest Sugar Valley Joint Vocational School were rejected. Dated May 1, 1938 and due $\$ 500$ on May 1 from 1941 to were reject.
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 and due $\$ 1,000$ annually from 1939 to 1947 incl.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY (P. O. Easton), Pa.-BOND OFFERING The purchase of Commissioners will recelve sealed bids until June 14, for he county plans to purchase the bonds for its sinking funds. The new issue will replace a similar amount of outstanding 41/4s
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-NOTE SALE-C. J. Devine \& Co. of New York, bidding alone, were the successful bidders for the $\$ 60,000,000$
$11 / 2 \%$ series DT tax anticipation notes offered June 1 V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3388$.
Price paid was 100.928 a basis of about $0.575 \%$ The notes are dated 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 reoffered them to yield $0.50 \%$ and announced 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.Union National Bank Building, on June 15 at 10 a . Ma 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 which may be legally levied or assessed on the debt. Bidder is to name rate
of interest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ and not to exceed $31 / \%$ Interest is of interest in multiples of pable semi-annually $J$. 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
$\$ 5,8004 \%$ public building bonds at par.
1940 to 1944 , incl., and $\$ 800$ in 1945 . Denom. $\$ 100$ and due $\$ 1,000$ from SHENANGO TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West MiddIesex), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to F. H. Wheeler
District Secretary, R. D. No. 2, Hubbard, Ohio, will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (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 $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest payable J, \& D., free of all taxes (except gift, succession and inheritance taxes) levied pursuant to any present or to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to the order of the District SOUDERTON Pa
SOUDERTON, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be recelved
by the President of the Town Council on June 7 at $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for 23.000 coupon 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 $13 / 13,2,21 / 21 / 2$, $23 / 4$ or $3 \%$ 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 Rusellton) Pa WEST DEER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Russellton), Pa.-BONDS $\$ 150,000$ school bonds by a count of 1,196 to 606

## SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN COUNTY (P. O. Aiken), S. C.-BOND SALE DETAILSIt is now reported that the $\$ 150,000$ county bonds purchased by a group as note in these columns recently -V. 146, p. 3556 -were sold as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 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 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 bond, certain preferential rights now in process of issuance.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

FREDERICK, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids
 ann. auditorium bonds. Denom. $\$ 220$, one for $\$ 100$ D Dated May 1 , 1938 .
Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 200,1940$ to 1953; $\$ 100$ in 1954, and $\$ 400$ in Due on May 1.
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 May 28 , we are informed that the State officials canceled the private sale or thicate headed by Phemi-ann. Fenn \& Co. of New York also noted in our
synde issue of May 28-V. 146, p. 5557 .
SOUTH DAKOTA, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,498,000$ issue of
Rural Oredit Refunding bonds offered for sale on May $31-\mathrm{N}, 146, \mathrm{p} .3557$ Rural Credit Refunding bonds offered for sale on May 31, V. 146 , p. 3557 Trust Co., all of Minneapolis, the thilinois Northwestern National Bank Williams Co. of Minneapolis, the First Natonal Bank of St. Paul, Piper,
Jafray \& Hopwood, Bigelow, Webb \& Co., the Justus F. Lowe Co.. JJ. N, Dain \& Co., the George C. Jones Agency, Inc. all of Minneapolis, Harold
E . Wood $\&$ Co. of St. Paul. Thrall, West \&t Co. of Minneapolis.and the
 BONDS OFFERED FOR INVVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
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
 Payable at the Chase Nati

## TENNESSEE

COLUMBIA, Tenn-HEARING ON BOND ELLCTTION SET-A an injunction against the issuance of $\$ 300,000$ municipal electric distribu tion plant construction bonds has bee set for June 8. Injunction was
obtained by the Tennessee Electric Power Co. - MARSHALL COUNTY (P. U. Lewisburg), Tenn.-BOND OFFERING It is stated by W. T. Edmondson, County Judge, that he will offer for


## TEXAS

ANGLETON DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Angleton), TexasBONDS SOLD-It is stated by F. A. Taylor, County Auditor, that \$44.000
$3, \% \%$ refunding bonds were purchased recently at par by Mahan, Dittmar \& Co. or san Antonio.
AUSTIN, Tex-BOND CALL-It is stated by Guiton Morgan. City re being called for payment as of July 1, at the Chase National New York, or at the office of the City Treastrer . Dated July 1, 1912.
Due on July 1,1952 ; optional at any time atter Jivy 1,1032 Due on July 1, 1952; optional at any time after July 1, 1932.
BURNET, Texas-BOND SALE CONTRACT-It is stated that the semi-annual seerer bords, which are con fror apporoval by the to orters at an an
election to be held on May 30 . Due serially over a period of 17 years.
CRANE COUNTY (P. O. Crane), Texas-BOND SALE DETATLSpurchased by Callihan \& Jackson of Dallas, as noted here recentiy-V. 146 p. 3557 -were sold at a price of 100.119 , a net interest to 1945 ; the remaining $\$ 120,000$ as 2 s , maturing $\$ 40,000$ from 1946 to 1948. Ciate are also informed that James, Stayart \& Davis of Dallas were asso
 First National Bank, Fort Worth. Leea itty aproved by the State's
Attorney General and by Chapman \& Oitler of Ohicago. ttorney General and by Chapman \& Oitier of Chicago.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTE
for public sibscription, the $3 \%$ bonds at prices to yield from $1.00 \%$ beng offered for public ssbscription, 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- $-B O \overline{N D S} D E-$ FEATED-The proposed issuance of $\$ 150,000$ court house and jail construc-
tion 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 warrants purchased at par by Mahan, Dittmar \& Co or Sand and bridge 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 and bridge refunding bonds to fund and refund time warrants now out 2 standing against the Road and Bridge Fund. Bonds shall bear not to exceed
HARRIS COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Texas - BOND SALE-The two
issues of refunding bonds aggregating $\$ 251,000$, offered for sale on June 1issues 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 23 ths, paying a price of 100.137 . Due 135,000 road and brimge bonds as y years.
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.
Lexas-BOND SALEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Luling), 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
dated Oct. 15, 1937. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest payabie A. \& O.
MARATHON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mara 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 $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.

MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Stanton), Texas-BONDS VOTEL-At a recent election voters are reported to have approved the issuance of $\$ \$ 5,000$
PASADENA INDEPENDENT SCHOOLDISTRICT (P. O. Pasadena), sale on May 24-V. 146, p. 3389 - is reported to have been purchased by
 , Disir. Due from April 10, 1941 to 1962.
PINE TREE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Longview), Texas-BONDS construction sonds bapproved bry the voters on April 30 , were sond on May

 and after 1941. Pr
PORT ARTHUR, Texas-BOND CALL-It is stated by A. F. Hine,
Oity 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, aggregatigs $\$ 5.000$.
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-SE WER BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Commission recently passed an ordinance auniring the issuance of $\$ 45$,000 sewer construc
WEST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West), Texas-BOND SALE Semi-ann. gymastium bonds purchased by the State of Texas, as noted here recently-V. 146, D ; 3557 were sold at par and mature as follows:
$\$ 500$ in 1939 , and $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1956; callable on any interest paying

## UTAH

IRON COUNTY (P, O. Parowan), Utah. - BONDS VOTED-At a recent election voters approved the issuance of $\$ 125,000$ high school con

## \$10,000

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA Imp. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Due May 1, 1954 at $3.15 \%$ basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va.<br>A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA, Va.-IMPROVEMENT BONDS UNDER CON-SIDERATION-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
investors.

## WASHINGTON

ANACORTES, Wash.-REFUNDING SOUGHT-It is reported that the city is seeking bondholders consent to refund 8522.000 water revenue $51 / 2 \%$ bondsjat $3 \%$. Revenue is not'available to meet increasing payments
and rate adjustments will not produce the necessary revenue. Faced with and rate adjustments will not produce the necesssary revenue.
the necessity for replacement of wooden mained wind
on the bonds the city regards refonding asits 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 on June 8 voters
construction bonds.
SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Spokane),别 Sounty Treasurer, on wune isuad. Dued when in numerical order. Interest rate
sis not to exceed $6 \%$ per annum, payable annually. Certified check for is not to exceee
$5 \%$ is required.

## WEST VIRGINIA

MONONGALIA COUNTY (P. O. Morgantown), W. Va.-BONDS 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 dis-
 these bonds were sold at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from April 1,1941 to 1953 . works mortgage bonds as 4 s , at a price of 93.00 .
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.-BONDS NOT TO BE OFFERED-In connection with the report given here recently that $\$ 82,00021 / 5 \%$ school bonds had been authoriaed by the City Council.-V. $146, \mathrm{p}, 3558$ - we are informed
O. E. Olen, City Clerk, that these bonds will not be offered for public sale O. E. Olen, City Clerk, that these bonds will on 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), Wis. GADED SCHOOL JOINT DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Mazomanie), Wis.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 7.500$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-annual


Mazomanie), Wis. UNION FREE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. refunding bonds offered for sale on May 27 - .146 . 146 , . 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 issuer of $31,00,00$ CANADA (Dominion of or MAY FINANCING-The Dominion Government was responsible for the bulk of the Canadian bond financing negotiated during the month of May, according to
both Wood, Gundy \& Co. and the Dominion Securities Corp. Borrowing by the government included the sale of about \$140,000.000 boonds, of whing slightly more than $\$ 90,000,000$ was for refunding, with the balance repre-
senting new financing. The Dominion also placed $\$ 50,000,000$ Treasury senting new financing. The Dominion also placed
bills, all of which was to provide for maturing issues of the same amount. PORT ARTHUR, Ont- BOND SALE-Arthur H. Evans, City Treas-
 was awarded to Fry \& Co. of Toronto, at a
$3.66 \%$. Due serially in from 1 to 15 years.
VERDUN, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 60,0004 \%$ school bonds 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 COURTjudan will be a waited with interest. It is understood a decision a anainst the city would affect simila refinancing plans in other Canadian municiplaities 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 Legisiature has authority to approve a plan which provides for a change in the rate of interest, since tion. the original judgment, the city and the sinking fund trustecs defendants, were upheld. In the appeal, the city and the Province are In Ontario, judgment was also reserved recently in an appeal byfa group In Ontario, judgment was also reserved recently in an appeal
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 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."

Dated: June 1, 1938
EDMUNDO CORREAS
Minister of Finance of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina.

# 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
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 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 banks 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 would be designed to replace our present material.
There is no need for lengthy meditation to realize the extent of the There is no need for lengthy meditation to realize the extent of the tion 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

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 panies have undergone, it is because it has never abused its right.
Proof of the position occupied by the Suez Canal in world economy tions between Great Britain and Italy arose at the time of the negotiawas 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 declared their foundation one fact emerged: Great britain and Italy trality 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 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 which can only produce favorable results. Thus your comp collaboration 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 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 <br> 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 Houston and Henderson Railroad Company
has paid, on June 22, 1938, to the underhas paid, on June 22, 1938 , to the underDeed 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
$51 / 2 \%$ per annum from maturity. April 1 , $51 / 2 \%$ 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, CorNew 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 the amount of the principal of their bonds and such interest. As the above funds are not
27 , 1938, the Railroad Company has also made provision that an amount equal to interest at the above rate from the date of the aid date of distribution, June 27, 1938, will also be paid in respect of such bonds at the time of said presentation and surrender. be accompanied by proper assignments in blank.
CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,

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
ents (15c.) per share was declared by the Board Directors out of past earnings, payable Octoof Direntors out of past earnings, payabie Octo-
ber 1,138, 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 July 31, 1935, has been declared on the Preferred stock of the Company payable June 29 , 1938, to stockholders of record at the close

June 22, 1938.

## The Government of the French Republic

Twenty-year External Gold Loan $71 / 2 \%$ 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


[^0]:    Character and grouping of new corporate issues in the united states for the month of may for five years
    
    
    
    
    
    黇
    
    

[^1]:    Conn Riv Pow 1 139，
    Consol Edson（N Y）

[^2]:    El Paso Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earninqs-
    12 Months Ended April 30-
     $x$ Includes non-operating income, net. y After appropriation for retire-
    ment reserve.-V. 146 , p. 3186 .

[^3]:    Profit - 146

[^4]:    Monongahela Ry.-Earnings$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { Arpil- }}$
    Gross from railway
    Net from railway
    Net after rents.
    From Jan. $1-\ldots$
    Gross from railway -....
    Net after rents-
     1937
    $\$ 273,996$
    142,642
    40,370 524,599
    129,948 $1,595,94$
    940,949
    488,34 $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 369,09 \\ 226,072 \\ 101,15 \\ 1,585,740 \\ 967,60 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ 1935
    $\$ 214.392$
    108,877
    19,719 19,719 $1,308,554$
    779,328
    379,499

[^5]:    The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.

[^6]:    * 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.

[^7]:    Bidder-
     Second National Bank of Bo
    New England Trust Coo.---NOTE SALE-George W. Rice- $0.21 \%$ SPRINGFIELV, Mass.-NOTE SALE-George W. Rice, City Treasater, reports sale of the $0.15 \%$ discount; $\$ 300,000$ maturing Jan. 18, 1939 at $0.22 \%$.

