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The Financial Situation

WITH the single exception of the Works Progress Administration, which is now expending over \$7,000,000 each business day, the spending-for-recovery program laid out by the President last spring and finally enacted into law late in June has not as yet begun to prime the pump. Yet, thanks in large part to the rapid rise in the rate of operations in the steel industry, most of the current indexes of business activity are definitely rising, and forecasts of further substantial increases in the volume of business transacted have grown common. The more optimistic in the business community are beginning to tell their friends that real recovery is now quite indisputably under way. Stocks of finished goods and of materials in process, and often of raw materials in possession of manufacturers, have been in a number of cases drastically reduced by the process of abstaining from production for an extended period of time. A spirit of greater popular optimism seems to be spreading to lay a foundation for freer spending on the part of those who have funds, and the pump-priming activities of the Federal Government are presumably about to increase substantially and, according to New Deal planners, place purchasing power in the hands that count.

All this is said to be immensely pleasing to those in Washington who assert readily enough that they had planned it that way. So far as the improvement in industry and trade is in response to natural forces—and no small part of the improvement in evidence is to be attributed to that cause—it is heartening to all thoughtful people with the interests of their country at heart. To be sure, further destructive steps may be taken at Washington at almost any moment to cause the best-laid schemes of mice and men to go a-gley, but in the absence of such impediments as these, further improvement of appreciable proportions seems to be ahead of us during the months immediately to come, notwithstanding that anything in the nature of a real recovery will soon be faced by the necessity of grappling with problems certain to arise out of the wage-hour law and out of whatever the so-called

monopoly inquiry brings forth by the end of the year.

Recovery Problems

There are, however, a number of problems confronting us which either are inherent in recovery of the kind now being predicted or which owe their origin to phenomena closely associated with it in public comment. The careful executive, it may be

assumed will not fail to take notice of some of these at this stage in the procedure, for proper consideration and appraisal of them now will almost certainly pay handsome dividends in the future. Contrary to the theories current in Washington, one of the most potent hazards which the business community must face during the next twelve months is that inherent in any such pump-priming program as is now about to get fully into action. Nor is this solely a matter of the enormous deficit that is inevitable during the current fiscal year and of the resulting debt position of the Federal Government. This aspect of the matter is serious enough in its own right, but it is immensely more disturbing when viewed in conjunction with the circumstances in which this deficit seems certain to come into existence. What these circumstances are more or less certain to be are easily discerned from a rather brief analysis of the plans of the spenders in their relation to the existing business situation.

At this time total Federal expenditures are running at about the rate of \$24,250,000 per business day, as compared with about \$21,000,000 a year ago, excluding public debt retirements and transfers

to trust accounts. By no means all of this increase is, however, to be attributed to planned pump-priming as such. Indeed, a large part of it is found in general fund expenditures, which have for years been steadily mounting, year in and year out, quite regardless of the state of business or the supposed need of stimulating industry and trade. The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 placed in the hands of the Works Progress Administration the sum of \$1,425,000,000 to be expended by the Administrator during the period from July 1, 1938

A Seminar in Washington?

A "secret memorandum" recently submitted on request to the so-called monopoly committee now at work in Washington by a well-publicized New Dealer, one Adolph A. Berle, Jr., has now become fully available for public inspection. From it we take the following summary of observations submitted:

"First, the general scope of the investigation ought to be a search for an organization of business that actually works;

"Second, the standard must be whether it supplies the existing and developing wants of the people as they appear;

"Third, that this involves the provision of an adequate supply of goods;

"Fourth, and a distribution system that takes these goods towards known wants to the maximum degree possible;

"Fifth, that the system must provide a maximum number of people with means of satisfying those wants through a contribution to the system;

"Sixth, that the system must provide the people engaged in the process with a manner of life which at least tends to satisfy a fair proportion of their wants;

"Seventh, the system must evolve a method of organization that does not interfere unduly, actually or potentially, with the liberty of the individual: i. e., that its controls must release more individuality than they suppress;

"Eighth, that there is no need to assume that these tests will be met by any single system or any single standard of size or set of practices at any given point."

The writer of the memorandum then proceeds to call up in review about all the controversial questions in economic and social philosophy and to call into question very nearly all of the supposedly established ideas of the economists and philosophers. Nothing, he says in effect, is to be taken for granted; every conventional assumption or "pre-conception" must be tested by thorough inquiry; many may well be found to be false.

The Federal Government has already found many fields in which it could compete with private enterprise. Mr. Berle now suggests another—the university. He would have the Government set up a seminar to settle most of the questions that perplex mankind, and it is by no means certain that his advice is needed. To many it would appear that what Mr. Berle suggests is already under way.

Such inquiry into first principles would do no harm—it might be helpful—if action destructive of the system already in existence is deferred until such time as these questions are reasonably resolved—that is at the Greek Kalends.

to Feb. 28, 1939. Within certain limits the Administration was instructed by Congress to apportion this money throughout that period on the basis of the assumption that no more funds would be forthcoming for that period. There were those who had hoped that plans would be framed in such a way that the bulk of these expenditures would fall during the months before the slower-moving agencies, such as the Public Works Administration, were able to get well under way. Nothing of the sort is, however, now in process, or, so far as may be judged, in prospect. If we assume that the full \$1,425,000,000, plus funds brought over from the previous year, is to be expended during the designated period at approximately an even rate, daily disbursements would be about \$7,250,000. The rate during the period since June 30 is somewhat under that figure on the average, and outlays have not yet reached that daily figure. It may be that they will be greatly further increased during the next month or two before the other pump-priming expenditures assume large proportions, and then be permitted to taper off as other agencies become active spenders, presumably two or three months hence, but of such a course there is no evidence at the moment. It does not appear likely that expenditures by the Works Progress Administration will for any great length of time prior to the end of next February fall much below the rate of about \$7,250,000 per day.

Now the same Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 passed last June appropriated \$175,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture to be expended by the Farm Security Administration during the current fiscal year. Some \$22,160,000 was brought forward to augment this sum. If these expenditures were evenly distributed over the entire twelve months they would amount to about \$650,000 per business day. So far they have averaged a little less than \$430,000 per day, although during the month of August they have been only about \$320,000 per day. The Public Works Administration was given \$965,000,000 to be spent on projects to be started prior to the end of this year and substantially completed by the middle of 1940. An even distribution of these outlays over this eighteen-month period would mean a working day average of some \$2,100,000. Practically none of these funds have as yet been actually expended. Suppose something like an average rate of \$2,100,000 daily outlay is reached by next February, and assume that the Farm Security Administration has got into full stride by that time and the several other agencies that have been voted various additional amounts with which to prime the business pump are in full swing by that time. We should then, with the Works Progress Administration, have not less than \$10,000,000 daily expenditures on "made work" of one kind or another going along regularly, to say nothing of outlays by such agencies as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Housing Authority which now either in large part raise their own funds by direct public borrowing with Government guarantee or else induce expenditures by affording Treasury guarantees of obligations.

How It Adds Up

Add to the picture thus presented the fact that ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government are now, and are scheduled to be, much larger than

last year, and the circumstance that tax collections can not possibly be expected to be nearly so large as last year, and we have a situation that is doubly hazardous. It is replete with danger, in the first place because it spells an enormous deficit, and in the second place because it will either create an artificial business boom which will fall the moment its support is withdrawn, or it will fail to achieve its purpose and dash all hope of curtailing the enormous outlays that were inspired in the first place by depression. In either case it would be difficult indeed to point to anything of importance that had been gained by this highly touted campaign to induce recovery—and it would be very easy to list several serious if not disastrous consequences of the effort.

It is, of course, quite idle to talk, as Washington planners constantly talk, of planning public outlays in such a way as to produce prosperity without a boom and of reducing it while there is yet time to do so without bursting the bubble. The truth is that such bubbles are sustained by the gases with which they have been distended. If they are over-extended they burst. If the gases within them are withdrawn they collapse. To drop the metaphor, the pump-priming activities of the Federal Government may be offset by other activities of the same Government which inevitably curtail or even eliminate profits and destroy confidence. In this case, we should have only moderate improvement in business at best with a steadily and rapidly worsening fiscal situation. If improvement is rapid and extended, it will be a result of inflationary activities and must sooner or later collapse as all such movements always do—and at a time when the credit of the Federal Government may be impaired and certainly will be no stronger than it is today.

Immediate Problems

We feel constrained to call all this to the attention of our readers at this time at the risk of being accused of throwing cold water on the return of confidence. The business man, particularly the executive who must operate his enterprise in the complex, often highly mechanized, modern industrial system, must lay his plans considerably in advance. In one degree or another, he must actually enter into commitments running substantially into the future. Nowhere perhaps is this more true than in the matter of capital equipment. It also obtains respecting inventories of various kinds, although one must suppose that recent experience will tend to cause caution in building stocks of both materials and finished goods. But any very substantial enlargement of current demand for goods would be almost certain quickly to raise the question of plant improvement and enlargement in many branches of business. Investment in additional or better plant facilities is either wise or inexpedient, depending in large measure upon whether the increased demand is to be relatively enduring or to be substantially transitory. Moreover, plant improvement presents the problem of finding funds for that purpose. From all appearances plant investment from funds already in hand is no longer possible to the extent obtaining three years ago. New offerings of securities during the past few months have in much larger degree been undertaken for the purpose of providing "new money" than was the case at the beginning of the 1935-36 upward movement, or even than was the

case after that movement had got well under way. Improvements and expansion in much larger degree now involve approach to the capital market. For this purpose, industry needs a market in which junior issues are in demand. There is no such market at present. On the contrary, such a market as now exists places vigorous but not particularly well established enterprises under a definite handicap and provides other and better established enterprises with a dangerous incentive to overload themselves with senior issues. Thus it is to be seen that even a moderate revival of business under existing conditions brings problems which are best kept actively in mind from the very beginning.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

IDLLE credit resources of the country again are on the increase, according to the official banking statistics, and they are likely to continue the expansion save for such interruptions as may be occasioned by large Federal drafts on the market for new money. Member bank reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks advanced \$70,839,000 in the week ended Aug. 24, mainly because of a decline of \$31,320,000 in the Treasury general account with the regional institutions, a drop of \$37,536,000 in "other" balances, and a \$15,000,000 decline of all currency in circulation. Excess reserves over legal requirements increased \$50,000,000 to \$2,980,000,000. It appears, moreover, that at least the beginnings of demand for business accommodation are being felt here in New York. The statement covering weekly reporting member banks in New York City reflects a gain of \$10,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans. This is the third successive weekly increase, and the gain since business loans here were at their low of the year early in August now is \$37,000,000. It is significant, however, that these business loans still are \$321,000,000 under the total current a year ago, and even at that time they were very modest. Brokers' loans on security collateral here fell \$1,000,000 in the week to Aug. 24, indicating that credit demand for speculative purposes is small indeed. In their search for earnings assets, local reporting banks added \$39,000,000 this week to their holdings of direct Treasury securities, and \$24,000,000 to their holdings of Treasury-guaranteed obligations.

Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced a further \$27,000,000 in the statement week, to a fresh record of \$13,079,000,000. The Treasury again refrained from reimbursing itself for the acquisition. Gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, increased \$4,000 to \$10,632,411,000, while the return flow of currency to the banks made for a larger advance of total reserves of the regional institutions, the increase of \$6,299,000 placing the aggregate at \$11,038,416,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation dropped \$5,454,000 to \$4,144,760,000. Total deposits with the regional institutions moved up \$5,282,000 to \$9,241,649,000, with the account variations consisting of a gain of member bank balances by \$70,839,000 to \$8,156,037,000; a drop in the Treasury general account balance by \$31,320,000 to \$770,784,000; an increase of foreign bank balances by \$3,299,000 to \$119,166,000, and a decline of other deposits by \$37,536,000 to \$195,662,000. The reserve ratio moved up to 82.5% from 80.4%. Discounts by

the regional institutions moved up \$109,000 to \$6,741,000. Industrial advances increased \$36,000 to \$15,852,000, but commitments to make such advances fell \$56,000 to \$13,684,000. Open market holdings of bankers' bills fell \$3,000 to \$537,000, but holdings of United States Treasury securities were quite unchanged at \$2,564,015,000.

The New York Stock Market

SENTIMENT regarding the stock market improved markedly this week, and sizable gains were recorded in almost all important groups of equities. The New York Stock Exchange reflected dulness and uncertainty last Saturday and again on Monday, but an irregular upward movement started on Tuesday that carried prices of leading issues up 2 to 4 points for the week. This upswing was not continuous, for the late trading on Wednesday brought a sharp reaction, and the general trend yesterday also was downward. But the increases outweighed such liquidating spells, and the market performance on the whole appeared to be a healthy one. Trading volume remained rather small and much under what might be considered normal in view of the large aggregate of listed equities. On Monday the turnover was less than 400,000 shares, but in the four subsequent full sessions of the week the average was close to the 1,000,000 share mark. Much of the activity was concentrated in the motor stocks, for these important companies now are completing plans for introducing new models, and there is general hopefulness that a busy season impends. Railroad equities were turned over in good volume late in the week.

Advancing tendencies on the stock market were readily traceable to the favorable expectations regarding the motor industry, and incidental benefits to all aspects of American economic life that a busy manufacturing period would entail. There were numerous reports on Tuesday that extensive preparations were being made by large and small companies alike, and the motor shares surged forward on such statements. Tire stocks and issues of other companies allied to the automobile business joined the upswing, as did steel and other metal shares. Some liquidation developed as the movement progressed, but it was readily absorbed and left prices as a whole materially better for the week. On Thursday the railroad group forged to the front, partly because of indications that unusual expedients are being employed in some instances to prevent forced reorganizations of carriers temporarily embarrassed. Lehigh Valley announced a plan whereunder cash assets will be conserved with the approval of some large institutional holders of its bonds, and Baltimore & Ohio sought to make similar arrangements. But the plain implications of such procedures aided in making the stock market uneasy yesterday. Business reports in general reflected modest gains, and added to the demand for stocks. The foreign situation remained perturbing, but this is far from a new development.

In the listed bond market, United States Treasury and other money market obligations were well maintained. Investment bankers placed a number of sizable issues of high grade bonds on the market and found the institutional demand excellent. Among the speculative group of railroad bonds a general upward trend was apparent, but recessions interrupted the advance at times. Local traction

issues were variable. The foreign dollar bond section remained dull at all times. In the commodity markets, leading grains were weak and firm by turns, with the net changes for the week not very large. The low prices remain a restraining influence on securities. Base metals were steady throughout. Foreign exchanges were firm in the first half of the week, but the dollar came into demand thereafter on increasingly pessimistic political reports from Europe.

On the New York Stock Exchange 117 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 5 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 64 stocks touched new high levels and 8 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 245,580 shares; on Monday they were 396,620 shares; on Tuesday, 1,076,510 shares; on Wednesday, 1,235,160 shares; on Thursday, 826,570 shares, and on Friday, 820,110 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 35,060 shares; on Monday, 65,800 shares; on Tuesday, 107,710 shares; on Wednesday, 146,630 shares; on Thursday, 102,670 shares, and on Friday, 104,560 shares.

Although sales turnover in the stock market on Saturday last was very small, the price trend pointed slightly upward, and higher fractional changes were noted among the motor stocks, which have been moving forward the entire week. Somewhat higher figures for steel production were predicted for the present week, and this naturally exerted a steadying influence on steel shares. The market taken as a whole, however, reflected negligible net changes for the day. On Monday trading practically came to a standstill, and equities on an extremely small volume of transactions showed irregularly lower price changes. Whatever favorable news the day provided, its effect was lost on a market in the throes of a deep stupor. Expectations of a good fall revival helped to stimulate business on Tuesday, and by gradual steps the market worked itself out of its lethargy. Prices advanced briskly under the leadership of the motor and auto accessory stocks, and share volume advanced to over 1,000,000 shares as against 396,000 the day previous. Improvement was general throughout the list, and net gains of one to three points were in evidence. The forward movement was extended on Wednesday, and in the morning session stocks enjoyed advances of one to two points, but subsequently softening tendencies developed and equities closed irregularly higher on the day. Sales volume tapered off on Thursday and prices moved within narrow confines. Traders continue to look with favor upon the ultimate outcome of the business situation, but prefer to let caution guide their actions. In the closing hour the market evinced a tendency toward firmness, and prices ended the session irregularly higher. Uneasiness was a feature of trading yesterday, and the price level of equities came in for some downward readjustment of values. After a firm start, share prices moved upward, but later sold off on realizing sales, and closed below the previous day's levels. Closing prices yesterday were improved as against those of Friday one week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at $42\frac{1}{8}$ against $42\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last

week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $28\frac{3}{8}$ against $26\frac{1}{2}$; Columbia Gas & Elec. at 7 against $6\frac{3}{4}$; Public Service of N. J. at $29\frac{3}{4}$ against $29\frac{3}{4}$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $90\frac{1}{2}$ against 91; International Harvester at 60 against 58; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at $72\frac{3}{4}$ against 73; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $47\frac{3}{4}$ against $46\frac{7}{8}$; Woolworth at $46\frac{1}{4}$ against $45\frac{1}{8}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at 145 against $141\frac{1}{8}$. Western Union closed yesterday at 30 against $27\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at $181\frac{1}{2}$ against $179\frac{1}{2}$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $133\frac{7}{8}$ against $130\frac{1}{2}$; National Cash Register at $28\frac{1}{4}$ against $28\frac{1}{2}$; National Dairy Products at $13\frac{1}{2}$ against $13\frac{3}{4}$; National Biscuit at $25\frac{3}{8}$ against $25\frac{1}{2}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $36\frac{3}{4}$ against 35; Continental Can at $42\frac{3}{4}$ against 44; Eastman Kodak at 174 against 174; Standard Brands at $7\frac{3}{4}$ against $7\frac{3}{4}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at 104 against $102\frac{3}{4}$; Lorillard at $20\frac{1}{4}$ against 20; Canada Dry at $18\frac{5}{8}$ against $18\frac{3}{4}$; Schenley Distillers at $18\frac{1}{2}$ against 18, and National Distillers at 25 against 24.

The steel stocks closed at substantially higher levels this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $60\frac{1}{4}$ against $58\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 76 against $72\frac{1}{4}$; Bethlehem Steel at $59\frac{1}{4}$ against $56\frac{5}{8}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at $38\frac{7}{8}$ against $35\frac{7}{8}$. In the motor stocks, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $4\frac{3}{8}$ against 4 on Friday of last week; General Motors at $49\frac{3}{8}$ against $47\frac{7}{8}$; Chrysler at $75\frac{7}{8}$ against $72\frac{5}{8}$, and Hupp Motors at $11\frac{1}{4}$ against $1\frac{1}{8}$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at 29 against $28\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $46\frac{1}{4}$ against $45\frac{3}{8}$, and B. F. Goodrich at $24\frac{1}{2}$ against $24\frac{3}{8}$. The railroad shares extended their gains of the previous week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $20\frac{7}{8}$ against $20\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $37\frac{7}{8}$ against $36\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central at $19\frac{3}{8}$ against $18\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific at 92 against 89; Southern Pacific at $19\frac{1}{2}$ against $18\frac{1}{2}$; Southern Railway at $14\frac{1}{8}$ against $12\frac{7}{8}$, and Northern Pacific at $12\frac{3}{4}$ against $12\frac{1}{4}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $54\frac{1}{8}$ against $54\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $16\frac{1}{4}$ against $16\frac{1}{2}$, and Atlantic Refining at $22\frac{1}{4}$ against $23\frac{3}{8}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $34\frac{5}{8}$ against $34\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at 48 against $47\frac{1}{2}$, and Phelps Dodge at $36\frac{7}{8}$ against $35\frac{7}{8}$.

Leading trade and industrial indices reflect modest advances, and these indications of seasonal gains were bolstered by larger commercial loans in New York City. Steel production for the week ending today was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at 42.8% of capacity against 40.4% a week ago, 37.0% a month ago, and 83.8% at this time last year. Electric power output is reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 2,138,517,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Aug. 20 against 2,133,641,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 2,304,032,000 kilowatt hours at this time last year. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week to Aug. 20 are reported at 597,918 cars by the Association of American Railroads. This is an increase of 8,357 cars over the preceding week, but a decline of 179,232 cars from the total for the corresponding week of 1937.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the September option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at 62 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. as against 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. September corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 52c. as against 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at 23 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. against 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.46c. as against 8.42c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.57c. as against 16.32c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 19 $\frac{5}{16}$ pence per ounce as against 19 $\frac{3}{8}$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.87 $\frac{7}{16}$ as against \$4.88 $\frac{1}{8}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.73 $\frac{7}{16}$ c. as against 2.73 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

UNSETTLED conditions prevailed this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, with declines rather more pronounced than the occasional rallies. One of the features of the week was the reopening on Monday of the Rome market, after the midsummer 20-day suspension. General European tendencies were reflected in sharply reduced quotations at Rome, with the declines attributed in good part to liquidation by Jewish holders who naturally fear the growing anti-Semitism that is spreading from Germany to Italy. On the London Stock Exchange prices were firm and soft by turns, with net changes of the week not important. The French market was nervous throughout, while Berlin reported further large swings in quotations. Political uncertainty was universal and unquestionably affected all the foreign markets. Gold hoarding in London increased as the possibilities were contemplated of a general war resulting either from the Central European impasse or the international war in Spain. Official French moves toward amelioration of the social reform program of the Left Front aided the Paris Bourse briefly, but such considerations waned in importance as the international atmosphere thickened. Developments on the New York market were observed with care by the foreign markets, but not much encouragement was afforded by American tendencies. There were indications that the depression which started in the United States a year ago was making inroads on business in England, France and other countries and investor aloofness from the securities markets was one consequence.

Not much business was done on the London Stock Exchange last Monday, but the tendency was steady. Gilt-edged securities and home industrial stocks held to former levels, while small gains were the rule among gold, base metal and other commodity securities. Anglo-American favorites were firm in the international section, but securities originating in Continental European countries declined. After early unsettlement on Tuesday, prices improved on

the London market and net changes were small. The gilt-edged group showed gains, while industrial issues remained idle. Mining and oil stocks were dull, but international securities reflected mild demand. The tone on Wednesday was more cheerful, with gilt-edged obligations again in general demand, while home industrial issues slowly advanced. Commodity shares joined the modest upswing, and fresh gains appeared in international issues. The turnover on Thursday was small, with gilt-edged stocks steady and most other sections soft. British industrial shares and most commodity issues drifted slightly lower, and a similar downward tendency prevailed among Anglo-American favorites and other international securities. British funds and home industrials were quiet and steady in a dull session yesterday. International securities were firm.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was dominated early last Monday by the appeal of Premier Daladier for abandonment of the 40-hour week, but the recovery was nipped in the bud later in the session, when it developed that several Ministers preferred to resign rather than go along with M. Daladier in his proposed modification of the Left Front "social reforms." Early price gains quickly were canceled on the indications of Cabinet difficulties, and net changes at the close were quite insignificant. Rentes reflected small fractional gains, while French equities and international securities were mostly unchanged. The session on Tuesday reflected a renewal of the optimism, owing to the quick settlement of the Cabinet troubles. Rentes remained in demand, and inquiry also spread to French equities. Most international issues likewise improved. With reports from other centers fairly optimistic, prices on the Bourse again tended to advance Wednesday. Rentes and French equities reflected the belief that the plea for more work and changes in the 40-hour law would be accepted, but international issues were in better demand than domestic securities. The trend on Thursday was irregular, with rentes well maintained while French industrial, utility and other stocks drifted lower. International securities also followed an uncertain course. Rentes and equities were well maintained yesterday, but international issues drifted downward.

The Berlin Boerse was active and higher at the start last Monday, but mild liquidation soon reversed the trend and only small net gains were the rule at the close of the session. All important groups were better, however, in continuation of the gains that were recorded late last week. The dealings on Tuesday were dull until near the end, when a sharp break occurred which carried levels of leading securities down 2 to 3 points for the day. Mining and machinery stocks suffered more than others, with uncertainties about the international situation contributing to the unsettlement. Fixed-interest issues lost only a little ground. Nervousness continued early on Wednesday, but as the session progressed dealings became calmer and a rally developed. Losses were more numerous than gains at the end, but only in a few specialties were the recessions important. Trading was dull Thursday, and prices varied only fractionally in most instances. The trend was firm and weak by turns, and at the end previous levels were approximated in almost all issues. The fixed-income group drifted lower. Lit-

the business was done yesterday on the Boerse, and prices slowly receded.

Pact of Paris

EXACTLY ten years ago today, representatives of fifteen nations affixed their signatures in Paris to the Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. The group of signatories expanded steadily and rapidly, until it embraced 63 countries, or virtually every civilized area on the globe. Despite the admirable intentions expressed in the treaty, not much notice was taken anywhere as the tenth anniversary of its promulgation approached, this week. The accord was designed to inaugurate an era of world peace and unexampled international harmony. But any illusions that it may have created quickly were dispelled, and on this tenth anniversary it is plain that the new era it occasioned in international relations is far different from the one envisioned by Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State. Instead of preventing wars, the document merely stripped away what little honor there is in a frank and formal declaration of warfare between nations. It helped to bring into being undeclared and indirect wars, with all their attendant diplomatic difficulties and dangers.

Japan considered the pact no obstacle when Manchuria was invaded in 1931 and eventually detached from China to form the Japanese puppet-State of Manchukuo. Both Japan and China were signatories, and the Tokio Government, lagging behind its militarists, not only neglected to declare war but promptly developed the technique of the "pacification incident" which now is in use on a broad scale in the attempted conquest of China proper. The bloody three-year war over the Chaco area between Bolivia and Paraguay, which ended in 1935, was pursued with no regard to the pact. Slightly less than three years ago, Italy invaded Ethiopia on flimsy pretext and brought that ancient land under the heel of Rome, without a war declaration. Soon after the start of the Spanish civil war in July, 1936, Italy and Germany were participating on one side and Russia on the other. Russia and Japan recently engaged in a "local war" on the border of Siberia and Manchukuo, while lesser border clashes have been frequent throughout the world during the existence of the Pact of Paris. The evidence is clear that this pious expression of a desire for universal peace accomplished little or nothing, and may, indeed, have contributed to the mischief of latter-day international relations.

Ottawa and Washington

CONJECTURE continued this week regarding the real significance of the personal assurance extended to Canada by President Roosevelt on Aug. 18 that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened from non-British sources. The world assumption appeared to be that oblique assurances were extended to Great Britain, in this fashion, of support in the event of hostilities embracing the British Empire. But some curious statements by Mr. Roosevelt throw doubt even upon this natural conclusion. The presidential declaration was interpreted everywhere as extending the Monroe Doctrine to Canada, which it plainly does in the light of all the circumstances surrounding that Doctrine.

Irked by such comments, Mr. Roosevelt disputed the contention late last week and in disregard of many weighty authorities held that the Doctrine embraced Canada from the beginning. Much less important than the substance of this dispute is the fact that it occurred, for it throws doubt upon the belief that a genuinely statesmanlike utterance was intended originally by the President.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King added a mite to the general uncertainty last Saturday, by extending a complementary assurance to the United States. An attack upon Canada is so improbable that President Roosevelt's assurances occasioned audible wonderment in some European quarters as to whether the United States possibly intended to protect Canada against an invasion by polar bears. If there is anything less likely than an attack upon the Dominion, it is surely an attack upon the United States. Matching Mr. Roosevelt's disregard of realities, Mr. Mackenzie King declared at Woodbridge, Ont., that the presidential address increased, rather than decreased, the need for Canadian defenses, so that no hostile Power could strike at the United States through Canada. It is possible that the Prime Minister spoke with his tongue in his cheek. If not, then he at least introduced a naive note in the international chorus that bases the need for armaments increases on home defense requirements, for no similar claim that a powerful neighbor must be defended can readily be recalled.

Social Reform in France

FRENCH internal politics once again were thrown into turmoil last Sunday when Premier Edouard Daladier took a bold and proper but politically dangerous stand against a so-called social reform under which the entire country has been suffering in recent years. The able leader of the moderate Radical-Socialist party has endeavored steadily to restore the financial confidence sacrificed by the several Left Front regimes. His assurances against further franc depreciation and other unfortunate expedients did not suffice, however, to prevent fresh capital exports, owing to the domestic strains caused by laws that favored labor unduly, at the expense of capital. In pursuance of his middle-of-the-road program, M. Daladier last Sunday declared that the 40-hour week legislation would have to be modified to strengthen national defenses and bolster the franc in the face of war dangers. "The road to safety is work," the Premier said. "The 40-hour week must be changed as much because of national necessity as because of the general European situation. As long as the international situation remains delicate it is necessary to work more than 40, and up to 48 hours in industries devoted to the national defense. It also is necessary that without formality and interminable delay any industry that has need may be able to employ workers not merely 40 hours a week, but the hours necessary to its activities."

Although M. Daladier put the best possible face on this obvious requirement by citing the labor conscription of Germany and other Continental States, which presumably has aided the military power of such countries, it quickly appeared that the Premier had invaded ground sacred to the French New Deal. He emphasized his plea by using troops at Marseilles, over the week-end, to unload ships that other-

wise would have remained idle. On Monday, however, two Ministers of the Cabinet resigned because they disagreed with the diagnosis of French economic ills and the suggested cure. Paul Ramadier, Minister of Labor, and Louis-Oscar Frossard, Minister of Public Works, left the Cabinet, and M. Daladier complimented them for having the courage of their convictions. The two Ministers are members of the Socialist and Republican Union, and they promptly were replaced by representatives of the same faction. Charles Pomaret was named Minister of Labor, and Senator Anatole de Monzie was appointed Minister of Public Works. Whether Premier Daladier will retain the support of the faction by this maneuver remains to be seen. Clamor promptly arose in France for an early resumption of the parliamentary session and termination of the rule of Premier Daladier by decree powers. But M. Daladier gained support from unexpected quarters, on Tuesday, when Leon Blum, leader of the Popular Front, took a mildly critical stand toward the modification of French "social reforms" suggested by the Premier, and failed to voice the expected denunciation which could only lead to fall of the Cabinet when the Parliament convenes. It remains possible, in these circumstances, that M. Daladier will be able to engineer a much-needed swing back toward moderation in French affairs.

Central Europe

GERMANY continued to set the diplomatic pace in Europe this week, partly through a display of amity with Hungary and partly through the huge army games that patently are intended to impress upon Czechoslovakia the might of the Reich. The Hungarian incident proved especially interesting, for it demonstrated not only the steady progress of Germany down the Danube, but also revealed once more the defects of Little Entente maneuvers. Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, paid a visit of State to Germany this week, accompanied by a large entourage of officials well prepared to do diplomatic business. The party was greeted with great pomp by Chancellor Hitler and his fellow Nazis, and for a time early this week the Hungarian ruler reviewed the German fleet and indulged in his favorite occupation of treading the quarter-deck. There was plenty of time during these maneuvers for political conversations, and European reports suggest that much progress was made toward a general German-Hungarian understanding. At a formal function in Berlin, Wednesday, Admiral Horthy spoke glowingly of the parallel interests of his country with those of the Reich and Italy. Chancellor Hitler stressed the same point and added a formal guarantee in behalf of the Reich of Hungarian frontiers. The Little Entente, meanwhile, hastened frantically to make a last-minute attempt to appease Hungary and prevent too close an attachment between that country and Germany. The right to rearm was extended Hungary on Tuesday, and it was announced at the same time that mutual pledges of non-aggression had been given. Admiral Horthy remained in Berlin and on Thursday reviewed a tremendous array of German military units.

As the German military maneuvers increased in scope the difficulties between the Reich and Czechoslovakia regarding the Sudeten German minority

began to come to a head. It was indicated in Prague over the last week-end that genuine concessions to the minority would be made, if they would content the Henlein faction. But the Czech Nazis, who take their orders from Berlin, merely countered with their usual demands for greater concessions still, that would amount to virtual autonomy for the Sudetens. It was confirmed on Tuesday that Viscount Runciman, the semi-official British mediator, had talked at length with Konrad Henlein, and from British sources the impression was conveyed that Herr Henlein was quite unprepared to make commitments until after consultation with his German masters. Prague dispatches on Wednesday stated that a show-down was near, and the report received a measure of confirmation in London, Thursday, when Viscount Runciman's chief aide hastily returned to the British capital for fresh instructions. Significantly enough, the new instructions were said to concern means of putting pressure upon the Czechs to meet the German demands. Hasty consultations with French authorities followed, and intimations were given in London that authoritative statements might be made over the current week-end.

Spanish War

ALTHOUGH fighting was intense and furious in the Spanish civil war, these military activities were overshadowed this week by diplomatic developments incident to the so-called non-intervention program elaborated by the British authorities and accepted by the loyalist regime. After long deliberation, General Francisco Franco replied last Sunday to the proposal for proportionate withdrawals of foreign "volunteers" from either side in Spain, and the answer was a barely qualified negative. The long and laborious note called for equal withdrawals from the opposing armies, and an immediate grant of belligerent rights. Suggestions for maritime control of Spanish ports and air supervision of the borders were rejected as well. This rebuff to the London Government is a most serious one, that well may occasion endless delay in any settlement of the foreign aspects of the Spanish war and therefore in the effectiveness of the Anglo-Italian treaty of amity. A calm view, nevertheless, was taken in London, where patient attempts again were started to find some way out of the impasse.

The difficulty admittedly is serious, however, for it is held fairly obvious that General Franco took his stand at the behest of the Italian and German Governments, and this consideration in turn brings up the question of fascist aims in this dubious bit of international diplomatic intrigue. The British authorities inclined to the belief that a hold-up was in progress, with the terms of capitulation by General Franco most likely to be revealed in Central European events of the next few days or weeks. The disturbing consideration intervenes that General Franco can have little real authority for his frequent assurances of independence from his fascist supporters and his assertions that there will be no grants of territory or Spanish possessions if he succeeds in his aims. The whole non-intervention scheme once again was demonstrated as farcical, moreover, through Italian admissions that fresh troops and supplies are being rushed to the insurgents as "replacements" for casualties and worn-out

materials. Renewed agitation was noted in France for reopening of the frontier to aid for the Spanish loyalists, and the threat of a general European war developing from the Spanish conflict thus took on added force.

Military operations within Spain were carried on with a desperate disregard of costs, for the insurgents are badly in need of a victory and the loyalists are determined to prevent any further gains by General Franco and his fascist allies. Intense and unremitting efforts were made by the insurgents to recapture the Ebro River salient carried by the loyalists and held grimly despite badly hampered communications. Assault after assault was launched by General Franco against the Government lines, but only small gains could be claimed, and the loyalists had the satisfaction on Thursday of reporting a diminution of the furious attacks, apparently because the insurgents are running out of men and materials. In Southwestern Spain the insurgents were similarly unable to make more than small dents in the loyalist lines, and the important mining area of Almaden remains in Government hands. Sporadic fighting developed elsewhere along the extended lines, but the engagements occasioned little more than displays of insurgent superiority in the air. The airplanes supplied so liberally by Italy and Germany also were used by General Franco once again to bomb civilians in the heavily populated centers. Military experts now are inclined to believe that the war will continue to drag out for months to come.

China and Japan

JAPANESE invaders of China are redoubling their efforts to capture the important inland center of Hankow, if military indications that appeared this week are a reliable guide. It is generally assumed that the Nipponese militarists who forced the undeclared war upon China will halt their advance with the capture of Hankow and turn to consolidations of their immense territorial gains. Two main drives now are in progress, one toward Nanchang, 100 miles south of Kiukiang, and another directly westward in North Central China, with the Peiping-Hankow Railway as the goal. If these moves succeed the invaders will be in a position to close the pincers from north and south upon the Wuhan area, and interfere with the flow of supplies to the Chinese from Russia overland and from the rest of the world via Hongkong and Canton. But there are said to be fully 1,000,000 Chinese troops deployed fanwise around Hankow, and a successful conclusion of the Japanese drive necessarily will be an expensive matter. Unfortunately, the Japanese may possibly gain some aid from a renewal of political discord among the defenders. The Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, was reported Tuesday as issuing orders suppressing student and other organizations tinged with communism. So-called communist leaders have been helpful during the last 13 months of warfare in checking the Japanese.

Whatever the military outcome of the struggle now in progress, it appears likely that the troubles of the invaders are only beginning. Chinese guerilla activities are reported steadily increasing, and even in the immediate neighborhood of such centers as Peiping and Shanghai, large-scale military opera-

tions recently were found necessary by the Japanese command to counter such opposition. Economic difficulties of the Japanese are known to be worsening, and are reflected in Tokio reports of Monday that better relations will be sought with the Western Powers. The activities of the Japanese air force are not calculated to stimulate any rapprochement, however, for airplane bombing of helpless civilians continues, and on Wednesday the doughty Japanese fliers attacked and downed a passenger transport airplane near Hongkong. The obviously undefended ship, owned jointly by American and Chinese, not only was forced to land by five Japanese military airplanes, but then was machine-gunned and most of its passengers killed. There was no open renewal this week of the Russo-Japanese hostilities along the border of Siberia and Manchukuo, but the possibility of fresh incidents is known to be of profound concern to the Japanese Government and military command. Tokio dispatches of Monday suggested increasing strain in the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Japan, which also may prove to be a factor in the conflict.

Mexican Land Expropriation

DIPLOMATIC conversations between Mexico and the United States were resumed this week, with respect to the agricultural land expropriations of Mexico, ranging back almost 25 years, for which no payment ever was made to United States owners. In a tart and lengthy note, dispatched by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Monday and published yesterday, the Mexican contentions of Aug. 3 are effectively countered. Mr. Hull finally comes to grips with the base realities of the situation and labels as "unadulterated confiscation" the Mexican practice of expropriation without effective compensation. The curious Mexican contention that international law sanctions the practices under dispute are revealed in the note as specious pleading, and a demand again is made for arbitration in either of two ways. The force of the document is somewhat dispelled, of course, by the long period during which the expropriations were permitted to continue, but a demand at length is made for cessation of the highly questionable Mexican measures. Although the communication is confined to agricultural land expropriations, its bearing on the recent oil land action is sufficiently obvious.

Previous contentions were repeated in the long communication, and Mr. Hull also summarized the Mexican rejoinder. He denied unequivocally the Mexican claims that payment for foreign-owned properties can be withheld on the basis of local laws, and because the Mexican Government is not in a position to make effective payment. Some of the sharpest words were reserved, however, for the peculiar Mexican interpretation of international law. The Mexican contention that such law sanctions the uncompensated seizures because they are "general and impersonal" brought the reply from Mr. Hull that "this is the first occasion in the history of the Western Hemisphere that such a theory has been seriously advanced." It was further asserted that "the doctrine so proposed runs counter to the basic precepts of international law and of the law of every American republic, as well as to every principle of right and justice," and is "a contention

alien to the history, the spirit and the ideals of democracy as practiced throughout the independent life of all the nations of this continent."

The policy of expropriation without any payment as required by law and equity and justice places the United States Government in a situation, said Mr. Hull, where it must either assert and maintain with all vigor the doctrine of just compensation, or else acquiesce in the repudiation and abolition of that doctrine. The latter course is unthinkable, the Secretary made clear. "The vital interest of all governments and all peoples in this question, and the imperative need of all countries to maintain unimpaired the structure of common justice embodied in international as well as in basic national law, lead me particularly to appeal most earnestly to the Mexican Government to refrain from persisting in a policy and example which, if generally pursued, would seriously jeopardize the interests of all peoples throughout the world," he added. Mere further discussion of the matter was discountenanced on the ground that past experience has shown the uselessness of this method. Two methods of adjustment were suggested, either through the arbitration previously proposed, or through a joint commission with an international arbitrator to be named under the terms of the Gondra treaty. Mexico was urged, meanwhile, to set aside monthly sums for compensation.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

Country	Rate in Effect Aug 26	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Aug 26	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate
Argentina	3 1/2	Mar. 1 1936	--	Hungary	4	Aug. 24 1935	4 1/2
Batavia	4	July 1 1935	4 1/2	India	3	Nov. 29 1935	3 1/2
Belgium	3	May 30 1938	4	Ireland	3	June 30 1932	3 1/2
Bulgaria	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy	4 1/2	May 18 1936	5
Canada	2 1/2	Mar. 11 1935	--	Japan	3.29	Apr. 6 1936	3.65
Chile	4	Jan. 24 1935	4 1/2	Java	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Colombia	4	July 18 1933	5	Jugoslavia	5	Feb. 1 1935	6 1/2
Czechoslovakia	3	Jan. 1 1936	3 1/2	Lithuania	5 1/2	July 1 1936	6
Danzig	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Morocco	6 1/2	May 28 1935	4 1/2
Denmark	4	Oct. 19 1936	3 1/2	Norway	3 1/2	Jan. 5 1938	4
England	2	June 30 1932	2 1/2	Poland	4 1/2	Dec. 17 1937	5
Estonia	5	Sept. 25 1934	5 1/2	Portugal	4	Aug. 11 1937	4 1/2
Finland	4	Dec. 4 1934	4 1/2	Rumania	4 1/2	Dec. 7 1934	6
France	2 1/2	May 12 1938	3	South Africa	3 1/2	May 15 1933	4
Germany	4	Sept. 30 1932	5	Spain	5	July 10 1935	5 1/2
Greece	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Sweden	2 1/2	Dec. 1 1933	3
Holland	2	Dec. 2 1936	2 1/2	Switzerland	1 1/2	Nov. 25 1936	2

Foreign Money Rates

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

Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Aug. 24 showed another gain in bullion of £50,710, which brought the total up to £327,647,577, compared with £327,861,436 a year ago. As the increase in gold was attended by a loss in note circulation of £3,925,000, the reserve increase amounted to £3,975,000. Public deposits rose £3,852,000 while other deposits declined £4,156,737. The latter consists of bankers accounts which decreased £4,162,846 and other accounts which gained only £6,139. The reserve proportion rose to 30.6% from 28.01% a week ago; last year it was 25.6%. Loans on government securities de-

creased £2,730,000 and those on other securities £2,544,799. The latter consists of "discounts and advances" and "securities" which fell off £194,799 and £1,350,000 respectively. The discount rate remains unchanged at 2%. Below we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Aug. 24, 1937	Aug. 25, 1937	Aug. 26, 1936	Aug. 28, 1935	Aug. 29, 1934
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	478,698,000	488,266,998	443,409,298	399,564,647	379,283,726
Public deposits	23,959,000	25,376,710	17,229,570	9,359,708	33,991,138
Other deposits	135,632,931	128,816,892	138,751,659	133,388,938	118,962,714
Bankers' accounts	101,559,981	92,819,213	100,911,403	96,935,098	83,746,689
Other accounts	34,072,950	35,997,679	37,840,256	36,453,840	35,216,025
Gov't securities	101,911,164	108,837,487	84,758,310	81,274,999	83,184,709
Other securities	28,909,085	23,990,361	27,015,752	25,195,136	14,959,223
Disc't. & advances	6,267,277	4,317,646	9,201,652	12,934,587	5,615,506
Securities	20,641,805	19,642,715	17,814,100	12,200,549	9,343,717
Reserve notes & coin	48,945,000	39,594,438	62,435,184	54,518,914	73,052,127
Coin and bullion	327,647,577	327,861,436	245,844,482	194,083,561	192,335,853
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	30.6%	25.6%	40.0%	38.19%	47.75%
Bank rate	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended Aug. 18 showed a further decline in note circulation of 885,000,000 francs, which brought the total down to 99,339,965,327 francs. Notes outstanding a year ago totaled 88,216,281,780 francs and the year before 83,617,299,440 francs. French commercial bills discounted, advances against securities and creditor current accounts recorded increases of 658,000,000 francs, 18,000,000 francs and 1,428,000,000 francs respectively. The Bank's gold holdings remain unchanged at 55,808,328,520 francs; last year it was 55,717,154,399 francs and the previous year 54,674,051,812 francs. The reserve ratio stands at 47.19%, compared with 53.14% a year ago and 59.30% two years ago. Below we show the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Aug. 18, 1938	Aug. 19, 1937	Aug. 21, 1936
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	No change	55,808,328,520	55,717,154,399	54,674,051,812
Credit bals. abroad.	No change	22,899,339	16,004,790	7,720,354
a French commerc'l bills discounted	+658,000,000	6,755,590,850	8,269,804,521	6,127,132,603
b Bills bought abrd	No change	743,650,652	898,358,191	1,241,186,278
Adv. against secur.	+18,000,000	3,606,091,203	3,890,154,905	3,464,239,951
Note circulation	-885,000,000	99,339,965,327	88,216,281,780	83,617,299,440
Credit current acc'ts.	+1,428,000,000	18,931,319,983	16,638,782,416	8,582,220,686
c Temp. advs. without int. to State	No change	40,133,974,773	23,878,126,645	8,736,332,300
Proportion of gold on hand to sight liab.	0.21%	47.19%	53.14%	59.30%

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c Authorized by convention of June 18, 1936, laws of June 23, 1936, convention of June 30, 1937, and decree of June 29, 1938. The last increased the June 30, 1937, allowance of 20,000,000,000 francs to 30,000,000,000 francs, of which 18,050,000,000 francs have been taken.

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

Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the third quarter of August showed a decrease in note circulation of 147,200,000 marks, which brought the total down to 6,143,200,000 marks. Notes outstanding a year ago aggregated 4,590,226,000 marks and the year before 4,138,442,000 marks. Reserves in foreign currency, silver and other coin, investments, other daily maturing obligations, and other liabilities recorded increases of 226,000 marks, 30,351,000 marks, 167,000 marks, 114,276,000 marks and 4,459,000 marks respectively. No change was shown in the Bank's gold, the total remaining at 70,773,000 marks, compared with 69,529,000 marks last year. A loss appeared in bills of exchange and checks of 36,055,000 marks, in advances of 5,381,000 marks and other assets of 17,763,000 marks. The reserve ratio is now at 1.24%; compared with 1.65% a year ago and 1.83% two years ago. Following we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Aug. 23, 1938	Aug. 23, 1937	Aug. 23, 1936
Assets—	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Gold and bullion.....	No change	70,773,000	69,529,000	70,428,000
Of which depos. abr'd	No change	10,601,000	19,672,000	22,531,000
Res've in for'n currency	+226,000	5,950,000	6,208,000	5,527,000
Bills of exch. & checks...	-36,055,000	5,790,197,000	4,696,045,000	4,268,732,000
Silver and other coin.....	+30,351,000	207,115,000	221,993,000	196,342,000
Advances.....	-5,381,000	27,883,000	33,739,000	41,484,000
Investments.....	+167,000	847,548,000	403,421,000	529,162,000
Other assets.....	-17,763,000	1,140,389,000	733,562,000	560,364,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation.....	-147,200,000	6,143,200,000	4,590,226,000	4,138,442,000
Oth. daily matur. oblig.	+114,276,000	977,317,000	682,895,000	692,917,000
Other liabilities.....	+4,459,000	304,730,000	248,400,000	217,119,000
Proport'n of gold & for'n curr. to note circul'n.	0.03%	1.24%	1.65%	1.83%

New York Money Market

LITTLE more than routine business was done this week in the New York money market. Although commercial loans by banks tend to advance seasonally, the gains so far recorded are small and make no dent in the tremendous total of available credit resources. Bankers' bill and commercial paper dealings were small and at unchanged rates. The Treasury sold last Monday a further issue of \$100,000,000 discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at 0.048% average, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to 1% for all transactions, and time loans again were 1¼% for maturities to 90 days, and 1½% for four to six months' datings.

New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1% was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet, no transactions having been reported this week. Rates continued nominal at 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% for four to six months maturities. The demand for prime commercial paper has been good this week, but transactions have been limited to the supply of paper available, which continues very light. Rates are quoted at ¾% @ 1% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been extremely quiet this week. Prime bills are scarce and the demand has been very light. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are ½% bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and ½% asked; for five and six months, ⅝% bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is ½% for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances decreased from \$540,000 to \$537,000.

Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate in Effect on Aug. 26	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia.....	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas.....	1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange shows little change from previous weeks. The pound is perhaps a little steadier, but London and Paris are still under pressure, thus affecting all major Continental currencies, for the dollar is still in demand although there is not the same excitement in the London gold market as has prevailed for many weeks. The range for sterling this week has been between \$4.87 7-16 and \$4.88 7-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between \$4.87 1-16 and \$4.88 ⅜ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.87 9-16 and \$4.88 ½, compared with a range of between \$4.87 ½ and \$4.88 7-16 a week ago.

It is now the time when under normal trade conditions autumn pressure on sterling should rapidly approach its peak and exchange should favor the dollar until after the turn of the year. Tourist requirements for foreign exchange must swiftly decrease during September. However, as frequently pointed out, commercial and other seasonal factors have had little or no effect upon exchange quotations in recent years.

Political disturbances abroad and the constantly recurring war scares are the most important factors affecting exchange rates and the movements of currencies from one center to another. Whatever appearance of steadiness the market displays from time to time in foreign exchange is due entirely to the intervention of the equalization funds and the exchange controls in the various countries. Even the great resources of the exchange equalization funds working secretly and in close harmony have proved ineffective to prevent wide variations in rates and these agencies appear to enter the market only when exceedingly sharp declines or advances are immediately impending. The general business position of Great Britain continues adverse, although recent London bank publications and other official analyses of the business situation have a more optimistic tone, derived largely from hopes of a sharp upturn in business on this side upon which, according to all British reviewers, the prosperity of other countries depends.

Industrial production of Great Britain for the second quarter of 1938 was 7.8% less than in the first quarter and 8.7% below the second quarter of 1937. The Board of Trade index, based on 1930 as 100, shows that industrial activity in the second quarter of this year fell slightly below that for the second quarter of 1936. The indices for these two periods being 122.1 and 122.3 respectively. The heaviest declines are shown in textiles—21%; in iron and steel, 20.5%; in non-ferrous metals, 11.5%. Railroad earnings and provincial bank clearings continue to decline.

The British business world has taken new encouragement from semi-official reports originating simultaneously on Tuesday in London, Washington, and Ottawa that the United States and Great Britain are in near accord on the trade agreement. London financial circles indicate that a tentative list of concessions is already agreed upon, while responsible sources in Ottawa say that the agreement is imminent and that Ottawa authorities hope it will be followed by a similar agreement between Canada and the United States.

Barclay's Bank, Ltd. review for August declares that "While the volume of new business has been

relatively small, there have at times been indications of an improvement in inquiry, and a somewhat better feeling in regard to the outlook appears to have gained ground. An important factor contributing to this development doubtless has been the evidence of a slightly more favorable trend in business activity in the United States."

Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., in its August review said: "Looking back over the summer as a whole it seems fair to say that the recession has received a definite check, for the business curve is no longer moving downward as rapidly as in the earlier part of the year."

Discussing trade prospects in its quarterly review of international conditions, J. Henry Schroder & Co. comments: "It remains to be seen whether the more confident tone of the security markets will check the recession in British trade lately indicated by decreased railway receipts, provincial bank clearings, and employment figures. The improvement already noted in the commodity markets is a favorable symptom from this point of view. Stocks in the hands of merchants and manufacturers are said to have been brought down to a point at which replenishment orders may now be expected; and any movement that increases the purchasing power of primary producers is a powerful stimulant to trade activity. Throughout the recent period of gloom, of which it may be hoped that we have seen the end, unfavorable features in the position have had an exaggerated effect, while the underlying conditions which make for progress have been largely ignored."

Money continues abundant in Lombard Street. Call money against bills is in supply at $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Two-, three-, and four-months' bills continue at 9-16%, and six-months' bills at 19-32%. All the gold on offer in the London open market continues to be taken for "unknown destination," thoroughly understood to be principally for individual hoarding interests. On Saturday last there was on offer at the time of price fixing £442,000, on Monday £610,000, on Tuesday £1,431,000, on Wednesday £690,000, on Thursday £1,034,000, and on Friday £1,029,000.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Aug. 24, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, AUG. 18-AUG. 24, INCLUSIVE

Imports		Exports
\$15,598,000 from England		None
4,387,000 from Canada		
6,000 from El Salvador		
\$19,991,000 total		

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease \$1,913,000

Note—We have been notified that approximately \$763,000 of gold was received at San Francisco from Hongkong.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday \$5,226,000 of gold was received of which \$2,699,000 came from Canada and \$2,527,000 from England. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. It was reported on Friday that \$5,847,000 of gold was received at San Francisco from Japan.

Canadian exchange is relatively steady. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $\frac{3}{8}\%$ and a discount of 7-32%.

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

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS

Saturday, Aug. 20.....178.77	Wednesday, Aug. 24.....178.33
Monday, Aug. 22.....178.47	Thursday, Aug. 25.....178.34
Tuesday, Aug. 23.....178.43	Friday, Aug. 26.....178.33

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Aug. 20.....142s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Wednesday, Aug. 24.....142s. 6d.
Monday, Aug. 22.....142s. 5d.	Thursday, Aug. 25.....142s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Tuesday, Aug. 23.....142s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Friday, Aug. 26.....142s. 7d.

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)

Saturday, Aug. 20.....\$35.00	Wednesday, Aug. 24.....\$35.00
Monday, Aug. 22.....35.00	Thursday, Aug. 25.....35.00
Tuesday, Aug. 23.....35.00	Friday, Aug. 26.....35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in limited trading, slightly firmer than at previous close. Bankers' sight was \$4.87 15-16@ \$4.88 $\frac{1}{8}$; cable transfers \$4.88 @ \$4.88 3-16. On Monday sterling was steady with a slightly firmer tone. Bankers' sight was \$4.87 15-16 @ \$4.88 1-16 and cable transfers were \$4.88 @ \$4.88 3-16. On Tuesday the pound was steady in a quiet market. The range was \$4.87 13-16 @ \$4.88 1-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.87 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ \$4.88 $\frac{1}{8}$ for cable transfers. On Wednesday exchange was inclined to favor the dollar. Bankers' sight was \$4.87 15-16@ \$4.88 7-16; cable transfers \$4.88 @ \$4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Thursday exchange on London was steady in quiet trading. The range was \$4.87 13-16 @ \$4.88 $\frac{1}{4}$ for bankers' sight and \$4.87 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ \$4.88 5-16 for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady in limited trading. The range was \$4.87 7-16 @ \$4.87 $\frac{7}{8}$ for bankers' sight and \$4.87 9-16 @ \$4.87 15-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ for demand and \$4.87 9-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at \$4.87 3-16, 60-day bills at \$4.86 7-16, 90-day bills at \$4.86 $\frac{1}{8}$, documents for payment (60 days) at \$4.86 7-16, and seven-day grain bills at \$4.86 15-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at \$4.87 7-16.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs are ruling firmer, although still relatively weak in terms of the dollar. The franc ruled during the week in terms of sterling close to 178.40 francs to the pound, as compared with the minimum rate since devaluation of 179 francs. Last week the franc ranged between 178.80 and 178.90. The lower the rate is as compared with the stabilized minimum, the firmer the franc. The dollar de facto rate of the franc should be calculated at 2.79. In this case the lower the rate, the weaker the franc. This week the range was between 2.73 and 2.74. This compares with last week's range of between 2.72 $\frac{3}{8}$ and 2.73 $\frac{1}{8}$. The discount on future francs has narrowed by almost one half since last week.

The improvement in the franc is attributed to the firm stand taken by Premier Daladier on the dock strikes and on the necessity for extending the hours of labor where necessary. The Premier's attitude has doubtless had much to do with curtailing the movement of French funds into dollars and gold which had persisted for some weeks. It is understood that both the British equalization fund and the French fund were active in maintaining the position of the franc.

The Leftist parties in special meetings were loud in condemnation of M. Daladier's position with respect to labor and hours. Press dispatches from abroad emphasized this feature of opposition, but it should be pointed out that French political observers have long been used to the vocal violence of French politics. The net result appears to be in the present instance that M. Daladier found more real strength

than opposition to his policies. The Premier's opposition to the 40-hour law was based chiefly on the necessity of increasing national production. The French Parliament is in recess until November. The recess makes it impracticable to put into effect certain monetary measures which might perhaps strengthen the Premier's position.

M. Daladier gave as one of his reasons for the firmer measures the mobilization of the German military forces for autumn maneuvers. He said among other things: "France must be ready immediately, not in a year, not even in six months. We must begin to produce more immediately—in several days."

It is difficult to see how any increase in French production can improve the situation as France is caught like all other countries in the renewed international trade recession. During July and August international trade has shown no improvement over June. On the contrary, except in spots and special classes trade has declined.

The League of Nations monthly statistics disclose that the gold value of world trade in June reached the lowest level since September, 1936 and for the first half of this year showed a 10% decrease from the first six months of 1937. The survey revealed that living costs have had a slight general rise; of the 22 countries showing advances the largest was recorded for China with 27% increase; Japan was next with 16%, while France recorded a 14% rise in living costs.

The National Industrial Conference Board (United States) analyzing industrial production in June, showed that activity continued to drop off in Canada, France, Belgium, Holland, and Poland, while a full fledged depression developed in Mexico and the first decline in Italian industrial production in recent years became clearly manifest.

The Belgian currency has been ruling steadier, close to 16.87. This is due largely to improvement in the franc.

The German exchange control has held the so-called free or gold mark in close relationship to sterling around 40.05 cents. The business situation in the Reich seems to be extremely disturbed by the prospect of increased taxes. Business figures given out in Berlin cannot be accepted as authoritative. It is understood that the Government is still spending at the rate of more than 1,000,000,000 marks monthly above its income. It is understood that the Reich debt rose from 19,100,000,000 marks on April 1 to 22,450,000,000 marks on July 1. Of the total increase 1,265,000,000 marks is represented by new Treasury notes and 1,967,000,000 marks by the proceeds of the last public loan floated in April.

The development of this public loan throws a revealing light on authoritarian government finance. The original amount first announced was 1,000,000,000 marks. Because of "oversubscription and the urgent demand for additional Government bonds" it was successively raised to 1,600,000,000 marks and then proclaimed to be the biggest peace-time loan ever floated and the final proof of public confidence in the Government's economic policy. An announcement on April 20 casually revealed that an additional 367,000,000 marks of this loan had been floated "in connection with further accountings with the Reichsbank and with the indemnification of stockholders of the Austrian National Bank."

It is believed that the Government's debt is now nearly 57,000,000,000 marks.

As a foreign exchange item it is interesting to note a ruling made in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn a few days ago wherein Justice Steinbrink awarded to the Pan-American Securities Corporation of New York a summary judgment of \$188,947, with interest and costs, against Frederick Krupp, Inc., of Essen, Germany, manufacturer of steel products and munitions.

Referring to the German "devisen" laws Justice Steinbrink said: "Their function is to submit all German foreign exchange transactions to the supervision of the German Government. Their effect is to impose restrictions on certain classes of foreign investments. No currency may be taken out of Germany without permission of the German Government. In that sense all accounts in Germany are deemed 'blocked.' Under the devisen laws all resident German creditors receive the full amount of their investments, whether the investment was made in Germany or in a foreign country.

"While the devisen laws are plainly intended to discriminate against non-resident German creditors to the undeserved advantage of resident German debtors, and as such are highly repugnant to our sense of honor and decency and reflect financial sadism at its worst, inquiry must first be directed to the applicability of these laws to the bonds in suit." The court then held that the bonds referred to were to have been paid in Holland in guilders.

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

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity ^a	Range This Week
b c France (franc)-----	3.92	6.63	2.73 to 2.74
Belgium (belga)-----	13.90	16.95	16.84½ to 16.89½
Italy (lira)-----	5.26	8.91	5.26½ to 5.26½
Switzerland (franc)-----	19.30	32.67	22.91 to 22.93½
Holland (guilder)-----	40.20	68.06	54.67½ to 54.74½

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

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

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

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 178.33, against 178.78 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 2.73 7-16, against 2.73; cable transfers at 2.73 7-16, against 2.73 ½. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.89 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.89 for cable transfers, against 16.84 ¼ and 16.84 ¼. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.09 ½ for bankers' sight bills and 40.09 ½ for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.10 and 40.12. Italian lire closed at 5.26 ⅛ for bankers' sight bills and at 5.26 ¼ for cable transfers, against 5.26 and 5.26 ¼. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 3.46, against 3.45 ⅜. On Bucharest at 0.74 ½, against 0.74 ½; on Poland at 18.87, against 18.87; and on Finland at 2.16, against 2.16 ½. Greek exchange closed at 0.89 ½, against 0.89 ½.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war presents no new features of importance. The currencies move in close sympathy with sterling and this fact accounts for whatever ease the units show in terms of the dollar. The Holland guilder is steadier than last week, although Amsterdam reports a consistent demand for United States securities.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 54.67, against 54.69 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 54.67, against 54.70; and commercial sight bills at 54.62, against 54.65. Swiss francs closed at 22.91 for checks and at 22.91 for cable transfers, against 22.94 and 22.94. Copenhagen

checks finished at 21.76½ and cable transfers at 21.76½, against 21.79 and 21.79. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.13½ and cable transfers at 25.13½, against 25.16½ and 25.16½, while checks on Norway finished at 24.50 and cable transfers at 24.50, against 24.53 and 24.53.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance. These units have been uniformly steady. Wherever there is the least freedom in exchange, as in Argentina, the quotations move in sympathy with sterling-dollar fluctuations, while in Brazil, Chile, and Peru the rates are kept steady by arbitrary exchange control.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 32.50 for bankers' sight bills, against 32.52 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 32.50, against 32.52. The unofficial or free market close was 25.65@25.70, against 25.60@25.65. 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 21.25, against 22.30.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries follows the trends in evidence since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war. Approximately \$84,000,000 in gold has been segregated by Japan in a revolving fund for the financing of its foreign trade. Some of the gold has already been transferred to this country. In a few recent shipments of gold to the United States the amounts have failed to appear in the gold tables of the Federal Government. The presumption is that this gold is earmarked for the account of the Bank of Japan. On July 19 the Bank of Japan released 300,000,000 yen from its gold reserves, leaving 501,000,000 yen to cover note issue. The 300,000,000 yen immediately became a revolving foreign exchange fund to be used, according to official language, "to facilitate the importation of raw materials for manufactures to be exported."

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.44, against 28.47 on Friday of last week. Hong-kong closed at 30 9-16@30½, against 30.58@30½; Shanghai at 17½, against 17.27@17½; Manila at 49.85, against 49.85; Singapore at 56.90, against 56.94; Bombay at 36.23, against 36.41; and Calcutta at 36.23, against 36.41.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

Banks of—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
England...	£ 327,647,577	£ 327,861,436	£ 245,844,482	£ 194,083,561	£ 192,335,853
France...	293,728,209	293,248,181	437,392,414	572,869,175	654,075,967
Germany b	3,008,600	2,439,425	2,297,000	3,230,950	2,901,500
Spain	c63,667,000	87,323,000	88,092,000	90,772,000	90,575,000
Italy	a25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	54,694,000	68,812,000
Netherlands	123,380,000	105,490,000	54,900,000	48,818,000	71,950,000
Nat. Belg'm	87,022,000	102,896,000	106,714,000	106,606,000	75,437,000
Switzerland	113,788,000	83,403,000	49,811,000	45,554,000	62,897,000
Sweden	29,292,000	25,890,000	24,081,000	19,817,000	15,408,000
Denmark	6,539,000	6,549,000	6,553,000	7,394,000	7,397,000
Norway	7,442,000	6,602,000	6,604,000	6,602,000	6,577,000
Total week	1,080,746,386	1,066,988,042	1,064,863,896	1,144,440,686	1,248,337,320
Prev. week	1,077,810,676	1,067,575,668	1,065,209,729	1,149,923,555	1,245,055,353

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 £530,050. c As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first report since Aug. 1, 1936.

The gold of the Bank of France was revalued on July 23, 1937, at 43 milligrams of gold 0.9 fine, equal to one franc; this was the second change in the gold's value within less than a year, the previous revaluation took place on Sept. 26, 1936, when the gold was given a value of 49 milligrams to the franc as compared with 66.5 mgs. previously. On the basis of 65.5 mgs., approximately 125 francs equaled £1 sterling at par; on basis of 49 mgs., about 165 francs equaled £1 sterling, and at 43 mgs., there are about 190 francs to £1.

The Drive Against Tax Exemptions

One of the subjects that seems certain to be pressed upon the attention of the next Congress is the abolition of the exemption from taxation which government securities, whether Federal, State or local, now enjoy in the assessment of income taxes, and of the similar exemption which is accorded to the salaries of holders of public offices. The impetus to the demand was given by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress on April 25, and since the program as then outlined is essentially the one around which an increasing volume of discussion and criticism has centered, its proposals may properly be summarized.

"Fairly construed," Mr. Roosevelt said, the "plain language" of the Sixteenth Amendment, empowering Congress "to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived," "would seem to authorize taxation of income derived from State and municipal as well as Federal bonds, and also income derived from State and municipal as well as Federal offices." The courts, however, have not followed this construction, but have "read into" the Amendment "a policy of reciprocal tax immunity." Any advantages which such reciprocity may have had in the past, Mr. Roosevelt declared, "have long ago disappeared." Not only has there been created "a vast reservoir of tax-exempt securities in the hands of the very persons who equitably should not be relieved of taxes on their incomes," but neither the Federal Government nor the States received "any adequate, compensating advantage" for the immunity which they reciprocally granted. A similar problem, he continued, was created "by the exemption from State or Federal taxation of a great army of State and Federal officers and employees," and the problem was the more serious because of increasing reliance, by both the States and the Federal Government, upon graduated income taxes for revenue.

Mr. Roosevelt did not agree with the view that the situation could be changed only by "that cumbersome and uncertain remedy" of a constitutional amendment. "Expressions in recent judicial opinions," he said, "lead us to hope that the assumptions underlying these doctrines are being questioned by the [Supreme] Court itself, and that these tax immunities are not inexorable requirements under the Constitution itself but are the result of judicial decision. . . . The doctrine was originally evolved out of a totally different set of economic circumstances from those which now exist. It is a familiar principle of law that decisions lose their binding force when the reasons supporting them no longer are pertinent."

He accordingly recommended prompt action by Congress to end such tax exemptions for the future. The States, it was proposed, should be given the same powers with respect to the taxation of future issues of Federal bonds as are given to the Federal Government in the taxation of future issues of State or municipal bonds, and the same reciprocal grants of power should end the exemption from taxation of Federal, State or local government salaries. A "short and simple statute," he suggested, would suffice to achieve a reform which, he declared, "is a matter not of politics but of principle."

Mr. Roosevelt's proposals, it will be observed, fall under three heads: a reciprocal right in the Fed-

eral Government and the States to tax future issues of Federal, State or local securities, a similar reciprocal right of taxing the incomes of Federal or State officers and employees, and the accomplishment of both these objects by a Federal statute instead of by a constitutional amendment. The developments since the message was sent in touch all of these points.

On May 23 the Supreme Court, in a five to two decision, held that the salaries of the officers of the Port of New York Authority were subject to the Federal income tax. The decision, which overruled decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals and the Circuit Court, held that the taxes challenged were imposed upon the net income of persons "from their employment in common occupations not shown to be different in their methods or duties from those of similar employees in private industry. . . . The basis upon which constitutional tax immunity of a State has been supported is the protection which it affords to the continued existence of the State." The Court did not find that such continued existence was imperiled by the tax, and further thought it "plain" that employees of the Port Authority "are not employees of the State or a political subdivision of it within the meaning of the tax regulation as originally promulgated."

The decision, which attracted wide attention, was particularly disturbing because of the possibility that under it the Treasury might demand the payment of back taxes—a demand which, in the case of the Port of New York Authority, would run back to the creation of the Authority in 1926. An eventual intimation from the Treasury that back taxes in this case might not be sought appears to have been aided by a vigorous protest from Attorneys General of a number of States, members of interstate organizations similar to the New York Port Authority, and municipal representatives who convened shortly after the decision at Washington. On June 10 a stay order, issued by Associate Justice Roberts of the Supreme Court, postponed action under the decision until the October term, when an application for a rehearing of the Port Authority case will be heard.

The ruling that the salaries of officers of the Port of New York Authority were not exempt from the Federal income tax opened the possibility of Federal levies upon the salaries of hundreds of thousands of State employees in a wide variety of occupations. The seriousness of the outlook led to the meeting of a Conference on State Defense, comprising Attorneys General and other officers of 26 States, which on July 5 issued a call for a national organization to resist the encroachment of the Federal Government upon the revenues and rights of the States. The Treasury Department, it was reported, while willing to await the action of the next Congress, had declined to approve any legislative proposal that would prevent the collection of back taxes from State employees. At a meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General at Cleveland, on July 26, Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York, called vigorously for resistance to the centralizing trend of the Federal Government, and declared that a statement of the Department of Justice, cited by Roswell Magill, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that the Constitution does not "shield the States against the delegated and su-

preme taxing power of the central government" was "the most shocking assertion, the claim most destructive of every concept of our Constitution and of the reserved rights of the States" that he had "ever read in a Federal document."

Unfortunately, the protests from State authorities appear to have been without much effect at Washington. The Treasury Department is reported to be preparing more or less comprehensive plans of tax revision which, among other things, will subject future issues of Federal, State and municipal bonds to Federal taxation, and also permit State taxation of future issues of Federal bonds, the changes to be accomplished by an Act of Congress. A reciprocal taxation of Federal and State salaries is also believed to be included in the program. A special committee of the Senate, created at the last session, has also been at work on the problem, and its Chairman, Senator Prentiss M. Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, was reported on Wednesday as expecting that the Committee would recommend a bill embodying President Roosevelt's proposals, and that Congress would enact the measure, even if there were doubt about its constitutionality, in order to test the opinion of the Supreme Court.

As the matter now stands, the Department of Justice appears to hold that the Federal Government has a constitutional right to tax the States and their employees, notwithstanding that the States have no corresponding right to tax Federal property or securities or the salaries of Federal employees. The Treasury Department, accepting this view, declines to commit itself against claims to back taxes from State employees, although the demand might be ruinous to the persons assessed. Both departments appear disposed to support Mr. Roosevelt's demand for legislation which will remove existing exemptions and subject to Federal or State taxation on a reciprocal basis future security issues and the salaries of employees of the respective governments.

There are two things to be said about this situation. The first is that it constitutes a body drive, deliberate as well as serious, at the constitutional rights of the States, and hence at the whole Federal system which the Constitution establishes. If the Administration proposal is to prevail, it will leave the States, as the meeting of Attorneys General at Cleveland declared, "in the status of counties or provinces of a central government" and "in effect destroy the form of State and local government and of dual sovereignty under which the people of the United States have lived and prospered for over a century and a half." There can be no assurance, moreover, that the removal of the exemption, in the case of Federal taxation of State or municipal bonds, would long be limited to future issues, for the tax revenue derivable from future issues of State or municipal securities would be relatively small, for a number of years at least, in comparison with that derivable from the "vast reservoir," as Mr. Roosevelt described it, of such securities already outstanding. The eager search by a spendthrift Government for new sources of revenue would endanger every State or municipal bond once the right to tax was conceded, and every other source of State or municipal revenue would be equally imperiled.

The second thing to be said, although it would seem to be so obvious as hardly to need saying, is

that if the present reciprocal exemptions are to be done away with, it should be through a constitutional amendment and not by a statute. For Congress to pass, or for the Supreme Court to uphold, a statute deliberately intended not only to set aside the meaning of a constitutional amendment which was clearly and generally understood when the amendment was proposed, but also to reverse a long line of judicial decisions in which the principle of reciprocal tax exemptions has been maintained, would be a long step toward the breaking down of constitutional restrictions upon Federal authority which the New Deal has persistently sought. The situation is not one that concerns merely the present or prospective holders of public securities; it is of vital concern also to every taxable person who derives any part of his income from Federal, State or municipal governments or their agencies, and to every citizen who cares for the integrity of the American federal system. Merely on grounds of good faith and a decent respect for public opinion, the end that is sought demands the authority of a constitutional amendment.

British Policy Meets a Rebuff

The reply which General Franco made on Sunday to the British proposal for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain is the most serious rebuff in foreign policy that the Chamberlain Government has received. Neither the concessions which General Franco is willing to make, nor the courteous phrases in which some of his criticisms and rejections are couched, avail to hide the fact that the British proposals have been turned down hard, and that the whole question of non-intervention in the Spanish war, and specifically that of the status of the Non-Intervention Committee at London, are back where they were months ago before the Chamberlain Government, in a desperate attempt to bring the Anglo-Italian treaty into effect, submitted the proposals which General Franco has now spurned.

The note in which the rejection was conveyed seemed at first to promise some practical accord. The National Government, the note stated, having already accepted the Committee's proposal of 3,000 as the number of foreign volunteers on each side to be withdrawn at the outset, was prepared to raise the figure to 10,000, subject to suitable reciprocity on the part of the Red or Loyalist "faction," proper guarantees that those withdrawn on either side should not return to Spain, "and on the basis of a prior grant of belligerent rights." It further offered, "as an extraordinary concession," to recognize two safety ports in the enemy zone for the entrance of vessels carrying foodstuffs, and also to cooperate in defining and limiting, "as far as may be practicable," the idea of military objectives in aerial bombardment so as to cause "the least possible damage both to neutral nations and to the Spanish civilian population."

There, however, agreement and concession stopped. The note reiterated the demand of the National Government, in its note of Nov. 18, 1937, for a grant of belligerent rights—a grant to which it was entitled, the note declared, by its possession and "full control" of a much larger part of Spain than was held by the Loyalists, a legal and regular gov-

ernment in de facto operation, and organized and disciplined military and naval forces. No partial or conditional grant of belligerent status, the note continued, could be considered or accepted, but the grant must be made "in all its fullness."

The proportional withdrawal of foreign volunteers which the Non-Intervention Committee had proposed was found by General Franco to be impracticable. Foreigners, the note pointed out, recruited in various ways by Loyalists, had been given Spanish names and Loyalist passports, and had been distributed among different combatant units, they lacked distinguishing marks by which they could be identified, they could be distributed temporarily among civilian populations, and those in advanced fighting positions could not easily be reached. An enumeration in such circumstances, it was urged, was out of the question. Moreover, according to the Committee's plan, the proposed enumeration would not include the nationals of countries not represented in the Committee—an exclusion which, the note remarked, covered "the whole world with the exception of Europe (exclusive of Switzerland)" and "approximately 50 per cent of the total number of foreign volunteers." Cooperation in the supervision and closing of frontiers was offered, but experience had shown that observation in ships and permanent commissions in ports was inadequate and that air observations were both impracticable and unacceptable. On the other hand, if full belligerent rights were accorded, the factions, "as interested parties, would stop on their own behalf all contraband and, without doubt, would act with zeal which nothing could surpass."

The note concluded with the assurance that if the Non-Intervention Committee's aim was to remove the danger that the war might spread to other countries (an aim regarding which no doubt was expressed), the National Government was ready to extend all facilities "compatible with respect for its sovereignty and its rights which cannot be waived." "National Spain," however, the note declared, "is fighting for the defense of Western civilization," and "it cannot depart from the path which its obligations impose upon it." It took the opportunity to make known "to the Committee and to the world" its solemn reiteration of its former affirmations "that it is fighting for the greatness and independence of the country," that neither its territory nor its economic life would be mortgaged, and that its territory, including its protectorates and colonies, would be defended "at all times to the last handful."

Where does this rebuff leave the British Government and Mr. Chamberlain's plans for a general European "appeasement"? To begin with the Non-Intervention Committee, it seems hardly worth while now to expect anything useful from that organization. If it is not practicable to withdraw foreign volunteers from Spain (and the Franco note makes it clear that the task, on the Loyalist side, is well nigh insuperable), that subject might as well be dropped from the Committee's agenda. The closing and supervision of the Spanish frontiers is possible, but even if both Spanish parties were willing to cooperate, some neighboring countries are not at all anxious to see that step taken. The plain fact of the matter is that non-intervention has been from the beginning a mere pretense. No one of the greater

Powers has really wished to see the Spanish factions left to fight out their quarrel for themselves without help or intervention from anybody. Great Britain has come nearer than any other Power to observing neutrality, but Italy, Germany and Russia have openly intervened at one time or another, France has served as a convenient avenue of supplies for the Loyalists, and adventurers from many countries have found no great difficulty in enlisting. Now that the British effort from which most was hoped has failed, the Committee, which never had any genuine interest back of it, might as well be allowed to dissolve.

With the breakdown of the British plan, however, there is no longer any hope of shortening the Spanish war by negotiation, and with the disappearance of that hope the British Government faces the question of the Italian treaty. At the special suggestion of the British the treaty was to go into effect when the war in Spain had ended, and it was confidently expected, apparently, by the British Government that the end would be hastened by the Anglo-Italian accord. The treaty with Italy was the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's "appeasement" policy, and he has shown extraordinary forbearance under Italian acts which have been difficult to reconcile with respect for the treaty and which to many have seemed provocative. Now, however, with General Franco's rebuff, the going into effect of the treaty has been indefinitely postponed. It would be possible, of course, to change the terms of the treaty and provide for an earlier or unconditional operation, but press dispatches from Rome indicate that the Franco note proved entirely acceptable in Italian Government circles, and it is unlikely that Italy will now care to terminate or materially lessen the aid which it has been giving to the National Government.

It is fortunate for Mr. Chamberlain that at the moment Parliament is not in session, for in addition to a serious check to his Italian policy he has in hand an increasingly dangerous situation in Czechoslovakia. If the Runciman mission has had as yet any success, no one has been able to point out wherein the success consists. There have been interviews and conversations, conferences, proposals and counter-proposals, but no real progress, as far

as is publicly known, toward a settlement. Hitler, busy with his military maneuvers and his negotiations with Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian dictator, has seemed disposed to let the Czechoslovak situation "ride" and see what may come out of it. The presence of Lord Runciman, however, is in itself provocative to Germany, which is unable to see any sufficient basis for British interference, and it is not clear that a grant of autonomy to the Sudeten Germans, a step which Great Britain is reported to be pressing upon the Government at Prague, would have anything more than a temporary effect upon Hitler's plans.

Mr. Chamberlain has staked his political fortunes, as far as European policy is concerned, upon three things. He has made a treaty with Italy intended to settle differences in the Mediterranean and the Near East, and has tied the treaty to the outcome of the civil war in Spain. He has sought to cultivate friendly relations with both Italy and Germany, hoping, apparently, that he might thereby check aggression by dictatorships, keep Europe at peace and weaken somewhat the strength, perhaps not very great at best, of the Berlin-Rome axis. He has intervened, in a left-handed way, in a political controversy in Czechoslovakia after declining to assure that country of British support in case of attack, again in the hope of averting a war in which, while Czechoslovakia would probably be the loser, a number of other countries might become involved. At no one of these points has he had, thus far, any marked success. The Italian treaty, delayed for months while awaiting developments in Spain, has now been hung up indefinitely by the Franco note. No tangible results have come out of the intervention in Czechoslovakia, and relations with Germany and Italy, while in general friendly, are no more obviously friendly than they were when Mr. Chamberlain took office. He has now to show whether, faced with what his political opponents will be quick to call a failure, he can keep the Italian treaty alive and give it effect, exert any influence that the two parties in Spain will respond to, and bring about a solution of the Czechoslovak problem acceptable to those most vitally interested in the controversy.

The Business Man's Bookshelf

The Evolution of Finance Capitalism

By George W. Edwards. 429 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

The title "finance capitalism," Professor Edwards reminds his readers at the outset, is "a concession to popular usage," what his book is concerned with being "an inquiry into the nature of the non-financial and the financial institutions of security capitalism," which he regards as the more accurate term. The scope of the inquiry is wide and the approach is historical, comparative and statistical. Part I traces the evolution of world security capitalism in Great Britain, France, Germany and Europe generally; Part II follows the same evolution in the United States, while Part III discusses various problems of American security capitalism—financial organization, corporate and government investment, security policies, the make-up of a financial statement, public control and reconstruction. Appendices give a mass of statistical data regarding security capitalism, national debts, the financial position of national banks and railroads, and the proportion of security investments to total assets of financial institutions for 1890-1935. There are also 42 tables scattered through the text.

There can be nothing but praise for the thoroughness with which Professor Edwards has covered his large field, or for the great practical usefulness of the book for whoever wants a well-balanced summary view, critical as well as comprehensive, of the development with which the book deals. The reader who wishes to learn the author's critical opinions regarding present situations will be likely, perhaps, to turn first to the chapters on public control and reconstruction. Government control of security capitalism since the World War is regarded by Professor Edwards as of varied effectiveness. "Legislation aiming to bring about business revival and the relief of the debt burden by monetary action rested on a misconception of the debtor class." The Banking Act of 1935, on the other hand, is commended as checking the speculative use of credit by commercial banks and correcting a number of unsound practices in the commercial banking system. Both of the premises on which the Securities Act was based, however, are regarded by Professor Edwards as "questionable," the previous loss through fraudulent securities being small in comparison with the total volume of securities issued, while a study of prospectuses appearing in New York City newspapers between 1925 and 1929, inclusive, "showed that the investing public did receive

truthful and adequate information which disclosed the inherent weaknesses in most of the bonds eventually in default.

Looking at the future, Professor Edwards concludes that security capitalism in the United States will be best served by maintaining and strengthening the democratic system. He sees no likelihood that the United States will keep out of the next war, but he would have it join with other nations in removing such political or economic factors as tend to produce another conflict.

Professor Edwards's book is to be cordially commended as a substantial contribution to economic literature and to the practical treatment of economic problems.

The Course of the Bond Market

A moderate rally in the bond market has resulted in gains for many bonds of second grade and has kept the high-grade list firm this week. The U. S. Government average of 8 long-term issues, after advancing to a new 1938 high, is at 112.38, or 0.40 under the January 1937 high.

High-grade railroad bonds have recorded fractionally higher prices. Atchison gen. 4s, 1995, at 106 1/8 were up 3/8; Virginian 3 3/4s, 1966, have gained 1/4 at 104; Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947, at 111 1/2 gained 1/4 point.

All investment types of utility bonds have made fractional advances. Cincinnati Gas & Electric 3 1/4s, 1966, at 107 have gained 3/4; New York Edison 3 1/4s, 1966, have advanced 1/2 to 106.

Changes have been narrow in the industrial bond group this week, a mixed trend being in evidence on the average. Among steel bonds, Jones & Laughlin Steel 4 1/2s, 1961, have receded 1/2 point to 96 1/2, while Otis Steel 4 1/2s, 1962, have fallen 1 to 74 1/2.

The foreign bond market has exhibited further lack of speculative interest as trading has continued at slightly changed prices. Japanese bonds, being as usual the most active group, closed mixed with gains of 2 1/2 points to 72 in the 6 1/2s, and a drop of 3 1/4 points to 51 1/4 for the 5 1/2s.

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

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

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

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

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

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the true picture of the bond market.

† The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of July 23, 1938, page 488.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Aug. 26, 1938.

Business activity continues its upward trend, with the outlook increasingly favorable as the fall season nears. For the sixth consecutive week the "Journal of Commerce" weekly index of business activity shows a gain. Last week the index figure rose to 78.4, and compares with a revised figure of 77.6 for the preceding week and 101.8 for the corresponding period of 1937. Steel operations continue at 1938 peak levels, and merchandise loadings and electric output showed further expansion. Bituminous coal production was heavier, while petroleum runs-to-stills and automotive activity contracted, according to above-mentioned authority. Realization of the extent of the July pick-up, brought about by publication of the Federal Reserve Board index for that month, set industrial statisticians to thinking that they may have been under-estimating the probable velocity of the current recovery movement. The broad scope of the upturn in industrial activity continues to confound most careful statisticians. That the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial output may cross the 90 mark by October, at least, is the conclusion reached by not a few expert observers. In fact, present prospects indicate to some that the production index may average around the 90 mark for the entire second half of the year. A broadening demand from miscellaneous steel consumers has lifted the national ingot rate two points to 43% of capacity, but any immediate betterment in volume depends on automobile buying, according to the weekly summary of "Iron Age." New business at Pittsburgh is reported at 18% to 25% above July bookings, while last week's orders were approximately 10% better than the week before. "Expectations of a continuing upward trend in steel operations are based on the following factors," says the trade journal. "New orders before mid-September from automobile companies and parts makers for production runs on new models; an increase in rolling specifications against contracts recently closed for building steel, and further additions to backlogs; more buying by farmers after crops have been converted into cash, and the possibility of some buying of equipment and rails by the railroads. The most uncertain factor in the present steel situation is that relating to wages and prices. With steel operations at their present low point, steel companies are sustaining larger losses, a situation that may not be rectified on the basis of present costs and selling prices until operations have reached 60% or higher." For the week ended Aug. 20 production of electricity by the electric light and power industry continued the upward trend which began in the week ended July 16, but just missed matching output of the first week in January, the best week this year. Production for the current week aggregated 2,138,517,000 kilowatt hours, or 7.2% below the corresponding week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reveals. This compares with 2,139,582,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Jan. 2, a decrease of 1,065,000 kilowatt hours. In the week of Aug. 20 output showed a gain of 4,876,000 kilowatt hours over the previous week, when it stood at 2,133,641,000 kilowatt hours, but was 165,515,000 kilowatt hours below the total of 2,304,032,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week a year ago. Engineering construction awards for the week, \$57,907,000, are 30% above last week and 55% above the corresponding week in 1937, "Engineering News-Record" reveals. This week's volume brings the 1938 total to \$1,714,535,000, an increase of 2.3% over the \$1,675,497,000 for the 34-week period in 1937, it states. Public construction, 31% above a week ago and 134% above the 1937 week, is aided materially by large Federal projects getting under way. Private construction tops last week by 28%, but drops 39% below the 1937 week. An increase in factory employment of 40,000 persons and in weekly payrolls of nearly \$500,000 during July was reported recently by Secretary of Labor Perkins. The Association of American Railroads reported today 597,918 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday. This was an increase of 8,357 cars, or 1.4% compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 179,232 cars, or 23.1% compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 324,905 cars, or 35.2% compared with 1930. Production of automobiles and trucks in the United States this week, because of temporary discontinuance of operations by one of the larger manufacturers, totaled only 18,700 units, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This is a decrease of 64,610 from the 83,310 units in the like week of 1937, and 5,240 units under the preceding week. It is stated that operations are being rapidly resumed, and advancing output in the near future can be anticipated. The service expressed the belief that a solid foundation has been built for steadily gaining activity and estimates that about \$60,000,000 has been spent by the automobile producers alone to retool factories for 1939 model production. With the relief from excessive heat and prevalence of more comfortable weather, retail sales totals made substantial gains in most distribution centers this week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. The entire recovery movement, in fact, advanced its position along

many fronts, and encouraged expectations of further improvement in the near future. For the country as a whole, the decline in retail volume from the corresponding 1937 week was narrowed 2% to 9%, the agency reports. There was nothing very outstanding in the weather developments of the past week. Following a few days of respite from the persistently warm weather in the Midwest during the first part of the week, there was a return to abnormally high temperatures near its close. Again a large trans-Mississippi area had maximum temperatures ranging from 100 degrees to 104 degrees. In fact, all sections east of the Rocky Mountains had maxima as high as the middle 90's, except some Appalachian Mountain sections, the extreme North-east, the Lake region, and the extreme northwestern Great Plains. East of the Rocky Mountains the highest temperature reported was 104 degrees, at Valentine, Neb., and Huron, S. Dak., on Aug. 22, while on the same date Phoenix, Ariz., reported 110 degrees. In much of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas continued absence of material rainfall, the warm weather, and much sunshine have intensified droughty conditions, especially in much of New Mexico, parts of Oklahoma, and rather generally in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. East of the Mississippi River conditions continue favorable. In the New York City area the weather during most of the week has been exceptionally fine and cool. Today it was fair and warm here, with temperatures ranging from 61 to 76 degrees. The forecast was for partly cloudy, not much change in temperature tonight and Saturday. Overnight at Boston it was 60 to 76 degrees; Baltimore, 62 to 80; Pittsburgh, 58 to 74; Portland, Me., 58 to 78; Chicago, 62 to 70; Cincinnati, 60 to 80; Cleveland, 58 to 70; Detroit, 58 to 74; Charleston, 80 to 94; Milwaukee, 60 to 68; Savannah, 78 to 98; Dallas, 80 to 98; Kansas City, 72 to 100; Springfield, Mo., 72 to 100; Oklahoma City, 74 to 100; Salt Lake City, 64 to 90; Seattle, 52 to 70; Montreal, 58 to 72, and Winnipeg, 50 to 70.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Aug. 20 Total 597,918 Cars

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 20, 1938, totaled 597,918 cars, an increase of 8,357 cars or 1.4% from the preceding week, a decrease of 179,232 cars, or 23.1% from the total for the like week a year ago, and a drop of 137,558 cars, or 18.7%, from the total loadings for the corresponding week two years ago. For the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, loadings were 23.8% below those for the like week of 1937, and 19.9% below those for the corresponding week of 1936. Loadings for the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, showed a loss of 23.8% when compared with 1937 and a drop of 19.8% when comparison is made with the same week of 1936.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Aug. 20, 1938, loaded a total of 282,979 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 279,932 cars in the preceding week and 357,973 cars in the seven days ended Aug. 21, 1938. A comparative table follows:

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

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Aug. 20 1938	Aug. 13 1938	Aug. 21 1937	Aug. 20 1938	Aug. 13 1938	Aug. 21 1937
	Aetehson Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	18,401	18,768	23,617	4,799	4,759	5,833
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	24,577	23,884	33,857	13,274	13,063	16,786
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	20,427	19,439	23,531	8,668	8,269	10,756
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.	14,603	15,304	16,824	6,502	6,794	8,171
Chicago Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry.	19,502	19,683	21,868	7,194	7,135	8,595
Chicago & North Western Ry.	14,632	14,572	16,968	8,797	8,956	10,737
Gulf Coast Lines.	2,297	2,375	3,149	1,201	1,364	1,622
International Great Northern RR.	2,035	1,970	2,375	1,747	1,825	2,429
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	3,922	3,822	5,313	2,344	2,370	2,973
Missouri Pacific RR.	12,457	13,046	16,185	6,887	6,644	8,900
New York Central Lines.	30,878	31,002	41,898	30,523	30,376	39,035
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	4,885	4,495	5,522	7,894	8,152	9,670
Norfolk & Western Ry.	19,431	18,699	23,194	4,055	3,670	4,677
Pennsylvania RR.	52,667	51,007	69,741	33,114	33,309	44,107
Pere Marquette Ry.	4,006	3,948	5,434	3,721	3,730	4,577
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.	4,289	4,526	6,781	3,963	3,992	6,814
Southern Pacific Lines.	29,121	28,250	35,990	7,404	7,233	8,497
Wabash Ry.	4,849	5,142	5,718	6,721	6,524	8,141
Total	282,979	279,932	357,973	158,813	158,165	202,320

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS
(Number of Cars)

	Week Ended—		
	Aug. 20, 1938	Aug. 13, 1938	Aug. 21, 1937
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	Not stated	23,243	Not stated
Illinois Central System	27,119	26,646	31,913
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	11,394	11,441	14,451
Total	38,513	61,330	46,364

The Association of American Railroads, in reviewing the week ended Aug. 13, reported as follows:

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 13 totaled 589,561 cars. This was a decrease of 184,221 cars or 23.8% below the corresponding week in 1937 and a decrease of 314,596 cars or 34.8% below the same week in 1930.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Aug. 13 was an increase of 5,511 cars or 0.9 of 1% above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 230,917 cars, an increase of 6,212 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 77,384 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Loading of merchandise less-than-carload-lot freight totaled 148,536 cars, a decrease of 707 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 18,146 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coal loading amounted to 91,517 cars, an increase of 590 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 24,808 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 47,896 cars, a decrease of 3,623 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,914 cars above the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 13 totaled 34,806 cars, a decrease of 2,335 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,658 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Livestock loading amounted to 11,945 cars, an increase of 669 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 2,634 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, loading of livestock for the week of Aug. 13 totaled 8,895 cars, an increase of 398 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 2,664 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Forest products loading totaled 29,724 cars, an increase of 829 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 11,025 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Ore loading amounted to 24,798 cars, an increase of 1,800 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 49,690 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coke loading amounted to 4,228 cars, a decrease of 259 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 5,448 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

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

	1938	1937	1930
Four weeks in January	2,256,423	2,714,449	3,347,717
Four weeks in February	2,155,451	2,763,457	3,506,236
Four weeks in March	2,222,864	2,986,166	3,529,907
Five weeks in April	2,649,894	3,712,906	4,504,284
Four weeks in May	2,185,822	3,098,632	3,733,385
Four weeks in June	2,170,984	2,962,219	3,642,357
Five weeks in July	2,861,762	3,794,249	4,492,300
Week of Aug. 6	584,500	766,182	919,781
Week of Aug. 13	589,561	773,782	904,157
Total	17,676,811	23,572,042	28,580,124

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Aug. 13, 1938. During this period only 12 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED AUGUST 13

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	578	489	531	904	1,096
Bangor & Aroostook	793	813	929	201	294
Boston & Maine	6,637	8,326	8,041	7,630	8,983
Chicago Indianapolis & Louis.	1,612	1,672	1,702	1,611	2,262
Central Indiana	20	27	28	69	113
Central Vermont	1,173	1,441	1,076	1,666	2,005
Delaware & Hudson	3,241	4,806	4,479	5,878	6,940
Delaware Lackawanna & West.	7,096	9,366	8,772	4,888	6,395
Detroit & Mackinac	441	453	412	130	114
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	1,171	2,614	1,795	680	1,287
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	167	338	286	1,562	2,398
Erie	11,096	13,506	13,722	9,699	13,914
Grand Trunk Western	2,828	4,831	3,103	4,694	6,563
Lehigh & Hudson River	167	166	169	1,433	1,871
Lehigh & New England	1,111	1,088	1,491	850	1,005
Lehigh Valley	5,957	7,220	8,615	5,789	7,941
Maine Central	2,872	2,953	2,982	1,613	1,680
Monongahela	2,801	4,263	3,728	218	227
Montour	1,632	2,528	2,371	19	23
New York Central Lines	31,002	42,155	40,813	30,376	38,623
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	8,120	10,737	10,442	8,628	10,633
New York Ontario & Western	790	992	1,531	1,459	1,648
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	4,495	5,559	5,498	8,152	9,675
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	4,648	6,663	6,759	3,970	7,155
Pere Marquette	3,948	5,969	5,053	3,730	4,762
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	171	372	224	34	29
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North	323	327	345	157	246
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	834	1,036	1,279	1,378	2,008
Rutland	561	632	646	791	1,000
Wabash	5,142	5,774	5,742	6,524	8,039
Whaling & Lake Erie	3,396	4,850	4,811	2,186	3,605
Total	114,223	151,966	147,375	116,919	152,594
Allegheny District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown	421	577	564	554	761
Baltimore & Ohio	23,884	33,259	32,640	13,063	16,045
Bessemer & Lake Erie	2,711	6,752	5,866	1,380	3,443
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	298	190	360	7	9
Cambria & Indiana	919	1,169	1,300	11	15
Central R.R. of New Jersey	4,454	6,286	5,888	8,752	10,127
Cornwall	562	565	827	50	51
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	177	240	312	23	43
Ligonier Valley	60	136	82	30	17
Long Island	537	670	879	1,880	1,945
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,110	1,442	1,373	1,137	1,366
Pennsylvania System	51,007	71,051	67,128	33,309	44,447
Reading Co.	10,674	13,010	13,651	13,070	15,895
Union (Pittsburgh)	4,876	17,470	13,992	2,459	7,509
West Virginia Northern	25	28	33	0	0
Western Maryland	2,908	3,646	3,544	4,410	5,911
Total	104,623	156,491	148,439	80,135	107,554
Poconong District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	19,439	23,708	23,813	8,269	10,438
Norfolk & Western	18,699	23,527	23,145	3,670	4,301
Virginian	4,504	4,475	3,908	1,037	920
Total	42,642	51,710	50,960	12,976	15,659
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	180	308	204	149	172
Atl. & W. P.—W. R.R. of Ala.	639	721	843	1,243	1,200
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	754	777	936	578	634
Atlantic Coast Line	7,818	8,041	8,019	4,279	4,081
Central of Georgia	3,477	4,175	3,832	2,206	2,286
Charleston & Western Carolina	407	441	361	970	978
Clinchfield	1,119	1,430	1,277	1,459	1,771
Columbus & Greenville	254	314	321	489	551
Durham & Southern	169	155	170	517	323
Florida East Coast	422	453	460	479	444
Gainsville Midland	30	36	41	57	93
Georgia	840	993	885	1,305	1,440
Georgia & Florida	765	710	692	480	526
Gulf Mobile & Northern	1,418	1,826	1,677	878	1,067
Illinois Central System	18,399	21,148	21,619	8,760	11,602
Louisville & Nashville	18,328	20,365	21,451	4,261	4,867
Macon Dublin & Savannah	142	163	175	245	276
Mississippi Central	113	225	167	276	388
Total	101,700	120,650	108,846	45,490	54,535
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	163	205	149	292	307
Fort Smith & Western	129	173	156	191	236
Gulf Coast Lines	2,375	3,492	2,599	1,364	1,539
International-Great Northern	1,970	2,249	2,318	1,825	2,288
Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf	155	200	190	884	1,213
Kansas City Southern	1,811	2,073	2,088	1,405	2,206
Louisiana & Arkansas	1,670	1,573	1,430	990	1,051
Louisiana Arkansas & Texas	111	120	154	413	523
Litchfield & Madison	243	114	243	751	961
Midland Valley	589	836	692	183	230
Missouri & Arkansas	123	275	155	257	308
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	3,822	5,174	4,729	2,370	2,979
Missouri Pacific	13,077	16,740	16,462	6,644	8,785
Quanah Arme & Pacific	87	113	108	90	86
St. Louis-San Francisco	6,428	8,644	8,640	3,557	4,355
St. Louis Southwestern	2,308	2,765	2,373	1,809	2,367
Texas & New Orleans	5,976	8,447	6,931	2,430	3,151
Texas & Pacific	3,712	4,863	4,197	2,887	3,844
Wichita Falls & Southern	238	276	281	107	75
Wetherford M. W. & N. W.	17	38	32	33	33
Total	45,004	58,370	54,070	28,482	36,537

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

New Freight Cars on Order Aug. 1 Reach 10,234

Class I railroads on Aug. 1 had more new freight cars on order than at any time so far this year, the Association of American Railroads announced on Aug. 22.

The number of new freight cars on Aug. 1 totaled 10,234 compared with 5,021 on July 1 this year. New freight cars on order on Aug. 1, last year, totaled 38,080, and on Aug. 1, 1936, there were 27,151.

New steam locomotives on Aug. 1 totaled 26 compared with 37 on July 1, this year, and 283 on Aug. 1, 1937. New steam locomotives on order on Aug. 1, 1936, totaled 65. New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on Aug. 1, this year,

totalled 23 compared with 26 on July 1, this year, and 29 on Aug. 1, 1937. Two years ago there were 20 or order.

Class I railroads in the first seven months this year installed 6,927 new freight cars. In the same period last year, 41,630 were put in service, and in the same period two years ago the number was 14,914. New steam locomotives put in service in the seven months' period this year totaled 136, compared with 198 in the corresponding period last year, and 26 in the corresponding period two years ago. New electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the first seven months of 1938 totaled 82, compared with 25 last year and 14 two years ago.

New freight cars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.

Moody's Commodity Index Declines Slightly

Moody's Commodity Index declined from 143.8 a week ago to 143.6 this Friday. Silk, rubber, cotton, coffee and sugar prices were higher. Cocoa, wheat, corn, hogs and steel scrap declined, while there were no net changes for hides, silver, copper, lead and wool.

The movement of the Index during the week was as follows:

Fri. Aug. 19	143.8	Two Weeks Ago, Aug. 12	141.7
Sat. Aug. 20	No Index	Month Ago, July 26	148.0
Mon. Aug. 22	143.3	Year Ago, Aug. 26	196.7
Tues. Aug. 23	143.2	1937 High—April 5	228.1
Wed. Aug. 24	143.1	Low—Nov. 24	144.6
Thurs. Aug. 25	143.0	1938 High—Jan. 10	152.9
Fri. Aug. 26	143.6	Low—June 1	130.1

"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced 0.6 Point During Week Ended Aug. 20

A more cheerful tone prevailed in commodity markets in the week ended Aug. 20, and virtually all items moved into higher ground, according to an announcement issued by the "Annalist" of Aug. 22. The "Annalist" weekly index of wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.6 of a point to 79.9 on Saturday, Aug. 20. Prices are now fractionally above the lows for the past four years, and compare with 94.6 a year ago. The announcement went on to say:

Farm and food products made the best showing, with the most important recovery taking place in the grain and livestock markets. Steers and hogs scored small advances, while an average of good and choice lamb prices jumped to \$9.13 per hundredweight as compared with \$8.18 last week. Wheat and corn both advanced slightly, although there seemed to be considerable pressure on the market. Among the minor commodities rubber was the best performer, since that item advanced to a new high for the year.

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

	Aug. 20, 1937 (Saturday)	Aug. 13, 1937 (Saturday)	Aug. 17, 1937 (Wednesday)
Farm products	75.8	74.8	100.4
Food products	71.8	70.7	86.5
Textile products	*58.7	x58.8	74.4
Fuels	85.8	85.8	90.7
Metals	96.5	96.5	109.2
Building materials	69.1	69.1	70.4
Chemicals	87.4	87.4	89.5
Miscellaneous	71.6	71.4	79.4
All commodities	79.9	79.3	94.6

* Preliminary. x Revised.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined Slightly During Week Ended Aug. 20, According to National Fertilizer Association

The wholesale price level was slightly lower last week, according to the commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. This index in the week ended Aug. 20 was 72.9, against 73.1 in the preceding week, 74.6 a month ago, and 87.2 a year ago, based on the 1926-28 average as 100. The index is now at the lowest level reached since late 1934, says the Association's announcement, issued Aug. 22, which continued:

Six of the principal commodity group averages declined last week while only three advanced. The food price index fell to the lowest point recorded in the current recession, with 15 declines in the group against seven advances. There was a moderate recovery in the prices of farm products last week, with the principal increases in corn, wheat, and hogs. Fractional declines were registered by the group indexes representing the prices of textiles, metals, fertilizer materials, farm machinery, and miscellaneous commodities. Increases were noted in the building material and fertilizer averages.

Thirty-six price series included in the index declined during the week and 19 advanced; in the preceding week there were 39 declines and eight advances; in the second preceding week there were 36 declines and 18 advances.

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

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Aug. 20, 1938	Preced'g Week Aug. 13, 1938	Month Ago July 23, 1938	Year Ago Aug. 21, 1937
25.3	Foods	71.1	72.0	73.6	86.0
	Fats and oils	59.3	59.3	63.3	72.0
	Cottonseed oil	77.5	77.1	83.1	76.4
23.0	Farm products	64.0	63.7	68.0	85.1
	Corn	46.3	47.2	49.5	89.3
	Grains	52.0	50.5	57.5	89.3
	Livestock	71.3	71.0	75.7	91.2
17.3	Fuels	78.9	78.9	78.7	86.5
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	77.1	77.5	77.7	86.2
8.2	Textiles	58.8	59.0	59.2	74.1
7.1	Metals	89.0	89.1	88.4	106.2
6.1	Building materials	79.1	78.8	79.5	87.5
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	94.2	94.2	94.2	95.6
.3	Fertilizer materials	69.7	69.9	69.8	72.3
.3	Fertilizers	78.0	77.1	77.1	79.9
.3	Farm machinery	97.6	97.9	97.9	96.4
100.0	All groups combined	72.9	73.1	74.6	87.2

r Revised

Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices of United States Department of Labor Declined 0.6% During Week Ended Aug. 20

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale commodity price index declined 0.6% during the week ended Aug. 20 to the lowest level reached since December, 1934. Further weakness in prices of farm

products, principally livestock, largely accounted for the decline. Commissioner Lubin announced on Aug. 25. "The decrease brought the all-commodity index of over 800 price series to 77.4% of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. "It is 1.7% lower than it was a month ago and 11.3% lower than it was for the corresponding week of August, 1937." Commissioner Lubin also stated:

Minor declines were registered by the foods, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous groups. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

The index for the raw materials group fell 1.1% because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, kip skins; raw silk, hemp, jute, scrap steel, crude rubber, bananas and pepper. The group index, 70.3, is down 2.6% and 17.3% from a month ago and a year ago respectively.

The semi-manufactured commodity group declined 0.3%. The index is 0.4% below the corresponding week of July and 14.4% below the index for the week ended Aug. 21, 1937.

Wholesale prices of finished products, that is, fully manufactured commodities, dropped 0.4% during the week to the lowest point reached since early in October, 1936. The group index, 81.7, is 1.3% lower than it was at this time last month and 8.1% lower than it was a year ago.

According to the index for "all commodities other than farm products" non-agricultural commodity prices declined 0.4%. They are down 1.0% from a month ago and are 8.4% lower than they were a year ago.

Industrial commodity prices, as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," decreased 0.2% to equal the July 23 level. They are 5.0% below their level for the week ended Aug. 21, 1937.

The announcement issued Aug. 25 by the Department of Labor, quoting Commissioner Lubin as above, also stated:

Largely because of a decrease of 5.3% in the livestock and poultry subgroup, the farm products group declined 1.6% to the lowest point reached in the past 4 years. Quotations were lower for cows, steers, hogs, lambs, wethers, live poultry, lemons, clover hay, alfalfa and clover seeds, dried beans, onions and white potatoes (Chicago). Following the sharp decline registered last week, grains advanced 1.4%. Higher prices were reported for corn, oats, rye, wheat calves, cotton, eggs, fresh apples, oranges, timothy seed, sweet potatoes and white potatoes (Portland, Oregon). This week's farm products index, 65.9, is 4.9% lower than it was for the corresponding week of last month and 24.3% lower than it was at this time last year.

The second largest group decrease, 0.5%, was recorded for the fuel and lighting materials group. Lower prices for kerosene caused the decline. Average wholesale prices of bituminous coal advanced slightly and anthracite and coke were steady.

Wholesale market prices of foods dropped 0.3%, largely as a result of decreases of 0.8% for cereal products and meats. Among the individual food items for which price declines were reported were cheese, wheat flour, canned peaches, bananas, canned string beans and peas, fresh beef, cured pork, dressed poultry, lard, oleomargarine, pepper, corn starch and cottonseed oil. The fruit and vegetable subgroup advanced 1.8%. Higher prices were reported for dried apricots, raisins, most fresh fruits and vegetables, rye flour, hominy grits, corn meal, fresh pork, cocoa beans and coffee. The food group index, 72.0, is 3.1% below the level of a month ago and 17.1% lower than it was a year ago.

Falling prices for cotton textiles, raw silk, silk yarns, burlap, manila hemp and raw jute caused the index for the textile products group to decline 0.3%. No changes were reported in prices of clothing, hosiery and underwear and woolen and worsted goods.

Cattle feed prices dropped 5.1% and crude rubber declined 0.6% during the week. Automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp remained steady.

Weakening prices for fats and oils were responsible for the decline of 0.1% in the chemicals and drugs group index. Average wholesale prices of fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers were unchanged from last week.

In the hides and leather products group an advance of 0.9% in hide and skin prices was offset by a decline of 0.7% in leather, with the result that the index for the group remained unchanged at 92.5. No changes were reported in prices of shoes and other leather manufactures.

Very little fluctuation has been registered in prices of metals and metal products. The index remained steady at around 95.5. Fractional declines were reported in prices of scrap steel, quicksilver and pig tin during the week ended Aug. 20.

The index of wholesale prices of building materials remained unchanged at 89.3 for the third consecutive week. Prices for yellow pine lath and timbers and turpentine were slightly lower, and yellow pine flooring advanced. Average prices for brick and tile, cement, and structural steel were firm.

The index for the housefurnishing goods group remained unchanged at 87.8. Average wholesale prices of both furniture and furnishings were stationary.

The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past 5 weeks and for Aug. 21, 1937, Aug. 22, 1936, Aug. 24, 1935, and Aug. 25, 1934.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100)									
	Aug. 20, 1938	Aug. 13, 1938	Aug. 6, 1938	July 30, 1938	July 23, 1938	Aug. 21, 1937	Aug. 22, 1936	Aug. 24, 1935	Aug. 25, 1934	
All commodities	77.4	77.9	78.4	78.6	78.7	87.3	81.5	80.8	76.9	
Farm products	65.9	67.0	68.7	68.6	69.3	87.1	84.6	80.7	71.8	
Foods	72.0	72.2	73.5	74.1	74.3	86.8	82.8	86.1	75.5	
Hides and leather products	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.5	92.4	108.6	94.3	90.2	84.6	
Textile products	65.3	65.5	65.5	65.7	65.8	76.6	70.4	70.7	71.1	
Fuel and lighting materials	77.6	78.0	77.7	77.3	77.4	78.9	77.0	75.4	75.2	
Metals and metal products	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.5	86.3	86.0	85.9	
Building materials	89.3	89.3	89.3	89.2	89.3	96.4	86.9	85.1	86.4	
Chemicals and drugs	77.1	77.2	77.4	77.0	77.0	81.7	79.5	79.3	76.0	
Housefurnishing goods	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.9	92.7	82.6	81.7	82.9	
Miscellaneous	72.1	72.3	72.3	72.5	72.5	77.2	71.6	67.2	70.1	
Raw materials	70.3	71.1	72.0	71.7	72.2	85.0	81.8	*	*	
Semi-manufactured articles	74.1	74.3	74.4	74.4	74.4	86.6	75.6	*	*	
Finished products	81.7	82.0	82.4	82.8	82.8	88.9	82.5	*	*	
All commodities other than farm products	80.0	80.3	80.6	80.8	80.8	87.3	80.8	80.7	77.9	
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.6	81.8	81.7	81.6	81.6	85.9	79.7	78.1	78.4	

* Not computed.

Electric Output for Week Ended Aug. 20, 1938, 7.2% 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 Aug. 20, 1938, was 2,138,517,000 kwh. This is a decrease of 7.2% from the output for the corresponding week of 1937, when production totaled 2,304,032,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, was estimated to be 2,133,641,000 kwh., a decrease of 7.3% from the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Aug. 20, 1938	Week Ended Aug. 13, 1938	Week Ended Aug. 6, 1938	Week Ended July 30, 1938
New England	5.3	7.6	7.7	6.6
Middle Atlantic	1.0	1.6	x1.1	0.3
Central Industrial	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.5
West Central	6.0	4.3	4.3	3.8
Southern States	4.0	4.6	6.7	4.5
Rocky Mountain	19.8	17.2	14.4	17.3
Pacific Coast	5.2	4.9	2.6	3.9
Total United States	7.2	7.3	6.4	-7.2

x Increase.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Week Ended	1938	1937	Percent Change 1938 from 1937	1936	1932	1929
June 4	1,878,851	2,131,092	-11.8	1,922,108	1,381,452	1,615,085
June 11	1,991,787	2,214,166	-10.0	1,945,018	1,435,471	1,689,925
June 18	1,991,115	2,213,783	-10.1	1,989,798	1,441,632	1,699,227
June 25	2,019,036	2,238,332	-9.8	2,005,243	1,440,541	1,702,051
July 2	2,014,702	2,238,268	-10.0	2,029,639	1,456,961	1,723,428
July 9	1,881,298	2,096,266	-10.3	1,956,230	1,341,730	1,592,075
July 16	2,084,457	2,298,005	-9.3	2,029,704	1,415,704	1,711,625
July 23	2,084,763	2,258,776	-7.7	2,099,712	1,433,993	1,727,225
July 30	2,093,907	2,256,335	-7.2	2,088,284	1,440,386	1,723,031
Aug. 6	2,115,847	2,261,725	-6.4	2,079,137	1,426,987	1,724,728
Aug. 13	2,133,641	2,300,547	-7.3	2,079,149	1,415,122	1,729,667
Aug. 20	2,138,517	2,304,032	-7.2	2,093,928	1,431,910	1,733,110
Aug. 27		2,294,713		2,125,502	1,436,440	1,750,056
Sept. 3		2,320,982		2,135,598	1,464,700	1,761,594
Sept. 10		2,154,276		2,098,924	1,423,977	1,674,588

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Month of	1938	1937	Per Cent Change 1938 from 1937	1936	1932	1929
January	9,300,383	9,785,174	-5.0	8,634,336	7,041,926	7,585,334
February	8,405,129	8,922,551	-5.8	8,029,046	6,502,755	6,850,855
March	9,137,970	9,930,252	-8.0	8,351,233	6,787,923	7,380,263
April	8,617,372	9,589,639	-10.1	8,371,498	6,320,551	7,285,359
May	8,800,414	9,699,161	-9.3	8,536,837	6,240,381	7,486,635
June	8,934,086	9,791,569	-8.8	8,706,984	6,168,781	7,220,279
July		10,074,083		9,239,027	6,175,627	7,484,727
August		10,366,839		9,359,167	6,339,283	7,773,878
September		9,962,122		9,256,053	6,277,419	7,523,395
October		10,111,605		9,662,847	6,596,023	8,133,485
November		9,534,868		9,293,742	6,488,507	7,681,822
December		9,719,582		9,968,343	6,625,298	7,871,121
Total		117,487,445		107,409,113	77,574,474	90,277,153

Slight Decline in World Industrial Production During June Reported by National Industrial Conference Board

World industrial production declined slightly in June, 1938, but there is some evidence that the momentum of the decline is decreasing, according to recent study by the statistical division of the National Industrial Conference Board. In a statement issued Aug. 17 bearing on its review the Conference Board also said:

In Great Britain and the United States indexes of production rose, while in Germany and the Scandinavian countries output was well maintained. Latin American business, except for Mexico, showed little change. Activity continued to drop off, however, in Canada, France, Belgium, Holland and Poland. Noteworthy were the full-fledged depression in Mexico and the first decline in Italian industrial production in recent years.

British business showed a one-point rise, with five component indexes advancing during June. Losses occurred in iron and steel production, output of machinery, construction, and value of exports and imports. A hopeful indication has been a 4% rise in the index of raw material prices.

In France a further recession in the heavy industries contributed to a continued fall in production, while the dollar quotations on the franc touched a new all-time low on Aug. 13.

Business activity in Canada declined for the second consecutive month, but it is believed that the rise in industrial production in the United States will tend to improve Canadian business.

During June the general wholesale price level reversed its downward trend for the first time in several months. The gold value of world trade, seasonally adjusted, continued to decline.

Reasons advanced for the progressive weakness of the pound sterling, a weakness characteristic of all leading foreign currencies, were the adverse British trade balance, growing anxiety over prospects of a European war, and large-scale hoarding of gold in London.

July Business Activity in California Recovered to Highest Level Since Early 1938, Reports Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco

July business activity in California recovered to the highest level since early 1938, according to the current "Business Outlook" published by the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco. The bank's index, which measures California's business in terms of the 1923-25 average, rose to 97.7% in July as against 94.2% in June and 112.6% in July, 1937. The July gain over the previous month resulted from increases in three factors of the index (industrial production, car loadings and bank debits), while the fourth factor (department store sales) dropped slightly.

June Statistics of the Electric Light and Power Industry

The following statistics for the month of June, covering 100% of the electric light and power industry, were released on Aug. 23 by the Edison Electric Institute:

SOURCE AND DISPOSAL OF ENERGY DURING MONTH OF JUNE

	Source of Energy		Per Ct. Change
	1938	1937	
Kilowatt-hours generated (net):			
By fuel-burning plants	5,293,700,000	6,099,477,000	-13.2
By water power	3,434,974,000	3,509,046,000	-2.1
Total generation	8,728,674,000	9,608,523,000	-9.2
Net purchases:			
From other sources	298,784,000	267,184,000	+11.8
Net international imports	92,537,000	108,145,000	-14.4
Total purchased power (net)	391,321,000	375,329,000	+4.3
Total input	9,119,995,000	9,983,852,000	-8.7

Disposal of Energy

	Disposal of Energy		Per Ct. Change
	1938	1937	
Total sales	7,436,930,000	8,261,249,000	a
Energy not reported as sold:			
Used in electric railway departments	30,479,000	45,560,000	a
Used in electric and other departments	147,217,000	146,723,000	a
Furnished free or exchanged in kind	8,213,000	Not shown	a
Total not reported as sold	185,909,000	192,283,000	a
Total energy accounted for	7,622,839,000	8,453,532,000	-9.8
Losses and energy unaccounted for	1,497,156,000	1,530,320,000	-2.2
Total output (to check above "input")	9,119,995,000	9,983,852,000	-8.7

Classification of Kilowatt-Hour Sales

(In Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Based on FPC Classification June, 1938		Based on EEI Classification June, 1937	
Residential or domestic	1,480,628	Domestic	1,337,963
Rural	*	Commercial	
Commercial and industrial	5,185,490	Small light and power	1,403,879
Public street & h'way lighting	125,301	Large light and power	4,855,688
Other public authorities	193,079	Municipal street lighting	151,748
Sales to railroad & railways	413,743	Street & interurban railways	330,855
Inter-departmental	33,705	Electrified steam railroads	97,450
Other sales	4,984	Municipal and miscellaneous	83,666
Total sales	7,436,930	Sales to ultimate customers	8,261,249

* Allocated to other classes.

Classification of Customers

Based on FPC Classification June 30, 1938		Based on EEI Classification June 30, 1937	
Residential or domestic	22,825,921	Domestic	22,105,787
Rural	*	Commercial	
Commercial and industrial	4,556,707	Small light and power	3,851,151
Public street & h'way lighting	25,995	Large light and power	549,378
Other public authorities	74,253	Municipal street lighting	34,047
Railroad and railways	352	Street & interurban railways	328
Inter-departmental	305	Electrified steam railroads	26
Others	3,506	Municipal and miscellaneous	35,930
Total customers	27,486,979	Total ultimate customers	26,576,647

* Allocated to other classes.

Revenue (b)

Based on FPC Classification June, 1938		Based on EEI Classification June, 1937	
Revenue from sales, excl. sales to other public utils.	\$172,319,600	Revenue from ultimate customers	\$75,796,900
Other revenue	1,951,400		
Total revenue	\$174,271,000		

Estimated Domestic Electric Service Ratios

	12 Months Ended June 30		
	1938	1937	% Change
Kilowatt-hours per customer	829	766	+8.2
Average annual bill	\$35.73	\$34.64	+3.2
Revenue per kilowatt-hour	4.31c	4.52c	-4.6

a Data for two years not strictly comparable.
b Data not comparable because of an unascertainable amount of "revenue" in June, 1938 which may or may not have been included in the 1937 data.

Monthly Business Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on Aug. 24 its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, &c., as follows:

BUSINESS INDEXES

(1923-1925 average=100)

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			Without Seasonal Adjustment		
	July, 1938	June, 1938	July, 1937	July, 1938	June, 1938	July, 1937
Industrial production—Total	p83	77	114	p81	77	111
Manufactures	p81	74	114	p78	75	110
Minerals	p93	92	112	p93	91	115
Construction contracts, value—Total	p54	54	67	p59	63	75
Residential	p46	42	44	p47	46	45
All other	p60	64	86	p69	76	99
Factory employment—Total	p77.6	76.3	103.0	p76.4	75.9	101.4
Durable goods	p64.9	65.2	100.1	p64.2	65.8	98.9
Non-durable goods	p91.3	88.1	106.2	p89.4	86.7	104.1
Factory payrolls—Total	--	--	--	p67.5	67.2	100.4
Durable goods	--	--	--	p55.6	58.1	100.7
Non-durable goods	--	--	--	p82.6	78.8	100.0
Freight-car loadings	61	58	80	62	58	82
Department store sales, value	85	82	94	58	79	65
Department store stocks, value	67	68	77	61	69	69

p Preliminary.
Note—Production, carloadings and department store sales indexes based on daily 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 compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1923-1925 average=100)

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			Without Seasonal Adjustment		
	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937
	Manufactures					
Durable Goods						
Iron and steel	62	46	140	58	46	130
Pig iron	42	36	121	39	36	115
Steel ingots	64	47	141	59	47	131
Automobiles	43	46	129	45	52	132
Locomotives	*	14	25	*	14	25
Cement	71	69	75	87	86	92
Plate glass	77	80	206	69	72	185
Tin deliveries				68	73	100
Beehive coke	p5	5	32	p4	5	25
Non-durable Goods						
Textiles	p98	87	111	p90	83	103
Cotton consumption	101	88	125	92	85	114
Silk deliveries	105	101	97	100	90	92
Slaughtering and meat packing	83	81	70	79	80	67
Hogs	62	58	44	56	60	39
Cattle	107	108	99	106	101	98
Calves	112	110	129	109	114	125
Sheep	152	151	139	152	148	139
Wheat flour	98	98	91	95	86	88
Sugar meltings	85	78	91	104	93	111
Newsprint production	54	51	64	53	52	62
Newsprint consumption	124	122	140	111	121	124
Leather and products	p100	90	115	p99	86	114
Tanning	*	74	94	*	73	93
Cattle hide leathers	*	74	91	*	72	88
Calf and kip leathers	*	74	68	*	71	79
Goat and kid leathers	*	74	127	*	74	118
Petroleum refining	*	192	206	*	191	206
Gasoline					248	261
Kerosene		117	119		109	110
Fuel oil					123	139
Lubricating oil					103	124
Tobacco products	154	154	164	167	169	178
Cigars			78		74	80
Cigarettes	219	219	233	241	241	256
Manufactured tobacco	84	84	86	84	86	86
Minerals						
Bituminous coal	p60	57	79	p55	51	72
Anthracite	p47	71	48	p39	62	740
Petroleum, crude	p163	153	174	p166	156	177
Lead	54	64	82	52	65	79
Zinc	69	70	112	64	68	104
Silver	*	91	148	*	89	126
Iron ore	38	34	121	78	67	245

* Data not yet available. p Preliminary. r Revised.

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

	Employment						Payrolls		
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			Without Seasonal Adjustment			Without Seasonal Adjustment		
	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937
Durable Goods									
Iron and steel	72.7	72.6	108.3	72.3	73.1	107.6	56.1	57.4	113.5
Machinery	83.9	86.1	131.5	82.9	86.0	129.9	73.3	76.9	133.6
Transportation equipment	59.1	60.6	123.5	57.5	62.3	119.9	51.9	57.7	117.5
Automobiles	58.4	59.8	135.8	56.1	61.6	130.4	47.7	53.7	123.6
Railroad repair shops	40.8	39.7	64.4	40.4	39.9	63.8	40.7	41.0	63.5
Nonferrous metals	81.2	80.4	115.4	78.2	79.6	111.5	65.4	65.5	105.3
Lumber and products	54.2	53.7	72.9	54.2	54.2	72.9	45.7	48.1	67.3
Stone, clay and glass	54.4	54.3	70.4	55.7	57.2	71.7	48.3	51.3	66.1
Non-durable Goods									
Textiles and products	87.9	81.7	106.2	82.5	80.2	100.0	65.3	60.3	85.5
A. Fabrics	85.0	77.7	102.0	79.7	76.5	98.0	67.2	62.0	89.6
B. Wearing apparel	97.1	89.0	113.1	86.9	86.9	102.0	58.9	54.6	73.8
Leather products	85.6	80.4	95.2	86.7	78.5	96.3	68.5	55.1	84.6
Food products	111.3	109.2	119.4	115.8	107.3	124.9	117.7	111.1	123.3
Tobacco products	57.7	60.4	61.3	57.1	60.3	60.6	52.7	55.2	55.8
Paper and printing	98.0	98.4	107.3	96.8	97.2	106.0	91.6	91.4	101.6
Chemicals & petroleum prods.	107.2	107.1	127.7	104.1	103.9	124.3	114.2	114.8	136.8
A. Chemicals group, except petroleum refining	104.7	104.7	128.1	100.6	100.6	123.5	107.7	108.0	134.9
B. Petroleum refining	117.3	117.0	126.2	118.5	117.6	127.5	135.4	136.6	143.1
Rubber products	68.4	69.9	96.6	68.1	70.6	96.2	62.6	63.2	96.8

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

Bank Debts 11% Lower Than Last Year

Debts to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Aug. 17, aggregated \$7,310,000,000, or 16% above the total reported for the preceding week and 11% below the total for the corresponding week of last year.

Aggregate debts for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919, amounted to \$6,713,000,000, compared with \$5,775,000,000 the preceding week and \$7,555,000,000 the week ended Aug. 18 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Aug. 22, 1938, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Incl.	Week Ended—		
		Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 10, 1938	Aug. 18, 1937
1—Boston	17	\$399,497,000	\$357,498,000	\$460,250,000
2—New York	15	3,165,934,000	2,651,259,000	3,332,798,000
3—Philadelphia	18	368,896,000	320,232,000	378,270,000
4—Cleveland	25	429,924,000	385,355,000	587,277,000
5—Richmond	24	267,231,000	246,419,000	289,834,000
6—Atlanta	26	214,896,000	201,102,000	227,823,000
7—Chicago	41	981,584,000	856,617,000	1,214,570,000
8—St. Louis	16	216,622,000	195,041,000	253,863,000
9—Minneapolis	17	161,221,000	135,512,000	179,413,000
10—Kansas City	28	272,536,000	245,041,000	326,775,000
11—Dallas	18	187,524,000	165,761,000	214,726,000
12—San Francisco	29	643,942,000	566,100,000	782,499,000
Total	274	\$7,309,807,000	\$6,325,937,000	\$8,248,098,000

Far Western Business Index for July Slightly Lower than June, According to Bank of America (Calif.)

As a measure of general business Bank of America's (California) preliminary July Far Western index stood at 43.1

67.6%, according to the current issue of the bank's "Business Review." This was slightly higher than in either April or May of this year and a decline of only .7 of 1% from the revised June level of 68.1. However, gains were recorded in several departments of business activity from June to July. The following is also from the bank's announcement in the matter:

Bank debits, adjusted to a daily average basis, were up 10.5%; the value of building permits for all types of construction gained 3%; car-loadings, adjusted for seasonal variation, gained 4%.

Bank debits in 30 principal far western cities rose in July to their highest value for any month since January of this year. The gain over June amounted to 10.5% after adjusting for one less trading day in July than in June. Additional evidence that business in general is improving, the Review notes, is provided in figures showing that fewer business failures were reported in the 11 western States during June than reported in any other month since December, 1937. The June failures decreased 19% from the previous month. Liabilities of failing firms in June were about 57% less than the months averaged for the first five months of the year.

The decline in July retail sales in western department and apparel stores compared with a year ago was less than the national average. Western sales were only 10% less in value while the national decline was 12%.

Country's Foreign Trade in July—Imports and Exports

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Aug. 25 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for July and the seven months ended with July, with comparisons by months back of 1933. The report is as follows:

Both exports and imports of the United States in July were slightly lower in value than in June. This represents the usual seasonal movement, for our foreign merchandise trade generally declines in July to the low point of the year. Exports fell off 2% as compared with June while general imports were reduced by about 3%.

In comparison with the corresponding month of 1937, exports were 15% less in value in July, a somewhat greater decrease than was shown in June. More than half of this decline was accounted for by the lower price level; on a volume basis, our foreign sales continued to make a relatively favorable showing. Import trade exhibited no further reduction as compared with a year ago; the value of general imports was 47% less than in July, 1937, as compared with a decrease of 49% in June.

In July, goods withdrawn for consumption from bonded warehouses were again larger than those that entered warehouses. As a result, the value of imports for consumption was approximately as large in July as in the preceding month, in contrast with the decline shown for general imports. The excess of withdrawals over entries of approximately 7 million dollars was the largest such figure recorded since August, 1936.

Exports, including reexports, amounted to \$227,780,000 in July, 1938, as compared with \$232,686,000 in June, 1938, and \$268,184,000 in July, 1937.

The value of general imports (goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in the country) amounted to \$140,836,000 in July as compared with \$145,898,000 in June, 1938, and with \$265,214,000 in June, 1937.

Imports for consumption (goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in this country, plus withdrawals for consumption from warehouse) amounted to \$147,797,000 in July as compared with \$147,938,000 in June, 1938, and with \$262,919,000 in July, 1937.

Merchandise Export Trade

It was mainly because of the relatively large exports of Crude foodstuffs that total exports were maintained at a high level in July. Exports of this class of commodities amounted to \$24,556,000 as compared with \$20,988,000 in June, 1938, and with \$5,925,000 in July, 1937. Larger shipments of grain were the chief factor in the expansion in value over a year ago, although fruit shipments were also moderately expanded.

Manufactured foodstuffs exports of \$13,473,000 in July were approximately as large in value as in June and about \$2,000,000 larger than in July, 1937. Meat products showed the largest increase in value among the various manufactured foods; lard, fish, wheat flour, dried fruit and canned fruit exports were also larger as compared with a year ago.

Crude materials exports declined from a value of \$34,340,000 in July, 1937, and \$34,498,000 in June, 1938, to \$32,809,000. Agricultural crude materials were exported in relatively large value in July, since unmanufactured cotton increased from 79,915,000 pounds in July, 1937, and 103,258,000 pounds in June, 1938, to 115,883,000 pounds. The decline in the value of crude materials in comparison with a year ago, resulted mainly from a reduction in shipments of non-agricultural commodities—especially coal, which totaled 1,069,000 tons as compared with 1,564,000 tons in July, 1937, and timber which amounted to 10,497,000 board feet as compared with 23,028,000 board feet.

Exports of Semi-manufactured products in July, 1938, were valued at \$37,270,000, about the same figure as in June, but not much more than half of the value in the corresponding month of 1937. These exports, the principal class in which a marked reduction occurred, accounted for 16.6% of total export trade in July, whereas in July, 1937, they contributed 26% of the total. Exports of iron and steel scrap were valued at \$1,667,000 as against \$8,834,000 in July, 1937, and those of other steel semi-manufacturers at \$5,972,000 as against \$19,357,000. Exports of wood pulp, naval stores, lumber, crude sulphur, and leather were also drastically reduced from those of a year ago. Gas oil and fuel oil, copper, and industrial chemicals were prominent among the leading items in this class which were exported in relatively large volume and value in July.

Exports of Finished manufactures, which declined moderately in July for the third successive month, were valued at \$117,003,000 as compared with \$123,447,000 in June, 1938, and \$143,977,000 in July, 1937. The decline from June was accounted for principally by a decrease in shipments of metal-working machinery and of aircraft, but in each case the July value was far above that for July, 1937. The reduction from a year ago is explained mainly by smaller exports of passenger automobiles, motor trucks, advanced steel manufacturers, radio and other electrical apparatus, certain industrial machinery and lubricating oil.

Merchandise Import Trade

Crude materials was the principal category of imported goods to register an increase in value in July as compared with June. These imports rose approximately 5 million dollars over June to a value of \$43,236,000. While remaining much smaller both in quantity and value than in July, 1937, when they totaled \$77,576,000, crude materials represented about the same proportion—29%—of our total imports as in that period. Imports of some

Production

Volume of industrial production increased from 77% of the 1923-25 average in June to 83% in July, according to the Board's index which is adjusted for changes in the number of working days and for usual seasonal variations. Steel output rose sharply, lumber production also increased, and output of cement and glass was maintained. Automobile production declined somewhat further. In the first three weeks of August activity at steel mills was at a rate of around 40% of capacity as compared with an average of 35% in July, while in the automobile industry there was more than the usual seasonal reduction in output as producers closed plants somewhat earlier than in other recent years to prepare for the shift to new model production.

At textile mills activity in July showed a further rise, marked increases being reported in mill consumption of cotton and wool and in shipments of rayon yarn. Shoe production also increased substantially, following a decline in June.

Bituminous coal production advanced somewhat in July, and output of crude petroleum was at a much higher rate, reflecting chiefly a return to production on a six-day week basis in Texas. Anthracite production decreased sharply following a considerable volume of output during May and June.

Value of construction contracts awarded in 37 eastern States showed little change from June to July, according to figures of the E. W. Dodge Corp. Contracts for residential building continued to increase, and there was an increase also in commercial building, reflecting the award of a contract for a large office building. Factory construction remained at a low level and declines were reported in most other types of construction.

Employment

Factory employment and payrolls, which usually decline at this season, increased somewhat from the middle of June to the middle of July. There were substantial increases in the number employed at textile mills, clothing establishments, and shoe factories, and at railroad repair shops there was a slight increase. In the machinery and automobile industries employment declined somewhat further. In non-manufacturing industries the principal changes in employment were a decrease at mines and an increase on the railroads.

Agriculture

A domestic cotton crop of 12,000,000 bales was indicated on Aug. 1, according to the Department of Agriculture. Last season the crop was 19,000,000 bales and, with world consumption of American cotton about 11,000,000 bales, the carryover increased sharply to 13,500,000 bales. The wheat crop was forecast at 956,000,000 bushels, as compared with 874,000,000 bushels harvested last year and usual domestic consumption of about 670,000,000 bushels. Production estimates for most other major crops were slightly under the large harvests of a year ago. Preliminary estimates by the Department of Agriculture indicate that cash farm income, including Government payments, will total \$7,500,000,000 for the calendar year 1938, a decline of 12% from last year, which was the highest since 1929.

Distribution

In July department store sales declined by less than the usual seasonal amount, while sales at variety stores and mail-order houses decreased seasonally. Retail sales of automobiles increased somewhat, although there is ordinarily a decline in July. In the first half of August sales at department stores showed less than the usual seasonal rise.

Freight-car loadings increased from June to July, reflecting chiefly larger shipments of grain, coal, and miscellaneous freight.

Commodity Prices

Prices of grains, cotton, livestock, and meats were lower in the third week of August than in the middle of July, while prices of most industrial commodities were unchanged. Steel scrap advanced further in July, then declined somewhat in the first half of August. Cotton grey goods also declined in the early part of August, while prices of copper and rubber were maintained, following increases in the latter part of July.

Bank Credit

Excess reserves of member banks declined by about \$230,000,000 in the five weeks ending Aug. 17 to a total of \$2,930,000,000, following a steady growth from the middle of April to a peak on July 13. The decline in reserves was largely the result of an increase in Treasury deposits with the Reserve banks, reflecting receipts from weekly Treasury bill offerings in excess of maturities and a sale of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes. Most of the decrease in excess reserves was at city banks.

Following substantial declines since the autumn of last year, commercial loans and brokers' loans at reporting member banks in 101 leading cities increased somewhat during the first half of August. Member banks in leading cities added about \$170,000,000 to their holdings of investments in the middle of July, mainly United States Government guaranteed obligations, but thereafter their holdings showed little change.

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended Aug. 13, 1938

The lumber industry during the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, stood at 66% of the 1929 weekly average of production and 67% of average 1929 shipments. Production was about 64% of the corresponding week of 1929; shipments, about 72% of that week's shipments; new orders, about 69% of that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported production in the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, continued to increase and was the highest of the year to date. Shipments again dropped slightly below from the preceding week. New orders were lower than any time during the preceding six weeks, which, however, included the peak weeks for the past 12 months. New orders in the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, were 7% below the corresponding week of last year. New business was 6% below output in the week ended Aug. 13; shipments were 1% below production. Production and shipments were, respectively, 19% and 12% lower than during corresponding week of 1937. National production reported for the week ended Aug. 13 by 4% fewer mills was 2% above the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were 1% below shipments; new orders were 8% below orders of the previous week. The Association further reported:

During the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, 519 mills produced 220,524,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 218,404,000 feet; booked orders of 207,700,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 540; production, 217,141,000 feet; shipments, 220,680,000 feet; orders, 226,890,000 feet.

Southern Pine, West Coast, California Redwood and Southern and Northern Hardwood regions reported new orders above production in the week ended Aug. 13, 1938. The same regions except California Redwood reported shipments above output. All regions but Western Pine and California Redwood reported orders below those of corresponding week of 1937; all regions reported shipments below the same week of 1937; all regions but Northern Hemlock reported production below the 1937 week.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 13, 1937, by 448 softwood mills totaled 200,822,000 feet, or 7% below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 211,999,000 feet, or 2% below production. Production was 215,362,000 feet.

Reports from 88 hardwood mills give new business as 6,878,000 feet, or 33% above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 6,405,000 feet, or 24% above production. Production was 5,162,000 feet.

Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 432 identical softwood mills was 212,654,000 feet, and a year ago it was 263,604,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 209,756,000 feet and 237,587,000 feet, and orders received, 198,429,000 feet and 213,334,000 feet.

Cost of Living in United States Increased 0.4% from March 15 to June 15, According to Secretary of Labor Perkins

The cost of living for families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities of the United States increased 0.4% during the quarter ending June 15, 1938, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced Aug. 21. "Food costs were largely responsible for this increase, although rental costs and items of the miscellaneous group contributed to the general rise," Secretary Perkins said. "Clothing, fuel and light, and housefurnishing goods cost less on June 15 than on March 15." Miss Perkins added:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the 32 cities combined, based on costs in 1923-25 as 100, was 83.3 on June 15 as compared with 83.0 on March 15. Average living costs were 1.4% lower than they were a year ago, but were 11.9% higher than at the low point in June, 1933. They were 16.4% lower than in December, 1929.

Total costs advanced in 19 of the 32 cities during the quarter. Chicago was the only city reporting a rise of more than 1% (1.4%) due largely to increased food and rental costs. Of the 13 cities in which declines were noted, only two, Buffalo and Richmond, reported decreases of as much as 1.0%.

Food costs, as averaged for 51 cities, were 2.0% higher in June than in March. Sharply increased costs of fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs and meats were partially counterbalanced by the lowered cost of all other groups of foods. On the average, prices for fresh fruits and vegetables were 15.3% higher than in March. This increase was in part due to the rise in prices of potatoes and apples which generally occurs in the spring, and in part to an increase in the prices of lettuce, as well as carrots, oranges and celery. Eggs advanced 10.6%.

Of the 32 cities for which the Bureau prepares indexes of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers, 27 reported increased food costs during the last quarter; five reported declines. In Kansas City, Indianapolis and Minneapolis food costs rose 4.0% or more. Of the five cities reporting lower food costs, Richmond showed the largest net decline, 2.1%, due largely to the decreases for butter and pork products.

Average clothing costs in the 32 cities were 0.7% lower on June 15 than on March 15, reflecting declines in each of the 32 cities. Most items in this group dropped, with men's and women's shoes and boys' suits showing the most significant declines. Six cities, led by Jacksonville, Fla. (1.5%), reported clothing costs lower by 1.0% or more.

Average rental costs increased 0.4%, due to increases in 15 cities and decreases in 17. The largest advances were noted in Chicago (3.8%), and in Pittsburgh (1.4%). In the three-month period ending June 15, as in the preceding quarter, Detroit was again the only city reporting a drop in rental costs of more than 1% (1.6%).

Fuel and light costs were lower in each of the 32 cities, chiefly because of the seasonal decline in the cost of coal. On the average, fuel and light costs fell 2.8%. In Atlanta, where they dropped 8.0%, bituminous coal was selling for 15% less than in March. The decreases of 6.6% in Birmingham and 5.7% in Kansas City were also due to lowered bituminous coal costs, as well as to a decline in electricity rates in the latter city. The 5.1% decrease in Houston was the result of the lowered cost of wood, and the 5.0% drop in Portland, Me., was due to the decline in the cost of anthracite.

The cost of housefurnishing goods decreased 1.0%. Textile furnishings, rugs and suites of furniture were largely responsible for the decrease which occurred in 30 of the 32 cities. Scranton reported the biggest drop in the cost of furnishings, where prices for most items, particularly suites of furniture, mattresses and chairs contributed to the 4.0% decrease.

Items in the miscellaneous group changed very little in most cities, increasing on the average 0.2%. In the 22 cities reporting a lower cost for this group of items, the largest declines occurred in Buffalo and Portland, Ore., where the drop was 1.9%. In Buffalo this was largely due to lowered prices for motion picture admissions and to decreased cost of medical service. In Portland, Ore., movie prices also declined. Street car fares were raised in San Francisco and Los Angeles, accounting for most of the 1.7% and 1.2% advances in those cities. In Philadelphia, the only other city reporting an increased cost of miscellaneous items of more than 1%, the 1.5% rise was largely due to an advance in the price of newspapers.

Percentage changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers from March 15, 1933, to June 15, 1938, are shown in Table 1 for 32 large cities of the United States, by groups of items.

Table 2 presents indexes based on average costs in the years 1923-25 as 100, by groups of items, for each of these cities and for the cities combined. Group indexes with costs in 1913 taken as 100, for the 32 cities combined, are also presented in Table 2. The index of the cost of all goods on the 1913 base was 145.2 on June 15, 1938, as compared with 144.6 on March 15, 1938.

TABLE 1—PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM MARCH 15, 1938 TO JUNE 15, 1938 IN THE COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN 32 LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF ITEMS

Area and City	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House-furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous
New England:							
Boston.....	+0.7	+2.9	-0.6	-0.1	-1.8	-0.7	-0.1
Portland, Me.....	+0.1	+2.2	-0.8	-0.2	-5.0	-0.4	-0.1
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo.....	-1.0	-0.6	-1.0	-0.1	-1.9	-1.2	-1.9
New York.....	+0.3	+1.2	-0.7	+0.1	-2.3	+0.2	+0.7
Philadelphia.....	+0.8	+2.8	-0.8	+0.2	-4.5	-2.9	+1.5
Pittsburgh.....	+0.6	+1.8	-0.1	+1.4	-1.7	-0.6	-0.1
Scranton.....	+0.1	+2.2	-0.5	-0.2	-4.8	-4.4	-0.1
East North Central:							
Chicago.....	+1.4	+3.3	-0.5	+3.8	-3.7	-0.8	+0.1
Cincinnati.....	+0.5	+3.1	-0.9	-0.2	-2.9	-2.0	-0.2
Cleveland.....	+0.3	+2.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	+0.1	-0.1
Detroit.....	-0.5	+1.5	-0.8	-1.6	-4.2	-2.6	-0.1
Indianapolis.....	+0.6	+4.0	-0.8	-0.5	-4.6	-0.1	+0.1
West North Central:							
Kansas City.....	+0.7	+4.3	-0.6	-0.1	-5.7	-1.7	b
Minneapolis.....	+0.9	+4.0	-0.8	+0.5	-1.7	-1.2	-0.2
St. Louis.....	+0.4	+2.8	-0.9	-0.1	-3.5	-0.1	-0.4
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta.....	-0.3	+1.4	-0.6	b	-8.0	-1.0	-0.1
Baltimore.....	+0.4	+1.6	-0.1	b	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1
Jacksonville.....	-0.2	+1.1	-1.5	-0.7	-1.1	-2.1	c
Norfolk.....	-0.8	-1.9	-0.6	b	-2.1	-0.8	c
Richmond.....	-1.0	-2.1	-1.0	+0.1	-2.6	-0.6	-0.2
Savannah.....	-0.3	+1.1	-1.2	+0.2	-0.9	-1.8	-0.7
Washington.....	+0.1	+1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-2.6	-0.9	-0.4
East South Central:							
Birmingham.....	-0.4	+0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-6.6	c	-0.1
Memphis.....	b	+0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	b
Mobile.....	-0.1	+0.4	-0.4	+0.1	-2.6	-0.3	-0.1
West South Central:							
Houston.....	-0.8	-1.4	-1.0	+0.3	-5.1	-0.4	c
New Orleans.....	-0.8	-1.0	-0.9	c	-2.9	-1.5	-0.5
Mountain:							
Denver.....	+0.4	+2.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-1.6	b
Pacific:							
Los Angeles.....	+0.7	+1.1	-0.6	+0.2	-0.4	-0.3	+1.2
Portland, Ore.....	-0.7	+0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-2.4	-1.2	-1.9
San Francisco.....	+0.5	+0.3	-0.7	+0.5	-1.8	-0.3	+1.7
Seattle.....	-0.1	+0.6	-1.3	+0.1	-1.0	-0.2	+0.1
Average—32 large cities of the United States..	+0.4	+2.0	-0.7	+0.4	-2.8	-1.0	+0.2

a Covers 51 cities. b Increase less than 0.05%. c Decrease less than 0.05%.

TABLE 2—INDEXES OF THE COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN 32 LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF ITEMS, JUNE 15, 1938 (Average 1923-25=100)

Area and City	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House-furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous
New England:							
Boston.....	83.0	76.1	87.0	76.5	83.7	83.4	98.6
Portland, Me.....	85.1	79.3	82.3	76.5	79.6	91.3	103.5
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo.....	84.1	77.6	80.6	73.7	96.3	92.1	98.5
New York.....	84.3	80.8	80.1	77.3	84.4	79.9	99.7
Philadelphia.....	83.1	82.2	79.5	69.1	78.6	83.0	97.8
Pittsburgh.....	82.9	79.6	81.4	70.2	99.7	84.5	96.2
Scranton.....	82.1	77.1	83.0	72.5	73.1	86.8	97.1
East North Central:							
Chicago.....	80.5	82.5	75.3	60.6	91.9	75.8	100.7
Cincinnati.....	87.2	81.9	82.0	77.6	95.5	94.3	101.3
Cleveland.....	86.3	81.7	85.4	69.4	100.3	80.8	104.3
Detroit.....	81.5	81.4	83.3	68.4	76.8	82.8	95.1
Indianapolis.....	82.4	81.3	80.3	65.7	83.3	88.4	93.6
West North Central:							
Kansas City.....	82.6	82.0	81.7	61.7	79.4	80.3	100.2
Minneapolis.....	85.6	87.4	80.3	71.6	89.3	88.3	97.6
St. Louis.....	83.8	85.9	82.2	58.5	84.5	90.6	101.5
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta.....	80.3	72.5	85.7	65.8	69.9	90.1	95.4
Baltimore.....	86.7	84.2	82.3	76.2	80.9	86.1	104.3
Jacksonville.....	79.8	76.8	81.1	59.6	87.9	82.0	90.7
Norfolk.....	84.4	74.7	89.2	64.7	80.0	87.3	104.0
Richmond.....	83.1	70.7	90.3	73.1	80.4	93.0	99.3
Savannah.....	81.2	78.4	85.1	63.8	84.3	86.4	91.5
Washington.....	87.2	80.6	83.8	87.7	82.1	90.3	99.9
East South Central:							
Birmingham.....	77.2	68.6	88.1	60.0	78.0	81.7	93.0
Memphis.....	81.7	75.3	88.5	63.1	88.1	94.2	95.0
Mobile.....	83.4	75.3	90.0	66.9	70.4	90.1	99.5
West South Central:							
Houston.....	82.0	76.5	77.7	73.8	76.3	93.8	94.5
New Orleans.....	83.2	81.7	82.2	72.5	75.3	95.3	92.1
Mountain:							
Denver.....	84.4	85.7	78.9	64.3	79.3	90.7	100.2
Pacific:							
Los Angeles.....	78.6	72.2	86.4	55.4	81.6	82.8	95.0
Portland, Ore.....	83.7	80.9	81.9	62.2	84.8	85.0	100.1
San Francisco.....	88.2	81.3	93.0	73.6	78.7	90.7	106.4
Seattle.....	87.5	79.6	89.4	71.3	97.3	92.8	101.2
Average—32 large cities of the United States..	83.3	80.2	82.3	69.7	85.5	84.6	18.7
(Average 1913=100)							
Average—32 large cities of the United States..	145.2	127.0	147.7	113.4	158.4	177.3	196.9

a Covers 51 cities.

Automobile Output in July

Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States (including foreign assemblies from parts made in the United States and reported as complete units or vehicles) for July 1938 consisted of 141,437 vehicles, of which 106,841 were passenger cars and 34,596 were commercial cars, trucks and road tractors, as compared with 174,667 vehicles in June 1938, 438,968 vehicles in July 1937 and 440,731 vehicles in July 1936. These statistics, comprising data for the entire industry, were released today by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Statistics for the months of 1938 are based on data received from 74 manufacturers in the United States, 23 making passenger cars and 63 making commercial cars, trucks and road tractors (12 of the 23 passenger car manufacturers also making commercial cars, trucks and road tractors). It should be noted that those making both passenger cars and commercial cars, trucks and road tractors have been included

in the number shown as making passenger cars or commercial cars, trucks and road tractors respectively. The figures for passenger cars include those for taxicabs. The figures for commercial cars, trucks and road tractors include those for ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers and buses, but the number of special purpose vehicles is very small and hence a negligible factor in any analysis for which the figures might be used. Canadian production figures are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Figures of automobile production in June, 1938, 1937 and 1936 appeared in the July 30 issue of the "Chronicle," page 644.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES (INCLUDING CHASSIS)

Year and Month	United States (Factory Sales)			Canada (Production)		
	Total (All Vehicles)	Passenger Cars	Trucks, &c.	Total	Passenger Cars	Comm'l Cars & Trucks
1938—						
June.....	174,667	136,531	38,136	14,732	11,014	3,718
July.....	141,437	106,841	34,596	9,007	5,273	3,734
Total 7 mos. end. July	1,345,311	1,043,358	301,953	111,165	81,375	29,790
1937—						
June.....	497,312	411,414	85,898	23,841	17,919	5,922
July.....	438,968	360,400	78,568	17,941	12,513	5,428
Total 7 mos. end. July	3,227,266	2,647,387	579,879	146,512	109,336	27,176
1936—						
June.....	452,968	375,337	77,631	16,400	12,846	3,554
July.....	440,731	371,922	68,809	10,475	7,901	2,574
Total 7 mos. end. July	2,929,291	2,413,384	515,907	116,423	92,866	23,557

Bank of Montreal Reports Further Delay in Harvesting of Crops Although Cutting Is Well Advanced

In its weekly report on the condition of Canadian crops, issued Aug. 25, the Bank of Montreal states that "in the Prairie Provinces of Canada fairly general rains have caused further delay in harvesting operations, although cutting is well advanced over most of Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta and threshing has become general in Manitoba," Continuing the bank says:

A period of warm, dry weather is now required, particularly in Alberta, to facilitate the harvesting of the crops. In Manitoba wheat yields will be fairly satisfactory and early marketings of rust-resistant wheat are grading well. In Saskatchewan crops show a wide variation and yields and grades have been generally lowered as a result of rust and drought. In Alberta crops generally continue promising. In the Province of Quebec harvesting operations have been hampered to some extent by heavy rains but crops continue to give promise of abundant yields. In Ontario there are heavy crops of the main staples and good progress is being made in harvesting. In the Maritime Provinces the crops have been showing satisfactory growth but in some districts excessive moisture has damaged potatoes and grain. In British Columbia occasional showers at the coast and heavy rains in the interior came too late to benefit grain and hay and yields of these will be below average, but roots generally and tree fruits are doing well.

Bank of Montreal Reports Favorable Harvest Conditions Helping Business Outlook for Coming Autumn and Winter

Favorable harvest conditions in all Canadian provinces are brightening the outlook for business in the approaching autumn and winter, according to the monthly "Business Summary" of the Bank of Montreal, dated Aug. 23. Business operations in Canada, while reflecting the American depression to some extent, have at no time reached the same low level and are responding now to the slight betterment noticeable to the south, as well as to domestic economic influences. Harvesting is now general in the Prairie provinces, where late rains have been beneficial in improving the quality of grain that had been ripened rather too rapidly. In its "Summary," the Bank also had the following to say:

A number of business indices have moved upward during the past month, but others have hung back or even receded. However, the Government at Ottawa, by fixing a minimum price of 80c. for wheat, has removed one element of uncertainty and ensured a substantial increase of rural purchasing power in the Prairie provinces. . . . There is some indication of a general increase in purchasing power, as in June the dollar value of consumer purchasing for 12 lines of retail trade gained 5% over the May volume and was only 1% lower than in June, 1937. . . .

In the manufacturing field conditions are variable. The demand for durable goods has fallen off and some of the heavier industries have been short of orders. The textile mills have been operating well below capacity but have now prospects of greater activity with firming prices. The newsprint industry has not emerged from its difficulties but shipments in July, 205,490 tons, again exceeded production which was 202,546 tons as compared with 201,694 tons in June and 316,194 tons in July, 1937. The demand for all varieties of pulp has picked up with rising prices.

AAA Decision Not to Reallocate Beet Sugar Deficits Balances Statistical Position, Says B. W. Dyer & Co.

Decision of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration not to reallocate beet deficits approximately balances the statistical position, according to B. W. Dyer & Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers, whose report continues:

If beets deliver the utmost that they have ever delivered in the last five months of any year, and this is by no means assured, the deficit would be about 315,000 tons. If we add to this figure the expected full duty and Virgin Island deficit of about 53,000 tons, the total deficit would be about 368,000 tons. This, deducted from the total of 6,780,000

tons, leaves an effective quota of 6,412,000 tons, which certainly would not allow for any surplus of consequence, particularly if indications later this year favor, as we believe they will, a bullish quota for 1939 with resultant building up of invisibles.

We list below deliveries for previous years from August to December to give a theoretical indication of the deficit if beet deliveries are equivalent to the years shown:

Year—	Aug.-Dec. Deliveries	Theoretical *Beet Deficit	Year—	Aug.-Dec. Deliveries	*Theoretical Beet Deficit
1937	506,054	458,624	1931	622,266	342,412
1936	649,288	531,390	1930	459,713	504,165
1935	642,885	321,793	1929	640,010	562,668
1934	538,446	426,232	1928	556,180	408,498
1933	541,780	422,898	1927	403,900	560,778
1932	508,730	455,948			

* This year if deliveries equal to years shown. a High. b Low.

The average theoretical deficit of all the years shown would be 434,564 tons. It will be noted that the high point occurred in 1936 and the low in 1929. Should beet deliveries during the last five months of this year equal deliveries of 1936, the deficit would amount to 315,309 tons, while if based on the year 1929, the deficit would be 562,668 tons.

Beet Sugar Allotments to Farmers Forecast by B. W. Dyer & Co.

Acreage allotments to farmers are forecast by B. W. Dyer & Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers, whose report states:

The current beet crop, estimated at about 1,750,000 tons, compares with the current quota of 1,572,000 tons. We believe this surely means that the Administration will issue acreage allotments to farmers. Otherwise, they risk unwieldy surpluses. Plantings start on the Pacific Coast in November/December, and as contracts with growers are made prior to that time, it would seem that allotments should be made some time in September. Past experience with acreage allotments indicates the tendency to decrease the size of the crop beyond the original objective. No one can plant more than his allotment, and everyone does not plant his full allotment.

To forecast what the acreage allotment will indicate in the way of a total crop is impossible, but it seems a fair presumption that the crop will be calculated not to exceed the quota minimum of 1,550,000 tons. Otherwise, why make allotments? We believe it will be lower because of the anticipated large carryover. The point we make of all this is that the smaller the allotments, the more likely beet processors are to hold sugar over to next year, which would increase the beet deficit this year.

Sugar Production in Java to July 1 Increased 57,050 Tons Above Same Period Last Year

Sugar production in Java since the start of the campaign in April to July 1 amounted to 376,124 long tons as compared with 319,074 tons during the corresponding period in 1937, an increase of 57,050 tons, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co., New York. The firm further announced:

This year's Java sugar crop is limited to 1,400,000 tons by Government decree. Last year's production, also restricted to 1,400,000 tons, returned 1,392,146 tons.

Exports during the current April-June period amounted to 277,770 tons as compared with 247,478 tons in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 30,292 tons. Sugar stocks on hand in Java on July 1 this year totaled 332,590 tons as against 238,229 tons on hand on the same date last year.

Coffee Exports from Haiti During July Decreased Below June

Exports of coffee from Haiti in July, 1938 amounted to 1,676,774 kilos, of which 653,089 kilos were consigned to the United States compared with June exports of 1,788,844 kilos of which 281,364 were consigned to the United States, according to a report from the American Consulate at Port-au-Prince, made public by the Department of Commerce, Aug. 22, which further stated:

Exports increased considerably over July, 1937, when foreign shipments of coffee amounted to 760,904 kilos of which 44,000 kilos were consigned to the United States, it was stated:

On July 11, 1938, a French-Haitian Commercial Treaty became effective, under which Haiti received an annual coffee quota in France of 12,000,000 kilos (150,000 sacks of 80 kilos each). This treaty accounts for a sharp increase in coffee exports to France which totalled 12,000 kilos in July, 1937, compared with 413,205 kilos in July, 1938.

It is estimated that coffee exports from Haiti for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, will be between 25,000,000 and 28,000,000 kilos, according to the report.

1937 Agricultural Conservation Program Expenditures Totalled \$333,352,382 to July 1, 1938 Reports AAA—Payments to Farmers Amounted to \$315,569,403

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced Aug. 20 that payments to farmers in all parts of the country under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, together with county, State and national administrative costs up to July 1, 1938, totalled \$333,352,382. The announcement gave distribution, by States and regions, of payments already made or due to farmers who participated in the 1937 conservation program. Out of \$333,352,382 of expenditures under the program, the AAA said, payments to farmers, including county expenses, totalled \$315,569,403. As of June 30, 1938, there was a total of \$32,268,111 in unpaid obligations, and \$283,301,292 had been actually paid to farmers. State office expense from July 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938, amounted to \$10,835,701. The Washington administrative expense was \$5,087,946. Other offices of the Department of Agriculture were allocated \$1,013,832, and \$835,500 was transferred to the General Accounting Office and the Treasury.

AAA Announces Policy Regarding Beet Sugar Deficit—No Reallotments to Be Made

On Aug. 19 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that unless unusual circumstances which cannot now be foreseen arise between now and the end of the year, no determination of a beet sugar deficit is contemplated for 1938 and consequently no reallotment thereof will be made to other producing areas. Last year the deficit in marketings of the sugar beet producing area was 395,219 short tons, raw value. The AAA announcement continued:

At the present time the quoted wholesale seaboard price of cane sugar is \$4.30 a hundred pounds, including the excise tax of one-half cent per pound, as compared to an average of approximately \$4.70 during the year preceding and the first year following the Sugar Act of 1937. Thus, the return to the processor of sugar at current prices is about 90c. per 100 pounds less than the average return in the year preceding the Act, when there was no tax.

Cane sugar supplies for the balance of the year, including refiner stocks, are approximately equal to those for the corresponding period last year, but beet sugar stocks are higher than those a year ago.

Petroleum and Its Products—East Texas Crude Prices Cut by Independents—Major Units Fail to Follow Slash—Two-Day Shutdown Order in Texas Seen for September—Daily Average Crude Oil Output Up—Texas Cancels Tender on Mexican Oil—Crude Oil Stocks Lower

Despite a 15-cent barrel reduction in the price of East Texas crude oil posted on Aug. 21 by the East Texas Refining Co. and followed by several other independent units, the major oil companies as of press time last night (Friday) had not reduced their prices and the consensus was that no reduction would be made until the end of the month.

A price of \$1.20 a barrel for East Texas crude was established by the 15-cent reduction in the posted price of the East Texas Refining Co. which was followed by similar action on the part of the Danciger Oil and Refineries Co. and several other independents. Increases in imports of foreign crude and the shipping of Louisiana and Arkansas crude (at much lower price levels) to East Texas refineries were responsible for the reduction.

In announcing that they would meet the price cut, officials of Danciger said that "for many months, the posted market price for crude oil of similar grade and quality in other fields of Texas and in other States, has been maintained at a figure substantially below the posted price in East Texas. Crude prices have thereby been rigged against independent purchasers and refiners of East Texas oil resulting in the elimination of many independent market outlets for East Texas crude and its products."

"This company," the statement continued, "in common with other independent purchasers similarly situated, has continued to suffer these inequalities in the hope that the unfair differentials in the crude oil price structure would be corrected. However, since prices in other fields were not advanced then it was necessary to institute lower prices for crude produced in the East Texas field in order to iron out the differential." In addition to the two companies named above, Premier Refining and Grogan Oil met the cut.

Although no definite action was settled at the monthly proration meeting of the Texas Railroad Commission held early in the week, it was the general opinion in oil circles, accentuated by the East Texas price cut, that the five-day production week would return to the Lone Star State's oil industry when the Commission issued its September proration orders. With independent companies paying only \$1.20 a barrel for East Texas crude, the majors apparently are holding off on any reduction at this time in the hope that the price cut will strengthen the chances of the return of the five-day production week to Texas. C. V. Terrell, Chairman of the Commission, said a day or so after the price cut was announced, that it was the "unanimous view of the Commission that a return to the Saturday-Sunday shutdown schedule was very probable."

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended Aug. 20 rose 32,800 barrels over the previous period to 3,392,700 barrels, which is approximately 45,000 barrels under the Federal market demand estimate for the month, according to the American Petroleum Institute reports. California led the upturn with an increase of 14,100 barrels in its daily average to 683,300 barrels. Oklahoma was up 3,800 barrels to a daily average of 443,400 barrels. An increase of 5,800 barrels in Texas lifted the total there to 1,393,650 barrels. Louisiana gained 5,050 barrels to 261,050 barrels while Kansas was up 2,900 barrels to 168,100 barrels.

C. V. Terrell, Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, on Aug. 22 canceled a tender covering 100,000 barrels of crude oil shipped from Mexico to the Eastern State Petroleum Co. on the grounds that import of Mexican oil into Texas was an "outrage." He regretted that the Railroad Commission could not prevent the oil imports but held that this was something that only the Federal oil authorities could handle. "Tenders were issued on the Mexican crude but after the shipment was tested we found that it was 49 plus gravity and 66% gasoline and the tender was canceled. An oil products tender was issued and the shipment turned over to the Federal Government," he explained.

"In the event that the Eastern States Petroleum Co., which had admitted additional shipments of 200,000 barrels

of Mexican crude, accepts the oil products tender, the company will pay \$109,000 customs instead of the \$21,000 duty for 100,000 barrels of crude." he added. In commenting on the question of importing Mexican oil at this time, he pointed out that "we are already having our own difficulties. A cut of production of crude oil must come because stocks of crude and gasoline are not being reduced as fast as they should be at this season of the year. Reports of a general cut in the crude oil structure are beside the mark. Two independents have cut the price of East Texas crude but it is not likely that the majors will follow suit. The shipment of oil into Texas from other nations should be stopped but the Railroad Commission has no power to regulate such shipments. It is a matter for Federal regulation, and we think something should be done about it."

Eastern States Petroleum officials issued a statement in Houston on Aug. 24 disclosing that the first cargo of crude oil purchased under its contract with the Mexican Government had been delivered. "The cargo," it was continued, "consisted of approximately 40,000 barrels of Poza Rica crude oil of about 29 gravity. The crude oil in question was produced from wells of the Petromex, the Mexican Government's own producing companies in the Poza Rica field. No American oil company has ever had production in this field. The Eastern States Petroleum Co., which continuing to operate largely on Texas crude, is importing a substantial quantity of this Poza Rica crude oil."

From Amsterdam, Havas News Agency reported on Aug. 24 that the embargo on two lighters carrying 1,500 tons of Mexican oil which have been held by Netherlands authorities since Aug. 18 pending a claim lodged by the British-owned Mexican Eagle Oil Co. was lifted by the Dordrecht Tribunal. The court held that the company had failed to prove its ownership of the crude oil, which Mexican Eagle claimed had been taken from its oil holdings recently seized by the Mexican Government.

Inventories of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States dropped 1,155,000 barrels during the week ended Aug. 13 to 286,251,000 barrels, which is within a fraction of 1% of the 17-low set in January of last year. The United States Bureau of Mines' report disclosed that domestic stocks were off 900,000 barrels while holdings of foreign crude dipped 255,000 barrels.

There were no crude oil price changes.

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

Bradford, Pa.	.....\$1.80	Edorado, Ark., 40	.....\$1.27
Lima (Ohio Oil Co.)	.....1.25	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over	.....1.20-1.35
Corning, Pa.	.....1.17	Darst Creek	.....1.09
Illinois	.....1.35	Central Field, Mich.	.....1.42
Western Kentucky	.....1.30	Sunburst, Mont.	.....1.22
Mod-Cont, Okla., 40 and above	.....1.30	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over	.....1.22
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above	.....1.25	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over	.....1.42
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	......90	Petrolia, Canada	.....2.10

REFINED PRODUCTS—MOTOR FUEL STOCKS LOWER—REFINERY RUNS OF CRUDE SLUMP—FUEL OIL INVENTORIES MOUNT—PRICE STRUCTURE STEADY

Holdings of finished and unfinished gasoline dropped 1,678,000 barrels during the week ended Aug. 20 to 72,709,000 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. While this is some 4,500,000 barrels above the total held on the same date a year ago, it is more than 20,000,000 barrels under the record all-time high which was established this March.

Refinery holdings were off 1,304,000 barrels to 40,045,000 barrels while bulk terminal stocks showed a decline of 306,000 barrels to 25,805,000 barrels. Inventories of unfinished gasoline declined 68,000 barrels during the Aug. 20 period to hit 6,859,000 barrels. Production of gasoline, straight run and cracked, was 9,612,000 barrels, off 182,000 barrels, against a gain of 469,000 barrels in the previous week.

A small fractional decline in refinery operations was shown in the report, refineries running at 79.6% of capacity, off 0.8% from the year's high rate established in the Aug. 13 period. Daily average runs of crude oil to stills dropped 30,000 barrels to a daily total of 3,265,000 barrels. Stocks of gas and fuel oils continued their rise, the decline in industrial demand and steady gain in production lifting the total to 147,180,000 barrels, up 919,000 barrels.

Prices of refined products in the major marketing areas throughout the country were steady. Some slight broadening of interest in kerosene and fuel oils as the summer draws near its end was noticeable in the New York market.

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

New York—	New York—	Other Cities—
Stand. Oil N. J. \$0.7½	Texas \$0.7½	Chicago \$0.5 - .05½
Socony-Vacuum 0.7½	Gulf 0.8½	New Orleans 0.6½ - .07
Tide Water Oil Co. 0.8½	Shell Eastern 0.7½	Gulf ports 0.5½
Richfield Oil (Cal.) 0.7½		Tulsa 0.4¾ - 0.4¾
Warner-Quinnan 0.7½		

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—	North Texas \$0.4	New Orleans \$0.5¼ - .05½
(Bayonne) \$0.4¼	Los Angeles 0.3¾ - .05	Tulsa 0.3¾ - .04

Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)—	California 24 plus D	New Orleans C. \$0.90
Bunker C \$0.95		Phlla., Bunker C. 0.95
Diesel 1.75		

Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)—	Chicago—	Tulsa \$0.2¾ - .03
27 plus \$0.4¾	28-30 D \$0.53	

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

z New York \$1.195	Newark \$1.159	Buffalo \$1.15
z Brooklyn 1.185	Boston 1.185	Philadelphia 1.15

z Not including 2% city sales tax

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended Aug. 20, 1938, Placed at 3,392,700 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 20, 1938, was 3,392,700 barrels. This was a gain of 32,800 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was below the 3,438,100 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during August. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Aug. 20, 1938, is estimated at 3,346,700 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Aug. 21, 1937, totaled 3,729,350 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 Aug. 20 totaled 941,000 barrels, a daily average of 134,429 barrels, compared with a daily average of 178,000 barrels for the week ended Aug. 13 and 148,607 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Aug. 20.

There were no receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Aug. 20 compared with a daily average of 19,143 barrels in the week ended Aug. 13 and 20,786 barrels daily in the four weeks ended Aug. 20.

Reports received from refining companies owning 89.0% of the 4,159,000 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, 3,265,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 72,709,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and 147,180,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil.

Total gasoline production by companies owning 88.1% of the total daily refinery capacity of the country amounted to 9,612,000 barrels.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

	B. of M., Dept. of Interior Calculations (August)	State Allowable Aug. 1	Week Ended Aug. 20 1938	Change from Previous Week	Four Weeks Ended Aug. 20 1938	Week Ended Aug. 21 1937
Oklahoma	529,700	428,000	443,400	+3,800	432,150	653,600
Kansas	169,300	165,500	168,100	+2,900	159,750	194,050
Panhandle Texas			75,400	+3,550	73,250	87,650
North Texas			74,950	-450	76,750	75,250
West Central Texas			29,700	+400	29,350	33,700
West Texas			220,050	+1,100	219,400	242,750
East Central Texas			97,800	+250	98,900	128,450
East Texas			440,800	+300	440,250	472,400
Southwest Texas			236,950	+100	237,300	273,500
Coastal Texas			218,000	+650	215,900	226,550
Total Texas	1,377,800	1,161,480.5	1,393,650	+5,800	1,391,100	1,540,250
North Louisiana			78,750	-3,450	81,250	86,800
Coastal Louisiana			182,300	+8,500	180,800	176,300
Total Louisiana	256,100	256,715	261,050	+5,050	262,050	263,100
Arkansas	53,900		55,800	---	55,900	35,750
Eastern	148,100		151,600	+200	148,700	124,750
Michigan	60,000		49,150	+200	50,200	45,500
Wyoming	62,200		63,050	+1,100	60,250	60,500
Montana	13,900		12,750	-950	13,500	17,550
Colorado	5,500		3,850	+250	3,750	5,350
New Mexico	112,300	107,000	107,000	+350	106,450	113,950
Total east of Calif.	2,788,800		2,709,400	+18,700	2,682,800	3,054,350
California	649,300	615,000	683,300	+14,100	663,900	675,000
Total United States	3,438,100		3,392,700	+32,800	3,346,700	3,729,350

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the demand for domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of August. 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.

b Effective Aug. 1. Sunday shutdowns continued through August.
c Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.
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 AUG. 20, 1938
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity		Crude Runs to Stills		Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline			Stocks of Gas and Fuel Oil	
	Potential Rate	Reporting		Daily Average	P. C. Operated	Finished			Unfin'd in Naptha Distl.
		Total	P. C.			At Refineries	Terms &c.		
East Coast	669	669	100.0	511	76.4	5,870	12,993	1,037	14,642
Appalachian	146	129	88.4	107	82.9	1,042	1,813	264	1,059
Ind., Ill., Ky	529	489	92.4	410	83.8	6,502	4,296	738	9,334
Okla., Kan., Mo.	452	383	84.7	278	72.8	3,180	2,724	501	4,342
Inland Texas	355	201	56.6	145	72.1	1,695	92	315	2,006
Texas Gulf	833	797	95.7	763	85.7	7,283	276	1,950	12,884
La. Gulf	174	168	96.6	123	73.2	1,169	594	401	3,362
No. La.-Ark.	91	58	63.7	42	72.4	312	165	81	856
Rocky Mtn.	89	62	69.7	56	90.3	1,238	---	95	814
California	821	746	90.9	510	63.4	8,984	2,222	1,217	94,871
Reported		3,702	89.0	2,946	79.6	37,275	25,175	6,599	144,190
Est. unreported		457		319		2,770	630	260	2,990
x Est. tot. U. S.		4,159		3,265		40,045	25,805	6,859	147,180
Aug. 20 '38		4,159		3,295		41,349	26,111	6,927	146,261
Aug. 13 '38									
U. S. B. of M.				3,395		37,096	23,574	7,359	110,747
x Aug. 20 '37									

x Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. z August, 1937, daily average.

Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission in its current weekly report stated that the total production of soft coal in the week of Aug. 13 is estimated at 5,994,000 net tons. This is a gain of 184,000 tons, or 3.2%, over the preceding week, and is in comparison with 7,691,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1937.

The cumulative production of soft coal in 1938 to date is 30.8% lower than in the corresponding period of 1937; the cumulation of hard and soft coal combined, 29.2% lower than in 1937.

The United States Bureau of Mines in its statement said that the estimated production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Aug. 13 amounted to 428,000 tons, the second lowest weekly record for the year. In comparison with the week of Aug. 6 there was a decrease of 118,000 tons, or 21.6%; compared with the same week of 1937 there was a loss of 23.3%.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Aug. 13 1938	Aug. 6 1938	Aug. 14 1937	1938 c	1937	1929
Bituminous Coal a—						
Total, including mine fuel.....	5,994	5,810	7,691	185,746	268,575	314,893
Daily average.....	999	968	1,282	981	1,418	1,663

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite, semi-anthracite and anthracite outside of Pennsylvania. b Sum of 32 full weeks ended Aug. 13, 1938, and corresponding 32 weeks of 1937 and 1929. c Total for 1938 is subject to current revision.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE
(In Net Tons)

Penn. Anthracite	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Aug. 13, 1938	Aug. 6, 1938 c	Aug. 14, 1937	1938	1937 d	1929 d
Total, incl. colliery fuel a.....	428,000	546,000	558,000	27,598,000	31,569,000	41,838,000
Daily average.....	71,300	91,000	93,000	146,400	167,500	222,000
Commercial production, b.....	407,000	519,000	530,000	26,260,000	29,591,000	38,826,000
Beehive Coke.....						
United States total.....	10,700	11,700	61,100	569,900	2,218,200	4,265,600
Daily average.....	1,783	1,950	10,183	2,968	11,553	22,217

a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. b Excludes colliery fuel. c Revised. d Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

State	Week Ended					Aug. 1938 e
	Aug. 6 1938 p	July 30 1938 p	Aug. 7 1937 r	Aug. 8 1936 r	Aug. 3 1929	
Alaska.....	1	1	1	3	s	s
Alabama.....	180	197	252	225	335	397
Arkansas and Oklahoma.....	36	42	60	35	88	81
Colorado.....	69	72	90	81	129	173
Georgia and North Carolina.....	*	1	*	1	s	s
Illinois.....	598	600	630	823	925	1,363
Indiana.....	202	208	228	258	296	440
Iowa.....	45	44	37	54	58	100
Kansas and Missouri.....	82	82	91	98	104	145
Kentucky—Eastern.....	607	639	671	692	843	765
Western.....	107	115	118	125	204	217
Maryland.....	24	25	27	31	44	44
Michigan.....	5	3	7	3	15	21
Montana.....	40	38	43	39	49	50
New Mexico.....	23	22	29	29	40	49
North and South Dakota.....	14	13	17	18	s12	s20
Ohio.....	265	305	336	426	434	871
Pennsylvania bituminous.....	1,326	1,327	2,002	2,141	2,630	3,734
Tennessee.....	72	84	97	77	98	118
Texas.....	14	14	19	15	23	24
Utah.....	30	22	45	34	67	83
Virginia.....	242	248	268	218	222	248
Washington.....	29	27	31	24	33	47
West Virginia—Southern a.....	1,291	1,332	1,759	1,718	1,967	1,515
Northern b.....	424	364	477	470	687	875
Wyoming.....	84	75	95	85	91	184
Other Western States c.....	*	*	*	1	s2	s4
Total bituminous coal.....	5,810	5,900	7,430	7,724	9,396	11,538
Pennsylvania anthracite d.....	540	1,000	435	653	1,243	1,926
Grand total.....	6,350	6,900	7,865	8,377	10,639	13,464

a Includes operations on the N. & W., C. & O., Virginian, K. & M., B. C. & G., and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. p Preliminary. r Revised. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

9,118 Tons of Tin Exported During July Under International Tin Agreement

The New York office of the International Tin Research and Development Council announced on Aug. 24 that the International Tin Committee reported exports of tin during July under the International Tin Agreement as follows:

	Tons	Tons
Malaya.....	3,530	646
Bolivia.....	1,663	679
Netherlands East Indies.....	1,420	
Siam.....	1,171	

* Not yet reported.

World Production of Tin During First Half of Year Below Last Year—World Consumption 17½% Below First Half of 1937

Statistics published in the August "Bulletin" of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by The Hague Statistical Office, show that 82,600 tons of tin were produced in the first half of the current year against 94,600 tons in the first half of last year. World production in July is estimated at 11,600 tons, the average over the first six months being 13,770 tons. World apparent consumption of tin in the first half of this year, at 80,900 tons, was about 17½% below the figure for the first half of

1937, said an announcement issued in the matter on Aug. 24 by the New York office of the Council, which added:

The most severe decrease was in the United States of America, where tin consumption fell by 42.1% as compared with the first half of 1937. In the United Kingdom there was a decrease of 29.3%. Consumption in Russia increased by 32.7%, and in Japan by 13.6%, while there were slight increases in Germany and France. The tin consumption of the principal countries is compared in the following table, the figures being in tons of 2,240 pounds:

	First Half 1938	First Half 1937	Percentage Inc. or Dec.
United States.....	26,539	45,803	-42.1
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	10,843	8,173	+32.7
United Kingdom.....	9,294	13,148	-29.3
Germany.....	6,329	6,128	+3.3
Japan.....	5,145	4,531	+13.6
France.....	4,990	4,948	+0.8
Other countries.....	17,760	15,469	+14.8
World total.....	80,900	98,200	-17.6

Tin consumption in Canada decreased by 17.9% to 1,153 tons in the first half of 1938, but there was an increase of 35.1% in Italy to 2,400 tons, an increase of 47.7%, in British India to 1,700 tons, and of 49.5% in Sweden to 1,450 tons.

Consuming Industries

World production of tinplate in the first half of 1938 was 1,416,000 tons, showing a decrease of 37% on the total of 2,250,000 tons in the first half of 1937. The estimated production in July, 1938, is 214,000 tons against 378,000 tons in July, 1937.

The output of the world motor industry fell by 44½% from 3,600,000 vehicles in the first half of 1937 to 2,002,000 vehicles in the first half of the current year.

World Stocks of Tin

World visible stocks of tin increased by 1,935 tons during July last to 29,447 tons at the end of the month against 25,042 tons at the end of July, 1937. A comparison of the statistics of apparent consumption and consumption in manufacture indicates that consumers' stocks have increased by over 7,000 tons in the first half of this year, making a total increase since the beginning of 1937 of around 30,000 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Quiet Week in Metals—Higher London Market Firms Domestic Lead and Zinc

"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Aug. 25, reported that buying of major non-ferrous metals during the last week was inactive, but there was a better undertone because of a slightly firmer London market. Statistics released here during the week pointed to a larger movement of metals into consumption. The operating rate of the steel industry made a new high for the movement. Prices for copper, lead, zinc and tin were steady. Antimony was advanced one-half cent a pound on the domestic grade. Refined platinum advanced to \$39 per ounce, effective Aug. 22. Quicksilver was slightly lower. The publication further reported:

Copper

Domestic buying of copper was quiet during the last week, sales for the period involving 3,754 tons against 4,618 tons in the previous week and 5,676 tons two weeks ago. Producers believe ample copper has been bought by consumers during June and July to cover a large part of their requirements for the remainder of the year. The trade estimates actual consumption of copper now at the rate of 45,000 tons per month against 39,000 tons in June. The quotation remained firm at 10½c., Valley.

Prices abroad during the week were steady. Yesterday's (Aug. 24) rise in price abroad reflected the improved sentiment in Wall Street and fair buying by European and Oriental interests.

Lead

Sellers of lead were relieved last week in the firmer prices at London. On the second call on Aug. 24 the London equivalent for lead was 3.19c. per pound against the recent low of 3.03c. A move is on foot to revive the foreign lead Cartel, but only preliminary conversations have been held.

The domestic market, in spite of the uncertainty about London prices, did a little better in the last week, sales in the open market totaling 3,460 tons against 2,600 tons in the week previous. Producers were satisfied with the trend in consumption, and some are convinced that deliveries for August will be as good as, and possibly better than, in July. Stocks of refined metal were reduced 9,115 tons during July, and another reduction is expected for August. The August position of consumers is about covered, with September requirements provided for to the extent of 40%.

Lead in New York held at 4.90c., which was contract settling basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and the St. Louis market continued at 4.75c.

Domestic lead shipments for the first seven months of 1938 totaled 224,017 tons, which compares with 360,367 tons in the same period last year. Shipments in the January-July periods of 1937 and 1938, by months, compare as follows, in tons:

	—January-June—		—January-June—	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
January.....	45,718	34,923	42,710	35,343
February.....	50,375	30,135	47,727	40,601
March.....	63,425	31,052		
April.....	55,200	25,952		
May.....	55,212	26,011	Totals.....	360,367 224,017

Zinc

Improvement in prices for zinc in the London market last week removed apprehension of producers here that the domestic quotation might be forced to lower levels. During this tense period consumers have shown little interest in buying, but the trade continues to be impressed by the steady volume of shipments of the common grades to consumers, which last week totaled 4,350 tons against 5,348 tons in the previous week and 3,031 tons two weeks ago. Sales for the week in common zinc totaled a little under 1,000 tons. Operations of galvanizers are now reported to be above 52% of capacity against 50% last week. Some in the industry expect further improvement in the near future. Sellers of High-Grade zinc report better sales to the automobile industry. Quotations remained firm at 4.75c., St. Louis, for Prime Western.

Tin

The London tin market moved higher, particularly on Aug. 24, on improved sentiment in Wall Street and the hope that a showing of strength

would bring in some buying of consequence. Demand here was quiet most of the week. Uncertainty over the new price to be named on tin plate for the last quarter of the year continues to cast a shadow over the market. The tin-plate mills are still operating at around 30% of capacity. Chinese tin sold during the week as much as 1½c. under Straits. Spot Straits settled on Aug. 24 at 43.60c., or slightly higher than a week ago. Chinese tin, 99%, was nominally as follows: Aug. 18, 41.500c.; Aug. 19, 41.500c.; Aug. 20, 41.500c.; Aug. 22, 41.550c.; Aug. 23, 41.500c.; Aug. 24, 42.100c.

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

	Electrolytic Copper		Straits Tin		Lead		Zinc	
	Dom.	Refy.	New York	New York	St. Louis	St. Louis		
Aug. 18	9.900	9.675	43.000	4.90	4.75	4.75		
Aug. 19	9.900	9.700	43.000	4.90	4.75	4.75		
Aug. 20	9.900	9.700	43.000	4.90	4.75	4.75		
Aug. 22	9.900	9.700	42.925	4.90	4.75	4.75		
Aug. 23	9.900	9.675	42.875	4.90	4.75	4.75		
Aug. 24	9.900	9.725	43.600	4.90	4.75	4.75		
Average	9.900	9.696	43.067	4.90	4.75	4.75		

Average prices for calendar week ended Aug. 20 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b. refinery, 9.900c.; export copper, 9.675c.; Straits tin, 43.013c.; New York lead, 4.900c.; St. Louis lead, 4.750c.; St. Louis zinc, 4.750c.; and silver, 42.750c.

The above quotations are "M. & M. J.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound. Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price—Hamburg, Havre, and Liverpool. The c.i.f. basis commands a premium of 0.325c. per pound above f.o.b. refinery quotation.

Daily London Prices

	Copper, Std.		Copper Electro. (Bid)		Tin, Std.		Lead		Zinc	
	Spot	3M	Spot	3M	Spot	3M	Spot	3M	Spot	3M
Aug. 18	39¼	39½	45	192¼	193¼	14½	14¼	12¾	13¼	
Aug. 19	40	40½	45	192¼	193¼	14½	14¼	12¾	13½	
Aug. 22	40½	40¾	45¼	191½	192	14½	14¼	13¼	13½	
Aug. 23	40	40½	45	190¼	191¼	14½	14¼	13	13¼	
Aug. 24	40¾	40¾	45¾	192¼	193¼	14¾	14¼	13½	13¼	

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

Steel Ingot Rate for Country Advances to 43%

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Aug. 25 reported that supported mainly by a broadening demand from miscellaneous consumers, steel ingot production has gained two points this week to 43% of the country's capacity. The publication further stated:

At Pittsburgh new business is running from 18 to 25% ahead of July bookings, and the past week's orders were approximately 10% better than those of the week before.

Pittsburgh operations have gained three points to 33%, while the nearby Wheeling-Weirton area is up to 79%, far exceeding the highest rates elsewhere. Chicago output is two points higher at 38%, Cleveland-Lorain has gained five points to 45%, the Youngstown district one point to 43%, Buffalo six points to 46½%.

Pig iron production is higher in the South, where three blast furnaces, two of the Tennessee company and one of Republic, have gone in.

Confirming the betterment in steel production in Pittsburgh and nearby districts, the Pittsburgh steel scrap market has recovered its loss of last week, 25c. a ton. This brings the "Iron Age" scrap composite price up to \$14.50, which is 9c. above last week's average, but 33c. below the recent high point of \$14.83. The undertone of scrap markets is strong despite some current weakness in prices, and higher quotations would accompany any market improvement in the volume of mill purchases.

The automobile industry offers the most immediate prospect for further improvement in steel volume. While there may be temporary dip in motor car assemblies this week owing to cessation of work by Chevrolet on 1938 models, the industry is quickly swinging over to 1939 cars, on which it may be in full production by mid-September. A press preview of the Chrysler line took place on Aug. 19, one of the earliest showings on record. Detroit's employment index jumped last week from 47.8 to 57.

Building construction, in which private projects form only a small part, continues to build up mill backlogs of structural steel, reinforcing bars and sheet piling. The week's awards were 33,600 tons, including 16,750 tons of shapes and piling for the New York City aqueduct from the Delaware River; 2,200 tons for a subway in Brooklyn, 3,500 tons for two bridges in Louisiana and 1,175 tons for a shop at the Navy Yard at Norfolk. New projects of nearly 21,000 tons are headed by 11,800 tons for a bridge near Tacoma, Wash. Reinforcing steel lettings were nearly 16,000 tons, of which 4,250 tons is for the Delaware Aqueduct, 2,200 for the Navy Yard at Portsmouth and 2,000 tons for a sewer in Brooklyn. New bar projects of about 15,000 tons include 4,200 tons for a parcel post building in Los Angeles and 1,600 tons for a bridge near Tacoma, Wash.

Expectations of a continuing upward trend in steel operations are based on the following factors: New orders before mid-September from automobile companies and parts makers for production runs on new models; an increase in rolling specifications against contracts recently closed for building steel and further additions to backlogs; more buying by farmers after crops have been converted into cash, some crops having been withheld from market because of low prices; benefit payments to farmers by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are likely to be larger during the last half of this year than in the corresponding period last year; the possibility of some buying of equipment and rails by the railroads.

There has been little expectation of important railroad buying until the wage issue was settled, but a bulge in general business might force the carriers to make repairs or buy new cars. Rather than buy cars, the Illinois Central may arrange to lease 1,000 cars from car builders.

The most uncertain factor in the present steel situation is that relating to wages and prices. With larger shipments, some steel companies are sustaining larger losses, a situation that may not be rectified on the basis of present costs and selling prices until operations have reached 60% or higher. Admitting the impracticability of raising steel prices with operations at their present low point, steel companies have as yet given no inkling as to what action, if any, may be taken to check their heavy losses. If a wage cut is being seriously considered by any important company, it is a closely guarded secret.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel

Aug. 23, 1938, 2.300c. a Lb. Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and hot rolled strips. These products represent 85% of the United States output.

	High	Low
1938	2.512c.	2.300c.
1937	2.512c.	2.249c.
1936	2.249c.	2.016c.
1935	2.062c.	2.056c.
1934	2.118c.	1.945c.
1933	1.953c.	1.792c.
1932	1.915c.	1.870c.
1931	2.192c.	1.962c.
1927	2.402c.	2.212c.

Pig Iron

Aug. 23, 1938, \$19.61 a Gross Ton Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago. One month ago—\$19.61 Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley, and Southern iron at Cincinnati. One year ago—23.25

	High	Low
1938	\$23.25	\$19.61
1937	23.25	20.25
1936	19.73	18.73
1935	18.84	17.83
1934	17.90	16.90
1933	16.90	13.56
1932	14.81	13.56
1930	18.21	15.90
1927	19.71	17.54

Steel Scrap

Aug. 23, 1938, \$14.50 a Gross Ton Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago. One month ago—\$14.41 One year ago—20.58

	High	Low
1938	\$14.83	\$11.00
1937	21.92	12.92
1936	17.75	12.67
1935	13.42	10.33
1934	13.00	9.50
1933	12.25	6.75
1932	8.50	6.43
1930	15.00	11.25
1927	15.25	13.08

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Aug. 22 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 98% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 42.8% of capacity for the week beginning Aug. 22, compared with 40.4% one week ago, 37.0% one month ago, and 83.8% one year ago. This represents an increase of 2.4 points, or 5.9% from the estimate for the week ended Aug. 15, 1938. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Aug. 2, 1937, follow:

1937—	1937—	1938—	1938—
Aug. 2—85.5%	Nov. 15—36.4%	Feb. 21—30.4%	June 6—26.2%
Aug. 9—84.6%	Nov. 22—31.0%	Feb. 28—29.3%	June 13—27.1%
Aug. 16—83.2%	Nov. 29—29.6%	Mar. 7—29.9%	June 20—28.0%
Aug. 23—83.8%	Dec. 6—27.5%	Mar. 14—32.1%	June 27—28.7%
Aug. 30—84.1%	Dec. 13—27.4%	Mar. 21—33.7%	July 5—22.4%
Sept. 7—71.6%	Dec. 20—23.5%	Mar. 28—35.7%	July 11—32.3%
Sept. 13—80.4%	Dec. 27—19.2%	Apr. 4—32.6%	July 18—36.4%
Sept. 20—76.1%	1938—	Apr. 11—32.7%	July 25—37.0%
Sept. 27—74.4%	Jan. 3—25.6%	Apr. 18—32.4%	Aug. 1—39.8%
Oct. 4—68.1%	Jan. 10—27.8%	Apr. 25—32.0%	Aug. 8—39.4%
Oct. 11—63.6%	Jan. 17—29.8%	May 2—30.7%	Aug. 15—40.4%
Oct. 18—55.8%	Jan. 24—32.7%	May 9—30.4%	Aug. 22—42.8%
Oct. 25—52.1%	Jan. 31—30.5%	May 16—30.7%	
Nov. 1—48.0%	Feb. 7—30.7%	May 23—29.0%	
Nov. 8—41.0%	Feb. 14—31.0%	May 31—26.1%	

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Aug. 22 stated:

Receiving its principal support from miscellaneous buyers and from structural shape and plate work, activity in steel markets is holding recent gains.

Additional improvement is slight, in contrast to the sharp July rise, but production has edged up 1½ points, to 41½%, and prospects are favorable for better business in some directions next month.

Plates, shapes and reinforcing bars make a relatively better showing than most other products, and their outlook is enhanced by the large number of public projects now pending. Automobile production, still restricted by model changing, will account for heavier shipments of steel next month. Automotive steel buying for 1939 models so far has been light, but substantially larger orders are seen for the coming several weeks.

Automobile production increased sharply last week, due to resumption of Ford operations. Total output by the industry was 23,940 units, highest in three weeks and gain of 10,150 units over the preceding week. Ford produced 11,000, against none the week before; General Motors increased from 9,800 to 10,300; Chrysler dropped from 1,100 to 900; while all other makers curtailed from 2,890 to 1,740.

While the rate of improvement in steel purchases and production has slowed down materially since a month ago, this was more or less anticipated by the industry. Nevertheless, operations thus far in August have risen somewhat more rapidly than would be expected on the basis of the usual seasonal trend for this month. Predictions vary as to the extent of subsequent gains in steel production during the balance of the year, with the automotive industry thought likely to be the principal factor in determining the trend.

An encouraging volume of building and heavy construction work is active, and recent orders for fabricated steel have been the heaviest in many weeks. Outstanding is the placing of contracts of 21,000 tons of shapes, piling, and reinforcing bars for the Delaware aqueduct project, New York. Other large awards include 2,300 tons for a Brooklyn subway, 2,075 tons for a Des Moines, Iowa, office building, and 3,415 tons for three bridges in the South.

Bids will be taken next month on 11,400 tons of plates and shapes for two Navy ship tenders.

With the steel industry yet to move into the zone of profitable operations, speculation continues regarding possible revisions in wages and prices, or both, in order to alleviate present losses. Consumers generally are satisfied that increases in quotations the balance of the year are unlikely and continue to place orders in line with current needs.

Scrap prices have eased further. Recent weakness is attributed more to the belief that the recent rise was too rapid rather than to disappointment over failure of scrap consumption to continue to expand at its July pace. Reductions at several centers lowering the scrap composite 29 cents to \$14.29.

Exactly one-half of the 12 leading steel-making districts contributed to last week's upturn in the national production rate to 41½%, highest for

the year to date. Chicago operations rose 2½ points to 36%; Cleveland gained 2 points to 43%; Buffalo was up 2 points to 44%; Birmingham increased 3 points to 53%; New England expanded 10 points to 50%; and St. Louis rose 6 points to 36%. Other centers were unchanged, including Pittsburgh at 30%, Youngstown at 43%, Wheeling at 54, Cincinnati at 65, Detroit at 52, and eastern Pennsylvania at 30.

Steel prices generally are steady at recently reduced levels, although some producers note adverse effects from the new basing point system through loss of business in distant markets. Certain railroads also note with disfavor the loss of long-haul tonnage. The latter leads to speculation as to whether some revised freight rates might not be put into effect.

The finished steel composite was unchanged last week at \$57.20, while the iron and steel composite was reduced 2 cents by weakness in scrap to \$36.49.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Aug. 22, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 25 rose two points above the previous week. The entire gain was due to a sharp spurt about the middle of last week by subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corp., causing an increase of 2½ points by these units over the estimated schedule for the period, and a gain of five points in actual output over the preceding week.

Leading independents, included in the compilation, recorded a drop of 1½ points. The "Journal" further reported:

For the industry as a whole the rate is placed at 42%, compared with 40% in the two previous weeks. U. S. Steel is estimated at 34½% against 29½% in the week before and 32% two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with 48½%, compared with 50% in the preceding week and 47% two weeks ago.

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

	Industry	U. S. Steel	Independents
1938	42 +2	34½ +5	48½ -1½
1937	83	81 -1	84½ +1
1936	72½ +2	69 +2½	75½ +1½
1935	50½ +1½	41	57 +2
1934	20 -2½	19 -3	20½ -2
1933	49 -2½	47 -2	50½ -2½
1932	13½ -1	12½ -1	14 -1
1931	32 -1	34½ -½	30 -1
1930	58 +3½	66 +4	51 +2
1929	89 -1	94 -1	85 -1½
1928	76 +1	77 -1	75½ +3
1927	68 +2	69 +½	66 +3

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended Aug. 24 member bank reserve balances increased \$71,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of \$34,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, \$31,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, \$15,000,000 in money in circulation, and increases of \$27,000,000 in gold stock and \$3,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of \$31,000,000 in Treasury cash and a decrease of \$8,000,000 in Reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on Aug. 24 were estimated to be approximately \$2,980,000,000, an increase of \$50,000,000 for the week.

The statement in full for the week ended Aug. 24 will be found on pages 1292 and 1293.

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

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Aug. 24, 1938	Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 25, 1937
Bills discounted	7,000,000	-----	-12,000,000
Bills bought	1,000,000	-----	-2,000,000
U. S. Government securities	2,564,000,000	-----	+38,000,000
Industrial advances (not including \$14,000,000 commitments—Aug. 24)	16,000,000	-----	-5,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit	-8,000,000	-----	-4,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit	2,579,000,000	-8,000,000	+14,000,000
Gold stock	13,079,000,000	+27,000,000	+538,000,000
Treasury currency	2,727,000,000	+3,000,000	+150,000,000
Member bank reserve balances	8,156,000,000	+71,000,000	+1,426,000,000
Money in circulation	6,470,000,000	-15,000,000	-25,000,000
Treasury cash	2,417,000,000	+31,000,000	-1,266,000,000
Treasury deposits with F. R. bank	771,000,000	-31,000,000	+610,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts	571,000,000	-34,000,000	-43,000,000

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

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

	(In Millions of Dollars)					
	New York City			Chicago		
	Aug. 24, 1938	Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 25, 1937	Aug. 24, 1938	Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 25, 1937
Assets—						
Loans and investments—total	7,613	7,542	8,340	1,847	1,848	2,010
Loans—total	2,951	2,942	4,036	526	527	707
Commercial industrial and agricultural loans	1,480	1,470	1,801	342	347	474
Open market paper	132	133	163	19	20	30
Loans to brokers and dealers	507	508	1,140	32	28	52
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	198	196	267	68	68	75
Real estate loans	118	118	134	12	12	14
Loans to banks	87	89	102	--	--	2
Other loans	429	428	429	53	52	60
U. S. Gov't obligations	2,820	2,781	2,940	874	875	923
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government	797	773	398	127	127	100
Other securities	1,045	1,046	966	320	319	280
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	3,375	3,339	2,408	873	856	583
Cash in vault	51	50	50	34	32	26
Balances with domestic banks	69	70	65	209	212	124
Other assets—net	478	483	454	52	51	63
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits—adjusted	6,342	6,224	6,049	1,552	1,526	1,526
Time deposits	659	660	732	464	464	448
United States Govt. deposits	104	104	317	47	52	55
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	2,424	2,453	1,829	680	686	512
Foreign banks	282	279	524	6	6	7
Borrowings	292	282	378	16	15	17
Other liabilities	1,483	1,482	1,479	250	250	241
Capital account	1,483	1,482	1,479	250	250	241

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week

As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks them-

and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Aug. 17:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Aug. 17: Increases of \$11,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, \$10,000,000 in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, and of \$14,000,000 in "other securities"; decreases of \$22,000,000 in holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government and of \$12,000,000 in "other loans"; and increases of \$72,000,000 in balances with domestic banks, \$22,000,000 in time deposits, and \$64,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased \$10,000,000 in New York City, \$6,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$11,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers increased \$9,000,000 in New York City and loans to banks \$10,000,000. "Other loans" declined \$8,000,000 in New York City and \$12,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased \$5,000,000. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government declined \$13,000,000 in New York City, \$6,000,000 in the Cleveland district, and \$22,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securities" increased \$14,000,000.

Demand deposits—adjusted increased \$14,000,000 in the Kansas City district, \$11,000,000 in the Dallas district and \$10,000,000 in the San Francisco district, and declined in most of the other districts, all reporting member banks showing a net increase of \$11,000,000. Time deposits increased \$22,000,000 in New York City. Government deposits declined \$5,000,000.

Deposits credited to domestic banks increased \$32,000,000 in New York City and \$64,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased \$6,000,000.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to \$1,000,000 on Aug. 17.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and year ended Aug. 17, 1938, follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 10, 1938	Aug. 18, 1937
Assets—			
Loans and investments—total	20,632,000,000	+21,000,000	-1,671,000,000
Loans—total	8,223,000,000	+24,000,000	-1,710,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	3,900,000,000	+11,000,000	-680,000,000
Open market paper	337,000,000	+1,000,000	-131,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	632,000,000	+10,000,000	-718,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	578,000,000	+4,000,000	-119,000,000
Real estate loans	1,160,000,000	+1,000,000	-5,000,000
Loans to banks	115,000,000	+9,000,000	-24,000,000
Other loans	1,501,000,000	-12,000,000	-33,000,000
U. S. Govt. direct obligations	7,674,000,000	+5,000,000	-557,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government	1,628,000,000	-22,000,000	+489,000,000
Other securities	3,107,000,000	+14,000,000	+107,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	6,568,000,000	+18,000,000	+1,374,000,000
Cash in vault	382,000,000	-11,000,000	+90,000,000
Balances with domestic banks	2,437,000,000	+72,000,000	+728,000,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits—adjusted	15,020,000,000	+11,000,000	+90,000,000
Time deposits	5,215,000,000	+22,000,000	-12,000,000
United States Government deposits	425,000,000	-5,000,000	-107,000,000
Inter-bank deposits:			
Domestic banks	5,953,000,000	+64,000,000	+939,000,000
Foreign banks	320,000,000	+6,000,000	-259,000,000
Borrowings	1,000,000	+1,000,000	-38,000,000

General Franco Rejects British Proposals for Withdrawal of Foreign Troops from Spain—Note Accepts Principle of Nonintervention Committee's Plan, but Objects to Specific Suggestions—Spanish Loyalists and Insurgents in Continued Deadlock

As Spanish Government and nationalist troops this week continued in a deadlock on the Ebro River front, prospects of an international agreement that might facilitate the conclusion of the Spanish civil war were materially lessened on Aug. 21 when General Francisco Franco replied to a British plan for withdrawal of foreign forces from Spain

by rejecting the proposal. General Franco said that he accepted the principle of withdrawal, but he actually objected to all the principal suggestions of the Spanish Non-Intervention Committee, which had been agreed to by the Spanish Government. As a result, the Anglo-Italian friendship treaty, concluded last spring, will probably not come into effect until after the end of the war in Spain.

The Spanish civil war was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 20, page 1118. In reporting General Franco's rejection of the British proposals, Associated Press London advices of Aug. 21 said:

The immediate effect was that the committee was confronted with the difficult task of finding another proposal, with the likelihood of a new series of delays like those which have beset the group since its first meeting nearly two years ago, on Sept. 9, 1936.

This, in turn, will mean another delay in enforcement of the British pact with Italy, signed on April 16, unless Prime Minister Chamberlain acts to alter its provision for withdrawal of Italian fighters from Spain at the end of the war or before.

Mr. Chamberlain and his Foreign Minister, Viscount Halifax, hurried back from the country to confer on the turn of events today.

There were some in diplomatic quarters here who felt the war would be ended before any new proposal could be agreed upon for withdrawal of foreign fighters, whose presence in Spain the Non-Intervention Committee regards as a danger to world peace.

There were some also who thought that Premier Mussolini of Italy was fully aware of General Franco's stand, and that the two had joined hands to harass the British Government.

These persons argued that, in effect, General Franco had killed the chances of the Anglo-Italian pact. Paris reports of last week were recalled in this connection, that General Franco had decided to cast his lot with Italy and Germany even at the risk of losing connections with Great Britain.

Great Britain and insurgent Spain have exchanged, in effect, consular representatives.

General Franco, in his note made public yesterday, stated insurgent Spain's wish to assist the committee in "insuring that the Spanish problem shall not disturb the peace of Europe," and accepted "willingly withdrawals of volunteers, subject to conditions indicated above."

These main conditions were that belligerent rights be granted to Spanish insurgents at once, and that volunteers be withdrawn in equal numbers from each army.

The committee had proposed the withdrawal of volunteers in proportion to their total number in each army after a survey had been made and that belligerent rights be given General Franco after the withdrawals had been effected.

Belligerent rights would permit insurgent Spain to blockade Government Spain's ports legally and would give General Franco's regime the status of an established nation at war.

Having thus rejected the two basic features of the plan, General Franco offered, "as an extraordinary concession, to respect the establishment of two safety ports in the enemy zone" for vessels carrying foodstuffs, and to cooperate in "defining and limiting, so far as may be practicable, the conception of military objectives in relation to aerial bombardments."

General Franco, moreover, demanded to know what guarantees the committee Powers could give him of Government Spain's integrity, and reserved the right to make other objections he considered "useless to make at this stage."

The deadlock between Spanish Government and insurgent forces was reported in the following Associated Press dispatch of Aug. 22 from Hendaye, on the Franco-Spanish frontier:

Smashing insurgent offensives on three fronts were beaten back today, in bitter fighting, by entrenched Spanish Government troops.

Insurgent forces unleashed one offensive at Villalba de los Arcos, seven miles north of Gandesa in Catalonia, another on the Balaguer front between Balaguer and Tremp, about 55 miles north of Gandesa, and a third on the Estremadura front, in southwest Spain, at a point south of Puebla de Larzobispo, on the border between Toledo and Caceres Provinces.

At Villalba de los Arcos the insurgents attempted to encircle the Government-held village. Insurgents dominating two sides of Lascomas Mountain, northeast of the village, attacked with 30 tanks and nearly 100 airplanes, but the defenders held their ground under an avalanche of aerial bombs and artillery shells.

On the Balaguer front several insurgent columns, preceded by tanks and 15 warplanes, tried to cross the Segre River near the Camarosa dam, north of Balaguer. Government troops, advised by scouts that insurgents were massing troops in the vicinity, greeted the advancing columns with heavy fire from machine guns and trench mortars.

As the insurgents arrived at the bridgehead, preceded by tanks, Government fighters opened fire with anti-tank guns, crippling two of the insurgent machines and forcing the others to retreat. Government dispatches said loyalist anti-aircraft batteries had shot down a German-made pursuit plane on the Ebro front, leading to capture of a German pilot after he bailed out.

On the Estremadura front the insurgents attacked Government positions south of Puebla de Larzobispo with an offensive which started from Val de la Casa, Villar del Pedroso and Corros-Calejo.

The offensive was designed to carry the insurgents over the Huso River.

Japan Protests to Russia Against Alleged Crossing of Korean Border by Soviet Planes—Japanese Troops Advance on Hankow—Japanese Attack Passenger Plane—Protest by U. S.

New protests to Soviet Russia against alleged crossing of the Korean border by Soviet planes were made by Japan on Aug. 23, while reports of occasional clashes between Japanese and Soviet troops near the Manchukuoan boundary were received this week. Nevertheless, the situation between Japan and Russia, which threatened actual war recently, was believed to be steadily improving. Recent negotiations between the two countries were described in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 20, pages 1118-19. A Tokio dispatch of Aug. 23 to the New York "Times" reported the latest "incidents" as follows:

The Tokio Foreign Office spokesman announced yesterday that Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, had protested vigorously to

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, against a recurrence of Soviet airplane flights over Manchukuoan and Korean border lines as a violation of the truce agreement. The Japanese spokesman said:

"In connection with the border issue Japan has made a proposal to the Soviet Union, presenting a concrete plan for the establishment of a border demarcation commission on the basis of a peaceful settlement in the area in question. In the concrete plan Japan presented such items as are generally dealt with by such a commission, namely an agenda with a system and method.

"Owing to a difference of views in connection with the data, no agreement at present has been reached, but it has been decided to continue the Soviet-Japanese negotiations by taking into consideration Japan's concrete proposal. The Soviet remained adamant that the data, including the treaty, with annexed map, concluded between Russia and China alone, should be employed, while Japan insisted that Japan's new data must also be included."

The Japanese Consulate General at Khabarovsk and consulate at Blagoveshchensk have been closed upon the Soviet Union's insistence that the same number of consular offices be maintained by each country following the closing of the Soviet consulates at Kobe and Otaru.

Japanese planes on Aug. 24 attacked a large Chinese-American-owned passenger land plane, forcing it down on a small river near the south China coast. It was reported that 14 of the 19 persons aboard were killed.

"Emphatic objection" to the attack has been made to Japan by the United States, according to Associated Press accounts from Washington, Aug. 26, which said:

On instruction from Secretary Hull, American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, in Tokio, presented the Japanese Government with a note which declared:

"My Government desires to express its emphatic objection to the jeopardizing in this way of the lives of American as well as other non-combatant occupants of unarmed civilian planes engaged in clearly recognized and established commercial services over a regularly scheduled air route.

"This attack upon the plane has aroused public feeling in the United States."

The pilot of the plane was an American, Hugh L. Wood, Winfield, Kan., who was one of the three survivors.

The American note declared that "Not only was the life of an American national directly imperiled but loss was also occasioned to American property interests as the Pan-American Airways has a very substantial interest in the China National Aviation Corp." (The company which owned the airliner.)

From Tokio, Aug. 26, United Press accounts stated:

The Foreign Office spokesman said today that the Japanese attack on the airliner was justified because it "suspiciously attempted to evade pursuers."

In describing the attack, Associated Press advices of Aug. 24 from Hongkong said:

H. L. Woods, of Winfield, Kan., the pilot, who was the only American aboard, reported that Japanese airmen riddled the plane as it sank. Besides Woods, the known survivors were his radio operator, Joe Loh; C. N. Lou, a passenger, and two unidentified passengers. Those aboard were a baby, a small child, two women and eleven men as passengers, and the crew of four. All except Woods were Chinese.

The plane was owned by the China National Aviation Corporation. American interests hold a 45 per cent share of the corporation and the Chinese government holds the rest.

Corporation officials said the Japanese probably thought the plane was carrying Dr. Sun Fo, head of the Legislative Council of China, who had just returned from Europe, where he had sought foreign aid against the Japanese. However, Dr. Sun had canceled his reservation over night and flown to Hankow, where he arrived at noon. He is the son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Chinese Republic.

Survivors of the attack said two Japanese planes opened fire on the air liner soon after it took off from Hongkong for Chungking. The pilot veered south from his westward course to shake off the attackers. A little later, five pursuit planes attacked, diving and zooming so close to the large plane that it was forced down between Macao and Canton.

C. N. Lou, who reached a Macao hospital with a bullet wound in his neck, said some of his fellow passengers were wounded while the plane still was in the air, others while trying to swim ashore.

"I fear I am one of the few survivors among the passengers," Mr. Lou said, "because the Japanese planes, after machine-gunning us while in the air, continued to do so while we were attempting to go ashore."

"The Japanese pilots seemed determined to kill everybody. Our pilot had the choice of landing on a rice paddy or the river, and chose the latter."

"Before we could really get clear of the plane the Japanese returned, not once, but again and again, machine-gunning us mercilessly. It was a scene of utter confusion, with bullets spattering in the water around us."

"I was hit by a bullet in the neck and could do no more than swim and run blindly under the diving airplanes. My impression is that many passengers never had a chance even to get out of the plane. I managed to get clear and found a sampan to take me to Shekki."

Woods and Loh escaped serious injury. Woods was taken aboard the United States gunboat Mindanao at Macao.

Japanese troops meanwhile this week continued their drive on the Chinese provisional capital of Hankow, with steady advances through the Yangtze River sector. We quote a summary of the military situation, as given in Associated Press Shanghai advices of Aug. 22:

The invaders aimed particularly at smashing Chinese lines to open pathways to Nanchang, Kiangsi Province capital 100 miles south of Kiukiang, Yangtze River base for Japanese operations 135 miles downstream from Hankow.

To get at Nanchang the Japanese opened a wide-circling overland drive on which they plan to go south and west around Lake Poyang, which lies south and slightly east of Kiukiang, and proceed up to Nanchang, on the southwest corner of the lake. The final drive is expected to be timed with a simultaneous drive southward to Nanchang along the railway from Kiukiang.

While Japanese forces on both banks of the Yangtze attempted to advance up the river under the protecting fire of warships, with severe fighting around Red Lake, 20 miles west of Kiukiang, a Japanese column just landed on Lake Poyang's eastern shore threatened Tuchang, about 50 miles southeast of Kiukiang. The Chinese admitted Japanese troops had succeeded in landing near Matsun and that Chinese lines had been forced back toward Tuchang.

In attacking Tuchang the invaders were on the first lap of their round-the-lake movement. Towns and cities to be attacked included Kingtehchen, site of the famous imperial potteries; Poyang, Loping, Yukun and Tsinsien.

On this roundabout path the Japanese will be forced to fight against Chinese in strong defense positions on the Chang and Loan Rivers, flowing into Lake Poyang from the east, and the Kwangsin River, entering the lake from the southeast.

On the Shansi Province front, 300 miles to the north, Japanese columns were engaged in drives designed to wipe out Chinese defenders and regain control of strategic points on the north bank of the Yellow River, from which the Japanese were driven by floods in June.

League Loans Committee Announces Acceptance Proportions on Various Tranches of State Loan of Kingdom of Hungary 1924

The League Loans Committee (London) issued the following communique on Aug. 17 regarding the State loan of the Kingdom of Hungary, 1924:

State Loan of the Kingdom of Hungary, 1924

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance hereby announces, with reference to the Royal Hungarian Government's offer for the permanent settlement of the future service of the State loan of the Kingdom of Hungary, 1924, which was contained in the communications issued by the League Loans Committee (London) on June 29 and Sept. 28, 1937, and in the Government's memorandum dated Sept. 17, 1937, that bonds corresponding to the following proportions of the outstanding capital of the various tranches of the loan have up to this date been presented by the bondholders at the service bankers for enforcement to show their acceptance of that offer:

Tranche issued in:		Tranche issued in:	
Czechoslovakia.....	100.0%	Italy.....	90.0%
Great Britain.....	98.5%	Sweden.....	100.0%
Holland.....	97.0%	Switzerland.....	97.1%
Hungary.....	94.9%	United States of America.....	91.5%

In view of the fact that these proportions aggregate more than 96% of the total outstanding capital of the loan, thus representing almost the entirety of the bondholders, the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance requested the National Bank of Hungary to hold at the free disposal of the Hungarian Government, in pursuance of Clause 2, Paragraph (iii), of the communique of June 29, 1937, and of Clause 3 of the communique of Sept. 28, 1937, the pengo Treasury bills deposited in connection with the loan service from Aug. 1, 1933, until July 31, 1937, as well as interest thereon accrued, and the untransferred service moneys accumulated in pengo during the years 1932 and 1933. At the same time the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance requested the National Bank of Hungary to set aside out of the pengo amounts so released, in accordance with Clause 12 of the memorandum, an amount in pengo sufficient to reconstitute a reserve fund in foreign exchange and the National Bank of Hungary has carried out this request. The Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance also declared that he would make available out of the pengo amounts so released a further sum of 7.5 million pengo, as provided for in Clause 3 of the communique of Sept. 28, 1937, for the purpose of making purchases of bonds of the loan in excess of ordinary amortization requirements.

Budapest, Aug. 1, 1938.

The League Loans Committee announces that they have been informed of the steps which the Hungarian Government has taken, as stated above, with regard to certain cash pengoes and pengo Treasury bills held at the National Bank of Hungary. The proposed disposition of these sums is in accordance with the terms of the settlement recommended by the committee to the bondholders on June 29 and Sept. 28, 1937.

Reference to the June 29 communique of the League Loans Committee was made in our issue of July 3, 1937, page 33.

Complete Ownership of Bank of Canada by Dominion Government Effected

Complete ownership of the Bank of Canada by the Dominion of Canada was effected on Aug. 15 when the Treasury redeemed at \$59.20 per share the 100,000 class A \$50 par shares held by the public. The intention of the Canadian Government to acquire complete ownership of the Bank of Canada was noted in these columns June 11, page 3736. The necessary legislation enabling the Government to take over the Bank's ownership had since been enacted. Ottawa advices in the Toronto "Globe and Mail," showing the figures of the weekly statement of the Bank of Canada as they appeared following the assumption of control by the Government, stated:

Taking over by the Dominion Government of the complete ownership of the Bank of Canada was responsible for several of the major changes in the Bank's statement for Aug. 17 compared with Aug. 10. The paid-up capital of \$10,100,000 was reduced to \$5,000,000 by the purchase of shares with a par value of \$5,000,000 from the public and cancellation of another \$100,000 worth, which gave the Government a majority holding in the former set-up.

An increase of \$7,027,000 in deposits by chartered banks and \$4,249,000 in all other liabilities, which include float, were partly a reflection of the capital decrease, and Dominion Government deposits were at the same time lightened by \$4,837,000. An increase of \$2,286,000 in the Central Bank's holdings of short-term securities also affected chartered bank deposits or float.

Principal securities in the statement for the week ended Aug. 17 follow, with comparisons:

Assets—	Aug. 17, '38	Aug. 10, '38	Aug. 18 '37
Gold reserve.....	\$180,640,000	\$180,584,000	\$179,507,000
Silver reserve.....			2,559,000
Reserve in sterling & U. S. dollars.....	24,357,000	24,872,000	23,889,000
Subsidiary coin.....	335,000	322,000	185,000
Short-term inv. in Dom. & Prov. secs.....	123,642,000	121,356,000	41,884,000
Other Dom. & Prov. securities.....	52,737,000	53,056,000	93,878,000
Other securities.....			11,002,000
All other assets.....	3,702,000	3,546,000	3,109,000
Total assets.....	387,094,000	385,408,000	356,734,000
Liabilities—			
Paid-up capital.....	\$5,000,000	\$10,100,000	\$10,100,000
Note circulation.....	159,639,000	159,106,000	144,177,000
Dominion deposits.....	10,612,600	14,849,000	26,203,000
Chartered bank deposits.....	202,475,000	195,448,000	172,245,000
Other deposits.....	1,519,000	1,706,000	324,000
All other liabilities.....	7,100,000	2,851,000	2,441,000
Total liabilities.....	387,094,000	385,408,000	356,734,000

The ratio of net reserves to notes and deposit liabilities was 54.86%, as against 55.36% in the preceding week and 59.96% a year ago.

In addition to the item in our June 11 issue, reference to Government ownership of the Bank also appeared on page 503 of our July 23 issue.

Premier Hepburn of Ontario Opposed to St. Lawrence River Waterway Project, Development of Which President Roosevelt Said Lies at Door of Two Governments—Views of Mr. Hepburn Made Known to Prime Minister Mackenzie King

The opposition of Premier Hepburn of Ontario to the St. Lawrence River waterway project on "economic grounds," was made known in a letter to Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, in a letter within a day after President Roosevelt, at the dedication, on Aug. 18, of the Thousand Islands International Bridge had stated that responsibility for the development of the waterway project "lies plainly" at the doors of the two governments. The President's address was given in these columns Aug. 20, page 1122. Mr. Hepburn, in his letter to Mr. King, said that "you may rest assured that this (Ontario) Government will resist any effort to force us to expend public funds in such an unwarranted manner or to foist upon the people of Ontario an additional burden of debt and taxation." Canadian Press advices from Ontario, Aug. 19, in quoting Mr. Hepburn as above, said that his letter was in answer to a communication from the United States State Department to the Dominion Prime Minister, which Mr. King forwarded to Mr. Hepburn without comment.

The Canadian Press accounts likewise said:

The Ontario Premier contended that no accurate estimate has been made of the cost of the entire project and warned of the effect a rival transportation system might have on Canada's railroads.

He said, in part:

"The fact is well known to you that Ontario has an ample supply (of power) for many years to come—indeed, a huge surplus—for which it must pay and receive no benefit.

"This unsatisfactory condition would not obtain at this moment had you granted us, when you had the opportunity, the right to export the surplus at a profit.

"I have on various occasions ventured the opinion that the St. Lawrence waterways project could not be justified on economic grounds. We are also interested in the railway situation, which has not been improved since you have been the head of the Administration at Ottawa.

"Until such time as you solve what is considered to be one of the major problems of Canada—that of the National Railway deficits—I cannot conceive how you could seriously consider spending public money for the purpose of creating another public, competitive avenue of transportation."

On the previous day (Aug. 18) Premier Hepburn, commenting after a Cabinet meeting on President Roosevelt's plea for joint action by the United States and Canada in developing the river, was quoted as follows by the Canadian Press:

There can be no development of power on the St. Lawrence River without the consent of the governments concerned. There will be no consent from this Government.

We don't need the power. When the time comes, and I do not foresee it for a long time, the problem will be handled by an extension of the present policy of public ownership.

France Fixes Price of 1938 Wheat Crop at \$1.54½ a Bushel

The price of wheat in France was set on Aug. 24 at 204 francs a quintal (220.46 pounds) or approximately \$1.54½ a bushel, it is learned from Paris advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 25, which also had the following to say:

The price on new crop compares with 199 francs, which is being paid on current crop and was set last September on a gradually increasing scale from a level of 188 francs.

The 1938 wheat crop at the same time was estimated at 90,000,000 quintals (324,900,000 bushels) and the surplus at 20,000,000 quintals (72,200,000 bushels). Recent private estimates on the present crop ranged from 312,000,000 to as high as 360,000,000 bushels and while harvesting operations progressed under favorable weather conditions, it is intimated that the final outturn might be in excess of the official figure.

Last year a crop of 253,537,000 bushels was harvested compared with 254,618,000 the previous year and a 5-year average of 316,681,000 bushels.

The wheat office recently estimated that ordinary consumption is about 255,000,000 bushels and placed the August 1 carryover at 11,000,000 bushels, which has been partially sold.

Ratification by Paraguay and Bolivia of Treaty for Adjustment of Chaco Boundary Dispute

The treaty providing for the submission to arbitration of the Chaco boundary dispute was approved by Paraguay on Aug. 10 by a 10-to-1 vote in a plebiscite, according to Associated Press advices from Asuncion (Paraguay), which said:

The Ministry of the Interior announced tonight the total vote was: for ratification, 113,309; against, 11,825.

The Bolivian Constitutional Congress ratified the treaty on the same day, the vote by the Assembly being 109 to 2. Under date of Aug. 8, Associated Press advices from Buenos Aires, referring to the proposed ratification proceedings on Aug. 10, said:

Voting in Bolivia will be by the Constituent Assembly and in Paraguay by plebiscite, because that nation is ruled by a provisional Government and has no assembly.

A final settlement of the disputed boundary by Oct. 10—two months from the date of ratification—is demanded by the terms of the treaty, signed on July 21 after mediation by a conference of neutral nations, including the United States.

The signing of the treaty on July 21 in Buenos Aires by Foreign Minister Eduardo Diez de Medina and Dr. Cecilio Baez, Paraguayan Foreign Minister, was noted in our issue of July 23, page 504. A message of President Roosevelt, expressing gratification at the signing of the accord, was referred to in these columns July 30, page 655.

Mexican Import Duties Reduced on Wide Range of Products—Duties on Passenger Automobiles Increased

A Mexican decree, published in the Diario Oficial of Aug. 15, and effective Aug. 30, reduced the import duties on an extensive list of products, principally raw materials, restored the rates of duty on passenger automobiles to the higher levels which were in force from Jan. 18 to May 1 of this year, and doubled the import duty on buses, according to a report received in the Department of Commerce from the Office of the American Commercial Attache, Mexico City, and announced on Aug. 19 by the Department which says:

The duties on six and eight cylinder passenger automobiles were increased from 600 to 700 pesos each, while the rate on buses was increased from 1000 to 2000 peso each, and a number of modifications were introduced in the rates of duty on material and parts used in the assembly of automobiles in Mexico.

The duty reductions embrace a wide range of crude and semi-manufactured products, including principally rayon yarns, crude and artificial rubber, fertilizers of all kinds, miscellaneous chemical products, glues and sizes, plastic materials and manufactures thereof, mechanical wood pulp and cellulose pulp, unmanufactured metals and certain canned vegetables. Included among these duty reductions were a number of items on which the Mexican import duties had been sharply increased by the decree of Dec. 31, 1937, and on which intermediate rates of duty have been in effect since May 1 of this year.

Valuations of Products for Collection of New Mexican Export Tax of 12%

The valuations of Mexican export commodities for the purpose of levying the export tax of 12% ad valorem have been announced by the Mexican valuation committee, effective from promulgation in the Diario Oficial on Aug. 10 to Sept. 20, 1938, according to a report of Aug. 11 from the Office of the American Commercial Attache, Mexico City, said an announcement by the Department of Commerce at Washington on Aug. 19. The list of valuations will be revised periodically by the Committee, existing valuations remaining in force until amended by subsequent announcements. According to the Commerce Department which said:

The following valuations are established for petroleum and its derivatives, at 20 degrees centigrade, per cubic meter; crude petroleum, with a density of 0.96 or less, 32.43; crude petroleum with a density of more than 0.96, 22.50; combustible petroleum, 30.46; gas oil, 37.20; crude gasoline, 46.74; refined gasoline, 71.60; crude kerosene, 44.28; refined kerosene, 59.37; and lubricating oil, 250.93.

For metals and compounds, the tax is based upon the metallic content at the following valuations per net kilogram; gold, 4707.50; silver, 32.52; copper, 0.269; antimony, 0.515; and zinc, 0.050.

From the information made available by the Commerce Department we also quote:

The valuations established by the committee embrace practically all of the commodities listed in the Mexican export tariff schedule, and include the following major products exported from Mexico to the United States (valuations are expressed in Mexican pesos per gross kilogram unless otherwise noted): Cattle (male), 27.00 per head; cattle (female), 29.00 per head; goat skins, 2.80; kid skins (weighing up to 300 grams), 1.06; raw cotton, ginned, 0.79; raw cotton, unginned, 1.40; henequen, 0.27; ixtle (maguey), 0.32; ixtle (lechugilla), 0.50; ixtle (palma), 0.17; other rigid vegetable fibers, 0.58; ixtle fiber, scraped, cut, and prepared, 0.88; cordage, ropes, and all manufactures of henequen, 0.38; cordage, ropes, and all manufactures of ixtle and similar fibers, 0.76; chicle, 2.38 to 3.75 (according to proportion of domestic fiber used in containers); fresh tomatoes (exempt from tax); bananas, 1.14 to 2.21 per 100 gross kilos (according to containers); unhulled coffee, 0.74 to 1.65 (according to containers); and hulled coffee, 0.62 to 0.94 (according to containers).

An item bearing on the 12% export tax appeared in our Aug. 20 issue, page 1119.

Colombian Bondholders Committee Advised by Lawrence Hoover, Executive Secretary, to Delay Court Action

Lawrence E. de S. Hoover, Executive Secretary of the Bondholders Committee for Republic of Colombia Dollar Bonds, on his recent return from a six-weeks visit to Bogota, Colombia, relating to various suits brought, or contemplated, by the Committee in the Colombian courts in behalf of American bondholders, advised the Committee not to press their contemplated suits at this time. From an announcement by the Committee Aug. 23 we quote:

Mr. Hoover was so impressed with the sincerity of the new Administration of Doctor Eduardo Santos, President, that he advised the Bondholders Committee for Republic of Colombia that in his judgment the Committee should not now press their contemplated suits, in deference to the new Administration in whose high purpose of a good neighbor policy he reposes confidence.

There is good reason to expect the new Administration—as soon as the loan contracts and the fiscal position of the government can be studied—to take up the negotiation of a debt settlement with the legal representatives of the bondholders.

The Committee was impressed with the report made by the Executive Secretary, who found that it was the consensus of opinion of responsible citizens, attorneys, and public men in Colombia that it is the sincere desire of the Colombian people and their new Administration to deal with this matter with sincerity and justice.

The Committee desires to afford the new Administration the convenient opportunity to thoroughly study the matter and not to have the Adminis-

tration put in the position of being subjected to any pressure through court procedure. The Committee relies with confidence upon the new Administration not to permit any legislative obstruction of the judicial process.

New York Stock Exchange Calls Attention to Semi-Weekly Settlement of Transactions Which Becomes Effective Sept. 1—No Change in New York Curb Exchange Clearance

On Aug. 25 the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, through its director, John Haskell, sent a letter to the Presidents of Corporations having stock listed on the Exchange calling attention to the new plan of semi-weekly settlement of transactions of all listed stocks, which goes into effect Sept. 1. The letter, in part, follows:

Pursuant to this arrangement, each week will be divided into two terms: viz., (1) Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and (2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Transactions in stocks made in the Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday term will be settled on Friday, and transactions made in the Thursday-Friday-Saturday term will be settled on the next Tuesday, unless settlement days are postponed because of intervening holidays.

Transactions in stocks will be ex-dividend or ex-rights on the first business day of the term whose term settlement date is subsequent to the date of record or of the closing of transfer books set by the Corporation. Therefore transactions in stocks will be ex-dividend or ex-rights from one to six days before the record date, depending upon the day of the week selected as the record date and whether the intervention of a holiday necessitates the advancement of the "ex" date.

We are inviting your attention to this change in procedure in order that its effect may be taken into consideration in fixing a date of record for your stockholders at the time of the declaration of dividends, offering of rights to subscribe, etc. As a rule, the selection of either a Tuesday or a Friday as a record date would be most helpful to the Exchange and to the public, as thus a long interval between the "ex" date and the record date will be avoided. We trust that, where convenient, your corporation will select either of these days as a date of record for its listed stock.

An item relating to the adoption of the new procedure appeared in our July 16 issue, page 349.

The Board of Directors of the New York Curb Exchange Securities Clearing Corporation has given "extensive consideration" to the matter of a semi-weekly settlement, it was stated in the Exchange's "Bulletin" of Aug. 20, and has decided to make no change at this time in the present form of clearance. Members will receive ample advance notice of any future change which may be adopted.

Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Weeks Ended Aug. 13 and Aug. 20

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 19 made public a summary for the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, of the daily corrected figures on odd-lot transactions of odd-lot dealers and specialists in stocks, rights and warrants on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. The figures for the week ended Aug. 6 were given in our issue of Aug. 13, page 966. We also incorporate the figures for the week ended Aug. 20, which were released Aug. 25.

The data published are based upon reports filed daily with the Commission by odd-lot dealers and specialists.

ODD-LOT TRANSACTIONS OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS IN STOCKS, RIGHTS AND WARRANTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—WEEKS ENDED AUG. 13 AND AUG. 20, 1938

Trade Date	SALES (Customers' Orders to Buy)			PURCHASES (Customers' Orders to Sell)		
	No. Ord.	Shares	Value	No. Ord.	Shares	Value
Aug. 8.....	5,370	145,864	\$5,167,836	6,345	157,225	\$5,353,735
Aug. 9.....	4,945	130,154	4,588,570	5,633	148,199	4,950,472
Aug. 10.....	4,365	119,154	4,260,746	5,123	131,445	4,159,955
Aug. 11.....	6,254	173,266	5,793,978	5,904	162,016	5,464,412
Aug. 12 and 13.....	11,747	319,819	10,111,021	13,337	366,382	11,236,049
Total for week.....	32,681	888,257	\$30,222,151	36,392	965,266	\$31,164,623
Aug. 15.....	3,806	100,108	\$3,440,839	4,092	105,509	\$3,262,290
Aug. 16.....	3,185	88,098	3,089,021	3,816	94,382	3,090,765
Aug. 17.....	3,519	93,740	3,398,348	4,081	101,904	3,558,742
Aug. 18.....	2,619	67,576	2,400,864	3,062	72,382	2,327,234
Aug. 19 and 20.....	5,332	138,968	5,013,821	6,829	174,673	6,080,154
Total for week.....	18,461	488,488	\$17,342,893	21,880	548,850	\$18,319,195

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Aug. 6

During the week ended Aug. 6 the percentage of trading for the account of all members of the New York Stock Exchange (except odd-lot dealers) and of the New York Curb Exchange to total transactions in each instance was below the preceding week ended July 30, it was made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (Aug. 26).

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of all members during the week ended Aug. 6 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 2,056,877 shares, which amount was 19.76% of total transactions on the Exchange of 5,206,620 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended July 30 of 3,631,597 shares, or 20.90% of total trading of 8,686,900 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Aug. 6 amounted to 242,285 shares, or 18.70% of the total volume on that Exchange of 647,765 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 437,715 shares was 21.07% of total trading of 1,038,645 shares.

The data issued by the SEC are in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its pro-

gram embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936 on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended July 30 were given in these columns of Aug. 20, page 1120. The Commission, in making available the data for the week ended Aug. 6, said:

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

	New York Stock Exchange	New York Curb Exchange
Number of reports received.....	1,084	830
Reports showing transactions:		
As specialists.....	205	105
Other than as specialists:		
Initiated on floor.....	245	39
Initiated off floor.....	288	80
Reports showing no transactions.....	531	619

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

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS (SHARES)
Week Ended Aug. 6, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent a
Total round lot volume.....	5,206,620	
Round-lot transactions for account of members (except transactions for the odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers):		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....	570,240	
Sold.....	532,420	
Total.....	1,102,660	10.59
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	337,210	
Sold.....	287,285	
Total.....	624,495	6.00
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	167,110	
Sold.....	162,612	
Total.....	329,722	3.17
4. Total—Bought.....	1,074,560	
Sold.....	982,317	
Total.....	2,056,877	19.76
Transactions for the odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers:		
1. In round lots—Bought.....	110,040	
Sold.....	184,880	
Total.....	294,920	2.83
2. In odd lots—Bought.....	767,213	
Sold.....	692,510	
Total.....	1,459,723	

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS (SHARES)
Week Ended Aug. 6, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent a
Total round-lot volume.....	647,765	
Round-lot transactions for account of members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....	78,765	
Sold.....	94,875	
Total.....	173,640	13.40
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	14,300	
Sold.....	10,825	
Total.....	25,125	1.94
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	21,360	
Sold.....	22,160	
Total.....	43,520	3.36
4. Total—Bought.....	114,425	
Sold.....	127,860	
Total.....	242,285	18.70
Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists—Bought.....	64,921	
Sold.....	39,795	
Total.....	104,716	

Semi-Weekly Settlement Plan for Clearance of Stocks Adopted by San Francisco Stock Exchange

Acting on a recommendation of the Clearing House Committee, the Governing Board of the San Francisco Stock Exchange announced Aug. 24 the adoption of a semi-weekly settlement plan for the clearing of stocks. The new plan, which will go into effect Sept. 1, divides the business week into two "terms": (1) Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and (2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The Exchange's announcement further explained:

Transactions made in the first term will be settled on Friday; transactions made in the second term will be settled on Tuesday. Regular settlement days will thus be Tuesday and Friday (except in the event of week-day holidays when the settlement day may be postponed), whereas there are at the present time five settlement days, under the present arrangement of settling transactions on the second full business day following the date of the transaction.

In a notice to members, the exchange pointed out that transactions for "cash," bond transactions and "seller's option" transactions will not be affected. In an explanatory leaflet prepared by the exchange for the benefit of customers of member firms, it is pointed out that the new settlement plan does not affect margin accounts, and that the change is essentially one of a mechanical nature involving brokerage procedure.

New York Stock Exchange Submits Incorporation Plans to Members—Board of Governors Will Hold Hearings on Proposals—Capital Increase is Advocated

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange on Aug. 24 sent to all members two reports on permissive incorporation of member firms and recommended that non-member general partners of allied partners be placed under the control of the Exchange. Members were asked to vote on the merits of the proposals and were advised that the Board of Governors would hold hearings at which members and partners of member firms might express their views, offer objections and suggest revisions. The Stock Exchange, in announcing the proposals, said in part:

Following a meeting of its Board of Governors today, the New York Stock Exchange announced that the suggestions and comments of members and partners in member firms would be sought in considering two pending proposals, one relating to the advisability of permitting member firms, which wish to do so, to incorporate, and the other contemplating the classification of all nonmember general partners as allied members who would be directly responsible to the Exchange and directly subject to Exchange control and discipline.

The proposals were submitted to the Board of Governors in the form of preliminary reports. The study of permissive incorporation was prepared by a special committee appointed by the Board of Governors on July 13. The report referring to allied members resulted from a study by the Exchange's Committee on Member Firms. On the basis of these reports and the recommendations contained therein, the Board of Governors authorized the holding of hearings at which members of the Exchange and partners of member firms will have a full opportunity to express their views as to the advisability and feasibility of the proposals, to present any objections and to suggest any revisions. The Board will withhold final action pending the holding of these hearings and will await a further report from the two committees which have the two plans in hand.

Meanwhile, the Exchange will distribute copies of the reports of the two committees and other explanatory material relating to the proposals to members and member firms for their consideration. Because of the close interrelation between the proposal for permissive incorporation and that for allied members, the Exchange plans to have the views of members and partners with respect to both subjects presented at joint hearings. It is expected that these hearings will begin within a few days.

The special committee which has been studying the question of permissive incorporation is composed of Gayer G. Dominick, as Chairman, John A. Coleman, Richard Pigeon, Philip W. Russell and Jacob C. Stone. This committee's preliminary report is concerned primarily with the legal aspects of permissive incorporation. It has sought, insofar as possible, to clarify various points in which member firms would be particularly interested. The report is a comprehensive one and, together with the accompanying material, is designed to inform the membership and member firms fully as to all important aspects of the proposal.

Included, for the information of members and member firms, is a schedule of amendments to the Constitution of the Exchange which would be necessary to permit the incorporation of member firms. These amendments are presented merely for information and will not be voted upon at this time.

The material to be sent to members and member firms will, also, include an outline of suggested rules governing member corporations. This, also, is for information purposes only and is subject to possible revision, in the event permissive incorporation is adopted. A statement of corporate purposes is submitted as a further guide to the members and member firms in passing judgment upon the advisability of permissive incorporation as an Exchange policy. Another annex includes a suggested agreement which, should the permissive incorporation plan be adopted, would be required by the Exchange of registered corporations.

The report of the special committee on Permissive Incorporation, copy of which is attached, emphasizes that corporations and their stockholders, under the plan proposed, would be subject to control as effective and as complete as that now exercised by the Exchange over member firms. "The only control which the Exchange has today over its member firms," it is pointed out, "is its ability to end the privileges which those member firms have by reason of the membership by one or more partners. Precisely the same control could and would be maintained over registered corporations by the ability of the Exchange to end the privileges which the registered corporation has by reason of the membership of one or more of its executive officers who are common stockholders."

The report on Permissive Incorporation indorses the proposal that direct disciplinary control over nonmember partners of member firms be established by requiring all such nonmember partners of member firms to be allied members of the Exchange, thereby rendering themselves legally and directly amenable to the constitution and rules of the Exchange.

If incorporation is to be permitted, the committee recommends that formation of member corporations be authorized only on the basis of their assembling and maintaining a larger capital than now required of member firms. In the proposed rules for adoption by the Board of Governors, it is suggested that before any corporation commences business as a member corporation, it must have a paid-in capital of at least \$250,000, and a paid-in capital surplus of not less than 20% or more than 50% of the capital.

Other suggested rules governing member corporations which were proposed by the committee as a basis of discussion are:

Every member corporation shall be organized as a business corporation under the laws of the State of New York.

Every stockholder of a member corporation must at all times be a member or an allied member of the Exchange in good standing or a person approved by the Committee on Admissions.

Every member corporation must at all times have among its stockholders one or more seat owners of the Exchange, owning in his or their own right, in the aggregate, at least 5% of the common stock of the corporation.

A member corporation may not have any more than 35 stockholders of all classes. Every director and every principal officer of the corporation must at all times be the owner in his own right of stock of the corporation having a par value of at least \$10,000.

The aggregate par value of the outstanding common stock shall be at least 55% of the aggregate par value of the outstanding stock of all classes.

A member corporation must file with the Exchange every six months a statement of condition in such form and detail as may be prescribed by the Committee on Member Firms, together with a list of the stockholders of the corporation.

A registered corporation would be required to enter into an agreement with the Exchange, providing, among other things, that the business of the corporation shall at all times be conducted in accordance with the constitution and rules of the Exchange.

The report of the Committee on Member Firms, in proposing the creation of a new class of allied members, points out that the present control of the

Exchange over the conduct of its member firms, which is based on the relationship which exists between the Exchange and these partners owning actual membership, has created difficulties and possible injustice. This is particularly true in cases in which disciplinary action has been taken by the Exchange against an Exchange member or members because of the actions of their partners for which they themselves were not in fact entirely responsible and over which they could not have exercised full control. The committee in its report referred to the recommendation of the Committee for the Study of the Organization and Administration of the New York Stock Exchange, known as the Conway committee, which suggested "that a study be made of the advisability of bringing the nonmember partners of member firms more definitely within the disciplinary control of the Exchange."

The recommendation contemplates that all nonmember general partners shall become allied members of the Exchange. They would not be subject to initiation fee or dues, and would have no interest in the property of the Exchange, no rights on the floor, no vote in connection with Exchange affairs, no right to reduced commissions on Exchange transactions, and no rights in the gratuity fund. The privileges which would be enjoyed by allied members are the same privileges as are now enjoyed by nonmember general partners of member firms.

SEC Reports Sales on National Securities Exchanges During July Increased 84.9% Over June and 25.6% Over July, 1937

Announcement was made on Aug. 25 by the Securities and Exchange Commission that the dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in July, 1938, amounted to \$1,778,734,356, an increase of 84.9% over the value of sales in June, and an increase of 25.6% over July, 1937. Stock sales, including rights and warrants, had a value of \$1,621,364,335, an increase of 92.5% over June. Bond sales were valued at \$157,369,789, an increase of 31.3% over June. The Commission added:

Total sales of stock, including rights and warrants, in July were 70,650,820 shares, or 77.2% over June's total. Total principal amount of bonds sold was \$232,147,200, an increase of 37.3% over June.

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for 96.0% of the value of all sales, 95.7% of stock sales, and 99.9% of bond sales on registered exchanges.

The total value of sales on all exempt exchanges was \$725,859, an increase of 31.7% over June.

Registration of 37 New Issues Totaling \$223,897,000 Under Securities Act. Became Effective During July

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 26 made public its monthly analysis of effective registration statements, prepared by its Research Division. Analysis of statements registered under the Securities Act of 1933 during July, 1938, shows that an aggregate of \$223,897,000 of new securities became fully effective. The net total, exclusive of issues registered solely for reserve against conversion of other securities having convertible features, was \$222,595,000. This net figure compares with \$231,123,000 registered during June, 1938 and \$205,389,000 registered during July, 1937. In its announcement of Aug. 26 the SEC stated:

More than 65% of the July, 1938, total was accounted for by the following large issues: Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey \$50,000,000 15-year 2 3/4% debentures, due 1953 and \$35,000,000 1 3/4%-2 1/4% serial notes, due from 1943 to 1947; Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. \$30,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 3% bonds, series C, due 1968; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. \$8,100,000 first mortgage bonds, series B, 4%, due serially from 1940 to 1946 and \$5,400,000 first mortgage bonds, series B 4 1/4%, due serially from 1947 to 1950; Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc., \$10,000,000 10-year 4 1/2% sinking fund debentures, due 1948; and Industrial Rayon Corp., \$7,500,000 first mortgage sinking fund 4 1/2% bonds, series A, due 1948. About 30% of the month's registrations was represented by investment and trading companies' issues.

According to the registrants, approximately \$106,918,000, or 50.6% of the estimated net cash proceeds from the sale of the securities registered during the month, were intended for "new money" uses as follows: \$101,415,000 or 48.0%, for expenditures for plant and equipment (including the \$82,973,000 entire net proceeds of the Standard Oil issues*) and \$5,503,000 or 2.6% for additional working capital. This is the second consecutive month that funds proposed for "new money" uses (or for repayment of bank loans recently made for such purposes) had exceeded \$100,000,000. Only \$9,365,000 or 4.4% of the proceeds, were intended for the repayment of indebtedness, but approximately \$25,053,000 or 11.9% were to be used in connection with the retirement of an outstanding preferred stock issue, the first large case of this type since last August. In addition, \$62,979,000 or 29.8% were to be used (assuming complete sale of the investment and trading company securities) for the purchase of securities for investment.

Largely as the result of the bond, note and debenture issues enumerated above, 66.8% of all securities registered during the month, exclusive of issues reserved for conversion, were of the fixed interest-bearing type. Approximately 23.1% of the aggregate were represented by certificates of participation, &c., while 8.8% were in common stocks and 1.3% in preferred stocks.

Approximately \$3,913,000 of the securities registered during the month were intended for purposes other than immediate cash offering for the account of the registrants. Of this amount, \$1,302,000 were registered for reserve against conversion, \$2,250,000 for reserve against options, \$310,000 were registered for the "account of others" and \$51,000 were registered for acquisition of various assets, payment of claims and for subsequent issuance.

After deducting the above amounts, there remained \$219,984,000 of registered securities proposed to be offered for sale for the account of the registrants. Of these securities \$199,172,000 represented issues of already-established companies while \$20,812,000 (inclusive of \$18,012,000 of

* The Standard Oil Co. makes no specific allocation in its registration statement of proposed uses of the net proceeds from its note and debenture issues, but states that the proceeds will be made available for capital expenditures, for financing inventories and receivables, and for other purposes. The company continues by stating that "the program now under study contemplates capital expenditures of approximately \$175,000,000 during 1938 of which approximately \$39,000,000 had been spent to March 31.

investment and trading company issues) were proposed offerings of newly-organized enterprises. In connection with the sale of the securities, the registrants estimated that expenses of 4.0% would be incurred: 3.5% for commissions and discounts to underwriters and agents and 0.5% for other expenses of flotation and issuance. After payment of these expenses, the registrants estimated that they would retain, as net proceeds, \$211,172,000.

Of the \$219,984,000 of securities proposed for cash offering for the account of the registrants, 58.5% was to be offered by underwriters under firm commitments; 37.9% (largely consisting of the investment and trading company issues) by various selling agents, and 3.6% by the registrants themselves. The registrants indicated that 90.7% of the securities was to be publicly offered while 9.3% was to be sold to "others," who this month consisted almost entirely of banks, insurance companies and trust funds.

TYPES OF NEW SECURITIES INCLUDED IN 24 REGISTRATION STATEMENTS THAT BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING JULY, 1938

Type of Security	Total Securities Registered		
	No. of Issues	No. Units of Stock, &c., Face Amt. of Bonds, &c.	Gross Amount
Common stock.....	14	\$9,407,922	\$20,916,663
Preferred stock.....	4	51,900	2,790,026
Certificates of participation, beneficial interest, warrants, &c.....	9	12,028,798	51,509,626
Secured bonds.....	7	54,392,000	54,280,635
Debentures.....	3	95,000,000	94,400,000
Short-term notes.....	--	-----	-----
Total.....	37	-----	\$223,896,950

Type of Security	Total, Less Securities Reserved for Conversion	Total (After Other Deductions Proposed to Be Offered for Sale for Cash for Account of Registrants)	Per Cent of Total Less Securities Reserved for Conversion		
			July, 1938	June, 1938	July, 1937
Common stock.....	\$19,614,365	\$17,195,600	8.8	5.2	30.1
Preferred stock.....	2,790,026	2,744,980	1.3	1.4	41.2
Cts. of partic., beneficial interest, warrants, &c.....	51,509,626	51,509,626	23.1	3.9	12.4
Secured bonds.....	54,280,635	54,133,635	24.4	14.7	14.6
Debentures.....	94,400,000	94,400,000	42.4	74.8	1.7
Short-term notes.....	-----	-----	--	--	--
Total.....	\$222,594,652	\$219,983,841	100.0	100.0	100.0

In addition to the new issues there were effectively registered during the month two bond issues of the Republic of Uruguay proposed to be issued in exchange for outstanding securities of the City of Montevideo valued at \$1,727,178.

THE TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN REGISTRATION STATEMENTS FOR REORGANIZATION AND EXCHANGE* ISSUES WHICH BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING JULY, 1938

Type of Security	No. of Issues	Approximate Market Value ^a		
		July, 1938	June, 1938	July, 1937
Common stock.....	--	-----	2,012	-----
Preferred stock.....	--	-----	-----	-----
Certificate of participation, beneficial interest, &c.....	--	-----	-----	-----
Secured bonds.....	2	\$1,727,178	\$55,148,534	-----
Debentures.....	--	-----	-----	-----
Short-term notes.....	--	-----	-----	-----
Certificates of deposit.....	--	-----	100,000	9,211,595
Voting trust certificates.....	--	-----	306,479	2,076,704
Total.....	2	\$1,727,178	\$55,557,025	\$11,288,299

* Refers to securities to be issued in exchange for existing securities. x Represents actual market value or 1-3 of face value where market was not available.

N. Y. State Insurance Department Advises Insurance Companies as to Association Book of Security Values

The New York State Insurance Department on Aug. 25 announced to insurance companies and societies that "The Association Book of Security Values for use in your statement as of the end of this year will be prepared and published by Moody's Investors Service, 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y. "In order that work may be started immediately," said the Department, "it is important that you send to Moody's Investors Service, within the next few days, a list of bonds and stocks acquired by your company this year to date."

Tenders of \$245,680,000 Received to Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated Aug. 24—\$100,057,000 Accepted at Average Rate of 0.048%

A total of \$245,680,000 was tendered to the offering of \$100,000,000 or thereabouts of 91-day Treasury bills dated Aug. 24 and maturing Nov. 23, 1938, it was announced on Aug. 22 by the Treasury Department. Of this amount, the Treasury said, \$100,057,000 was accepted at an average rate of 0.048%.

The tenders to the offering of Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Aug. 22. Reference to the offering appeared in our Aug. 20 issue, page 1122. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from the Treasury's announcement of Aug. 22:

Total applied for, \$245,680,000 Total accepted, \$100,057,000

Range of accepted bids:

- High, 99.990; equivalent rate approximately 0.040%.
 - Low, 99.987; equivalent rate approximately 0.051%.
 - Average price, 99.988; equivalent rate approximately 0.048%.
- (49% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

New Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills— to be Dated Aug. 31, 1938

Tenders were invited on Aug. 25 by the Treasury Department to a new offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. The bids will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, Aug. 29, but not at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The new bills will be dated Aug. 31, 1938, and will mature on Nov. 30, 1938. On the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. An issue of similar securities in amount of \$50,020,000 will mature on Aug. 31. The following regarding the new offering of bills is from the Treasury Department's announcement of Aug. 25:

They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e.g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

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

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Aug. 29, 1938, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Aug. 31, 1938.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

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

Necessity of Changes in Wagner Labor Act Conceded by President Roosevelt—Confers with William Green

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, prepared this week to tell the Federation's Executive Council that President Roosevelt agrees that the National Labor Relations Act is in need of some changes. Mr. Green conferred with Mr. Roosevelt at the Hyde Park, N. Y., home of the latter on Aug. 20, and later said that "while no definite changes were decided up, we were in accord on the necessity of making some changes." The A. F. of L. Executive Council met this week at Atlantic City, N. J., and reference to the meeting appears in another item in this issue. After reporting the conference between Mr. Green and Mr. Roosevelt, an Atlantic City dispatch of Aug. 21 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

The Council opens a 10-day session here tomorrow and Mr. Green went to Hyde Park to get the President's opinion on the law in order to convey it to the organization's executive body. The Federation head also said that he journeyed to the summer White House to complain against the manner in which the law has been administered by the National Labor Relations Board. The A. F. of L. has frequently protested that the Board has favored the Committee for Industrial Organization in its decisions.

After his conference with the President, Saturday, Mr. Green said: "We discussed the advisability of making certain changes in the law. While nothing definite was agreed upon, I think I can say that we were in accord as to the urgent necessity of making some changes."

Mr. Green said that he had placed before the President specific cases which he felt had been handled by the Board "in a manner clearly in conflict with the letter and spirit of the law."

He asserted that he favored changes in the Act which either impose specific limitations on the Board's authority or clarify its powers more definitely.

On Aug. 23 President Roosevelt gave his own carefully-worded version of his conference earlier in the week with Mr. Green, said John C. O'Brien, a staff correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune," whose further account of the President's comments at Hyde Park on Aug. 23 follows:

The President said Mr. Green's report that they were in accord on the proposition that the Wagner Labor Relations Act needed modification was correct, but he warned that no one should get the impression that he had concurred in the specific criticism of the Act and of its administration by the National Labor Relations Board which has been voiced by the Federation.

Certain ambiguous language in the Wagner Act, the President said, had not been cleared up by court decisions, and unquestionably an attempt to clarify the Act by amendments would be made in the next Congress.

Before such amendments were drafted, he explained, there would be consultation with the Labor Board itself, with representatives of all labor groups, including the Committee for Industrial Organization, and with employers and legal advisers.

What he and Mr. Green agreed on, the President said, was that any new law creating a new agency must necessarily be amended from time to time to cover situations and conditions not foreseen by the drafters. Three years of administration of the Wagner Act, he added, had developed ambiguities, some of which the courts had clarified.

President Green Assails Partisanship

Mr. Green's complaint to the President dealt chiefly with alleged partisanship in favor of the C. I. O. in the administration of the law by the Labor Board and assumption of authority not specifically conferred by the law. He appeared to have come away from the conference at the summer White House confident that the President believed there was ground for his dissatisfaction.

President Roosevelt Reappoints Donald W. Smith as Member of NLRB

Yesterday (Aug. 26) it was made known that President Roosevelt has reappointed Donald Wakefield Smith of Pennsylvania as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Smith, whose term expires Aug. 27, will serve a term of five years. The announcement of the appointment came the day after William Green of the A. F. of L. had sent a telegram to President Roosevelt expressing it as the opinion of the Executive Council of the Federation that Mr. Smith "lacks the necessary qualifications to continue to serve as a member of the NLRB." In expressing opposition to the reappointment of Mr. Smith the telegram said:

We respectfully call upon you Mr. President to select some capable qualified person in whom the millions of workers represented by the A. F. of L. have confidence as a fair and judicial minded administrator of the Labor Relations Act.

Opposition to Mr. Smith was indicated at the Annual Convention this week in Atlantic City of the A. F. of L., to which we refer elsewhere.

Dies Committee Asks President for Aid in Investigating Un-American Activities—Seeks Assistance from Other Government Agencies

The House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, headed by Representative Dies of Texas, on Aug. 23 asked President Roosevelt to request Government departments to "lend" the Committee attorneys, investigators and clerical and stenographic assistance. Creation of the Committee was reported in the "Chronicle" of June 11, page 3750. The request was voted by the Committee after a final session in Washington, devoted to an inquiry into Communistic activities. Martin Meyer, Professor of chemistry at Brooklyn College, New York, told the Committee that efforts of some students to establish an R. O. T. C. Club had been unsuccessful.

A Washington dispatch of Aug. 23 to the New York "Times" quoted from the letter to President Roosevelt, asking assistance from other Government agencies; as given in the "Times" the letter follows in part:

In a letter to the President accompanying the request for aid, Representative Dies, Chairman of the Committee, asserted that when an original appropriation of \$100,000 was proposed for the present investigation the House Committee on Accounts reduced the amount to \$25,000, because the use of "special investigators, attorneys and clerical help" would be accorded to the investigating committee by departments of the Government.

Thurman Arnold, the Acting Attorney General, refused June 27, Mr. Dies reported in his letter, to assign any special agents of the Bureau of Investigation or any attorney of the Department of Justice.

"The Committee has definite proof," the letter proceeded, "that the Department of Justice and the Works Progress Administration have been carrying on their payroll investigators for the La Follette committee. It is, therefore, clear that the precedent has been established and we respectfully urge you to request the Department of Justice and the Works Progress Administration to place upon their payrolls the names of twelve investigators, which we will submit to them, and several stenographers, and at least one attorney.

"This will enable us to conduct a thorough investigation in accordance with the popular demand which is evidenced by the many letters and telegrams we are receiving from all parts of the country.

"Unless we receive this aid, which has been extended to another committee, we will be greatly handicapped in the prosecution of this inquiry. The Committee only has four investigators, but does not have any paid secretary or clerks.

Secretary Hull Calls Upon Mexico to Either Arbitrate Claims in Case of Expropriated Lands or to Submit Issue for Adjustment Under Gondra Treaty of 1923

Indicating that the United States is unable to acquiesce in the reasons advanced by Mexico, in its note of Aug. 3 for refusal to accept the proposed arbitration of the claims in the case of expropriated lands, Secretary of State Hull, under date of Aug. 22, urges on behalf of the U. S. Government that the Mexican Government "reconsider the position which it has taken, and to agree to submit to the proposed arbitration the questions at issue between the two governments, as formulated in my note to Your Excellency of July 21."

Secretary Hull notes in his Aug. 22 communication:

The Mexican Government rejects the proposal of the Government of the United States that there be submitted to arbitration, in the terms of the general arbitration treaty signed at Washington on Jan. 5, 1929, the two following points.

First, whether there has been compliance by the Government of Mexico with the rule of compensation as prescribed by international law in the case of American citizens whose farms and agrarian interests in Mexico have been expropriated by the Mexican Government since Aug. 30, 1927, and second, if not, the amount of and terms under which compensation should be made by the Government of Mexico.

Secretary Hull in his latest note addressed to Francisco Castillo Najero, Mexican Ambassador, also says in part:

My government, in its desire to expedite and to facilitate a fair solution of this question in every possible and proper manner, without, however, in any way altering its position as above set forth, will be willing, should the Government of Mexico refuse to agree to resort to arbitration as herein-

before proposed, to reiterate the proposal contained in the informal communication from Under-Secretary Welles to you under date of June 29.

Your Excellency will recall that to that communication was attached an itemized list of the claims of American property owners referred to in my note of July 21. It was then suggested that the amount of compensation, together with any subsidiary questions such as the extent of the area expropriated, be determined by agreement by two commissioners, one appointed by the Government of Mexico, the other by the Government of the United States, and that, in the event of disagreement between the two commissioners regarding the amount of compensation due in any case, or of any other question necessary for a determination of value, these questions be decided by a sole arbitrator selected by the Permanent Commission at Washington provided for by the so-called Gonda Treaty, signed at Santiago, May 3, 1923, to which both our governments are parties.

It was likewise suggested that in order to advance a settlement of the matter the governments of Mexico and of the United States name immediately their respective commissioners and request the Permanent Commission to name concurrently the sole arbitrator.

This Government further proposed that as an indispensable part of the act of expropriation and compensation, the Government of Mexico should set aside monthly in escrow in some agreed upon depository a definite amount for the exclusive purpose of making compensation for expropriated property as and when definite determinations of value have been arrived at in each case; and that should the determination of compensation, show a reduction from the amounts now claimed, the monthly deposits should be scaled down accordingly.

If the Government of Mexico considers that negotiations for a settlement of these claims have not in fact been exhausted and desires to find an equitable and friendly solution to the question as indicated in the last portion of the note of the Mexican Government of Aug. 3, the most practical evidence of the desire of the Mexican Government to find a fair, friendly and impartial solution would be manifested by its willingness to accept the proposal contained in the communications of the Under-Secretary of June 29, and now hereinbefore reiterated.

If, on the other hand, the Mexican Government is not desirous of adopting the procedure just outlined embodying safeguards to insure payment and prevent fruitless negotiation, it would surely seem to be appropriate and fitting, and strictly within the purview of the obligation contracted by both countries under the terms of the Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration for the Governments of Mexico and of the United States to submit their controversy to arbitration in the manner suggested in my note of July 21.

"In either such case," continues Secretary Hull in his Aug. 22nd note, "my Government feels justified in requesting that, during the proposed arbitration, or during the proposed settlement suggested in the communication of June 29, the Mexican Government should agree that no further taking of the properties of American nationals should take place unless accompanied by arrangements for adequate, prompt and effective payment."

Secretary Hull's note of July 21 was referred to in these columns July 23, page 508, and July 30, page 651, while the Mexican reply of Aug. 3 mentioned on page 826 of our Aug. 6 issue. In his note of Aug. 22, Secretary Hull stated:

The policy of expropriation of these lands without any payment, as required by law and equity and justice, places this government in a situation where it must either assert and maintain with all vigor the doctrine of just compensation, or else acquiesce in the repudiation and abolition of that doctrine. Obviously it cannot adopt the latter course. To do so would make it a party to an undermining of the integrity which would characterize the normal relations between all nations and their peoples.

Suggestion by Germany for Trade Agreement with United States Opposed by Secretary Hull—Proposal by Dr. Brinckmann, Who Discussed Debt Issue and Cotton Purchases

The view that it is most difficult to find a basis for a trade agreement with Germany was expressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull at a press conference in Washington on Aug. 18, in commenting on an address in Berlin the previous day by Dr. Rudolf Brinckmann, Secretary of State in the German Economics Ministry, before the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany. Moreover, Secretary Hull explained, according to Washington advices to the Baltimore "Sun," that the system of bilateral agreements and barter arrangements, upon which Germany operates, runs directly contrary to the program followed by the United States. Experience shows, he added, that the balancing of trade between two nations by bilateral agreements results in a balance at the lower and not the higher of the two trade totals, and thus does not act to increase world trade.

From the Baltimore "Sun" we also quote:

Dr. Brinckmann appealed for better economic relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that the United States would "depart from rigid dogma" in its trade with Germany and give more consideration to bilateral pacts.

Would Welcome Sound Basis

Secretary Hull's response was regarded as a polite refusal to indorse the bilateral and barter system. He noted, however, that he would be pleased if a sound basis could be found for rehabilitating German-American trade and pointed out that in the past this trade was highly beneficial to both countries.

According to the Administration's viewpoint, the two different policies of international trade and finance, as exemplified by the methods of Germany and of the United States, differ in many important ways.

The bilateral method, it is held, is based on discriminations and at the same time eliminates triangular and multi-lateral trade, which makes up a large portion of the total of world commerce.

Policy Pursued by Secretary Hull

The multi-lateral policy which Secretary Hull is pursuing, it is explained, is based on mutually profitable trading arrangements between nations, and emphasizes the principle of equality among nations instead of discrimination.

This method, as the Administration sees it, offers the only possible way in which the United States can attempt to unsmear the network of trade restrictions and obstructions to commerce and finance that exist today.

It tends to drive down trade barriers and to make possible a gradual and sound increase in the flow of commerce.

At the same time the Administration is ready to consider any type of trading which does not materially affect its general policy. In the case of Dr. Brinckmann's proposal, there was no official disposition to comment until more details are available.

Other Questions Involved

Presumably Germany might offer a certain percentage of payments in goods and a certain percentage in blocked marks, as it has done in the case of South American countries. But also figuring in the matter, so far as the United States is concerned, would be the question as to whether discrimination against other countries or anti-dumping laws were involved.

Dr. Brinckmann, in his address, expressed the hope that the United States will give more consideration to the viewpoint that "the State which wishes cash interest and amortization must give its debtors the opportunity of earning such interest and amortization." United Press advices from Berlin, from which we quote, also said:

Dr. Brinckmann added that he hoped "in the end a solution will be found that will permit improvement in the service of our debt to the United States."

He suggested that "Germany could easily buy three to four million bales of cotton from the United States each year, surely a quantity which would mean something to the American producer," but indicated that both resumption of Germany's debt service and large purchases of cotton and other goods from the United States presupposed American willingness to buy more goods from Germany.

Dr. Brinckmann denied that the German debt policy was discriminatory against the United States or that Germany had engaged in dumping on the world market.

Warren Lee Pierson of Export-Import Bank in South America—Seeks to Expand United States Trade with Latin America

A visit to all the major countries in South America during a "two months' exploratory trip" is planned by Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, who left Washington on Aug. 11 for Miami, Fla., where, on Aug. 16, he boarded a plane for South America. Mr. Pierson's trip is part of the bank's long-range campaign to assist American exporters to participate more fully in Latin American trade, said special advices from Miami to the New York "Journal of Commerce," in which it was also stated:

He said that Miami's strategic location as a gateway point between the Latin American nations and the United States "will prove very valuable, and the hoped-for expansion of trade with South America should make Miami an important port of call for ships plying between the North and South." The role Miami already plays in the Latin American trade picture is indicated by customs figures which show that gross cargo tonnage cleared through this port has increased six times in the last five years.

Rail Equipment

The Bank, which for several years has concentrated its efforts on stimulating trade with European nations, is now turning its attention with increasing vigor to Latin American trade possibilities. One of its recent moves was to arrange for the discounting of \$5,000,000 in notes of the Haitian Government, the proceeds of which will be used to purchase American-made building supplies for the Haitian public works program.

Despite the comparative nearness of the United States to the South American market, this country the last few years has supplied only about one-third of the aggregate imports of the 20 Latin American republics, according to Department of Commerce statistics.

Recovery of Foreign Markets Revolves Around Three Major Items, According to Committee of National Association of Manufacturers—Shrinkage in Exports of Grain, Meat, and Cotton Account for 85% Decrease in United States Agricultural Exports

The recovery of foreign markets for United States farm products may depend pretty largely on what happens to three major agricultural items, according to a report by the Agricultural Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, made public Aug. 22. In a study of "Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products," the committee says that the shrinkage in exports of grains, meat and cotton account for over 85% of the decrease in United States farm exports. "Therefore," says the report, "unless reciprocal trade agreements can increase exports in these three fields, in each of which a special condition prevails, it is difficult to see how they can materially increase our total farm exports."

Ten years ago, says the report, agricultural exports were valued at \$1,907,780,000 and formed over 16% of the total gross farm income. In the crop year 1936-37, agricultural exports had shrunk to \$732,826,000 and formed only about 7½% of total farm income. Part of this decrease of \$1,200,000,000, the committee says, was due to the fact that prices for all goods were much lower in 1936-37 than in 1926-27. "But of far more importance," it says, "is the fact that \$1,018,647,000, or approximately 87%, of this decrease was accounted for by cotton, wheat and meat." Further observations in the report are indicated as follows by the Association:

Cotton exports have decreased from \$866,924,000 in 1926-27 to \$382,795,000 last year. This shrinkage of \$484,125,000, the study points out, is over 40% of the net decrease for all agricultural exports. "Cause of this," says the report, "seems largely due to our domestic policy of curtailing production and pricing our cotton out of line with world levels."

Ten years ago, it is pointed out, exports of grains (largely wheat and flour) were valued at \$406,382,000, but last year were only \$35,414,000, a drop of almost \$400,000,000. This, with the cotton, accounts for over 70% of the total decrease.

"But the decrease in grain exports," says the report, "was almost wholly due to the series of drought years in the great plains areas. Whether we shall be able to recover the export market for grains depends almost entirely on production and marketing control and on loan and price features of the new Agricultural Adjustment Act."

In meat products, the bulletin says, exports in 1926-27 amounted to \$203,431,000, while 10 years later they were down to \$39,881,000. "Here," says the report, "a third situation is involved. Exports of meats have declined steadily from war days as our own population increased. Now we have no surplus. Indeed, during the last five years we have had less than normal for our own use, due partly to the drought and partly to our population increase. It seems likely that we may not again become a meat exporting country, and may even import livestock or meat, unless substantial domestic expansion takes place—exceeding the largest production in our history."

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Denied Stay of SLRB Order Requiring Company to Bargain Collectively With Union—Justice Steuer of New York Supreme Court Rules, However, It May Bargain Individually With Agents Who Do Not Desire to Be Represented by Union

In the New York Supreme Court on Aug. 24 a ruling was handed down by Justice Steuer interpreting a final order of the State Labor Relations Board to mean that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. may bargain individually with industrial agents who do not want to be represented by Local 30 of the Industrial Insurance Agents, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 25, in reporting this as above, further stated:

The court, however, refused to give the company a stay of the Board's order directing it to bargain collectively with the union. The company had sought a stay pending appeal.

Justice Steuer's decision said in part:

Ordered that the motion of the petitioner (Metropolitan Life) to modify, vacate and set aside orders and decisions of the New York State Labor Relations Board be and it hereby is denied, and the cross motion of respondents (Labor Relations Board and the union) to enforce in whole the order of said Board dated June 7, 1938, be, and it hereby is, granted, with the condition that the direction of the petitioner in the order of the New York State Labor Relations Board dated June 7, 1938, in so far as it directs that negotiations be carried on exclusively with Local 30, is deemed to mean with no other person as a representative of another, but not to prevent negotiations between the petitioner and any of its employees each acting for himself, and with the foregoing interpretation petitioner is directed to carry out the order of said Board of June 7, 1938.

Samuel Seabury, as counsel to the Metropolitan, filed notice of appeal immediately.

The order of the State Labor Relations Board was referred to in our issue of June 18, page 3890 and on page 657 of our July 30 issue the action of Justice Steuer in sustaining the Board was noted.

Signing in Washington of Federal-State Milk Pact Fixing Minimum Prices to Producers in New York Metropolitan Area

A Federal-State marketing order fixing minimum prices to producers for milk in the New York metropolitan market was signed in the office of Secretary Wallace, in Washington yesterday (Aug. 26). Mr. Wallace and the New York State Agriculture Commissioner, Holton V. Noyes, signed the document in the presence of a delegation of producers representing the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency of New York, the prime mover in the demand for a marketing agreement, according to the Associated Press advices from Washington, which also stated:

The order affects more than 60,000 dairymen in seven States serving the New York metropolitan area, the richest milk market in the world.

The Federal and State agencies announced the dairymen had voted overwhelmingly in favor of the order in a referendum conducted last week in New York and parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

Under the Federal marketing act approval of two-thirds of the dairymen was necessary to make the Federal order effective and 75% of the State dairymen had to approve to make the complementary State order effective.

Secretary Wallace Denies Reports that Agricultural Conditions are "Back to 1932"

Reports that the agricultural situation is "back to 1932" brought from Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on Aug. 24 a rejoinder which we quote as follows from Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce."

"I think we should take a very well rounded view of the situation" he said today. "We are not back to 1932 in any sense, but it is conceivable that there could be a combination of a series of years of good weather and a series of bad business conditions, which would put the country back to 1932, but I am rather surprised that so many people assume we are now in that strait. It is not true.

Mr. Wallace's comments were made at his weekly press conference, according to Clarence L. Linz, Washington correspondent to the "Journal of Commerce," who reported that the Secretary said that statistics showed the farmer in far better position than was the case in the earlier year. From the same advices we quote:

Total agricultural income for this year will approximate \$7,500,000, he said, compared with \$4,328,000,000 in 1932. He admitted that the farmer's dollar would not go quite as far now as in the latter period, but the index of farm purchasing power in non-agricultural commodities was 125 in May, compared with 107 in that month six years ago.

It is conceivable that if we do not keep ourselves continually in a position to meet the effects of business and weather upon agriculture, we could easily get back to 1932. But it is not true yet, and it has not begun to be true. And that does not mean that the farmers should not be always alert.

Advices Aug. 24 from Washington to the New York "Times" had the following to say in part:

As far back as 1935, Mr. Wallace said he had warned the Congress that unless a crop control program was substituted for the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act, huge crops and low prices would result.

Further additions to the crop control Act may be necessary to carry out his program for raising farm prices, Mr. Wallace said. The future, he went on, always brings new eventualities and "we must keep our program flexible enough to meet them."

Taking to task a number of newspapers which had implied conditions now approached those of 1932, Mr. Wallace said "their hatred must have overcome their desire for profit"; for, he argued, their advertising volume is dependent to a large extent upon the prosperity of the farmer and the expectation business men have of selling their products.

Cites Prices for Crops

The wheat crop this year will bring the farmers \$490,000,000, as against \$179,000,000 in 1932, he reported. Cotton, he estimated, will bring the Southern farmers \$876,000,000 this year, as compared with \$460,000,000 in 1932. Tobacco, Mr. Wallace said, will give an income of \$289,000,000 this year, while in 1932 farmers received only \$115,000,000 for their crop. He did not have ready figures on corn, but gave a few totals for some of the States.

The 1938 calendar year income included price adjustment and soil conservation payments of several hundred million dollars.

As for this wheat export plan, Mr. Wallace said he would probably announce it later this week and would discuss it more fully in a speech he is to make in Montreal Saturday morning.

Purchase of Surplus Wheat by U. S. to Begin at Once

Announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that it will begin this week and Monday the purchase of surplus American wheat for export and domestic relief purposes was made yesterday (Aug. 26). Advices (Associated Press) from Washington yesterday said:

The Department said it was undetermined yet how much of the bread grain the Government intended to buy. The Department asked grain dealers in telegraphic messages today to submit offers.

The purchases will be the first step in a program designed to place 100,000,000 bushels of the surplus grain into foreign markets through a subsidy.

The purchases will be made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation from customs receipts made available to it to bolster farm prices by means of export subsidies and the distribution of surpluses to persons on relief.

The Government will buy the following grades of wheat: No. 2 dark hard Winter, No. 1 hard Winter, No. 1 dark hard Winter, mainly in the Southwest; and No. 1 hard Winter, No. 1 soft white and No. 1 western white, in the Pacific Northwest.

Railroads Ask ICC to Continue Higher Soft Coal Rates

Because of their desperate need for additional revenue, Class I railroads in a petition filed through the Association of American Railroads on Aug. 19 asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue in effect the increases in freight rates on bituminous coal which were granted on Oct. 19, 1937, but which terminate on Dec. 31, next. The railroads however, are not asking for any new increases.

The increases which the railroads seek to keep in effect amount to three cents per net ton in rates of 75 cents or less, five cents in rates from 76 cents to one dollar and ten cents in rates over one dollar, and, in the case of rates within and to Western territory, an increase of 15 cents in rates over two dollars.

The railroads in their petition pointed out that costs are on a higher level and traffic is on a much lower level than in 1937.

CAA Begins Regulation of Civil Aviation—President Roosevelt Appoints National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—Issuance of Executive Order Transferring Federal Aviation Employees to Jurisdiction of Authority

The new Civil Aeronautics Authority assumed control of civil aviation in the United States on Aug. 22 and began its regulation of the aviation industry. The Authority, which was created at the last session of Congress, will administer the regulatory functions over civil aviation formerly handled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and the Post Office Department. On Aug. 23 President Roosevelt, by executive order, officially transferred all personnel, facilities and appropriations of the Bureau of Air Commerce and the air mail bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the new Civil Aeronautics Authority, said a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Herald Tribune," which also stated, in part:

Under the order, control of all civil aviation activities in the United States and under the American flag abroad are vested in the new five-man Authority created by the last Congress in the Civil Aeronautics Act, which went into effect yesterday.

Today's order affects more than 3,000 employees of the two aviation organizations in Washington and in the field.

Although the Authority also will take over certain duties of the Post Office Department relating to financial record of air-mail contractors, no transfer of employees or equipment from the Post Office is involved.

The Authority is made up of a five-man board, headed by Edward J. Noble of Connecticut, the other members being: Harlee Branch, Vice-Chairman, of Georgia; G. Grant Mason of Washington, D. C.; Oswald Ryan of Indiana, and Robert Hinckley of Utah. Clinton M. Hester of Montana is Administrator of the Authority, which will also have the assistance of a three-man Air Safety Board. Two members of the new Safety Board, Colonel W. Sempter Smith and Thomas Hardin, were sworn into office on

Aug. 22. President Roosevelt has not as yet named the third member.

On Aug. 17 President Roosevelt reappointed Orville Wright, Joseph S. Ames, Edward P. Warner, Charles A. Lindbergh and Jerome C. Hunsaker as members of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The President also named as additional members of the National Advisory Committee Messrs. Noble and Hester, and Prof. Vannevar Bush of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

An item bearing on the members of the new Aeronautics Authority appeared in our Aug. 13 issue, page 980.

\$8,745,000 Made Available by CCC for Loans on 1938 Prune Crop

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Aug. 25 that \$8,745,000 had been made available for loans on the 1938 prune crop at the rate of 1½ cents per pound basis price for Three District Type prunes. A reduction of ¼ cent per pound will be made on outside District prunes. The basis price is for prunes of a size 80 to the pound and such basis price will be increased or decreased, as the case may be, at the rate of \$1.00 per ton for each point larger or smaller than 80, according to the Corporation's announcement, which went on to say:

The loans will be made through the Prune Credit Corporation of California, San Francisco, California, to producers or associations of producers and will be available until June 1, 1939, upon the security of standard quality natural condition prunes represented by warehouse receipts issued by approved warehouses.

The loan program is conditioned upon the prune industry, through a Program Committee operating under authority of the California Agricultural Prorate Commission, establishing a prorate covering the 1938 crop which will provide that the total available supply of prunes for the marketing year Sept. 1, 1938, to Sept. 1, 1939, will not exceed 235,000 tons. All prunes produced in excess of this tonnage, which come under the control of the Program Committee, are to be pledged as additional security for the loans made by Commodity Credit Corporation, and such surplus prunes may be sold after Oct. 31, 1938, by the Corporation if the loans have not been fully liquidated by that date.

The loans will be made without recourse and will bear interest at the rate of 4% and mature Oct. 1, 1939. Producers may obtain the release of all prunes delivered prior to June 1, 1939. After such date all prunes will be pooled and held as security to all indebtedness.

AAA Approves Additional Loans of \$7,250,000 to Dairy Products Marketing Association for Purchase of Butter with View to Stabilizing Prices

Approval of additional loans up to \$7,250,000 to the Dairy Products Marketing Association at Chicago for buying up to 25,000,000 pounds of butter to help stabilize dairy prices was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Association on Aug. 20, according to Associated Press advices from Washington on that date, which added:

In June the Government lent \$14,500,000 to the Association for purchase of 50,000,000 pounds of butter. Through Aug. 19, the Association had bought about 43,000,000 pounds.

Purchases by the Association are available for resale in the open market when prices improve sufficiently to cover the purchase price, costs of handling and storage and a small additional amount.

The Dairy Products Marketing Association is a non-profit organization of producer-owned and producer controlled regional dairy co-operative marketing associations.

F. R. Wilcox, AAA marketing official, said the supply of butter withdrawn from the market by the Association during the present record production period would be available for sale later if the market improved enough to absorb the butter at reasonable price levels. Loans made to the Association expire April 30, 1939.

Price Adjustment Payment to Cotton Growers Totaling Approximately \$127,000,000 to Begin Next Month

Cotton price adjustment payments averaging about 2.89 cents per pound will begin next month to farmers who planted within their 1938 acreage allotments, it was announced on Aug. 22 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The payments, totaling approximately \$127,000,000 are provided for in an appropriation of \$130,000,000 made by Congress in 1937. About 1,400,000 applications will be handled, covering about 14,648,000 bales, said Washington advices Aug. 22 to the New York "Times" which also stated in part:

Cotton price adjustment payments, under the law, are applicable to the base production of all farms on which cotton was grown in 1937, but it is provided that no payments are to be made in case the producer or producers knowingly overplanted their 1937 cotton acreage allotments.

The maximum amount of 1937 cotton on which the producers on a farm may receive payment is 60% of the base production, and in case the amount produced in 1937 was less than 60% of the farm's base production, payment will not be made on more than the amount actually produced, except where failure to produce 60% of the base production as due to crop failures from specified causes.

1937 Base Production

The 1937 base production of a farm was the adjusted normal production of its base acreage, the base acreage representing the normal devoted to cotton, adjusted to bring the base acreage of all such farms within State and county allotments.

Under the payment legislation as originally passed, the rate of payment on eligible cotton was established as the amount by which the average price of ½-inch middling cotton on the 10 designated spot markets in the South was below 12 cents a pound on the date of the sale of the cotton by the producer, the rate not to exceed 3 cents a pound in any case.

An amendment later provided that the maximum rate of 3 cents a pound would apply to eligible cotton produced in 1937 and not sold by the producer prior to Sept. 10, 1937, the date on which the spot market average fell below 9 cents in the 1937-38 marketing season.

Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of Wage-Hour Law, Decides on Committee of 21 to Draft Regulations for Textile Industry Following Meeting with Representatives of Industry and Labor

Following his assumption, on Aug. 16, of the office of Administrator of the Federal wage and hour law, Elmer F. Andrews announced that his first conference would have reference to the textile industry. This conference, at which employer and labor representatives of the textile industry, as well as representatives of the public, were present, was held on Aug. 19, at which time a statement issued by Mr. Andrews said:

Varying views were expressed by those present as to what branches of the textile industry should be covered by a textile industry committee, when it is appointed, and whether the coverage should be by separate committees with limited jurisdiction or by a general committee with representation from the different branches.

It was made known on Aug. 22 by Administrator Andrews that a committee of 21 would draft the hour and wage regulations for the industry. In announcing this, Mr. Andrews said:

After considering the views expressed at last Friday's meeting [Aug. 19] of representatives of employers, labor and the public, and after further conferences with representatives of the Cotton Textile Institute and rayon and silk organizations, I am happy to announce that all are in agreement that the work of the textile industry committee should include establishment of minimum wages for the manufacture of all three products.

While I hoped to keep the committee as small as 15, five representing employers, five representing employees, and five representing the public, I am increasing the number to 21, in order that New England may have another representative and who at the same time will be principally a manufacturer of rayon, while the South will have another cotton textile manufacturer. There will be one representative of the silk industry.

In addition to the main committee for textiles, Mr. Andrews (we quote from the Associated Press) said that to keep the size of the group within flexible limits "it is planned to have technical committees which will assist" the main committee. Those subcommittees would represent such branches of the industry as finishers, mercerizers and silk throwsters.

Headed by Donald M. Nelson, Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chairman-designate of the Textile Industry Committee, the meeting on Aug. 19, according to Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce," was attended by:

John Abt, Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, New York City; Miss Irene Blunt, National Federation of Textiles, Inc., New York City; Roy A. Cheney, Underwear Institute, New York City.

Also C. W. Dall, President, National Rayon Weavers' Association, New York City; Goldthwaite H. Dorr, Cotton Textile Institute, Washington, D. C.; R. E. Henry, Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Sidney Hillman, general President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York City; Fred Morrison, counsel, Cotton Textile Institute, Washington, D. C.; Claudius Murchison, Cotton Textile Institute, Washington, D. C.

Also H. A. Schrader, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.; Robert T. Stevens, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York City, and Robert West, Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

From its Washington bureau, Aug. 19, the New York "Herald Tribune" had the following to say, in part:

As administration of the Wage-Hour Act passed the preliminary stage, Sidney Hillman, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, disclosed the appointment of John J. Abt of Chicago as special counsel and head of the Wage-Hour Bureau of the C. I. O.

Mr. Abt resigned as special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings in charge of the Department of Justice anti-trust division to accept his new post with the C. I. O. Mr. Abt, prior to his affiliation with the Justice Department, had been associated in legal capacities with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Works Progress Administration and was special counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission in preparation of its case against Electric Bond & Share in the famous holding company court fight.

The C. I. O.'s new bureau is being organized by Mr. Hillman to assist and advise unions affiliated with the John L. Lewis union in securing "maximum benefits under the wage-hour law," he said.

The new bureau of the C. I. O. will assist in the preparation and presentation of the case for wages in excess of the 25c. minimum for textile and cotton garment workers. A similar service will be offered by the bureau to other C. I. O. unions as industry committees are appointed for industries in which they are organized.

Action toward the naming of a committee for the tobacco industry will follow that of the completion of arrangements for the regulation of the textile industry, it is stated. The taking of the oath of office by Mr. Andrews as Administrator of the new Fair Labor Standards Act—the wage and hour law—was noted in our issue of a week ago, page 1134.

L. A. Kelly of Office of Comptroller of Currency Discusses Investment and Regulatory Policy of Federal Banking Supervisory Agencies Before Arkansas Banking Seminar

Despite recent changes in banking laws, the primary function of bank supervision is still the protection of the depositors' funds, Linus A. Kelly of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, told the Arkansas Bankers Seminar Meeting on Aug. 18, at Fayetteville, Ark., at the University of Arkansas. The absence of public fear regarding banks, Mr. Kelly said, depends upon the maintenance of confidence in the soundness of the concept of bank deposit insurance. "In the last analysis," he said, "the maintenance of a sound banking structure depends upon competent bank management," which "can be provided only by the bankers themselves." In discussing the problem of whether there should

be a reallocation of the powers, functions and duties of the respective Federal banking agencies, Mr. Kelly said:

Would it contribute to a sound banking structure in the Nation to make the examination of banks for all purposes of the Federal Government, the execution of all Federal banking laws and the insurance of bank deposits, serve as instruments of the monetary and credit control agency? Before reaching an answer to that question, your inquiries naturally will include the consideration of the latent possibilities of the use of such supervisory and insuring powers by the monetary and credit control agency to enforce compliance with its monetary and credit policies. Your inquiries will include also the consideration of the conflicts of interest present in a situation where the same agency is responsible for the protection of depositors in banks and, at the same time, is itself interested in the same banks as their insurer and/or creditor.

Would it contribute to a sound banking structure in the Nation to place the examination of banks for all purposes of the Federal Government and the execution of all Federal banking laws in one Federal supervisory agency, which is independent of the insurer of bank deposits and independent of the monetary and credit control agency?

Why does the law provide for the examination of banks? So as to accurately inform the supervising authority on the condition of the institutions under his supervision. This is necessary so that he may intelligently perform those obligations which the law imposes upon him. On the basis of the fact disclosed by the examination, the supervisory authority determines what recommendations, if any, he shall make to the directors of the bank, or what action it may be necessary for him to take in the performance of his legal responsibilities.

An examination of a bank is made primarily for the information of the supervisory authority. The practice has developed of furnishing copies of examination reports to directors for their information and consideration. Banking laws place upon the directors of a bank the responsibility for the selection and retention of its officers, for defining their duties, and for prescribing the manner in which its business shall be conducted. In short, the responsibility for the proper management of the bank is placed upon the Board of Directors by law and that responsibility cannot be passed by them to the officers of the bank, to the bank examiners, or to the supervising authority. The supervising authority has no place in bank management. Under our system, a director, as such, is not a full-time salaried officer, and does not and cannot give all his time to the bank. While some directors are thoroughly familiar with the affairs of their institutions, many have come to rely almost entirely upon the examiner's report for their information on how the business of the bank is being conducted. It is just as important for the directors of a bank to be thoroughly familiar with its affairs in order that they may discharge their legal responsibilities as it is for the supervisory authority to be accurately informed in order that he may discharge his legal responsibilities. And neither the directors nor the supervisor are being furnished with adequate and accurate information upon which to base their respective judgments if the reports of examination do not contain all pertinent information to assist them in forming that judgment.

Amendments to Wage and Hour Law to Be Sought by A. F. of L.—Also Seeks to Amend National Labor Relations Act—At Meeting in Atlantic City Executive Council Also Acts to Establish Integrated Maritime Department

At its meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., on Aug. 23, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor agreed to propose to Congress amendments to the wage-and-hour law, to curtail, it is said, some of the discretionary powers lodged with the Administrator of the Act. William Green, President of the Federation, is quoted as saying:

The wage-hour law as now written leaves the impression the Administrator has dictatorial powers. We will prepare and introduce in the next Congress amendments designed to overcome its defects.

The legislation was passed at the recent session of Congress and, as noted in these columns a week ago, page 1134, Elmer F. Andrews on Aug. 16 took the oath of office as Administrator of the law, which is designated the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. In Associated Press accounts from Atlantic City, Aug. 23, it was stated:

The agreement to seek changes in the Wage-Hour Act highlighted the day's session of the Council, which included a review of purported "inconsistencies" in Labor Relations Board decisions involving A. F. of L. craft unions, and a discussion with John P. Frey, the metals trade department chief, of his congressional committee testimony about alleged Communist activities in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In outlining the Council's attitude toward amending the Wage-Hour Act, Mr. Green said the Federation's proposals were no criticism of the Act's new Administrator, Elmer F. Andrews.

"We have great confidence in Mr. Andrews," he said.

The A. F. of L. leader, however, was less complimentary in his reference to the two Smiths on the National Labor Relations Board, Edwin S. Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith.

In discussing an analysis of Labor Board decisions presented to the Council by Joseph A. Padway, chief A. F. of L. legal adviser, Mr. Green said:

"Edwin S. Smith is impossible. The other Mr. Smith lacks the necessary qualifications to serve as a member of the Board."

Questioned about the Federation's attitude toward Board Chairman J. Warren Madden, Mr. Green said:

"Mr. Madden has shown a better attitude and a better understanding of the Act."

The Council next week will consider suggested amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, either to curb the powers vested in the Board or to define them more clearly to meet A. F. of L. criticism of Board rulings.

Mr. Padway's analysis, President Green said, "showed that the whole Board setup and administrative staff was hostile to the A. F. of L."

Yesterday (Aug. 26), as we note in another item in this issue, President Roosevelt reappointed Donald W. Smith as a member of the NLRB, despite the request to the President that someone other than Mr. Smith be named.

In another item in this issue reference is made to Mr. Green's conference with President Roosevelt on Aug. 20, and Mr. Green's statement that "we were in accord on the necessity of some changes" in the National Labor Relations Act.

The Federation's Executive Council at its Atlantic City meeting on Aug. 22 authorized the establishment of an integrated maritime department to cover 500,000 seamen, longshoremen, truckmen, radio telegraphers and other classes of maritime workers on all coasts. In reporting the action, an Atlantic City dispatch of Aug. 22 to the New York "Times" from a staff correspondent said:

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., predicted that the inclusive character of the new organization would make it impossible for such C. I. O. affiliates as Joseph Curran's National Maritime Union and Harry Bridges's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to continue to function.

With every one from ship captains to dock workers and fishermen under the technical jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. maritime department, it would be impossible for employers to deal with one or more units of the C. I. O. without facing a tie-up of all parts of their service under A. F. of L. control, Mr. Green indicated.

Geographic boundaries that impeded past efforts by the A. F. of L. to organize sea workers will be dropped in the new set-up. Instead of having separate organizations for the Atlantic and Gulf regions, the Pacific Coast and the Great Lakes, the A. F. of L. will charter a single sailors' union, Mr. Green reported.

Sharing interest with the maritime situation at the first meeting of the Executive Council was a summary by Mr. Green of his talk with President Roosevelt on Saturday about the desirability of amending the Wagner Act. While the A. F. of L. head declined to divulge the nature of his report, he said that his associates "appreciated very greatly" the information he had given them.

Mr. Green said on Aug. 24 that he would not attend the Latin American Trade Union Congress in Mexico City because it would be composed of "extreme leftists and Communists." Mr. Green's remarks were reported as follows in United Press advices of Aug. 24 from Atlantic City:

Mr. Green said he would not accept an invitation from Vicente Lombardo Toledano, general secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, to attend the meeting at which plans for the formation of a new Pan-American labor organization are scheduled to be discussed. A similar organization was formed twenty years ago by Samuel Gompers.

"I hear that the C. I. O. will be represented there and it is reported to me that those at the conference are extreme leftists," Mr. Green said.

In the New York "Times" of Aug. 24 it was stated that the National Maritime Union, C. I. O. affiliate of seamen, accepted on Aug. 23 the challenge to a battle for control of the seamen of the American merchant marine which was issued in Atlantic City by President Green of the A. F. of L. The "Times" said:

In a statement issued at the offices of his union, 126 Eleventh Avenue, Joseph Curran, national President of the N. M. U., said the seamen who quit the A. F. of L. seamen's union in May, 1937, to form the N. M. U. remembered too well their unsuccessful efforts to obtain democratic control of their affairs to return now to the A. F. of L.

Report to NLRB Urges Ford Motor Co. Be Directed to Reinstate 400 Strikers and Bargain with C. I. O. Union—Examiner Asks Recognition of U. A. W. A.

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board on Aug. 22 recommended that the Board order the Ford Motor Co. to reinstate 400 strikers at its Long Beach, Calif., assembly plant, and grant sole collective bargaining rights to the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Previous legal action in connection with NLRB charges against the company was referred to in the "Chronicle" of June 18, page 3890. In summarizing the recommendations to the Board, on Aug. 22, a Washington dispatch of that date to the United Press said:

The examiner, R. N. Denham, ruled that the company had violated the Wagner Act by refusing on three occasions to bargain with the U. A. W., which, he said, represented a majority of the company's employees.

He recommended that the company be required to withdraw all recognition from the unaffiliated Independent Auto Workers as a collective bargaining agency of its workers and "completely disestablish" the organization "as such representative, either in its present form or in any other form identified with or traceable to its present organization, management or administration."

Mr. Denham's report marked the fifth Ford case in which either the Board itself or one of its examiners had found the company guilty of violating the labor relations statute.

The C. I. O. union called a strike in the Long Beach plant, April 15, 1938, after the company had refused to meet with its bargaining committee to discuss seniority provisions and proposed layoffs, Mr. Denham said.

The examiner's report was made public by the Board a few hours after it had taken under advisement the sole issue in the "little steel" strike of 1937—whether the Wagner Act required an employer to sign a union contract if agreement was reached in collective bargaining.

Attorneys for the Inland Steel Co., the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the unaffiliated Steel Workers' Independent Union presented conflicting views on the question during three and one-half hours of oral argument before J. Warren Madden, NLRB Chairman, and Donald Wakefield Smith, Board member.

Ernest S. Ballard, chief counsel for Inland, challenged the Board's constitutional authority to require it to grant sole bargaining rights to the S. W. O. C. and to sign a contract with that organization for a definite term if agreement was reached during negotiations.

Mr. Ballard said that if the Board were correct in condemning Inland's "anti-union reasons" for not signing a contract "it has a right to condemn anti-union reasons for not raising wages."

"What, may we ask, does the Board mean by 'anti-union reasons'?" Mr. Ballard asked. "If this expression means anything it means that, on the question of a signed agreement, an employer has no right to bargain in its own interest, but must bargain in the employees' interest."

"Why is that not equally true of wages, hours and working conditions? If the employee must be actuated by pro-union reasons in determining whether to sign or not, must he not also be actuated by pro-union reasons in determining whether to increase wages or not? He has a legal right to bargain as to signing just as he has a legal right to bargain as to wages."

Asserting that its constitutional rights had been violated by a prejudiced trial examiner, Ford Motor Co. on Aug. 15 asked the NLRB to dismiss a complaint that it had violated the Wagner Act in its St. Louis, Mo., assembly plant. United Press advices from Washington on that date, from which we also quote, added, in part:

The company denied all law violations charged by Trial Examiner Tilford E. Dudley's intermediate report and disputed Mr. Dudley's finding that the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers of America had been designated as bargaining representative by a majority of Ford's St. Louis workers.

The company, represented by three law firms, filed 573 exceptions, covering 321 pages, in opposition to the trial examiner's report, which recommended reinstatement of 192 workers, 96 of them with back pay, and placing of another 57 former employees on a preferential employment list.

At the same time, the company filed a motion requesting 60 days additional to prepare briefs and oral argument on Mr. Dudley's recommendations. This was taken under advisement.

The company took exception particularly to Mr. Dudley's ruling that it violated the labor law through Henry Ford's newspaper interviews in which he opposed labor unions, and through the distribution of "Fordisms" to Ford employees.

NLRB Chooses New Trial Examiner for Weirton Steel Co. Hearing—Republic Steel Corp. Counsel Declares National Labor Relations Act Unconstitutional

It was announced on Aug. 24 that the National Labor Relations Board has chosen James C. Batten of Camden, N. J., to preside over hearings of the Board's case against the Weirton Steel Co. Mr. Batten will succeed Edward G. Smith as trial examiner when the hearing reopens on Sept. 12. Another steel case before the NLRB attracted attention on Aug. 11 when Luther A. Day, attorney for the Republic Steel Corp., charged that the National Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional. His arguments were described in the following Associated Press Washington advices of Aug. 11:

Attorneys for Republic and the Committee for Industrial Organization clashed during oral argument on exceptions which both groups had filed to the Board's proposed order in connection with unfair labor charges growing out of last year's "Little Steel" strike.

The Board took the case under advisement before issuing its second decision in the matter. It withdrew the first one to make a change in procedure.

Despite Supreme Court decisions to the contrary, the corporation declared the Wagner Labor Relations Act was unconstitutional, as construed by the Board, and the Board therefore had no jurisdiction in the case.

Demurring against the Board's proposal that the company reinstate about 5,000 strikers with back pay, Luther Day, Republic counsel, protested that constituted injection of a new issue because no strikers had been involved previously except 27 named specifically in the union's complaint.

Anthony Wayne Smith, C. I. O. attorney, told the Board that many of the strikers had been on Government and union relief rolls since the strike and urged that the Board word its order so that back pay for the men would accrue from the date they applied for reinstatement.

"The order should be worked so that there will be some possibility of lifting from the public the cost of the respondent's unlawful actions," Mr. Smith declared.

"If the company is going to fight the order, there will be no possibility of settling the reinstatement problem without a court order under which we can impose penalties of some sort."

Mr. Smith pledged C. I. O. cooperation in effecting the reinstatements if the corporation showed a similar disposition. He asserted, however, that the men could not be expected to bear any additional cost which might result.

Another Associated Press Washington dispatch, dated Aug. 20, discussed the Weirton case as follows:

The Board announced last night that it had relieved Examiner Edward G. Smith at his request.

The Board subsequently removed the hearing to Pittsburgh and ordered it recessed until Aug. 24. Meanwhile, Mr. Armstrong appealed his ouster to the Board which upheld Mr. Smith's ruling. The steel firm then asked more time for new counsel to prepare its case.

The Weirton case was based on charges of unfair labor practices brought by the C. I. O.

An item in which it was reported that the NLRB on July 25 upheld a ruling by Trial Examiner Edward G. Smith barring Clyde A. Armstrong, chief counsel of the Weirton Steel Co., from further participation in the action by the Board against the company appeared in our July 30 issue, page 661.

Proposed Strike Settlement Rejected by 10,800 "Philco" Employees—Wage Cut and Job Reclassification Among Suggestions Turned Down

10,800 Philadelphia Storage Battery Co. employees this week rejected the basic provisions of a proposed contract designed to end a strike which has affected the company's plants for more than three months. The strikers, members of an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, refused to accept a wage reduction, reclassification of jobs, a preferential instead of a closed shop, and the purchase of radio parts from outside companies instead of their manufacture by the parent firm. In outlining the issues of the strike, the Philadelphia "Record" of Aug. 24 said:

The management, nevertheless, informed union representatives it will not budge from its stand on disputed points.

United States May Step In

With neither side willing to give ground, the opinion was expressed unofficially that the time has arrived for the intercession of a Federal labor mediator. Neither management nor the union would express an official opinion on the suggestion.

Shortly after the dispute began May 1, the Philco management refused to accept Governor Earle's offer of mediation, but it is understood the stand of the union has convinced the management that the only hope for a solution of the difficulty that has kept thousands from jobs and closed the plant lies in that direction.

A report also was circulated yesterday that Philco was prepared to start production on the manufacture of 30,000 radios for the European trade, but that the order was withdrawn at 5 p. m. Monday, shortly after the vote by Local 101.

Neither the management nor the union would discuss the report, nor would either side admit that negotiations, which were resumed immediately after Monday's meeting, were continuing.

Pact Denounced

Local 102, meeting in Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Sts., was even more emphatic than Local 101 in rejecting the principal provisions of the proposed agreement. Scores of speakers denounced the entire contract, and only one urged its acceptance.

Closer Co-operation Between Industry and Labor Urged by Gov. Lehman Before New York State Branch of A. F. of L.—Convention Disapproves Administration of NLRB

Delegates to the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Labor at Buffalo, N. Y., on Aug. 24, voted to repudiate the American Labor Party as "the political adjunct of a rule-or-ruin minority group," and to create a State-wide non-partisan committee to indorse political candidates.

On Aug. 25 the State Federation recorded its opposition to the administration of the NLRB—its resolution declaring:

Resolved, That this convention of the New York State Federation of Labor roundly condemns the present administration of the National Labor Relations Board and proclaims itself thoroughly in harmony with the attitude of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on this subject.

Speaking before the convention on Aug. 23, Governor Lehman of New York had urged closer cooperation between industry and labor. In a summary of Governor Lehman's speech, United Press advices of Aug. 23 from Buffalo said:

He said "prosperity and progress can come only through a determination on the part of industry, labor and government to cooperate intelligently with each other in a mutually productive partnership."

The Governor's program:

1. "Legitimate and reasonable profits for capital and management."
2. "Fair wages to workers and a greater opportunity for them to participate in the benefits that come through their efforts in increasing production and profits."
3. "A determination by government to hold a fair balance between industry and labor, safeguarding the fundamental rights of both and encouraging increased production and consumption."

"Government, industry and labor together," he said, "should encourage production which is the only source of employment, wages and profits. But production is, obviously, limited by the field of distribution."

"In my opinion, the greatest problem both of industry and of agriculture today is distribution. In this, we unfortunately have made far less progress in recent decades than in production. The solution of the problem of distribution is one that calls for the utmost efforts and through government, management and worker."

"In this State," he said, "I am happy to report that business and labor have cooperated. We have been signally free of major conflicts and strikes. Our employers and workers have learned how to adjust many of their differences by rational methods. Much of the economic wastage to industry, workers, consumers, government and society that comes in the wake of labor conflict has been avoided."

He said the State had issued more than 7,500,000 checks to 850,000 unemployed. Employers have contributed approximately \$180,000,000 since 1936, and \$62,000,000 has been distributed since Jan. 29.

Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., warned labor in the words of Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor against "forming its own political party." At the same time, Mr. Bennett, in his address to the convention, boomed his candidacy for Governor.

In another speech before the convention, Senator Robert F. Wagner urged the formation of a government-directed national health policy.

Apparently striking at the American Labor Party, which has been criticized by George Meany, President of the State Federation, as a "tool of John L. Lewis and the C. I. O." Mr. Bennett declared:

"To the last your great leader, Samuel Gompers, warned labor against forming its own political party. He knew the dangers and pitfalls of such a movement. Samuel Gompers always advised labor never to become partisan, but with an eye only to the welfare of labor, to support and elect to office officials who and administrations which, would give labor a square deal."

In support of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the Attorney General pointed to his record as "attorney for all State departments for eight years."

"In previous years, I have had the privilege of reporting to your convention on the work of my office with reference to labor. On every occasion I have supported progressive labor legislation. Before all the courts I have fought for liberal interpretations of laws designed to better the conditions of labor."

Senator Wagner, after summing up the gains of labor through legislation in recent years, pointed out that "we are approaching the problem of health and medical care."

"The medical society of our State," he said, "has adopted as a first principle that 'the health of the people is a direct concern of the government, and a national health policy, directed toward all groups of the population, should be formulated.'"

"We are only now realizing the extent of our failure to make our resources in this field serve the greatest good of the greatest number. So we are going ahead, planning and working to round out our social security program in a field while touches the well-being of us all."

As to the adoption of resolutions by the State convention which the following Associated Press Buffalo advices of Aug. 24 said:

A short, but bitter debate from the floor preceded adoption of the anti-American Labor Party resolution in the second day of the State conclave.

Earlier in the day Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in a speech, urged the settlement of labor's internal difficulties.

Questionnaire to Be Sent to Insurance and Trade Organizations Incident to Congressional Inquiry into Monopolies—Memorandum of Assistant Secretary of State Berle Points to Public Misconceptions of Problem—Refers to New Deal as Indulging in "Shotgun" Regulation

In a "confidential memorandum" incident to the investigation by a congressional committee into monopolies, A. A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, asserts that "all investigations of this kind have commonly commenced with a set of preconceptions," and he adds: "There is reason to believe that the present investigation may be in danger of doing the same thing. It is appropriate," he said, "to note a few of them." In Washington advices, Aug. 18, to the New York "Times" it was stated:

Not only did he point to public misconceptions of the problem, but he did not spare the New Deal and some of the pet panaceas of its leaders from the critical examination to which he subjected the situation. His memorandum appeared to be an effort to put the committee on a constructive path by discrediting fallacious economic thinking.

Some of these "unwarranted assumptions" which Mr. Berle attacked were contradicted in sub-titles as follows: "Small Business Is Not Necessarily Competitive" and "Small Business Is By No Means Necessarily Humane."

He pointed out also that it is incorrect to hold dogmatically that large-scale enterprise is more efficient, or that as an enterprise grows larger it becomes less efficient.

Hits "Leading Family" Theory

"The problem is," said Mr. Berle, "whether a few large-scale competing units are socially more desirable than a relatively large number of small-scale monopolies dominating the lives of a particular district."

"Much of the thinking today tends toward the feeling that local monopolies would be preferable, but a close study of the life of, say, West Virginia, compared to the life of, say, Toledo and Flint, might lead to a revision of the theory."

In presenting his memorandum Mr. Berle is reported as stating that he was acting unofficially and not as Assistant Secretary of State. It is further said that it was not intended that the memorandum should become public, to quote from the "Times." Mr. Berle, disturbed by the piecemeal appearance of parts of his memorandum in the newspapers, made a limited number of copies of the memorandum available to the press on Aug. 18.

The memorandum was prepared by Mr. Berle at the request of two members of the temporary National Economics Committee, said advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washington bureau, on Aug. 17, from which we also quote, in part, as follows:

Summarizing his observations, Mr. Berle said it seemed to him that:

"First, the general scope of the investigation ought to be a search for an organization of business that actually works;

"Second, the standard must be whether it supplies the existing and developing wants of the people as they appear;

"Third, that this involves the provision of an adequate supply of goods;

"Fourth, and a distribution system that takes these goods toward known wants to the maximum degree possible;

"Fifth, that the system must provide a maximum number of people with means of satisfying those wants through a contribution to the system;

"Sixth, that the system must provide the people engaged in the process with a manner of life, which at least tends to satisfy a fair proportion of their wants;

"Seventh, the system must evolve a method of organization that does not interfere unduly, actually or potentially with the liberty of the individual (that its controls must release more individuality than they suppress), and,

"Eighth, that there is no need to assume that those tests will be met by any single system or any single standard of size or set of practices at any given point."

Views on O'Mahoney Bill

Mr. Berle declared that mere interruption of habits and social machinery means nothing unless an equivalent or better machinery is simultaneously provided or suggested. Discussing the O'Mahoney bill to license corporations, he declared that "the individual licensing corporations would be merely an economic dictator; we should merely replace a more or less management control by a more or less responsible political control unless very careful standards are laid down."

"A fair criticism of the technique of the New Deal has been that it indulged shotgun imposition of regulation without adequate definition of standard," he declared. "The possibility of recapture or perversion of an agency like the Securities and Exchange Commission, for example, gives pause for thought. By consequence, before the problem of ultimate control is taken up, the purpose and design ought to be definitely worked out, so that the normal method of enforcement can cover the great bulk of the area, leaving administrative processes to deal with the doubtful, the experimental, and the cloudy areas."

There should be an investigation of the way the commercial banking system works in extending short-term credit in each of the industries investigated, Mr. Berle continued. It would be found that certain companies have access to short-term credit, others do not, he said. This is in part due to relationship of management to the banks, the assets and size of the company, and the success of the company. However, the larger the corporation, the less it relies on short-term credit machinery, at least directly, though it frequently does so indirectly by pushing the burden of carrying inventory onto its agents or selling outlets. He advocates a real system of capital credit banks, backed by a capital reserve bank (presumably a division of the Federal Reserve Bank), able to create credit, and to join in contracting it when necessary.

"Until this is done it is mere waste of time to grouch about Wall Street," he said. "The Wall Street banking system is doing exactly what one would expect it to do—no less and no more. If anything real is to be accomplished along this line, the foundation has to be laid for a capital credit system that really works."

In Associated Press accounts from Washington it was stated:

Mr. Berle said any governmental attempt to control monopoly should seek to:

"Provide more goods, better grades and cheaper goods.

"Provide more jobs, better paying and steadier jobs.

"Provide continuous ready access to capital financing needed to create and maintain additional plants.

"Provide for the continuous development of the arts."

Reference to the inquiry to be undertaken by the Congressional Committee was made in these columns June 18, page 3884; July 9, page 210; and July 16, page 364. The Committee, it is stated, plans to send questionnaires to trade associations as well as insurance companies, to secure information deemed necessary in furtherance of the investigation. The "Journal of Commerce" reporting from Washington Aug. 23 said:

As in the case of insurance questionnaires which are to be sent out by SEC, the query to trade associations will not be handled by the Committee itself, but by the Department of Commerce.

The questionnaire method will not be the sole method used by the Committee, but will be used in conjunction with other methods such as public and private hearings.

Study by National Industrial Conference Board Reveals One Person of Every 16 Employed Held Federal State or Local Government Position in June, 1938 —Sharp Rise in Federal Employment Since 1933

Although total employment has dropped off by 3,340,000 persons in June, 1938, as contrasted with September, 1937, the recovery high, during the same period 79,000 employees were added to regular Federal, State and local government payrolls, according to a recent study by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. Since 1929, while total employment has varied with changes in business conditions, total government employment has risen steadily, until in June, 1938, approximately 1 person in every 16 is regularly employed by the Federal government, or by State or local governments, said an announcement issued by the Board on Aug. 16, which went on to say:

Total employment in the United States reached its highest level in 1929, when government employment accounted for 2,070,000 individuals. In June, 1938, when total employment figures showed 4,930,000 fewer workers than in 1929, government employment showed the opposite tendency, rising to a new high of 2,590,000 employees, and increase of 25.1% over 1929.

The employment of State and local government workers has more closely paralleled the trends of general employment, even though State and local governments increased their payrolls in recent months in contrast to the decline in total employment.

Regular Federal employees, excluding the emergency workers of the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps, who are not considered at all in these totals, have been more numerous every year since 1929. The most rapid rise in regular Federal employment figures has occurred since 1934, and the total of regular Federal employees, 1,194,000 in June, 1938, is 43.3% over Federal employment in 1929.

The rapid extension of Federal authority in agriculture, manufacturing and all the other fields of industry is reflected in the sharp rise in regular Federal employment since 1933. The increase in the regular Federal payrolls indicates both an extension and centralization of government authority as the recent trend, shown in the table below.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Average Monthly

	Regular Federal	State and Local	Total Government	Total Employment	Government as Per Cent of Total Employment
1929	833,000	1,237,000	2,070,000	47,885,000	4.3%
1930	846,000	1,277,000	2,123,000	45,176,000	4.7
1931	855,000	1,251,000	2,106,000	41,516,000	5.1
1932	845,000	1,237,000	2,082,000	37,666,000	5.5
1933	841,000	1,187,000	2,028,000	38,057,000	5.3
1934	928,000	1,208,000	2,136,000	40,901,000	5.2
1935	1,018,000	1,240,000	2,258,000	42,208,000	5.3
1936	1,104,000	1,292,000	2,396,000	44,545,000	5.4
1937	1,187,000	1,344,000	2,511,000	46,295,000	5.4
1938, June	1,194,000	1,396,000	2,590,000	42,955,000	6.0

National Industrial Conference Board Surveys Executive Opinion of Big Business—Maintains Free Competition and Working of Economic Laws Will Control Size of Big Business

Free competition and the working of economic laws will adequately control the size of big business, while the government should step in only where monopolistic practices and price-fixing agreements exist, according to the consensus of opinion of business executives revealed in a recent study by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. As to the opinions expressed, the Conference Board's announcement, made public Aug. 22, had the following to say:

The survey of executive opinion about large-scale business enterprises showed that many business men agree that large operating units have certain definite advantages. Mass marketing, with more extensive advertising and advantages in reciprocity, leads to increased sales by big business. Also, the greater stability, mass purchasing power and assembly-line production techniques of large companies often result in lower prices to the consumer. It was generally thought that large operations showed greater price stability, with tax economies and more efficient management contributing to substantial profits and a net gain in the national income. Big business finds it easier to obtain capital and also to deal with labor organizations, according to executive opinion. From the investor's standpoint, large enterprises are often favored because of the diversification represented. Practically all executives agreed that big business has rendered a definite service to the public in fostering research, and that industrial progress would be hampered without the large sums spent on research and technical development by big companies.

Many business men, however, cited bad features in the operation of large-scale enterprise. Big business, with its concentration of power, tends to disregard public opinion and to sap the independent spirit of individually controlled business, while big companies spend lavishly on public relations to influence popular esteem, according to some opinions expressed

to the Conference Board. Among executives there was much criticism of the management of big business. It was pictured as inefficient, overpaid, hampered by red tape, too prone to be influenced by company politics, and too self-satisfied, with a corresponding decrease in progressive thinking. A general opinion expressed was that big business offers serious disadvantages in absentee management, unfamiliar with local conditions, that top executives have little or no contact with employees, and that in labor relations and flexibility of control smaller business units offer decided advantages. Some business executives also thought that many of the peaks and valleys in production, with attendant problems of employee turnover and unemployment, could be blamed on big business. It was generally agreed that as the size of business units increases, the trend is toward business collectivism, and the next step is governmental collectivism or control of all business activity.

As to the extent to which governmental control should exist, various suggestions were made by business men. The dissolution of big business into smaller units should be accomplished by governmental coercion, if business does not act voluntarily; the government should formulate a code of industrial ethics to control labor policies, monopolistic practices, surplus profits and executives' earnings; maintenance of free competition and abolition of price-fixing agreements are governmental functions. Other business men maintained that free competition and economic laws are sufficient to purge industry of undesirable elements, without the intervention of government.

It was the majority opinion that large-scale enterprise offers many advantages and economies, particularly in industries such as the steel or automotive where a large capital investment is required, but that in many activities business has grown unwieldy and uneconomical. Most business men are apparently alive to the danger of government collectivism or socialism, if business units in all fields tend to reach the size of public rather than private enterprises.

Voters Who Enter Primaries of Another Party Are Criticized by President Roosevelt—Mentions Idaho, Maryland and Georgia

President Roosevelt at his press conference on Aug. 23 criticized the intervention of one party in the primary of another as a violation of public morality and an attack on the principle of the direct primary. He charged that the Republicans had entered the Democratic primaries in Idaho and that they were planning to help Democratic enemies of the New Deal in Georgia and Maryland. Mr. Roosevelt said that his objections would apply equally if Republicans would enter a Democratic primary in any State to aid a close friend of his.

In reporting the President's remarks, a Hyde Park, N. Y., dispatch of Aug. 23 to the New York "Herald Tribune" from John C. O'Brien said:

The "Tory" press came in for a share of the Presidential castigation for having failed, as the President put it, to protest against the destruction of the direct primary principle.

The President declined to say whether he would answer what he seemed to construe as a Republican challenge by coming to the aid of Senator James P. Pope, the defeated New Deal candidate in the Idaho primary, or by further efforts to defeat Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland and Representative O'Connor.

Only Two Dates So Far

To repeated promptings that he disclose his plans, the President replied that he had but two engagements for next month, the 150th anniversary celebration here on Sept. 17 of the adoption of the Constitution by New York, and an anniversary celebration of the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sept. 21.

As to the Idaho situation, he pointed out that Senator Pope had not yet announced whether he would run independently in the fall election against Representative D. Worth Clark, the victor in the Democratic primary, and the Republican candidate. A question as to whether Senator Pope would have his help if he decided to run, the President turned aside as an "if" question.

The President admitted that he had had many telegrams from New Deal supporters in Maryland urging him to come to Baltimore on Labor Day and answer Senator Tydings's accusation that he was playing the role of carpet-bagger in intervening in the Maryland primary. The President recently made clear in a press conference statement his preference for Representative David J. Lewis, 100% New Dealer, in Maryland, and for James H. Fay, New Deal opponent of Representative O'Connor in New York.

Although the President insisted his plans were uncertain, the belief persisted among his associates that he would go into Maryland and give Senator Tydings substantially the same kind of treatment he gave Senator Walter F. George in Georgia several days ago.

It was a question as to what went on at that conference that started the President off on the ethics of intervention in primaries. He said the chief question involved public morality. He recalled that 28 years ago, when he first entered public life as a member of the State Senate, the burning issue in the State was whether a direct primary law should be enacted.

The President pointed out that he had taken a great interest in the objective of the direct primary, which was, as he put it, the very simple one of getting rid of the old-fashioned boss-controlled conventions. The primary, he noted, gave the actual voters within a party the right to choose their candidates for public office.

Representative O'Connor Replies to President Roosevelt's "Purge" Challenge—Says Executive Is Taking Road to Dictatorship

Representative John J. O'Connor, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, who was included by President Roosevelt in his recent list of Democrats in Congress whom he had placed on his "purge" list, declared on Aug. 18 in a nationwide radio address that the President's attacks on Democratic Senators and Representatives constitute a challenge to the American form of government. Mr. Roosevelt's challenge, he said, was "an escalator to a dictatorship." Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to Mr. O'Connor in the primaries was mentioned in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 20, pages 1132-33. In reporting Representative O'Connor's reply, the New York "Sun" of Aug. 19 said:

"It is not the challenge to me personally that matters," he said. "The President's attacks on me and other members of Congress is a challenge

to America and its present form of government. It is a challenge to our established system of representative government. It is an escalator to a dictatorship."

The Congressman, who as Chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee had a great deal to do with the defeat of the President's reorganization bill, and thus drew down upon his head the wrath of the New Deal high command, scoffed at denials that the President intended to become a dictator and argued, in effect, that a dictator is as a dictator does, and not as he says.

Up to the present time, he [Mr. O'Connor] continued, the independence of thought and action of governmental representatives has never been challenged, while differences of opinion, even within a particular party, have contributed greatly to the solution of national problems. He sees in the President's purge a deadly attack on this independence of thought and action, and likens it to the trend toward dictatorship already noted in other countries.

No Control Over Legislature

"Current history records," he explained, "that the first step of the dictator is to abolish, or make impotent, the legislative branch of the government. That step is indispensable to the fulfillment of his program."

Referring to the statement, adopted by the President from a newspaper editorial in his recent attack on the Representative, that he is the 'responsible head' of the Nation, Mr. O'Connor denied that the Chief Executive had any control over the judicial or legislative branches.

"A Representative has no responsibility to the President," he told his listeners. The responsibility of a Representative is to the people whom he represents and his country. He is elected directly by the people—to them only is he accountable—and this is so whether or not the Chief Executive is a member of the same political party."

Senator Tydings Says President Roosevelt's Intervention in Democratic Primaries Threatens States' Rights

Interference by President Roosevelt in a move to curtail States' rights was alleged on Aug. 21 by Senator Tydings of Maryland, who is one of the objects of the President's current "purge" directed at certain Democratic Senators and Representatives seeking renomination in primaries during the next few weeks. The remarks of the President regarding Senator Tydings were reported in our Aug. 20 issue, pages 1132-33. In his reply, Senator Tydings declared in a nation-wide radio broadcast from Baltimore that the President's intervention is reminiscent of the "carpet-bagging" days of the Civil War reconstruction period. The speech of Senator Tydings was summarized, in part, as follows in a Washington dispatch of Aug. 21 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

Senator Tydings compared the New Deal activities against off-the-reservation Democrats in the current "purge" with the coercion of Southern voters exercised by military forces during the reconstruction period which followed the Civil War, and called on Democrats of Maryland to preserve the sovereignty of the "free State" by renominating him.

Warns Voters of Rights

His opponent, Representative David J. Lewis, whom President Roosevelt has publicly endorsed for the nomination, he emphasized, had not intended to seek the senatorial nomination until urged from Washington to change his plans. . . . If Representative Lewis is nominated to displace him, he warned, he would be merely losing an office, but the State would be losing its constitutional right to choose its own Representatives and Senators.

"If we lose that right," he said, "we surrender the sovereign authority of our State; we destroy its traditions; we create a precedent which will weaken other States. We place the representative branch of the Government under the Chief Executive."

The President's intervention in the Maryland primary, he said, has "brought about a situation where I am not running against the candidate who seeks on principle to represent the Democratic voters of Maryland, but where I am running against the power of the Federal Government directed against me by the Chief Executive and his advisers."

Warns of Flag "Purging"

Predicting that "Maryland will not permit her star in the flag to be 'purged' from the constellation of the States," Senator Tydings said:

"I believe the day will come when President Roosevelt will realize that neither he nor any other executive, Federal or State, should attempt to destroy the independence and usefulness of other branches of the Government."

The Maryland Senator challenged the President's right under the Constitution to enter a State primary. Against Mr. Roosevelt's declaration of a right, as head of the party, to work for the selection of party members sympathetic toward his policies and against those who have shown resistance to them, the Senator declared that by the terms of the Constitution "he is required to advise Congress from time to time on the state of the Nation and to recommend such legislation as he may deem beneficial to the country. This is the limit of the President's authority," he contended.

Senator Tydings's answer to the President's attack on him was delivered tonight over a network of the National Broadcasting System from Baltimore. Representative Lewis, meanwhile, had engaged a network of Maryland radio stations for a period three hours later to broadcast a reply to the State's voters, also from Baltimore.

The Maryland Senator's active counter-attack coincided with release here of a pledge of support from a major American Federation of Labor union to Representative O'Connor, whom President Roosevelt denounced as one of the most effective New Deal oppositionists at the same time he denounced Senator Tydings. The labor support for Mr. O'Connor followed the announcement by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, after a talk with President Roosevelt yesterday at Hyde Park, that he and the American Labor party would oppose the renomination of the House Rules Committee Chairman in his New York contest.

President Roosevelt was expected to speak in Baltimore on Labor Day against Senator Tydings. A Hyde Park, N. Y., dispatch of Aug. 22 to the New York "Times" said:

The President is expected to go to Baltimore on Labor Day to denounce the Senator in much the same terms as he used against Senator George of Georgia.

The President plans to leave Hyde Park Monday night to return to the capital and has no engagements other than the Baltimore appearance which might cause him to interrupt his stay here.

Should Mr. Roosevelt carry out his present plan and go to the Monumental City, he will give his unqualified endorsement to Representative David J. Lewis, whom he has hailed as a progressive and "one of the American pioneers in the cause of social security."

Charles West, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was one of the President's callers today. From him President Roosevelt received a first-hand report on Democratic prospects in about thirty States west of New York which he said he had visited during the past few months. Mr. West said he would soon return to Ohio to take an active part in the campaigns on behalf of the Democratic Senatorial and Gubernatorial candidates, Senator Robert Bulkley and Lieutenant Governor Charles Sawyer.

Jesse H. Jones Requests Employees of RFC to Take No Active Part in Political Campaigns

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Aug. 20 made public the following letter dated Aug. 1, 1938, and addressed by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman, at the direction of the Board to the managers of its loan agencies throughout the country:

The RFC is a bi-partisan Government Agency and its employees, regardless of their political affiliation, are requested to take no active part, aside from voting their convictions, either in the primaries or the Fall elections.

This applies to candidates seeking nomination by the same political party, as well as to nominees opposing each other in the general elections.

Please convey this request to everyone connected with your agency, including attorneys on retainer.

An item bearing on the resignation of Edgar B. Dunlap, as Counsel of the RFC Loan Agency at Atlanta, Ga., incident to political activities was noted in our issue of last week, page 1134.

Further Business Activity Looked for in September by United States Chamber of Commerce Unless Thwarted by Politicians

Some further results in the way of improvement in business may be looked for in September unless "the politicians manage to thwart them," according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which in a summary of business conditions, issued Aug. 20, said:

Over the years statistics show that, in the absence of a disturbing influence of major proportions, invariably a turn comes during the dog days, and activity ascends into September, at least. There was such a turn last year, but it unfortunately went into reverse before September was out.

"Any attempt to forecast the probable course of business activity during the autumn must take into account what has happened in recent months," the Chamber observes, and it goes on to say:

This has been as unusual as the course of manufacturing production in the spring of 1937. For three months manufacturing then maintained an unusually even volume at a high level. This activity was protracted in the face of adverse influences which had been brought to bear and persisted until it was literally beaten down.

In the corresponding months of 1938 industrial activity was at a level at least a third lower and had a tendency to go down. This continued into June, when apparently this trend ran its course. For all indications point to an upturn in July that has since persisted. It is to be expected that when data have been collected and analyzed, and are made public later in August, they will make clear there was an increase in industrial production in July.

There are not many years in which such an increase has occurred. Normally activities decline further in July.

Before all of the statistics have been compiled there are pretty sure indications of what has been occurring. Activity of cotton mills, both in the South and in the North, was higher in July than in June. The figures for use of electric power have now been rising for six weeks or more. If the rise should continue at its recent pace, use of electric power will later in the year exceed all earlier records. During the same period shipments of package freight by rail have shown as strong an increase as last year, which was unusual in this respect. There has appeared a tendency in the output of bituminous coal to rise from its low level of the spring. In general, statistics which become available week by week show improvement, frequently contra-seasonal.

W. L. Willkie Regrets Company Failed to Give More Funds in Fight Against TVA—Head of Commonwealth & Southern Issues Statement—Hearings Before Congressional Committee Investigating TVA

The Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority this week continued its hearings at Knoxville, Tenn., as Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, admitted in New York that his company had participated in the Chattanooga, Tenn., power referendum in 1935, and expressed regret that the concern had not made additional contributions, if they would have defeated Federally subsidized competition. Previous hearings by the Committee were reported in the "Chronicle" of July 30, page 656. In describing Mr. Willkie's statement, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 23 said, in part:

"We have in the past and we expect to continue in the future," Mr. Willkie emphasized, "to do all that we legitimately and frankly can to prevent the destruction of these properties by government to which last year we paid over \$19,000,000 in taxes."

On Tuesday Francis Biddle, chief TVA counsel, called attention to the fact that Commonwealth & Southern in 1935 had contributed \$20,000 in an unsuccessful drive to defeat a referendum on an 88,000,000 bond issue to provide for a municipal distribution plant.

In explaining the company's position, Mr. Willkie said: "Immediately prior to the municipal ownership election in Chattanooga in the spring of 1935, the Federal Government and the TVA, in order to induce citizens of Chattanooga to vote for municipal ownership, offered to give Chattanooga and other cities through the Public Works Administration, absolutely free, 45% of the cost of building an electric distribution system duplicating those of the private companies operating in such cities.

"The TVA within a few weeks of the election announced establishment of the Electric Home & Farm headquarters at Chattanooga, employing a large force of persons, although immediately after the election these headquarters were closed.

"It was likewise proclaimed in the public press that only in the event that Chattanooga voted in favor of municipal ownership could Chicamauga Dam be built on the outskirts of Chattanooga, involving expenditures of upward of \$25,000,000.

"Relief workers and others under obligation to the Federal Government were urged to vote in favor of the proposal.

"A committee of citizens opposed to municipal ownership and the subsidized TVA power program was formed to present to the voters of Chattanooga the facts."

Senator Berry of Tennessee appeared before the Committee Aug. 16 and charged that the TVA violated the Federal Constitution in handling his claims for \$5,000,000 damages to marble deposits covered by the reservoir of the TVA Norris Dam. United Press advices of Aug. 16 from Knoxville said:

Berry read a 12-page statement to a Congressional committee investigating TVA, but he did not specify the exact manner in which TVA had violated the Constitution.

The Senator, who was defeated recently for renomination, again denied that his claims for damages had been fraudulent.

Berry said the "trouble" over his claims was due "primarily" to dissension among TVA directors—including Dr. E. A. Morgan, who then still was Chairman.

The Senator had contended that his claims were valid when he testified before a U. S. District Court Commission which finally decided in a condemnation suit that the marble covered by Berry's leases was worthless.

Berry contended TVA, by entering into a conciliation agreement—which was not carried out—with him, had admitted his marble to be of value.

He charged TVA finally had "boycotted" his marble because the authority did not wish to acknowledge its quality.

In reporting the Committee hearing on Aug. 24, an Associated Press dispatch of that date from Chattanooga said:

Francis H. Biddle, Counsel for the TVA Congressional Investigating Committee, delved today into efforts of citizens to block the erection of public-owned power facilities while minority members of the Committee objected to methods of his investigators in examining private bank accounts.

L. J. Wilhoite, head of the Chattanooga Electric Power Board, which is erecting a publicly-owned transmission system, told the committee that negotiations involving possible sale of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation Tennessee properties to the TVA did not justify delay in the municipal program.

Fred B. Frazier, head of the Citizens and Taxpayers Association formed to fight public power, denied that he had, as a witness charged today, discussed the distribution of liquor to voters or spent money for it.

Holland House Corporation Formed to Develop Closer Business and Financial Relations Between Amsterdam and New York—F. B. Turck Jr. Elected President

Holland House Corp. of the Netherlands, recently formed by leading Dutch and American commercial and banking interests with the support of the Dutch Government, announced on Aug. 23 plans to develop a closer business and financial relationship between Amsterdam and New York. The corporation, which will function as a non-profit organization, has engaged temporary quarters in the International Building, Rockefeller Center, pending completion of plans for a permanent home. Offices also will be opened in Amsterdam.

This was revealed coincident with the announcement of the election of Fenton B. Turck Jr., Vice-President of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., as President of Holland House Corp. Mr. Turck will function as administrator of Holland House without salary, retaining his executive post with American Radiator.

Among the directors are:

Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of Chase National Bank of New York.
O. L. Alexander, Chairman, American Enka Corp.
Henry L. Doherty, President, Cities Service Co.
G. A. Dunlop, Managing Director, Netherlands Indies Commercial Bank.
W. S. Farish, President, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).
H. R. Jolles, Vice-President, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.
Howard C. Shepard, Vice-President, National City Bank of New York.
Robert Stanley, President, International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.
G. S. Walden, Chairman, Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.
Thomas J. Watson, President, International Business Machines Corp.
R. G. A. van der Woude, President, Shell Union Oil Corp.

The other directors are:

J. C. Rovinsky, Vice-President, Chase National Bank, New York.
H. Dundas, Vice-President, Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.
W. Alton Jones, First Vice-President, Cities Service Co.
J. E. Crane, Assistant Treasurer in charge of Foreign Finance, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).
F. W. Nichol, Vice-President, International Business Machines Corp.
Dr. John F. Thompson, Vice-President, International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.

H. R. Hawthorne, Vice-President, Pocahontas Fuel Co., Inc.
E. F. Regan, Assistant Vice-President, National City Bank of New York.
R. Cortesi, Manager Foreign Department, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.
Adrian D. Stevenson, White & Case.
Dr. Hendrick W. Van Loon.
J. L. Quinn, New York Representative Standard Oil Co. of California.
P. J. Koolman, Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston.
J. A. G. Sandberg, Director, Helsing & Pierson.
Dr. R. H. von Baumhauer, Netherlands American Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam.
Harold de Wolf Fuller, Secretary, the Netherlands-America Foundation, Inc.

J. A. de Lanoy, Purchasing Director, Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Dr. J. C. A. Everwyn, former Netherlands Minister at Washington.
W. van Doorn, Assistant Commissioner-General and President of the Work Committee, Netherlands New York World's Fair Committee.

Prof. Dr. A. J. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina Professor, Columbia University.

W. M. Meserole, President, the Holland Society of New York.

G. Evans Hubbard, the Netherland-America Foundation, Inc.

A. Ph. von Hemert, Vice-President, the Netherland Club.

C. R. T. Baron Krayenhoff, President, the Tourist Propaganda Committee.

Dr. P. van den Toorn, Manager, Holland-America Line, New York.

F. B. Loomis, Standard Oil Co. of California.

Floris W. ter Meulen, Cities Service Co.

Mitchell B. Carroll.

L. von Munching.

John T. Scheepers.

Messrs. Turck, Pyzel, Van Zelm, de Monchy, Six, and van Royen.

In announcing the organization's plans, Mr. Turck stated:

A principal purpose of Holland House will be to develop between the United States and the Netherlands a community of interest comparable to that which now exists between Great Britain and Netherlands. From the commercial standpoint, these countries are the three great trading nations of the world; and New York, London and Amsterdam are the three great capital markets.

Common traditions and a common viewpoint have brought London and Amsterdam into a close working arrangement, expressed in sharing opportunities and in innumerable transactions engaged in for joint profit, to the mutual advantage of British and Dutch business. Between New York and London there has been developing in recent years a similar trend toward American and British interests acting as co-partners in joint enterprises, but comparatively little such intercourse now exists between New York and Amsterdam.

With both the United States and the Netherlands aggressively trade-minded—with both amply supplied with capital in contrast to an earlier period when the Dutch were called upon to contribute substantially to building American railroads, the directors and other sponsors of Holland House, with the support of the Dutch Government, believe that the time is opportune for effecting a more intimate association of the two countries in trade and finance.

Holland House will serve as a clearing house for trade and financial transactions between the two countries, providing a focal point, heretofore lacking, for the establishment of contacts and for initiating and carrying on negotiations.

W. H. de Monchy, Managing Director of Holland-America Line; D. Pyzel, Vice-President, Shell Union Oil Corp., and J. Louis van Zelm, President of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in New York, Inc., have been elected Vice-Presidents of Holland House; Jonkheer P. J. Six, Secretary of Netherlands American Chamber of Commerce, Amsterdam, has been named Treasurer, and Dr. R. D. van Royen, Secretary.

W. P. Montyn, Consul-General of the Netherlands, New York; B. Kleijn Holekamp, Commercial Counsellor of the Netherlands Legation, Washington, D. C., and E. C. Zimmermann, Trade Commissioner for the Netherlands Indies, have been elected Honorary Directors.

Group of 300 British Metal Men to Visit United States in October—To Make Tour of Iron and Steel Plants—Committees Formed to Welcome Delegation

Leaders of the steel industry in this country will serve on local committees which will welcome to the principal steel producing cities in October a group of nearly 300 prominent British industrialists, engineers and metallurgists, it was announced Aug. 23 by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The itinerary of the visitors was also announced by the Institute. The visiting group, consisting of members of the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institute of Metals, both of Great Britain, is coming here at the joint invitation of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The visitors will make an extensive tour of iron and steel plants and non-ferrous metal works, after holding a joint meeting in New York with the two American Institutes on Oct. 3 and 4.

The chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements in New York City is W. A. Irvin, Vice-Chairman of United States Steel Corp. Other members of this committee are:

E. R. Stettinius and B. F. Fairless, respectively Chairman and President of that corporation.

T. M. Girdler, Chairman of Republic Steel Corp. and President of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

C. M. Schwab and E. G. Grace, respectively Chairman and President of Bethlehem Steel Corp.

F. B. Hufnagel, Chairman of Crucible Steel Co. of America.

Arthur Roeder, President of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.

E. T. Weir, Chairman of National Steel Corp.

C. R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Co.

The following regarding the group's itinerary is from the Institute's announcement:

After leaving New York the British group will go to Washington and Baltimore.

In Pittsburgh, which will be visited Oct. 10, 11 and 12, the welcoming committee will be headed by B. F. Fairless and will include W. F. Detwiler, F. R. Frost, B. F. Harris, W. W. Holloway, W. F. Ingals, H. E. Lewis, T. E. Millsop, E. L. Parker, J. L. Perry, L. F. Rains and H. A. Roemer. A banquet for the visitors will be held there at the William Penn Hotel, Oct. 11.

Youngstown will be visited Oct. 13, and Cleveland Oct. 14 and 15. The committee for both cities will be headed by H. G. Dalton, Chairman of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and will include T. M. Girdler, C. F. Hood, Elton Hoyt II, G. M. Humphrey, E. J. Kulas, Frank Purnell, H. H. Timken and R. J. Wysox.

Detroit will be visited Oct. 16, 17 and 18. The committee in this city will be headed by G. R. Fink, President of Great Lakes Steel Corp., and will include A. J. Bopp, C. P. Craine, D. B. McLouth, H. M. Naugle and W. C. Schrage. On Oct. 18 the visiting group will attend a banquet given by the metals division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit.

One group of the visitors, on its way back to New York, will inspect industrial plants in Buffalo on Oct. 19. The main group will be in Chicago from Oct. 20 to 25. L. E. Block, Chairman of the Inland Steel Co., will be Chairman of the committee in this city. Other members of the committee are: P. D. Block, C. D. Caldwell, A. T. Clarage, W. E. Hadley, W. I. Howland Jr., G. C. Kimball, Hayward Niedringhaus, R. H. Norton, G. E. Rose and E. L. Ryerson Jr. A banquet will be held here at the Palmer House on Oct. 20.

The group will return to New York Oct. 25.

New Division of International Communications Created in State Department at Washington—Thomas Burke Head of Division

The establishment in the State Department at Washington of a new Division of International Communications was announced on Aug. 19 by Secretary of State Hull. Thomas Burke, who has been chief of Specialties Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, was named chief of the new division, with Jesse E. Saugstad, of State Department staff, as assistant chief. Associated Press advices from Washington, Aug. 19, said:

Setting up of the new division was described by Secretary Hull as last of a series of major changes which have been made in organization of the Department in the last 18 months.

The Secretary said the division would handle international aspects of problems connected with tele-communications (radio, cable, telegraph and telephone communication), aviation and shipping.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau Sails for United States after Vacation in France and Switzerland

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. sailed for New York on Aug. 24 aboard the liner "Normandie" after spending a month's vacation in France and Switzerland. Mr. Morgenthau was accompanied by his family.

R. B. Caldwell Appointed Deputy Chairman of Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Aug. 24 announced the appointment of R. B. Caldwell, member of the law firm of McCune, Caldwell & Downing, Kansas City, Mo., as Deputy Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for the remainder of the current year.

Roswell Magill Resigns Effective Sept. 15 as Under-Secretary of Treasury—President Roosevelt Expresses Regret

President Roosevelt on Aug. 24 accepted the resignation of Roswell Magill as Under-Secretary of the Treasury with "very genuine regret." Mr. Magill, in his letter to the President, pointed out that he had accepted the appointment in January, 1937, with the understanding that he would return to his law professorship in Columbia University, New York, in September, 1938. He also stated that if the occasion arose where he might serve the Treasury again he hoped the President would call upon him. In his reply, the President expressed his appreciation for the time Mr. Magill gave to the Treasury and of his offer to serve again "on call." The resignation becomes effective Sept. 15, 1938.

Mr. Magill's letter, made public by the President on Aug. 24 at his Hyde Park, N. Y. home, follows:

My Dear Mr. President:

You will recall that when I accepted appointment as Under-Secretary of the Treasury in January, 1937, I arranged for a leave of absence from Columbia University Law School to permit me to serve until September, 1938. I, therefore, desire to submit my resignation as Under-Secretary, to be effective as of September 15, next.

I have thoroughly enjoyed my services in the Treasury, and in particular the privilege of association with you and with Secretary Morgenthau. The attainment of the ideals of a fair and adequate Federal tax system, coordinated with the revenue system of the States; and of a tax administration organized to determine the citizens' liability promptly and economically, is a complex task, requiring planning on a broad front, and co-operation among many Governmental agencies and officials. Problems of this sort cannot be quickly solved, or indeed solved once and for all, but they must be constantly attacked. I am glad to have had an opportunity to participate in the Treasury's work upon them.

If occasion arises when I may serve you again, I hope you will call upon me.

The President replied:

My Dear Ross:

It is with very genuine regret that I accept your tendered resignation, effective as of September 15, 1938.

I want you to know how much I appreciate your giving the time you have, and your generous offer to serve again "on call." It has been grand having you work with us rendering such splendid service to the Government.

F. Fischerauer, Former Austrian Consulate General in New York City, Sails for Europe

Friedrich Fischerauer, former Austrian Consul General in New York City, sailed for Europe on Aug. 24 aboard the Cunard White Star liner "Queen Mary." Mr. Fischerauer is returning to Vienna after having served in New York since the World War. He said he expects to retire since the Austrian consulate has been closed. Reference to the annexation of Austria by Germany appeared in these columns of March 19, page 1797.

Kenneth Condit Appointed Executive Assistant to President of National Industrial Conference Board

Appointment of Kenneth H. Condit as executive assistant to the President of the National Industrial Conference Board was announced on Aug. 17 by Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the Conference Board. Mr. Condit has been

editor of "American Machinist" for over 17 years, was the first editor of "Product Engineering," both McGraw-Hill publications, and now retains a connection as consulting editor of both papers.

H. G. S. Noble, Oldest Member of New York Stock Exchange, Posts Seat for Transfer to Grandson—Former President of Exchange Held Membership for 56 Years

H. G. S. Noble, senior member of the New York Stock Exchange and a former President, has posted his membership for transfer to his grandson, Henry Stebbins Noble, the Exchange announced on Aug. 25. Mr. Noble, who is 79 years of age, was active in the management of the Exchange until his retirement as a Governor three years ago. He has maintained an office at De Coppet & Doreums since his withdrawal in 1928 as a partner of the firm. The Exchange further announced:

H. G. S. Noble has been a member of the Stock Exchange since April 20, 1882, at which time he inherited the membership of his grandfather, Henry G. Stebbins, who joined the Exchange in 1831. He was President of the Exchange during the World War period, serving from May, 1914, to May, 1919. His grandfather, Mr. Stebbins, also served as President of the Exchange during a war period, having been President in 1863, as well as in 1851 and 1858. Mr. Noble served as a Governor of the Exchange for more than 37 of the 56 years of his membership, retiring as an active Governor in 1935.

If elected to membership, Henry Stebbins Noble will make his office at the odd lot firm of De Coppet & Doreums, with which firm he has been associated for the last several months.

B. B. Elmer Appointed a Governor of New York Stock Exchange—Fills Vacancy Created by Election of E. E. Bartlett Jr. as Chairman

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, at its meeting on Aug. 24, appointed Basil B. Elmer, Exchange member of Eastman, Dillon & Co., as a Governor of the Exchange, to fill, until the next annual election, the vacancy created by the election of Edward E. Bartlett Jr., to Chairman of the Board. Mr. Elmer has been a member of the Exchange since Aug. 7, 1930, and the board member of Eastman, Dillon & Co. since May 1, 1938. In 1919 he became associated with the Northern Trust Co., in Chicago, and from 1923 to 1930 was an officer of the Bank of Manhattan Co., in New York.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company of New York, held Aug. 25, John Frank Wood was appointed an Assistant Trust Officer in the Personal Trust Department.

James E. Thompson, President of the Phenix National Bank of Providence, R. I., died of a heart attack on Aug. 20. He was 73 years old. Mr. Thompson began his banking career as a clerk and in 1904 after 24 years of service was elected Cashier of the bank. In 1910 he was named a Director and twelve years later was elected Vice-President and Cashier. He held this position until 1933 when he became President.

George H. Kirchner, President of the Union Guardian Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., died on Aug. 22 at the age of 72. A native of Detroit, Mr. Kirchner was appointed conservator of the Union Guardian Trust Co. in March, 1933 by Governor Comstock and in May, 1934 when the bank was reopened, was elected President. The following regarding Mr. Kirchner's career is from the Detroit "Free Press" of Aug. 23:

Mr. Kirchner became a teller in the City Savings Bank in 1889, holding that position until 1894 when he became Assistant Cashier of the old German-American Bank. Its name was changed to the First State Bank of Detroit in 1917. In 1897 he was made a Director, in 1901, Cashier, and in 1912 was elevated to the Presidency.

When the First State Bank's stock control was sold to the Griswold National Bank in 1927, Mr. Kirchner became Chairman of the Board of the combined institutions, called the Griswold-First State Bank. In March, 1929, he retired from executive positions in the commercial and savings bank fields to become Chairman of the Board of the Bankers' Securities Co.

Milton L. Bouden, Director of Publicity of the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., died on Aug. 20 in a hospital in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was 69 years old and had been on his vacation when he became ill with pneumonia. Mr. Bouden, who had been associated with the bank for the past 28 years, was also Manager of the Whitney National Bank building at the time of his death. He was a brother of the late John E. Bouden, former President of the Whitney National Bank, and of W. W. Bouden who is Vice-President of the Bank.

The Directors of the Rapides Bank & Trust Co. of Alexandria, La. has elected J. G. Thompson as a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, the late Ben F. Thompson. The Directors did not elect a successor to the elder Mr. Thompson as Chairman of the Board, said Alexandria advices Aug. 17 to the New Orleans "Times-Picayune," which stated that officers of the Rapides Bank are James C. Bolton, President; F. P. Bolton, R. S. Thornton, and John W. Hathorn, Vice-Presidents; Robert H. Bolton, Cashier, and Roy Albert, Assistant Cashier.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (California), has inaugurated an advertising campaign to explain the comprehensive lending services for individuals, commerce and industry that the bank makes available. A. P. Giannini, Chairman of the Board of Directors, stated:

The lending policy of Bank of America is to provide the soundest type of credit best suited to the need of every individual and of every established business no matter how large or small.

If any man or woman of good character and proved ability requires money for any worthy purpose—for business or for personal uses, no matter how specialized the need, Bank of America has, or will endeavor to provide, the type of credit that will be most helpful.

Regarding the broadened services the bank now makes available, an announcement in the matter said:

Profiting from its large-scale success in the field of personal loans and automobile financing, the bank has applied similar methods in the field of loans to business and industry.

For large firms there is provided a convenient method of making amortized loans in bond or note form, such loans being particularly fitted for expansion of operations or the refinancing of present indebtedness.

For small businesses, term loans are available in amounts from \$500 to \$5,000, repayable in from one to five years, depending upon the circumstances. Primary purpose of these loans is to furnish working capital for established businesses, not to finance new ventures or liquidate past-due indebtedness to creditors. They do not replace ordinary seasonal financing, which will be handled as in the past.

An "accounts receivable" plan also is offered, to provide working capital in any amount to manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers.

Charles W. Parcell, Assistant Vice-President of the United States National Bank of Portland, Ore., since 1934, died on Aug. 17, following an emergency operation. Mr. Parcell, who was 44 years old, had worked up to the position he held at the bank after starting as a messenger in 1913, and successively served as teller, credit manager, Assistant Cashier and finally as Assistant Vice-President.

THE CURB EXCHANGE

Price movements on the New York Curb Exchange were dull and irregular during the fore part of the week but the trend gradually shifted upward, and as prices strengthened, many active issues, particularly those among the preferred stocks in the public utility list, the industrial specialties and the aluminum group, moved smartly forward to higher levels. Prices were erratic at times but as interest increased, the volume of sales slowly improved. Some slow moving shares appeared on the tape from time to time at higher prices but the sales were generally small.

Public utility stocks, particularly those in the preferred section, moved briskly forward during the abbreviated session on Saturday. There were occasional soft spots scattered through the list but the market at the close was somewhat higher though the gains were small and without special significance. The aluminum stocks were in moderate demand and closed somewhat higher. Industrial specialties were quiet and oil issues made comparatively little change either way. The volume of sales was light, the total transfers dropping to 35,000 shares with only 172 issues traded in. The advances and declines in the general list were largely in minor fractions.

Light trading and small price changes were the outstanding characteristics of the curb market dealings on Monday. The initial hour was particularly dull the transfers falling off all along the line. As the session progressed price movements continued mixed and without definite trend, and while there were a few moderately strong spots, these were generally among the preferred stocks of the public utilities and industrial specialties. The transfers for the day totaled approximately 65,900 shares. Prominent among the stocks closing on the side of the advance were Aluminum Co. of America, 1 point to 113; Georgia Power \$6. pref., 3 points to 77; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 2 points to 54 and United Gas pref., 1 7/8 points to 97 1/2. Bell Tel. of Canada was down 2 7/8 points to 163 1/2 and Consolidated Gas & Electric of Baltimore dipped 1 point to 71.

Curb market stocks moved briskly forward on Tuesday, and while price movements were somewhat mixed at times, there were a number of slow moving issues that continued in good demand throughout the session and kept the trend pointing upward. Industrial specialties attracted some buying, Pepperell Manufacturing Co. climbing upward 7 3/4 points to 77 3/4, while Pittsburgh Plate Glass surged forward 2 points to 99 3/4. The transfers for the day were approximately 107,610 shares as compared with 65,900 on Monday. The gains included among others Brown Co., pref., 3 points to 28; Celanese 1st pref., 4 points to 81; Gulf Oil Corp., 1 1/2 points to 44 1/2; Jones & Laughlin Steel, 2 1/4 points to 32 1/4; United Shoe Machinery 2 3/4 points to 43; Consolidated Gas & Electric of Baltimore, 2 points to 73 and Montgomery Ward A, 5 1/2 points to 156.

Renewed buying was apparent all along the line on Wednesday as trading followed a rapid pace with many active stocks moving into new high ground. The aluminum issues again led the upward push followed by the industrial specialties which were in good demand at higher prices. The volume of sales totaled 147,130 shares against 107,610 on Tuesday. Outstanding in the general advance were Royal Typewriter which moved up 4 points to 52 on a small turnover, Pittsburgh Plate Glass gained 2 7/8 points to 102 3/4 and Benson & Hedges forged ahead 4 points to 15 1/2. Automotive issues were stronger and some of the more active

1937. Outside of this city there was a decrease of 13.4%, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of 4.0%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals show a decrease of 4.3%, in the Boston Reserve District of 12.5% and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 0.8%. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals have fallen behind by 22.5%, in the Richmond Reserve District by 5.9% and in the Atlanta Reserve District by 8.5%. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals record a loss of 19.9%, in the St. Louis Reserve District of 11.5% and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of 7.7%. The Kansas City Reserve District registers a falling off of 16.9%, the Dallas Reserve District of 4.2% and the San Francisco Reserve District of 18.9%.

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

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Table with 5 columns: Week End. Aug. 20, 1938, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years:

Large table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list various cities grouped by Federal Reserve Districts such as First Federal Reserve District - Boston, Second Federal Reserve District - New York, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Seventh Federal Reserve District - Chicago, including Mich.-Ann Arbor, Detroit, Grand Rapids, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Eighth Federal Reserve District - St. Louis, including Mo.-St. Louis, Ky.-Louisville, Tenn.-Memphis, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Ninth Federal Reserve District - Minneapolis, including Minn.-Duluth, Minn.-St. Paul, Minn.-St. Cloud, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Tenth Federal Reserve District - Kansas City, including Neb.-Fremont, Neb.-Hastings, Neb.-Lincoln, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District - Dallas, including Texas-Austin, Texas-Dallas, Texas-Ft. Worth, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District - San Francisco, including Wash.-Seattle, Wash.-Spokane, Wash.-Yakima, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Third Federal Reserve District - Philadelphia, including Pa.-Allentown, Pa.-Bethlehem, Pa.-Chester, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Fourth Federal Reserve District - Cleveland, including Ohio-Canton, Ohio-Cincinnati, Ohio-Cleveland, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Fifth Federal Reserve District - Richmond, including Va.-Hunt'gton, Va.-Norfolk, Va.-Richmond, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Sixth Federal Reserve District - Atlanta, including Tenn.-Knoxville, Tenn.-Nashville, Ga.-Atlanta, etc.

* Estimated. x No figures available.

Table with 5 columns: Clearings at, 1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935. Rows list cities in the Canada section, including Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 10, 1938:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £226,411,750 on Aug. 3 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. Business in the open market assumed abnormal proportions, demand from the Continent during the past week absorbing about £10,180,000 of bar gold offered at the daily fixing, mainly from official quarters; there were also operations on a large scale after fixing. With a flight of funds to the dollar and the consequent firmness of that exchange, the sterling price of gold rose sharply, yesterday's quotation of 142s. 7½d. being the highest since March 1937.

Table with columns: Quotations, Per Fine Oz., Aug. 4, Aug. 5, Aug. 6, Aug. 8, Aug. 9, Aug. 10, Average.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 30th ult. to midday on the 8th inst.:

Table with columns: Imports, Exports, British South Africa, British East Africa, British India, Australia, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Venezuela, Other countries, United States of America, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Morocco, Other countries.

The SS. Ranpura which sailed from Bombay on Aug. 6 carries gold to the value of about £529,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June, 1938 amounted to 68,383 fine ounces as compared with 68,988 fine ounces for May, 1938 and 66,330 fine ounces for June, 1937.

SILVER

Prices have fluctuated only within narrow limits and rather quiet conditions have ruled during the past week. Buyers were more reluctant at the higher rates, so that on occasion prices eased slightly in the absence of buying, but the firmness of the dollar exerted a steadying influence on the market and quotations show a small improvement on the week.

The Indian Bazaars continued to give support, although resales were made by the same quarter and further supplies were provided by sales on Continental account.

The tone appears fairly steady and for the immediate future the market is likely to reflect the tendency of the dollar.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on the 30th ult. to midday on the 8th inst.:

Table with columns: Imports, Exports, France, Eire, British Guiana, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Other countries, Kenya, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Other countries.

a Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. b Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom. c Including £280,199 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Quotations during the week:

Table with columns: IN LONDON (Bar Silver per Oz. Std.), IN NEW YORK (Per Ounce .999 Fine), Aug. 4, Aug. 5, Aug. 6, Aug. 8, Aug. 9, Aug. 10, Average.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from Aug. 4 to Aug. 10 was \$4.90¼ and the lowest \$4.87¼.

NATIONAL BANKS

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

CHARTER ISSUED

Table with columns: Aug. 15—The Farmers National Bank of Belvidere, Belvidere, Ill. Amount \$100,000.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

Table with columns: Aug. 18—The Memorial National Bank of Collingswood, Collingswood, N. J. Amt. of Reduction \$25,000.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED

Table with columns: Aug. 18—The Memorial National Bank of Collingswood, Collingswood, N. J. Amt. of Increase 25,000.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES

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

Table with columns: National Bank Notes—All Legal Tender Notes—1938, 1937, Amount afloat July 1, Net decrease during July.

Amount of bank notes afloat Aug. 1. *\$217,301,510 *\$266,092,159

* Includes proceeds for called bonds redeemed by Secretary of the Treasury. Note—\$2,235,026.50 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding Aug. 1, 1938, secured by lawful money, against \$2,279,182 on Aug. 1, 1937.

REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

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

Table with columns: Company and Issue, Date, Page. Lists various bonds and preferred stocks with their respective redemption dates and page references.

AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Bonds, \$ per Share, Percent. Lists auctioned securities like West Boylston Mfg. Co. common, Sierra Pacific Power Co., etc.

By Crockett & Co., Boston:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, \$ per Share. Lists auctioned securities like Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, ex-dividend, Draper Corp., etc.

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:

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Holders of Record. Lists companies and their dividend details.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Holders of Record. Lists various companies like Globe Democrat Pub. Co., Globe-Wernicke Co., Golden Cycle Corp., etc.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Holders of Record. Lists various companies like Lord & Taylor 1st preferred, Ludlow Mfg. Associates, Louisville Gas & Electric, etc.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Holders of Record. Includes entries like Philadelphia Co., \$5 preferred (quar.), \$6 preferred (quar.), etc.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Holders of Record. Includes entries like Sun Oil Co. (quar.), \$6 Preferred (quar.), Superheater Co., etc.

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

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

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

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1938

Clearing House Members	* Capital	* Surplus and Undivided Profits	Net Demand Deposits Average	Time Deposits, Average
Bank of New York	6,000,000	13,479,700	145,135,000	9,103,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,000,000	25,920,500	409,167,000	39,659,000
National City Bank	77,500,000	58,700,000	1,468,176,000	171,124,000
Chem Bank & Trust Co.	20,000,000	54,904,400	483,650,000	7,530,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	90,000,000	182,010,400	1,326,031,000	57,759,000
Manufacturers' Trust Co.	42,355,000	45,129,400	477,448,000	91,683,000
Cent Hanover Bk & Tr Co.	21,000,000	71,027,500	744,499,000	48,436,000
Corn Exch Bank Tr Co.	15,000,000	18,409,400	248,292,000	24,560,000
First National Bank	10,000,000	108,772,300	497,448,000	2,824,000
Irving Trust Co.	50,000,000	61,411,100	467,353,000	5,429,000
Continental Bk & Tr Co.	4,000,000	4,238,900	39,854,000	2,822,000
Chase National Bank	100,270,000	132,268,700	2,009,123,000	68,994,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	50,000,000	3,705,900	44,638,000	2,295,000
Bankers Trust Co.	25,000,000	77,650,900	786,073,000	42,952,000
Title Guar & Trust Co.	10,000,000	1,086,700	96,610,000	8,130,000
Marine Midland Tr Co.	5,000,000	9,058,600	28,899,000	28,899,000
New York Trust Co.	12,500,000	27,846,700	289,681,000	2,300,000
Comm'l Nat Bk & Tr Co.	7,000,000	8,178,500	74,406,000	2,300,000
Public Nat Bk & Tr Co.	7,000,000	9,084,100	81,210,000	49,910,000
Totals	523,125,000	912,881,700	9,701,663,000	666,804,000

* As per official reports: National, June 30, 1938; State, June 30, 1938; trust companies, June 30, 1938. † As of July 5, 1938. Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a \$268,644,000; b \$86,946,000; c \$7,479,000; d \$122,497,000; e \$37,463,000.

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 Aug. 19:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1938
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—AVERAGE FIGURES

	Loans, Disc. and Investments	Other Cash, Including Bank Notes	Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
Manhattan—					
Grace National	21,416,600	145,700	6,886,400	2,764,100	27,254,700
Sterling National	21,081,000	468,000	6,387,000	2,323,000	26,559,000
Trade Bank of N. Y.	4,995,713	247,354	1,839,236	178,060	6,082,410
Brooklyn—					
Lafayette National	6,805,200	253,000	1,510,000	375,900	8,097,000
People's National	4,979,000	84,000	602,000	704,000	5,707,000

TRUST COMPANIES—AVERAGE FIGURES

	Loans, Disc. and Investments	Cash	Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
Manhattan—					
Empire	50,213,500	*8,313,500	12,330,700	3,249,500	64,954,500
Federation	9,592,763	186,835	1,492,479	1,514,492	10,748,823
Fiduciary	12,419,817	*1,378,642	826,439	24,801	11,741,275
Fulton	18,759,400	*5,354,200	1,025,500	336,100	21,035,900
Lawyers	27,343,700	*9,927,000	654,000	—	35,830,200
United States	64,879,918	—	*44,613,200	—	80,015,864
Brooklyn—					
Brooklyn	77,200,000	3,013,000	37,935,000	62,000	110,608,000
Kings County	32,926,510	2,238,128	10,132,031	—	39,816,328

* Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: Empire, \$6,371,200; Fiduciary, \$728,876; Fulton, \$5,044,400; Lawyers, \$9,344,100; United States, \$27,424,123

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 Aug. 24, 1938, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 24, 1938	Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 25, 1937
	\$	\$	\$
Assets—			
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	4,551,115,000	4,543,941,000	3,289,867,000
Redemption fund—F. R. notes	1,237,000	1,237,000	1,555,000
Other cash †	113,890,000	110,289,000	76,445,000
Total reserves	4,666,242,000	4,655,467,000	3,367,867,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	1,443,000	1,494,000	6,406,000
Other bills discounted	362,000	294,000	5,238,000
Total bills discounted	1,805,000	1,788,000	11,644,000
Bills bought in open market:			
Industrial advances	210,000	213,000	1,092,000
United States Government securities:	3,687,000	3,690,000	5,422,000
Bonds	226,408,000	226,408,000	211,543,000
Treasury notes	363,960,000	363,960,000	332,270,000
Treasury bills	189,779,000	189,779,000	181,216,000
Total U. S. Government securities	780,147,000	780,147,000	725,029,000
Total bills and securities	785,849,000	785,838,000	743,187,000
Due from foreign banks	70,000	66,000	84,000
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	4,565,000	4,225,000	6,020,000
Uncollected items	121,133,000	149,134,000	135,034,000
Bank premises	9,857,000	9,857,000	10,338,000
All other assets	15,630,000	15,369,000	12,739,000
Total assets	5,603,346,000	5,619,956,000	4,274,969,000
Liabilities—			
F. R. notes in actual circulation	907,629,000	912,211,000	936,444,000
Deposits—Member bank reserve acct.	3,907,583,000	3,846,859,000	2,890,900,000
U. S. Treasurer—General account	361,242,000	378,940,000	31,858,000
Foreign bank	42,526,000	41,044,000	72,216,000
Other deposits	143,094,000	179,635,000	89,672,000
Total deposits	4,454,445,000	4,444,478,000	3,084,646,000
Deferred availability items	119,714,000	141,912,000	133,178,000
Capital paid in	50,956,000	50,959,000	51,072,000
Surplus (Section 7)	51,943,000	51,943,000	51,474,000
Surplus (Section 13-B)	7,744,000	7,744,000	7,744,000
Reserve for contingencies	8,210,000	8,210,000	9,117,000
All other liabilities	2,705,000	2,499,000	1,294,000
Total liabilities	5,603,346,000	5,619,956,000	4,274,969,000
Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	87.0%	86.9%	83.8%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	217,000	224,000	697,000
Commitments to make industrial advances	3,853,000	3,878,000	5,338,000

† "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," 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 May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.

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

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON AUG. 17, 1938 (In Millions of Dollars)

Federal Reserve Districts—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS													
Loans and investments—total	20,632	1,106	8,358	1,133	1,765	608	551	2,865	655	354	624	491	2,122
Loans—total	8,223	583	3,332	419	662	229	282	830	284	153	245	227	977
Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans	3,900	271	1,533	193	255	99	154	474	175	71	151	144	330
Open market paper	337	63	144	20	11	11	3	34	5	5	6	2	23
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	632	21	513	16	21	3	3	31	5	1	16	2	10
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	578	31	265	34	36	16	15	79	13	8	12	14	55
Real estate loans	1,160	82	221	58	172	32	27	93	48	6	22	21	378
Loans to banks	115	3	89	2	2	1	4	4	6	—	1	1	2
Other loans	1,501	112	517	96	165	67	74	115	32	62	39	43	179
United States Government obligations	7,674	363	3,001	337	745	283	142	1,352	210	147	209	172	713
Obligations fully guar. by U. S. Govt.	1,628	30	820	94	91	34	43	224	63	14	47	40	128
Other securities	3,107	130	1,205	283	267	62	84	459	98	40	123	52	304
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	6,568	349	3,471	224	367	148	103	1,060	164	81	159	102	340
Cash in vault	232	123	65	16	36	17	11	59	10	5	11	10	19
Balances with domestic banks	2,437	134	163	161	268	144	133	428	131	119	302	223	231
Other assets—net	1,268	74	557	82	105	33	39	83	23	16	22	26	208
LIABILITIES													
Demand deposits—adjusted	15,020	1,018	6,743	751	1,045	413	335	2,229	414	262	495	411	904
Time deposits	5,215	257	1,052	294	748	199	186	874	186	120	144	132	1,023
United States Government deposits	425	8	112	20	18	13	23	79	15	2	18	25	92
Inter-bank deposits:													
Domestic banks	5,953	232	2,523	305	351	211	196	900	272	128	363	197	266
Foreign banks	320	11	281	5	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	13
Borrowings	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	697	20	292	15	17	21	6	19	6	6	3	4	288
Capital account	3,656	240	1,610	226	361	93	90	378	90	56	95	83	334

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, Aug 25, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 24 1938

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted	Aug. 24, 1938	Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 10, 1938	Aug. 3, 1938	July 27, 1938	July 20, 1938	July 13, 1938	July 6, 1938	June 29, 1938	Aug. 25, 1937
ASSETS										
Gold cts. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. x	10,632,411	10,632,407	10,632,907	10,632,904	10,633,400	10,633,423	10,634,922	10,634,927	10,635,929	8,831,948
Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)	9,112	9,112	8,680	9,437	9,098	9,996	9,884	9,884	9,387	9,423
Other cash *	396,893	390,598	†394,085	397,013	421,229	406,959	401,129	374,414	406,523	308,865
Total reserves	11,038,416	11,032,117	†11,035,672	11,039,354	11,063,727	11,050,378	11,045,935	11,019,225	11,051,839	9,150,236
Bills discounted:										
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	3,699	3,724	3,775	3,339	14,162	4,467	6,005	4,704	6,111	11,312
Other bills discounted	3,042	2,908	3,099	3,127	12,160	3,118	3,261	3,254	3,580	7,391
Total bills discounted	6,741	6,632	6,874	6,466	7,322	7,585	9,266	7,958	9,691	18,703
Bills bought in open market:										
Industrial advances	537	540	540	539	539	540	540	537	537	3,077
United States Government securities—Bonds	15,852	15,816	15,965	15,647	16,308	16,214	16,274	16,361	16,590	20,929
Treasury notes	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	737,073
Treasury bills	1,196,188	1,196,188	1,196,188	1,196,188	1,190,870	1,174,105	1,174,105	1,165,105	1,165,105	1,157,713
Total U. S. Government securities	623,722	623,722	623,722	623,722	629,040	645,805	645,805	654,805	654,805	631,404
Other securities	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,664,015	2,564,015	2,526,190
Foreign loans on gold	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total bills and securities	2,587,145	2,587,003	2,587,394	2,586,607	2,588,184	2,588,354	2,590,095	2,588,871	2,590,833	2,568,899
Gold held abroad:										
Due from foreign banks	184	180	180	181	181	180	180	183	183	220
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	24,955	23,032	23,587	22,948	23,516	26,602	25,552	20,252	19,505	24,200
Uncollected items	501,237	589,665	507,628	547,727	534,141	593,833	644,090	585,567	520,057	580,791
Bank premises	44,462	44,486	44,486	44,486	44,559	44,581	44,578	44,577	44,616	45,479
All other assets	51,950	51,280	*50,674	49,585	49,113	47,486	46,027	44,837	44,963	44,726
Total assets	14,248,349	14,327,663	14,249,621	14,290,948	14,303,421	14,351,414	14,396,457	14,303,512	14,271,986	12,414,551
LIABILITIES										
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	4,144,760	4,150,214	4,135,656	4,138,706	4,109,643	4,124,138	4,134,161	4,174,869	4,124,442	4,234,680
Deposits—Member banks' reserve account	8,156,037	8,085,198	8,045,525	8,074,340	8,187,723	8,201,896	8,273,069	8,073,675	8,040,951	6,729,546
United States Treasurer—General account	770,784	802,104	838,820	774,757	732,462	723,989	627,928	770,193	863,897	160,885
Foreign banks	119,166	115,867	117,267	123,966	125,243	126,908	128,957	134,865	138,612	100,205
Other deposits	195,662	233,183	247,425	267,742	257,455	226,618	242,816	227,997	227,441	256,059
Total deposits	9,241,649	9,236,367	9,249,037	9,240,795	9,302,883	9,279,311	9,272,770	9,206,730	9,270,901	7,246,695
Deferred availability items	509,855	589,541	513,223	560,292	539,276	597,151	638,000	571,624	521,301	584,978
Capital paid in	133,991	133,953	133,829	133,814	133,785	133,760	133,706	133,667	133,570	132,531
Surplus (Section 7)	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	147,739	145,854
Surplus (Section 13-B)	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,683	27,490
Reserve for contingencies	32,775	32,774	32,800	32,810	32,810	32,810	32,810	32,845	32,846	35,838
All other liabilities	9,897	9,392	9,645	9,110	9,602	8,822	9,553	8,354	13,504	6,485
Total liabilities	14,248,349	14,327,663	14,249,621	14,290,948	14,303,421	14,351,414	14,396,457	14,303,512	14,271,986	12,414,551
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	82.5%	82.4%	82.4%	82.5%	82.5%	82.4%	82.4%	82.3%	82.5%	79.7%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	604	697	704	727	879	975	1,097	1,368	1,506	1,932
Commitments to make industrial advances	13,684	13,740	13,767	13,809	13,731	13,432	13,500	13,468	13,649	15,179
Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities—										
1-15 days bills discounted	4,980	5,031	5,340	4,919	5,478	5,662	7,369	6,286	7,807	16,546
16-30 days bills discounted	418	325	302	255	418	612	418	247	471	362
31-60 days bills discounted	824	743	694	426	417	417	536	527	477	914
61-90 days bills discounted	373	411	383	628	613	570	528	503	355	742
Over 90 days bills discounted	146	122	155	241	284	324	415	395	581	139
Total bills discounted	6,741	6,632	6,874	6,466	7,322	7,585	9,266	7,958	9,691	18,703
1-15 days bills bought in open market	137	125	201	105	307	239	69	107	110	569
16-30 days bills bought in open market	117	117	137	125	105	168	275	216	69	333
31-60 days bills bought in open market	118	23	---	70	90	23	86	83	229	391
61-90 days bills bought in open market	282	275	202	239	37	110	131	129	784	---
Over 90 days bills bought in open market	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total bills bought in open market	537	540	540	539	539	540	540	537	537	3,077
1-15 days industrial advances	1,241	1,201	1,046	1,123	1,728	1,885	1,233	1,269	1,239	936
16-30 days industrial advances	132	184	249	193	47	58	277	305	271	224
31-60 days industrial advances	584	563	614	469	380	307	233	229	256	649
61-90 days industrial advances	762	767	569	730	626	611	1,150	1,034	934	564
Over 90 days industrial advances	13,133	13,101	13,487	13,132	13,527	13,293	13,331	13,524	13,960	18,556
Total industrial advances	15,852	15,816	15,965	15,647	16,308	16,214	16,274	16,361	16,590	20,929
1-15 days U. S. Government securities	83,330	88,950	87,710	92,335	86,493	81,361	92,271	118,893	106,776	28,546
16-30 days U. S. Government securities	131,150	103,830	83,330	88,950	87,710	92,335	86,493	81,361	112,246	106,880
31-60 days U. S. Government securities	207,279	213,650	237,520	215,480	215,480	192,780	171,040	181,285	174,203	54,736
61-90 days U. S. Government securities	159,113	172,432	160,187	193,257	223,779	229,401	236,036	215,480	215,480	59,279
Over 90 days U. S. Government securities	1,983,143	1,985,153	1,995,268	1,973,993	1,950,553	1,968,138	1,978,175	1,966,996	1,955,310	2,276,299
Total U. S. Government securities	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,526,190
1-15 days other securities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-30 days other securities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
31-60 days other securities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
61-90 days other securities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Over 90 days other securities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total other securities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Reserve Notes—										
Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent	4,443,342	4,448,170	4,445,959	4,431,040	4,433,662	4,455,659	4,472,648	4,458,193	4,418,328	4,560,971
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	298,582	297,956	310,303	292,334	324,019	331,521	338,487	283,324	293,886	326,291
In actual circulation	4,144,760	4,150,214	4,135,656	4,138,706	4,109,643	4,124,138	4,134,161	4,174,869	4,124,442	4,234,680
Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank—										
Gold cts. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.	4,544,632	4,539,632	4,539,632	4,528,632	4,528,632	4,528,632	4,542,632	4,543,632	4,533,632	4,594,632
By eligible paper	5,727	5,629	5,694	5,449	6,292	6,615	8,267	6,996	7,810	18,277
United States Government securities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000
Total collateral	4,550,359	4,545,261	4,545,326	4,534,081	4,534,924	4,535,247	4,550,899	4,550,618	4,541,442	4,632,909

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934. These certificates being worthless to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Stock and Bond Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transaction of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Table with two main sections: 'Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices' (left) and 'Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices' (right). Each section contains columns for dates (Aug. 20-26) and bond types (Treasury, 4s, 3 1/2s, etc.) with high/low/close prices and total sales in \$1,000 units.

Note—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: 5 Treasury 4s, 1944-1946... 1 Treasury 2 1/2s, 1955-1960...

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

New York Stock Record

Table titled 'LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT' showing stock prices for various companies from Saturday Aug. 20 to Friday Aug. 26, including columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

Table with columns for Low and High Sale Prices (Saturday to Friday), Sales for the Week, and Stock List (NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE). The table includes stock names, share counts, and price ranges. It is organized into sections for 'LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT' and 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'. The stock list includes various companies like Am Brake Shoe & Fdy, American Can, American Home Products, etc., with their respective share counts and price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table showing daily stock price ranges (Lowest and Highest) for each day from Saturday, Aug. 20 to Friday, Aug. 26. Columns include dates and price ranges for each day.

Sales for the Week

Table showing the total number of shares sold for each stock on each day from Saturday, Aug. 20 to Friday, Aug. 26.

Main stock listing table including company names, stock classifications, and price ranges (Lowest and Highest) for the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 27, 1938, compared to the previous year (1937).

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. t Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table containing stock prices, sales, and ranges for various companies like Conde Nast, Consol Aircraft, and others. Columns include dates from Saturday Aug. 20 to Friday Aug. 26, sales in shares, and price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ‡‡ Ex-rights. ††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stocks with their respective prices and share counts.

Table titled 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1937' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks with their prices and share counts.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Aug. 20 to Friday Aug. 26) and 'Sales for the week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. Rows list various stock names and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Aug. 20 to Friday Aug. 26) and share prices for various stocks. Includes sub-headers for 'Saturday Aug. 20' through 'Friday Aug. 26' and 'Shares'.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings with columns for stock names, par values, and price ranges. Includes sub-headers for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. * Ex-div. † Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and shares.

Sales for the Week

Table listing sales for the week for various stocks, including shares and prices.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks and their current prices, such as Pacific Ltg Corp, Pacific Mills, etc.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table showing price ranges since January 1 for various stocks, categorized by lowest and highest prices.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for the previous year (1937) for various stocks, categorized by lowest and highest prices.

* Bid and asked prices no sales on this day. † In receivership ‡ Def delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. * Ex-div. † Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday to Friday), sales for the week, stock names, par values, and price ranges (Lowest, Highest). Includes various stock entries like St. Louis Southwestern, Safeway Stores, and many others.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings including company names, share counts, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ‡‡ Called for redemption.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

NOTICE—Prices are "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

Main table with columns: BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 26, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Price, Range Since Jan. 1, and similar columns for the second section.

For footnotes see page 1309.

Bennett Bros. & Johnson

MUNICIPAL BONDS

New York, N. Y. One Wall Street Dtgby 4-5200

Chicago, Ill. 135 So. La Salle St. Randolph 7711

N. Y. 1-761 + Bell System Teletype + Cgo. 543

Table of Municipal Bonds with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Aug. 26, Interest Period, Last Sale Price, Friday Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1.

Table of Bonds with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Aug. 26, Interest Period, Last Sale Price, Friday Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1.

For footnotes see page 1309.

Table containing two columns of bond listings: 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 26' and 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 26'. Each listing includes bond name, interest rate, price, range since Jan 1, and various other details.

For footnotes see page 1309.

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 (Aug. 20, 1938) and ending the present Friday (Aug. 26, 1938). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered:

Table with columns for STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and further columns for additional stocks and their data.

For footnotes see page 1315

Table with columns for STOCKS (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and corresponding data for another set of stocks on the right side of the page.

For footnotes see page 1315.

STOCKS (Concluded)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938		BONDS (Continued)		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1938			
		Low	High		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High					
Utah Radio Products	1				1 1/2	June	2	June	110 1/2	103 1/2			97 1/2	Mar	104	July
Utility Equities Corp.	*		3	3	100	1 1/2	Apr	3 1/2	July	107 1/2	107 1/2	2,000	107 1/2	Aug	110	May
Priority stock		43 3/4	45		150	3 1/2	June	45 1/2	July	105 1/2	116	18,000	93	Mar	106 1/2	Aug
Utility & Ind Corp com	5					1/2	June	1/2	Jan	105 1/2	105 1/2	108,000	91	Mar	105 1/2	Aug
Conv preferred	7	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	1 1/2	Mar	2 1/2	Jan							
Util Pow & Lt common	1	1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	2,000	1/4	Mar	1 1/4	Jan							
Class B	1				200	1/4	Mar	2	Jan							
7% preferred	100	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	200	7	Mar	17 1/2	Jan							
Valspar Corp com	1	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	700	1 1/2	Mar	3 1/2	July							
4% conv pref	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	75	20 1/2	June	3 1/2	July							
Van Norman Mach Tool	5	24	24	24	100	1 1/2	Mar	25	Aug							
Venezuela Mex Oil Co	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	200	2 1/2	Mar	4 1/2	July							
Venezuelan Petroleum	1				400	5 1/2	Mar	1 1/2	July							
Va Pub Serv 7% pref	100	67 1/2	67 1/2		50	4 1/2	June	7 1/2	Jan							
Vogt Manufacturing	*	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	100	4 1/2	June	10 1/2	Jan							
Waco Aircraft Co	*	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	1 1/2	Mar	3 1/2	July							
Wagner Baking vtc	*	7	7	7	100	5 1/2	Mar	11 1/2	Jan							
Walt & Bond class A	*	7	7	7	100	6	Apr	7	Jan							
Class B	*	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	6	Apr	1	July							
Walker Mining Co	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	June	1 1/2	July							
Wayne Knitting Mills	5	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	200	6	Mar	8 1/2	Aug							
Welsbaum Bros-Brower	1	7	7	7 1/2	400	4 1/2	Apr	8	Aug							
Wellington Oil Co	1					3 1/2	June	6 1/2	Jan							
Wentworth Mfg	1.25	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	700	1 1/2	Mar	3 1/2	Jan							
Western Air Express	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	300	2	May	4 1/2	Aug							
Western Maryland Ry	100					30 1/2	Mar	75	Jan							
7% 1st preferred																
Western Tel & Stat	*					16 1/2	May	22 1/2	Mar							
Vot tr cts com	*					67 1/2	Mar	81 1/2	July							
West Texas Util 8 1/2 pref		80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	10	3/4	Mar	2 1/2	Jan							
West Va Coal & Coke		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,700	1/4	Apr	7 1/2	Jan							
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg	1					4 1/2	Apr	7 1/2	Jan							
Williams (R C) & Co	*					2 1/2	Apr	6 1/2	Aug							
Williams Oil-O-Mat Ht	*					2 1/2	Apr	5 1/2	July							
Wilson-Jones Co	*	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	400	6 1/2	June	10 1/2	Jan							
Wilson Products Inc	1					6	May	9 1/2	Jan							
Wisconsin P & L 7% pt 100		66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	10	5 1/2	Apr	70	July							
Wolverine Portl Cement	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2	Mar	3 1/2	Jan							
Wolverine Tube com	2	7	7	7	100	3 1/2	Mar	7 1/2	July							
Woodley Petroleum	1					6 1/2	May	7 1/2	July							
Woolworth (F W) Ltd						14 1/2	Mar	16 1/2	Jan							
Amer dep rts	5e															
8% preferred	1					1 1/2	Mar	2 1/2	Jan							
Wright Hargreaves Ltd	*	7 1/2	27 1/2	8	9,300	6 1/2	Mar	8 1/2	Feb							
Yukon-Pacific Mining Co	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Mar	2 1/2	Jan							

For footnotes see page 1315.

Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Aug. 26

Table with columns: Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask, Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various real estate securities like B'way 38th St Bldg 7s 1945, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Arundel Corp., Baltimore City Bonds, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Amer Pneumatic Ser com, Boston Herald Traveler, etc.

For footnotes see page 1319.

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange New York Curb (Associate) Chicago Board of Trade 10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Abbott Laboratories, Amer Pub Serv, etc.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS
I. M. SIMON & CO.

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New York Stock Exchange New York Curb (Associate)
St. Louis Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade
Chicago Stock Exchange
315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Telephone Central 3350

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like Ely & Walker D G 2d pt 100, Emerson Electric pfd., etc.

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like Anglo Amer Min Corp., Assoo Insur Fund Inc., etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like R E & R Co Ltd com, Rayonier Inc com, etc.

* No par value. a 2nd Lq. Div. Pay. Endorsed. b Ex-stock dividend.
r Cash sale - Not included in range for year. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.
z Listed. † In default.

CURRENT NOTICES

The Security Traders Association of New York is formulating plans for the inauguration of a program of publicity for its employment council in the various financial trade journals.

The announcement is made by William A. Titus Jr., of John Melady & Co., first Vice-President of the association and Chairman of the employment council, who states that the publicity program will in all likelihood be followed by a campaign of advertising.

"The development of this public relations program," Mr. Titus says, "marks a definite step forward in the efforts of the Security Traders Association to cooperate with the suggestions of governmental agencies and officials that industry do everything in its power to take up the existing unemployment slack."

The Security Traders employment council was formed in the fall of 1937, some eight months prior to the recent organization of a similar body by the New York Stock Exchange.

Continued expansion of Burr & Co., Inc., 57 William St., New York, N. Y., was revealed with the announcement that F. Lawson Bennett will represent the company in Syracuse, N. Y. with an office in the State Tower Building.

With the recent acquisition of the retail sales organization of Chandler & Co. and Eli T. Watson & Co., the Burr organization is now one of the largest retail security houses in the East.

Mr. Bennett has been in the securities business for a number of years and comes to Burr & Co. from Schlatter, Noyes and Gardner. He is recognized as an authority on municipal and corporate bonds.

Donald K. Stevenson has become associated with G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. as manager of their Municipal Bond Department.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Table of Montreal Curb Market with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High).

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange with columns: Stocks (Continued) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High).

Toronto Stock Exchange

Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange (continued) with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High).

* No par value.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings including columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low/High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High).

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings (continued) with columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low/High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High).

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section listings with columns for Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low/High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High).

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Aug. 26

Table of Industrial and Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

CURRENT NOTICES

Hartley Rogers & Co., Inc., 14 Wall St., N. Y. C., has prepared an analysis entitled "New York Hotel Bonds and the 1939 World's Fair."

J. Vander Moore & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., announce that they have moved from their old Ionia Avenue address to new and larger quarters in the Peoples National Bank Building.

Barney Johnson & Co. announce that they have purchased the assets and good will of the Fred W. Reeve Co. of Winona, Minn., which firm has been their correspondents for the past five years.

F. M. Gentry & Co., Inc., has opened offices at 42 Broadway, New York City, to transact a general securities business including corporate underwriting.

James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for Cherokee Candlewicks, Inc., Calhoun, Ga., manufacturers of candlewick bedspreads and for Murray Mills, Germantown, Pa., manufacturers of nets and laces.

Hartshorne, Fales & Co., 71 Broadway, New York City, have issued an analysis on "Continental Baking Corp.—A Stock" and will send a copy to all those interested on requested.

Morse Bros. & Co., Inc., announce that Harry J. Peiser has become associated with the firm. Mr. Peiser will specialize in New Jersey municipal securities.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday August 26

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 'a3s Jan 1 1977'.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including '3s 1974', '3s 1981', and 'World War Bonus'.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds such as 'Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975'.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including 'Philippine Government' and 'Honolulu 5s'.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds like '3s 1955 opt 1945'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including 'Atlanta 3s', 'Chicago 4 1/2s', and 'Lafayette 5s'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks such as 'Atlanta', 'Atlantic', and 'Dallas'.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with columns for Bid, Ask, and terms.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including 'Banca Comm Italiana', 'Bank of New York', and 'Brooklyn'.

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks such as 'Bank of Manhattan', 'Bank of Yorktown', and 'Kingsboro National'.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including 'American National Bank' and 'Harris Trust & Savings'.

TRADING MARKETS

Banks—Insurance—Industrials—Utilities All Over-the-Counter Securities

Eugene J. Hynes & Co.

61 Broadway Whitehall 4-8234-8 New York City Bel Teletype N. Y. 1-2345

Insurance Companies

Table of Insurance Companies including 'Aetna Cas & Surety', 'Home Fire Security', and 'Continental Casualty'.

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table of Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures such as 'Allied Mtge Cos Inc' and 'Nat Union Mtge Corp'.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds including 'Associates Invest 3s 1946' and 'New York City Parkway Authority'.

For footnotes see page 1325

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday August 26—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK



Tel. RE ctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table of Guaranteed Railroad Stocks with columns for Par, Dividend in Dollars, Bid, and Asked prices for various railroads like Alabama & Vicksburg, Albany & Susquehanna, etc.

Public Utility Stocks

Table of Public Utility Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Asked prices for utilities like Alabama Power, Arkansas Pr & Lt, etc.

Chain Store Stocks

Table of Chain Store Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Asked prices for stores like Berland Shoe Stores, B/G Foods Inc, etc.

Sugar Stocks

Table of Sugar Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Asked prices for Cuman Atlantic Sugar, Eastern Sugar Assoc, etc.

For footnotes see page 1325.

Railroad Bonds

Table of Railroad Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked prices for bonds like Akron Canton and Youngstown, Atlantic Coast Line, etc.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table of Railroad Equipment Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked prices for equipment bonds like Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table of Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked prices for bonds like Amer Gas & Power, Associated Gas & Elec, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday August 26—Continued

Water Bonds

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond titles such as Alabama Wat Serv 5s 1957, Ashabula Wat Wks 5s 58, etc.

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and various stock titles such as Alabama Mills Inc., American Arch, American Cyanamid, etc.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and various fund titles such as Admin'd Fund 2nd Inc., Affiliated Fund Inc., Amerex Holding Corp., etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table of Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates with columns for Bid, Ask, and various mortgage titles such as Aiden 1st 3s, B'way Barclay 1st 2s, etc.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. c Coupon. d Ex-interest. f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. w4 When issued. w-s With stock. z Ex-dividend. y Now selling on New York Cur Exchange. z Ex-liquating dividend. † Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. ‡ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold. * Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.

and the Unemployment Insurance Acts, y Railway tax accruals for 1938 and 1937 include \$2,445,382 and \$2,243,876, respectively, representing accruals under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts, with a credit in 1937 of \$2,234,363 adjusting accruals under the Railroad Retirement Taxing Act of 1935—V. 147, p. 728.

Associates Investment Co.—Balance Sheet June 30— [Including wholly-owned subsidiary, Associates Discount Corp.]

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for Cash on hand & demand deposits, Notes receivable, Repossessed autos, etc.

Total.....58,431,627 79,835,306 Total.....58,431,627 79,835,306 a Depreciated value. b Generally held until collection of the related notes receivable. c Represented by 418,247 no-par shares in 1938 and 418,152 no-par shares in 1937.

Note—Earnings for six months ended June 30 appeared in Volume 147, page 1183.

Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings—

Table showing 6 Months Ended June 30 with columns for 1938 and 1937, and rows for Dividends and interest received, Operating expenses and taxes.

Table showing Net earnings, Interest and other deductions, Net income, and Dividend on preferred stocks.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for Investments, Patents, Unamort. patent disc. & exp., etc.

Total.....\$25,598,151 Total.....\$25,598,151 a Represented by 7% cum., \$100 par, \$3,296,700; \$6 cum., no par, \$4,050,805; \$4 preference cum., no par, \$1,194,300; class A, cum. at \$4 & partic., no par, \$2,231,482; and com. or ordinary, \$1 par, \$1,038,308. b For general contingencies.—V. 147, p. 412.

Atlantic Refining Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing 6 Mos. End. June 30 with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, and rows for Gross oper. income, Costs and expense, etc.

Table showing Net oper. income, Prop. earn. affil. cos., Non-oper. income.

Table showing Profit, Loss on foreign exchange, Interest, Minority interest.

Table showing Net profit, Preferred dividends, Common dividends.

Table showing Surplus, Earn. per sh. on com.

Note—No provision made for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 1183.

Auburn Automobile Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing Period End. May 31— 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—6 Mos.—1937, x Net loss.

x After depreciation, interest, taxes, minority interest and other deductions.—V. 146, p. 4106.

Baltimore Transit Co.—Earnings—

Table showing [Including Baltimore Coach Co.] Period End. July 31— 1938—Month—1937, 1938—8 Mos.—1937, Operating revenues, Operating expenses.

Table showing Net oper. revenues, Taxes, Operating income, Non-operating income.

Table showing Gross income, Fixed charges.

Table showing Net income, Int. declared on ser. A 4% & 5% debentures.

Table showing Remainder.

Note—Interest deductions for series A 4% and 5% debentures, in the cumulative figures, are for 6 months to June 30 only. Interest for July, 1938 at the full stipulated rates, for which no deduction is made above, is approximately \$78,415.—V. 147, p. 729.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Institutional Investors Take Interest Cut—Details to Be Made Public After Plan Is Filed with ICC—

Reaching of an agreement in principle with savings banks and insurance companies for a temporary reduction in the rate of interest on the company's bonds was announced Aug. 23 at the office of the company.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through Jesse Jones, its Chairman, already has indicated that the adjustment will meet its approval.

The exact terms of the adjustment will be made public in the petition to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. In view of the semi-judicial character of the Commission, it is not the intention of the B. & O. to divulge details of the adjustment in advance of the filing of the petition.

On good authority, however, it was learned that the period of interest deferment would extend eight to ten years and that the plan contemplates the setting up of a sinking fund to provide for the retirement of funded debt.

The latter step is in accord with recommendations of the ICC that railroads reduce their interest burden.

Discussing the plan, Daniel Willard, President of the B. & O., said that preservation of the principal and interest of those who have invested

their money in the Baltimore & Ohio RR. is the primary duty of the management of the company and that for this reason a plan for placing some of its interest burden on a contingent basis has been considered.

Mr. Willard pointed out also that stockholders of the road already have contributed their share to the adjustment through a total lack of dividends for many years. He noted also that the company's stock is of \$100 par value and that its issuance is controlled rigidly by its charter.

"It would have seemed much easier," continued Mr. Willard, "for the railroad to have sought recourse to Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act rather than the slower method of negotiations. However, such an action would have meant that our security holders might be called on to sacrifice a part of their principal and a much of their interest."

"Also, the delays attendant on legal procedure would mean that during a long period security holders might receive no return on their investment. It was for this reason, Mr. Willard said, that the management believed the better course was to seek a voluntary method of adjusting interest payments. Moreover, Mr. Willard pointed out, having in mind the earning capacity of the road as demonstrated in the last 35 years, it was not unreasonable to expect that all interest would be earned and paid when some general recovery in business occurs."

Earnings for Month of July and Year to Date

Table showing Period End. July 24— 1938—Month—1937, 1938—7 Mos.—1937, Operating revenues, Freight, Passenger, Mail, Express, etc.

Table showing Railway oper. revs., Maint. of way & struct's, Maint. of equipment, Traffic, etc.

Table showing Net rev. from ry. ops., Railway tax accruals, Equipment rents (net), Joint facility rents (net).

Net ry. oper. income. \$1,850,142 \$1,933,438 \$4,364,462 \$15,697,298—V. 147, p. 1183.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.—Earnings—

Table showing Period End. July 31— 1938—Month—1937, 1938—7 Mos.—1937, Gross oper. revenues, Oper. exps. (incl. maint. and depreciation).

Table showing Net rev. from oper., Tax accruals.

Table showing Operating income, Other income.

Table showing Gross income, Interest on funded debt, Other deductions.

Table showing Net income.

Note—Railway tax accruals for July, 1937, included adjustment account repeal of Excise Tax act of Aug. 29, 1935, credit to cancel accruals in 1936 \$64,988, and credit adjustment in rate for six months, January-June, 1937, \$8,615, a total of \$73,602.—V. 147, p. 883.

Bangor Gas Light Co.—Earnings—

Table showing Years Ended June 30— 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, Gross operating revenues, Operating expenses.

Table showing Net operating income, Non-operating income.

Table showing Gross income, Interest deductions, Provision for retirement & replacement.

Table showing Net income.

—V. 145, p. 3339.

Baton Rouge Electric Co.—Preferred Stock Called—

Merger Completed—See Gulf States Utilities Co.

Final Dividend—

Directors have declared a final dividend of 20 cents per share on the \$6 preferred stock, payable Sept. 12 to holders of record Sept. 12. Regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid on June 1, last.—V. 147, p. 1028.

(Ludwig) Baumann & Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing Years Ended June 30— 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Depreciation, etc.

Table showing Profit from red. & resale of Elbecco Realty Corp. bonds and notes, Bad accounts written off and provided for, etc.

Table showing Interest paid, Prov. for Fed. inc. tax., Surtax on undist. profits, Over-accrual exp. in preceding year.

Table showing Net profit, Earn. per sh. on 150,000 shares (no par) com.

a Including selling, operating, administrative and other expenses, less miscellaneous income.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, and rows for Assets (Cash, Accts. receivable, Inventories, etc.) and Liabilities (Notes payable, Accounts payable, etc.).

Total.....12,692,045 13,009,587 Total.....12,692,045 13,009,587 x After allowance for doubtful accounts of \$940,042 in 1938 and \$946,513 in 1937. y Represented by 150,000 no par shares. z 439 shares of 1st pref. stock and 231 shares of voting trust certificates for 1st pref. stock, at cost.—V. 145, p. 4110.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for months (July, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935) and rows for Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and From Jan. 1 Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific RR.—Merger with Chicago & North Western Suggested—See latter company below.—V. 147, p. 733.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Merger of North Western and Milwaukee Suggested by Stock Committees—

A proposal to consolidate the Chicago & North Western Ry. and the Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific RR. into a new and closely-integrated system has been laid before the managements of both roads for comment before formal submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sponsors of the merger are the committees of the North Western's common stock and for the Milwaukee road's preferred stock. Savings in operating expenses, it is estimated, would exceed \$10,000,000 under the program.

Details of the plan were withheld. It was emphasized, however, that in its present form the merger details are purely tentative, "because not only must they be criticized by the managements but by a number of other interested parties before a final draft appears."—V. 147, p. 886.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End (June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935) and rows for Total ry. operating revenue and Total ry. operating expense.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End (July 31, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935) and rows for Total ry. operating revenue, Total ry. operating expense, Net revenue from operations, Railway tax accruals, Rentals, and Net ry operating income.

Citizens Utilities Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End (June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935) and rows for Operating revenues, Oper. rev. deductions, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Int. on long-term debt, Taxes assumed on int., Other interest charges, Misc. income deductions, Int. charged to constr'n., Net income, and Earnings per share.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. (& Subs.)—Balance Sheet

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, and rows for Assets (Land, buildings, mach. & equip., Cash, Marketable securities, Notes & accounts receivable, Inventories, Deferred charges, Invest. & advs., Palmolive building, Goodwill, patents, trademarks, etc.) and Liabilities (6% cum. pf. stock, Common stock, Bank loans foreign subsidiaries, Accounts payable, Miscell. accr. & c., Prov. for taxes, Def. liab. & res., Minority interests, Earned surplus).

x After depreciation. y Represented by 1,962,807 no par shares excluding 37,163 in treasury. z After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$1-325,872 in 1938 and \$1,215,702 in 1937. Note—Earnings for 6 months ended June 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 20 page 1188.—V. 147 p. 1188.

Columbus & Greenville Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935 and rows for Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and From Jan. 1 Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—\$30,000,000 Bonds Offered

A Nation-wide banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., offered Aug. 25 \$33,000,000 1st mtge. 3 1/2% bonds, series I, due June 1, 1968, at 103 1/2 and accrued int. Other leading members of the group of 88 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.; The First Boston Corp.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., and F. S. Moseley & Co.

The same group which has underwritten the \$33,000,000 first mortgage bonds is also underwriting any unsubscribed portion of \$39,250,000 convertible debentures, 3 1/2% series due 1958, the right to subscribe to which will shortly be offered to stockholders. The debentures will be convertible 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 in certain cases as provided in the indenture. Subscription warrants will be issued to stockholders of record (other than Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp.) at the close of business Sept. 2, 1938 evidencing rights to subscribe for the debentures at 100 on the basis of \$35 principal amount of debentures for each share held. The subscription warrants, which will be transferable, will expire at 3:00 p. m. Chicago Daylight Saving Time, Sept. 21, 1938.

Company—Does substantially all the electric public utility business in Chicago. It also controls, through direct and indirect stock ownership, Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, Western United Gas & Electric Co., Illinois Northern Utilities Co., Super-Power Co. of Illinois, Chicago District Electric Generating Corp., Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry., and Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. Dated June 1, 1938; due June 1, 1968. Principal and int. (J. & D.) payable at office or agency of company in Chicago and New York. Definitive

bonds will be in coupon form in the denom. of \$1,000, registrable as to principal only, and in fully registered form in denom. of \$1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Red. as a whole at any time, or in part from time to time, at the option of company, on 40 days' notice by payment of principal amount thereof, accrued int., and a premium of 6 1/2% of such principal amount if redeemed on or before May 31, 1939; with successive reductions in such premium of 1/4 of 1% on June 1 of each of the years 1939 to and incl. the year 1962; with a further reduction in such premium of 1/4 of 1% on each of the dates Dec. 1, 1962 and June 1, 1963; and if redeemed on or after June 1, 1963, without premium. It is expected that bonds in definitive form will be ready for delivery on or about Aug. 31, 1938.

Purposes of Issues

Proceeds of the 1st Mortgage 3 1/2% Bonds, Series I—Net proceeds to company from the sale of the \$33,000,000 bonds of series I will aggregate \$33,350,000, exclusive of accrued int. but after deducting expenses estimated at \$145,000. Of such net proceeds, \$33,000,000 will be deposited in trust with the trustee under the mortgage and will be applied to the following purposes: For redemption of \$15,000,000 1st mortgage 4 1/2% bonds, series C, due April 1, 1956, at 110—\$16,500,000

For redemption of \$15,000,000 1st mortgage 4 1/2% bonds, series D, due July 1, 1957 at 110—16,500,000 The \$350,000 balance of such net proceeds will be placed in the general funds of the company and used for general corporate purposes. Proceeds of the Convertible Debentures, 3 1/2% Series due 1958—The gross proceeds to the company from the sale of the debentures underwritten (\$39,250,000 principal amount) will aggregate \$39,250,000. Such gross proceeds will be applied toward the following purposes or to reimburse the company for funds hereafter applied to such purposes: For redemption of \$29,410,000 bonds of Public Service Co. as follows: \$18,876,000 1st & ref. mtge. 5% bonds due Oct. 1, 1956 at 110—\$18,876,000 principal amount. \$8,250,000 1st lien & ref. mtge. 5% bonds, series C, due May 1, 1966 at 104—principal amount—8,250,000 \$2,284,000 1st lien & ref. mtge. 4 1/2% bonds, series I, due July 1, 1960 at 104—principal amount—2,284,000

For redemption of all pref. stocks of Illinois Northern Co. held by the public as follows: 41,383 shares of 6% cum. pref. stock at 110% of the par value thereof—par value—4,138,300 6,176 shares of \$7 junior cum. pref. stock at \$110 per share—stated and liquidating value—617,600

For redemption of certain securities of Chicago District Co. as follows: \$2,250,000 of 1st mtge. 6% bonds, series B, due Nov. 1, 1961 at 104—principal amount—2,250,000 33,388 shs. of \$6 cum. pref. stock at \$107.50 per share—stated and liquidating value—3,338,800 Total—\$39,754,700

If exchanges by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. of the company's shares for shares of the preferred stocks of Illinois Northern Co. reduce the aggregate sum required for the above purposes below the \$39,250,000 proceeds of the debentures underwritten, the excess proceeds will be applied to the redemption, at 105% of the principal amount thereof, of a like principal amount of the 1st & ref. mtge. 5% bonds, due April 1, 1957, of Illinois Northern Co. of which \$9,704,000 was outstanding at July 31, 1938.

The gross proceeds to the company from the sale of any debentures in excess of the \$39,250,000 underwritten are estimated to aggregate not more than \$10,958,745. Proceeds from any such debentures will be applied, first, to provide for or reimburse the company for any amounts required for the above purposes over the gross proceeds of the debentures underwritten, and then, to the redemption of a like principal amount of the 1st & ref. mtge. 5% bonds, due April 1, 1957, of Illinois Northern Co.

If there is any remainder of gross proceeds, such remainder will be placed in the general funds of the company and used for general corporate purposes. In order to effect the above application of the gross proceeds of the debentures, the company will purchase: (1) From Public Service Co. at the principal amount thereof, an aggregate of \$29,410,000 of first lien & ref. mtge. 4 1/2% bonds, Series D, due Nov. 1, 1978, or, in lieu thereof, a like principal amount of 5% unsecured promissory notes due Nov. 1978.

(2) From Illinois Northern Co. at the principal amount thereof, its 5% unsecured promissory notes due Oct. 1, 1943. The amount of gross proceeds to be applied to this purpose will be equal to the aggregate par or stated value of Illinois Northern Co.'s preferred stocks held by the public on the redemption dates thereof.

(3) From Chicago District Co. at the principal amount thereof \$5,588,800 of its 5% unsecured promissory notes due Oct. 1, 1948. Capital Stock of Company Outstanding at July 31, 1938, (Reflecting Reservation of Shares for Conversion of the Debentures)

Table with columns for Authorized, Issued, and Aggregate Par Value, and rows for x Capital stock (\$25 par), Less: Issued to Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., y Reserved for exchange offers, Not reserved, and Held by public.

x 1,564,544 shares are reserved for issuance upon conversion of debentures previously authenticated. A maximum of 2,008,350 shares and a minimum of 1,570,064 shares will be reserved for issuance upon conversion of the debentures being offered. 21,330 shares were reserved at July 31, 1938, for issuance pursuant to exchange offer to the holders of the stock of Public Service Co. y Reserved for delivery, pursuant to exchange offers, to holders of the preferred stocks of Western United Co. and Illinois Northern Co.

Preferred Stocks of Company's Subsidiaries Held by the Public at July 31, 1938

Table with columns for Outstanding on Above Basis (Shares, Aggregate Par Value) and rows for Western United Co., Funded Debt of Company and Subsidiaries Outstanding July 31, 1938, Other Than Amounts Owned by the Company and Its Subsidiaries and Adjusted to Reflect the Issuance and Sale of the Bonds and Debentures Being Offered and Application of the Proceeds Thereof, Commonwealth Electric Co. 1st mtge. 5s, 1943, First mortgage bonds—Series F, 4s, 1981, Series H 3 1/2s, 1965, Series I 3 1/2s, 1968, Convertible debentures, 3 1/2% Series due 1958, Public Service Company—(c), Economy Light & Power Co. 1st 5s, 1956, 1st lien & ref. mtge. bonds—Series D 4 1/2s, 1978, Series E 4 1/2s, 1980, Series F 4 1/2s, 1981, Series I 4 1/2s, 1960, Western United Co., First mortgage bonds—Series A 5 1/2s, 1955, Series B 5s, 1957, Illinois Northern Co.—1st & ref. 5s, 1957, Super-Power Co., First mortgage bonds—Series of 1928 4 1/2s, 1968, Series of 1930 4 1/2s, 1970, Chicago District Co., 1st mtge. 4 1/2s, 1970, Promissory note 5s, 1942, Promissory notes 5s, 1942.

a Not callable but funds are on deposit under the mortgage to cover the principal amount outstanding and interest to maturity. b The above \$78,365,200 debentures includes the \$39,113,600 authenticated on July 1, 1938, and the \$39,251,600 minimum principal amount to be offered. Such minimum principal amount is based on the number of shares of the company's stock held by the public on July 31, 1938, and does not give effect

to the issuance of any debentures upon exercise of subscription warrants with respect to any shares of the company's stock issuable after July 31, 1938, pursuant to the exchange offers or upon conversion of any of the debentures authenticated on July 1, 1938. The principal amount of debentures thus issuable with respect to shares which may be issued pursuant to exchange offers is \$3,134,425. Conversion of any of the debentures authenticated on July 1, 1938, would reduce the principal amount of debentures outstanding by more than the principal amount to be offered with respect to the shares issued upon such conversion. Accordingly, the maximum principal amount of debentures which may be outstanding upon the issuance of the debentures now being offered is \$1,499,625. Part or all of these bonds may be redeemed by application of part of the proceeds of the debentures being offered.

Earnings Summary for Stated Periods
Table with columns: Years Ended Dec. 31 (1935, 1936, 1937), 12 Mos. End. June 30, '38. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating exp. & taxes, Net operating income, Other income, Gross income, Consolidated Annual Interest and Dividend Charges, Total interest and dividend charges of subsidiaries, Net interest charges, Total annual consolidated charges.

a If the policy of capitalizing all indirect construction expenditures had been in effect since Jan. 1, 1935, gross income for the years 1935 and 1936 would have been increased approximately \$1,300,000 and \$1,600,000, respectively.

Deducting the above total annual consolidated charges of \$18,679,767 from gross income of \$36,889,532 for 1935, \$35,575,885 for 1936, \$38,932,477 for 1937, and \$38,525,135 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938, would result in a balance of pro forma net income for the shares of the company of \$18,209,765 for 1935, \$16,896,118 for 1936, \$20,252,710 for 1937, and \$19,845,368 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938. Such balance is equivalent to \$2.32, \$2.15, \$2.58, and \$2.53 per share, respectively, on the 7,850,320 shares of the company held by the public at July 31, 1938.

Net operating income of the company from its own operations amounted to \$17,790,208 in 1935, \$17,117,732 in 1936, \$20,069,767 in 1937, and \$20,123,677 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938. The annual interest on \$181,066,000 of first mortgage bonds of the company to be outstanding upon the completion of the present financing will amount to \$6,844,550.

Underwriters

The names of the several underwriters and the principal amount of bonds of Series I and the percentage of unsubscribed debentures agreed to be purchased by them, respectively, are as follows:

Table listing underwriters and their percentages of unsubscribed debentures. Columns: Underwriter Name, Bonds, Debentures. Includes Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Glore, Forgan & Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Lehman Brothers, New York; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; First Boston Corp.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks, New York; Illinois Company of Chicago; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schroder Rockefeller & Co.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Stern, Wampler & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; G. H. Walker & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Dean Witter & Co.; Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.; A. C. Allyn & Co.; Ames, Emrich & Co.; Alex. Brown & Sons; H. M. Byllesby & Co.; Paul H. Davis & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Estabrook & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Newton, Abbe & Co.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Schwabacher & Co.; Speyer & Co.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Wertheim & Co.; Babcock, Rushton & Co.; Alfred L. Baker & Co.; J. E. Baker & Co.; Baker, Weeks & Harden; Bartlett, Knight & Co.; Cassatt & Co., Inc.; R. L. Day & Co.; Dempsey-Detmer & Co.; Dick & Merle-Smith; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Edgar, Ricker & Co.; Equitable Securities Corp.; Farwell, Chapman & Co.; Fuller, Crutenden & Co.; Carter H. Harrison & Co.; Hickey & Co.; Hoyne, Mellinger & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Kean, Taylor & Co.; Laurence M. Marks & Co.; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; Charles K. Morris & Co.; G. M. P. Murphy & Co.; Nichols, Terry & Dickinson, Inc.; Otis & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co.; R. W. Pressprich & Co.; Riter & Co.; Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Inc.; Sills, Troxell & Minton, Inc.; Smith Bros. & Co.; Straus Securities Co.; Stroud & Co., Inc.; Thrall West Company; Washburn & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheet—June 30, 1938, (Including Subs.)
Table with Assets and Liabilities columns. Assets include Tangible properties, Intangibles, Cash & securities on deposit, Investments, Cash on hand and demand deposits, Deposits for bond int., etc., U. S. Govt. obligations, Receivables, Materials and supplies, Prepaid ins., taxes & exps., Debt disc. and expense, Other deferred charges. Liabilities include Capital stock, Minority interests, Common stocks, Preferred stocks of subs., Funded debt, Accounts payable, Accrued interest, Accrued taxes, Customers' deposits, Pref. stock divs. of subs., Divs. pay. on com. stocks, Sundry current & def. liab., Reserves—Depreciation, Undetm'd. liabl. for add. taxes, Insurance & reserves, Contribs. in aid of constr., Earned surplus.

Total \$807,743,692. a Including \$6,921,081 of uncompleted construction on postponed power plant projects—estimated cost to complete \$17,060,000.

Rights Given Stockholders to Subscribe to Debentures, the Total Not to Exceed \$50,208,745

Directors on Aug. 18 authorized the offering to stockholders of the right to subscribe pro rata at par to not less than \$39,251,600 or more than \$50,208,745 principal amount of additional convertible debentures, 3 1/2% series due 1958. Each \$100 of debentures will be convertible into four shares of the company's stock of the par value of \$25 each, subject to the limitations of the indenture under which the debentures will be issued. A registration statement covering the proposed issuance of the debentures has been filed with Securities and Exchange Commission. Illinois Commerce Commission has authorized the issuance of the additional debentures. Subscription warrants will be issued to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 2, 1938. These warrants will evidence rights to subscribe for \$5 principal amount of debentures for each share of stock held on that date. Since the debentures will not be issued in denoms. of less than \$100, subscriptions will have to be made in multiples of \$100. The rights of stockholders to subscribe will expire on Sept. 21, 1938, and subscriptions will be payable in full on or before that date.

Debenture Holders Notified of Conversion Rights

A notice has been sent by company to subscribers to its convertible debentures, 3 1/2% series, due 1958 stating as follows: Company's outstanding convertible debentures may be converted on and after Sept. 1, 1938, at the rate of four shares (par \$25) for each \$100 of debentures. Debentures may be surrendered for conversion either at the office of the company, 72 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or at the office of City Bank Farmers Trust Co., 22 William St., New York City. Debentures may be forwarded to either address prior to Sept. 1, 1938, with instructions to convert on that date. Debenture holders who surrender their debentures for conversion before the close of business Sept. 2, 1938, will be stockholders of record at the close of business on that date, and thus will be entitled with other stockholders to receive warrants evidencing the right to subscribe to additional convertible debentures of the 3 1/2% series due 1958.

Weekly Output

Table showing electricity output of Commonwealth Edison Co. group. Columns: Week Ended, 1938, 1937, Per Cent Decrease. Rows for Aug. 20, Aug. 13, Aug. 6, July 30. Includes note: The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.—Interim Dividend

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 26 to holders of record Sept. 15. A like amount was paid on May 2, last and previously quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 1030.

Commonwealth Securities, Inc.—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Commonwealth Securities, Inc. Columns: 6 Mos. Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows: Income from dividends, Interest expense, General expense, Net profit exclusive of security transactions.

Balance Sheet June 30

Table comparing assets and liabilities for Commonwealth Securities, Inc. Columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash on deposit, Demand deposits, Due from brokers, Investments, Prepaid interest, Note pay. to bank, Accts. payable and accrued taxes, 6% cum. pref. stk., Pref. stock, Common stock, Surplus.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Commonwealth & Southern Corp. Columns: Period End, July 31, 1938, 1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937. Rows: Gross revenue, Oper. expenses & taxes, Prov. for deprec. & retirement reserve, Gross income, Int. & other fixed chgs., Net income, Divs. on pref. stock, Balance, Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 and 1937.

Accumulated Dividend

The directors on Aug. 23 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the preferred stock, \$6 series, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 9. A payment of like amount (which is one-half of the regular rate) was made in each of the 13 preceding quarters.—V. 147, p. 1189.

Community Power & Light Co.—Sale of Bonds

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 16 approved the application of Community Power & Light Co., a registered holding company and its wholly owned non-utility subsidiary, Southwestern Electric Co., for the sale of \$300,000 New Mexico Utilities Co. 5% general mortgage bonds, due Nov. 1, 1955, to William Rosenblatt, 27 William St., New York, N. Y., at 92 1/2% net, together with accrued interest. The applicants have stated that they desire to sell such 5% general mortgage bonds to enable Southwestern Electric Co. to pay a note given to Community Power & Light Co. for advances which were made by that

Funded Debt and Capitalization as of June 30, 1938

Table showing 10-year 5% gold debts, preferred stock, common stock, and Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. 1st mtge. ss.

a Company will redeem outstanding 5% gold debentures out of the proceeds of the debentures offered. b As of June 30, 1938, accumulated and unpaid dividends on the outstanding preferred stock (exclusive of shares held in treasury) amounted to \$6,387,900, equivalent to \$26.75 per share. c Principal and interest guaranteed by the company. These bonds mature serially, \$250,000 due each March 1 to 1945, inclusive. d Exclusive of 11,200 shares of preferred stock and 104,802.27 shares of common stock held in treasury, but inclusive of 3,500 shares of common stock reacquired and reserved for officers and employees. e Exclusive of \$22,000 of matured bonds which, as of June 30, 1938, had not been presented for payment but for the payment of which cash is held by the trustee under the indenture securing the same.

Note—There are also outstanding as of June 30, 1938, \$200,000 (including \$100,000 of bonds which matured Aug. 1, 1938, for payment of which cash has been deposited with trustee under the indenture securing the same) of first mortgage 5% gold bonds (maturing serially, \$100,000 due each Aug. 1 to 1939, incl.) of St. Clair Furnace Co. (succeeded by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.), which bonds are guaranteed as to principal and interest by company. By an agreement dated April 29, 1904, between company and the United States Steel Corp., the latter agreed to hold the company harmless from any obligation theretofore assumed by the company for the payment of principal and interest on these bonds.

Earnings Summary

Table with columns: Calendar Years, Gross Sales, Less Discounts, Operating Income Before Deprec. & Depl., Depreciation and Depletion, Operating Income After Deprec. & Depl.

a Six months ended June 30. b Operating income is given before "other income" and before deductions for interest, amortization of debt expense and income taxes. c Loss.

Giving effect to the issuance of the series A debentures now offered, the payment of the bank loans and the retirement of the company's 10-year 5% gold debentures, the annual interest on the funded debt of the company and its subsidiary, Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co., will amount to \$537,500, subject to reduction through (1) operation of the sinking fund applicable to series A debentures now offered, and (2) the serial maturities, amounting to \$250,000 per annum, of Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. first mortgage 5% serial gold bonds.

Purpose—Total net proceeds to company from the issue and sale of the series A debentures after deducting estimated expenses in connection therewith, will amount to \$9,546,100. The company intends to apply, or cause to be applied, such total net proceeds substantially as follows:

- (a) To redeem, on or before Nov. 1, 1938, \$4,500,000 10-year 5% gold debentures outstanding, at 101, which, exclusive of accrued int. to date of redemption (to be paid out of current funds) will require \$4,545,000. (b) To retire a note of company dated July 7, 1938, payable to Chase National Bank of New York, at 100, which will require 1,000,000. (c) To retire a note dated March 26, 1938, payable to Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, at 100, which will require 1,000,000. (d) To increase working capital 3,001,100.

Underwriting—The names of the several principal underwriters and the several amounts underwritten by them, respectively, are as follows:

Table listing underwriters and amounts: Hallgarten & Co., N. Y.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; N. Y.; Blyth & Co., Inc., N. Y.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., N. Y.; Hayden, Stone & Co., N. Y.; Paine, Webber & Co., N. Y.; Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., N. Y.; Scheuflkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., N. Y.; H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; Chicago; Granbery, Marache & Lord, N. Y.; Hemphil, Noyes & Co., N. Y.; G. M. P. Murphy & Co., N. Y.; Otis & Co., Cleveland; Tucker, Anthony & Co., N. Y.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Assets include property, plant & equipment, goodwill, patents, trademarks, inventory, mining Co., U. S. Government securities, other securities, common stock held for issuance to officers & emp's, cash, notes receivable, accounts receivable, inventories, deferred charges. Liabilities include 7% preferred stock, common stock, funded debt, notes payable—banks, accounts payable, accrued accounts, bonds due Mar. 1, 1939, contingent liability, reserves for fire, marine and accident insurance, earned surplus, capital surplus.

a After depreciation of \$35,918,736 and depletion of \$1,290,191. b After reserve of \$271,381. c Credits relating to company's common stock held for issuance under employment agreements.—V. 147, p. 1032.

Cumberland County Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Cumberland County Power & Light Co. with columns: Period End. July 31, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937, Operating revenues, Operating expenses, State & municipal taxes, Social security taxes, Fed. taxes (incl. income), Net oper. income, Non-oper. income (net), Gross income, Bond interest, Other interest (net), Other deductions, Net income, Pref. div. requirements.

Stock Dividend—The Maine Public Utilities Commission has authorized this company to pay a stock dividend of 7,500 shares of common stock, no par value, and to charge the stock dividend against existing surplus at the rate of \$100 a share. There are 47,199 shares of common stock outstanding, over 99% of which is owned by the New England Public Service Co.—V. 147, p. 570.

Dakota Power Co.—Issuance of Securities—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the issuance and sale of \$250,000 of general mtge. 7% gold bonds, (now first mtge. bonds), \$337,000 of 4% promissory notes due April 1, 1956, and 13,222 shares of common stock (\$10 par) to General Public Utilities, Inc.—V. 146, p. 3332.

David & Frere, Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the class A stock, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15.—V. 146, p. 1238.

Decca Records, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Dallas Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Dallas Power & Light Co. with columns: Period End. July 31—1938—Month—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937, Operating revenues, Oper. exps. incl. taxes, Prop. retire. res. approp's, Accident res. approp'n., Net oper. revenues, Other income, Gross income, Int. on mtge. bonds, xOther int. and deduct's, Net income, Divs. applic. to pref. stks for the period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance.

x Includes amount required to amortize debt discount and expense over the life of the outstanding debt plus an additional amortization of \$34,500 and \$27,000 for the respective one month periods and \$364,500 and \$27,000 for the respective 12 month periods covered by this statement.—V. 147, p. 570.

Dallas Ry. & Terminal Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Dallas Ry. & Terminal Co. with columns: Period End. July 31—1938—Month—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937, Operating revenues, Oper. exps. incl. taxes, Prop. retire. res. approp, Net oper. revenues, Rent for lease of plant, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Interest on mtge. bonds, Other deductions, Net income, Divs. applic. to pref. stks for the period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance, Dividends accumulated and unpaid to July 31, 1938, amounted to \$493,530. Latest dividend amounting to \$1.75 a share on 7% preferred stock was paid on Nov. 1, 1933.—V. 147, p. 736.

Delaware & Hudson Co.—Sells New York Central Stock—

Company, it is understood, has disposed of about 90,000 New York Central RR. shares acquired in the stock market some years ago. This brings company's holdings to about 320,000 shares.—V. 147, p. 1032.

Dennison Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Dennison Mfg. Co. (& Subs.) with columns: Estimated Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, Profit before depreciation, Provision for depreciation, Loss, Dividends on debenture stock, Balance, deficit, a Estimated Balance Sheet June 30, 1938 (In Nearest Even Thousand Dollars) Assets: Cash, Finance note receivable, Trade notes & accts. re., net, Merchandise & mat's (est.), Investments, Plant, equipment and similar property (net), Goodwill, patents, trademarks, &c. (net), Deferred charges. Total: \$10,207,000. Liabilities: Notes payable to bank by subsidiary, Accounts payable & estimated accrued expenses, Minority int. in subsidiaries, Capital stock, Estimated surplus. Total: \$10,207,000.

a Unaudited figures prepared from books without verification by physical inventory. b Capital stock (net outstanding, exclusive of treasury stock): Debenture, \$3,929,000; preferred, \$2,563,000; class A, \$907,000; management, \$793,000; employee, \$256,000; interim optional receipts, \$132,000.—V. 145, p. 4115.

Detroit & Mackinac Ry.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Detroit & Mackinac Ry. with columns: July—1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR. with columns: July—1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Detroit & Toledo Shore Line RR.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Detroit & Toledo Shore Line RR. with columns: July—1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Dewey & Almy Chemical Co. with columns: 6 Months Ended June 30—1938, 1937, Sales, Consolidated net profit after depreciation, Federal State and foreign taxes.

Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc., Ltd.—Plans to Resume Service—Two Loans Arranged—

The round-the-world service of the Dollar Line, which has been suspended for several weeks because of financial difficulties, will be resumed in mid-September after the company's ships have been renovated to conform to Federal safety requirements.

Bids have been asked of Atlantic Coast shipyards for the instalation of fire screens, fire doors and bulkheads and for the improvement of crews' quarters on the four ships which are tied up in New York. Bids will be asked on the Pacific Coast for similar work on six ships tied up there.

The Dollar Line service first encountered difficulties several months ago when the withdrawal of Federal mail subsidies reduced the company's operating funds to such an extent that the improvements required by the government's safety laws could not be financed.

The Maritime Commission announced Aug. 19 in Washington a plan calling for the transfer of Dollar securities which will give the government control of 90% of the company, the award of an operating differential which will give the line \$3,000,000 a year for five years, a loan of \$1,500,000 by the Commission and another loan of \$2,500,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The loan by the Commission is to be used to finance the repair of the ships and the RFC loan is intended to provide working capital to supplement the company's funds, which are said to be depleted. The Dollar Line will continue to operate the ships for the government and it is expected that its organization will be continued without change.—V. 146, p. 4114.

Domestic & Foreign Investors Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Years End. June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Divs. & int. received, General expenses, Interest paid on loans, Net profit.

Balance Sheet June 30

Table with 4 columns: Assets, 1938, 1937, Liabilities, 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, Investments, Acct. receivable, Total, Note payable, 20-year 5 1/2% debts, etc.

x Represented by 5,000 no par shares. y Represented by 75,000 no par shares of which 25,000 shares are held in the company's treasury to be delivered to holders of warrants attached to the 20-year 5 1/2% debentures.—V. 146, p. 2689.

Dominion Stores, Ltd.—Sales—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Aug. 13, 1938-4 Wks.—1937, 1938-32 Wks.—1937. Rows include Sales.

Official Resigns—

W. F. Stewart has resigned as Vice-President and director of this company.—V. 147, p. 1191.

Douglas Aircraft Co.—Meeting Postponed—

Meeting of directors scheduled for Aug. 18 has been indefinitely postponed. Consideration was to be given dividend policy for the balance of the current fiscal year ending Nov. 30.

Deferment of the meeting was stated to be due to the absence from the city of a number of directors. Present indications are that no meeting will be held until the next regular scheduled meeting in November.

Unless a special meeting is called in the meantime it now appears likely that any dividend action will be in the form of a year-end disbursement.—V. 147, p. 418.

Duluth Missabe & Iron Range Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: July, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Duluth Winnipeg & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: July, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Duro-Test Corp.—Rights Extended—

The expiration date for the rights to subscribe to additional shares of common stock has been extended from the close of business on Aug. 29 to the close of business on Oct. 24. Accordingly, the final date for trading in such rights will be Oct. 22 instead of Aug. 27 and the rights will sell for cash on Oct. 20, 21 and 22, instead of Aug. 25, 26 and 27, the dates previously announced by the exchange.—V. 147, p. 1034.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates—Pref. Div. Omitted—

Trustees voted at their regular meeting to omit payment on the 4 1/2% prior preference stock ordinarily payable Oct. 1. Dividends on this class of stock have been regularly paid since Oct. 1, 1929.

"The omission of any payment was decided upon in view of unfavorable earnings for the first seven months of 1938 and because of the uncertain immediate outlook," the trustees stated. "For the first seven months of 1938 earnings are approximately \$1,500,000 less than in the same period of 1937."

"To offset the unfavorable trend," the trustees announced, "every possible economy has been introduced including reductions in the salaries of the officers and of the office and administrative staff."—V. 147, p. 1034.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. July 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-7 Mos.—1937. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, Taxes, Net after taxes, etc.

Eastern Utilities Associates—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Mos. End. July 31, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Net earnings, etc.

Ebasco Services, Inc.—Weekly Input—

For the week ended Aug. 18, 1938, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp. and National Power & Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Operating Subs. of—, 1938, 1937, Increase—Amount, %.

Economy Grocery Stores Corp.—To Pay 25-Cent Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 27. A regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on April 15, last.—V. 147, p. 419.

Electric Bond & Share Co.—Costa Rica Approves Expropriation Plan—Cortes Favors Utility Seizure—

Press dispatches from San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug. 10, had the following: "Congress passed a measure authorizing the Government to expropriate properties of the Electric Bond & Share Co. The vote was 40 to 1. The measure includes a grant of power to negotiate a loan to pay indemnity. Earlier, a Government-appointed commission from Congress had approved the proposal, which was advanced by Communist representatives. The commission said this was the only way to end difficulties with the North American corporation as a result of unification contracts which, it asserted, extend the period of new rate schedules until 1980. Several disputes have occurred between the company and the National Electric Board."

Electric Controller & Mfg. Co.—Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12. Like amount was paid on July 1 last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of \$1 per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of \$4 was paid on Dec. 20, 1937, and an extra dividend of \$2.50 per share was paid on Dec. 21, 1936.—V. 147, p. 889.

Emporium Capwell Corp. (& Sub.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period Ended July 31, 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net sales of dept. stores, Net profit of units before Fed'l taxes, etc.

Erie RR.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: July, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

To Pay Trust Certificates—

The trustees for the road have filed petition in Federal Court, Cleveland, seeking permission to pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation before Aug. 25 a \$350,000 instalment and before Sept. 25 a \$153,000 instalment on the principal payment of \$503,000 due March 1 on \$11,833,000 trust certificates issued under the Erie RR. equipment trust of 1934. If payments are approved by the Court, the RFC will refrain for 90 days from Sept. 1 from taking any action to terminate leases on property covered or to accelerate maturity date of the certificates. Another principal payment of \$503,000 and dividends of \$226,600 fall due Sept. 1.—V. 147, p. 1034.

Ex-Cell-O Corp.—Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12. Like amount was paid on July 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 30 cents was paid on Dec. 22, 1937. See also V. 145, p. 3496 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 571.

Fall River Gas Works Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. July 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, etc.

Fashion Co.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Earnings for 6 Months Ended July 31, 1938. Rows include Net profit, before Federal income tax, Balance Sheet July 31, 1938, Assets, Liabilities, etc.

Exchange Buffet Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Quarter Ended July 31, 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Profit before depreciation, Depreciation, Net loss.

(The) Fair, Chicago—Earnings—

Table with columns for 6 Mos. End. July 31, 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Net sales, Net loss after interest, depreciation, &c.

Filbert Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Fire Association of Philadelphia—Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for 1938, 1937. Rows include Assets (Bonds and stocks, Mortgage loans, Real estate, etc.) and Liabilities (Premium reserve, Losses in process, etc.).

First National Stores, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Quarter Ended—, July 2, '38, June 26, '37, June 27, '36, June 29, '35. Rows include Net profit before deprec. and Federal taxes, Depreciation, Federal taxes.

Table with columns for Net profit after deprec. and Federal taxes, Shs. com. stk. out. (no par), Earned per share.

Note—No provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Fitchburg & Leominster Street Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—, 1937—6 Mos.—, 1937—6 Mos.—, 1937—6 Mos.—. Rows include Net profit.

Table with columns for Florida East Coast Ry.—Earnings—, July—, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Table with columns for From Jan. 1—, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Flour Mills of America, Inc.—Reorganization—

Reports indicate that the plan of reorganization is receiving satisfactory support from the security holders of the company. The plan is being proposed in contemplation of 77B proceedings.

Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. July 31—, 1938—Month—, 1937—7 Mos.—, 1937—7 Mos.—, 1937—7 Mos.—. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expense, Net revs. from oper., Tax accruals, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Deductions from gross income, Net deficit.

x Not comparable account transfer in 1937 of retirement pension charges to taxes, ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission. y Deficit or loss. z Includes accruals on outstanding funded debt.

Foreign Light & Power Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on account of accumulations on the \$6.50 cumulative second preferred stock (70% paid) payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

Forest Lawn Co.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Fort Worth & Denver City Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for July—, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Gainesville Midland RR.—Bonds—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 18 authorized the company to procure the authentication and delivery of not exceeding \$78,000 of first mortgage 4% bonds, to be pledged with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as collateral security for a loan of like amount.

To secure the proposed bonds, the applicant will create a new first mortgage on all its properties, which will be dated Jan. 1, 1938, and under which the Trust Co. of Georgia will be trustee.

The proposed bonds are to be pledged with the RFC as collateral security for the loan aforesaid.

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Years Ended July 31—, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net sales of malt, Costs of malt sold, Sell. & admin. expense.

Table with columns for Net profit from malt sales, Other income.

Table with columns for Gross income, Income charges, Income taxes.

Table with columns for Net inc. for the year, Dividends declared.

Table with columns for Net inc. added to surp., Previous surplus.

Table with columns for Gross surplus, Surplus charge.

Table with columns for Earned surplus at end of the year.

Table with columns for Earn. per sh. on 420,000 common shares.

x Including provision for depreciation. y Including provision for doubtful notes and accounts and capital stock tax.

Balance Sheet July 31

Table with columns for Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash, Notes and accts. receivable, 1st mtge. bonds, Inventories, Cash surr. value of ins. on lives of Messrs. K. R. Froedtert & W. A. Teipel, Notes & accts. rec., Investments, Fixed assets (net), Deferred charges.

Total—\$5,861,498 \$7,281,458

—V. 146, p. 4115.

Galveston Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. July 31—, 1938—Month—, 1937—12 Mos.—, 1937—12 Mos.—, 1937—12 Mos.—. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation, Maintenance, Retirement accruals, Taxes.

Table with columns for Net oper. revenues, Non-op. income (net).

Table with columns for Balance, Interest on equip. notes.

Table with columns for Net income.

—V. 147, p. 572.

Garlock Packing Co. (& Subs.)—Bal. Sheet June 30—

Table with columns for Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash, Receivables, Inventories, Deferred charges, Land, buildings, equipment, &c., Trademarks, &c., Accounts payable, Accruals, Tax reserve, 1st mtge. 4 1/4% 10-yr. 4 1/2% conv. notes, Common stock, Surplus, Treasury stock.

Total—\$5,137,614 \$5,335,639

x Less reserve for depreciation of \$2,159,264 in 1938 and \$1,952,895 in 1937. y Represented by 213,965 no-par shares. z Represented by 4,715 no-par shares.

Note—Earnings for 6 months ended June 30, 1938 appeared in Vol. 147, p. 1192.

General Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 12 Months Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, &c., Provision for taxes.

Table with columns for Operating income, Other income (net).

Table with columns for Gross income, Sub. companies, deductions from income, General Gas & Electric Corp., Int. on 5% notes and int.-bearing scrip, Interest on unfunded debt, Divs. on \$5 preferred stock.

Balance of income—\$878,136 \$1,125,884

—V. 146, p. 3803.

General Insurance Guaranty Fund—Trustees Appointed—

Appointment of four trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund, created under the Livingston-Piper Act to serve as an advisory board for the assistance of the Superintendent of Insurance in directing the affairs of this new phase of insurance, was announced Aug. 18 by Governor Lehman, through State Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink.

The men appointed are Andrew Mills Jr., President of Dry Dock Savings Bank, New York City; Edward A. Richards, Pres. of East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn; William G. Green, Pres. of New York Savings Bank, and Smith Sheldon, trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank, Rochester.

Paul R. Taylor, who has already been named as Deputy Superintendent in charge of savings bank life insurance, also is a trustee and will preside at the fund's meetings. These men will assume their duties at once and will serve without compensation.

In a statement accompanying the announcement, Mr. Pink revealed that practical work necessary for the setting up of these departments in such savings banks as elect to make use of this privilege is going forward in the Insurance Department's Albany office, where Mr. Taylor is in charge. He is working with Carl F. Viator, Assistant Actuary of savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts, in the preparation of rate tables and other forms necessary for the administration of the act.

General Refractories Co.—Maturity Date of Bonds Extended—Interest Rate Reduced to 3 3/4%—Sinking Fund Payment Also Reduced—

Of the \$3,000,000 of first mortgage 4 1/2% sinking fund bonds sold by General Refractories Co. in July, 1935, the company has already redeemed

Mr. Davis announced that W. A. MacDonald continues as Vice-President in Charge of Sales. P. L. Louks, formerly Assistant Secretary, succeeds John L. Cotter as Treasurer and Assistant Secretary. Edward Rothbart of Chicago, General Counsel, was elected Secretary. He was recently elected to the Board.

The Hupp Board now consists of William B. Mayo, J. Walter Drake and Norman deVaux, of Detroit, J. Scott McIntyre of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and S. W. Mozley, Edward Rothbart and S. L. Davis, of Chicago.—V. 147, p. 1195.

Illinois Central RR.—Earnings of System—

Table with 4 columns: July, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and sub-totals from Jan. 1.

Earnings of Company Only

Table with 4 columns: July, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and sub-totals from Jan. 1.

Illinois Terminal RR. Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: July, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and sub-totals from Jan. 1.

Indianapolis Water Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Months Ended July 31, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross revenue, Operation, maintenance & retirement or depreciation, All Federal and local taxes, Net income, Interest charges, Other deductions, and Balance available for dividends.

Balance Sheet July 31

Assets and Liabilities table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1938, 1937. Rows include Fixed capital, Cash, Marketable securities, Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, Materials & supplies, Investments, Prepayments, Special deposits, Unamort. debt dis-count & expense, Undistrib. debits, Total, Preferred stock, Common stock, Funded indebted, Consumers' depts., Other current liabilities, Main extension deposits, Accrued taxes, Accrued interest, Other accrued liabilities, Reserves, Corporate surplus, Total.

—V. 147, p. 893.

Ingersoll-Rand Co.—\$1.50 Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 8. This compares with \$1 paid on June 1, last; \$1.50 on March 1, last; an extra dividend of \$1.50 per share on Dec. 24, 1937; quarterly dividends of \$1.50 per share on Dec. 1, and on Sept. 1, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of \$4 was paid on Dec. 24, 1936, and an extra of \$3 was paid on Dec. 28, 1935, and an extra of \$2 was paid on Dec. 28, 1934.—V. 146, p. 3339.

Inspirator Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Institutional Securities, Ltd.—Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 28½ cents per share on the Bank Group Shares, class A, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Aug. 31.—V. 146, p. 4118.

International Shoe Co.—Stock Sold—Blyth & Co., Inc., and Stifel, Nicolaus & Co. have completed the distribution over-the-counter of around 15,000 shares of common stock. It is understood that an additional block of 5,000 shares is now being offered.—V. 147, p. 115.

International Silver Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-6 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, and After depreciation, taxes & other charges.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Annual Report—

Comparative Statement of Income Account for the System

Table with 4 columns: Year Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross operating revenue, Operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Income from operation, Current rent deductions, Balance, Used for purchase of assets of the enterprise, Balance, city and company, Payable to city under Contract No. 3, Company's gross income from operation, Company's fixed charges, Company's net operating loss, Non-operating income, Balance, loss, Deficit at beginning of year, a Condemnation award, Liquidation of substation insurance fund, Payment of pre-receivership claim allowed by special master, Adjustment for uncollectible charge for power to Eighth & Ninth Ave. Ry. Co., Miscellaneous adjustments, Deficit at end of year.

a Involving property heretofore utilized in connection with the operation of the 59th Street power station.

Comparative Statement of Results from Operations for Years Ended June 30

Table with 4 columns: Year Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Rev. from transportation, Other st. ry. oper. rev., Gross oper. revenue, Maint. of way & struct., Maint. of equipment, Traffic, Transportation expenses, General expenses, Net oper. revenue, Taxes, Income from operation, Current rent deductions, Int. on Manhattan Ry. bonds (rental), Int. and sink. fund on city bonds, contracts Nos. 1 and 2 (rental), Div. rental at 7% on Manhattan guar't'd stock, Manhattan Ry. cash rental, Other oper. rent deduc., Balance, Used for purch. of assets of the enterprise, Bal.—City & company payable to city under contract No. 3, Company gross income from operation, Company's fixed charges, Interest on 5% bonds, Int. on 1st & ref. 5% bonds coll. to 7% notes, Sink. fd. on 5% bonds Int. on 10-year 6% notes, Int. on unfunded debt, &c., Company's net oper. income, Non-oper. income, Balance before deducting 5% Manhattan dividend rental, Dividend rental at 5% on Manhattan modified guarantee stock (payable if earned), Balance, Passenger carried, Daily average passengers, Car mileage, a Indicates loss or deficit.

Consolidated Balance Sheet—Estate and Receiver—June 30

Assets and Liabilities table with 4 columns: Assets, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Fixed capital: Subway Division—Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 and cost of leases, Contract No. 3, Manhattan Division—Elevated certificates, Construction and equip. funds held for A-C contract No. 3 and elevated certificates, Investments: Securities of associated companies—stock and bonds (See Note 9), United States Government bonds deposited with City of New York, Real estate mortgage, Voluntary relief fund: Held in trust—Cash, Securities, Current assets: Cash (See Note 4), Queens improvement fund, Investment in I. R. T. Co. 5% mortgage bonds, Investment in securities for deposit with State Industrial Commission, Bank balances equivalent to outstanding checks, Due corporate cash from construction funds, Accounts receivable including interest accrued, Prepayments (insurance, rents, taxes, &c.), Deposits for specific purposes: Unexpended balance with Bankers Trust Co., trustee, under collateral indenture, Deposits for interest on I. R. T. Co. securities, Deposits for interest and dividend rentals under Manhattan lease, Sinking fund deposits with trustee under mortgage securing the 1st and refunding 5% bonds (See Note 1), Receiver's 1st lien on property declared by agreement of Aug. 30, 1929 to be assets of the elevated extensions enterprise, consisting of material and supplies and securities deposited with State Industrial Commission, Investments, replacements and cash deposits on A-C reserves: Depreciation funds (cash and investments)—Contract No. 3, Elevated extensions certificate, Replacements—Of existing railroads, contracts Nos. 1 and 2, On Manhattan property, Manhattan Ry. construction cash, Manhattan Ry. second mortgage 4% bonds for amortization of discount thereon, Expenditures for Queens improvement, Accounts in suspense: Capital retirements to be replaced from depreciation reserve—Manhattan, Subway, Accruals in suspense incident to default on 10-year 6% notes, Payments under court orders for receivership expenses of Manhattan Ry. Co. (see Note 7), Special deposit with N. Y. Trust Co. under Article 7 of agreement with Transit Commission dated Aug. 30, 1929, Federal taxes paid under protest, Guaranty Trust Co., trustee under 1st and refunding mortgage, proceeds of mortgage property, Items awaiting distribution.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for 1938 and 1937. Assets include Land, bldgs. & eq., Cash, Govt. & oth. marketable secur., Invest. in sub. not consol., Accts. receivable, Inventories, Cash val. of life ins. & premiums paid, Other assets, Goodwill, Trade marks, patents & formulae, Deferred assets. Liabilities include Pref. stock, Common stock, Accts. pay. & accr. expenses, Dividends payable, Unpaid instal. of Federal tax, Reserve for income taxes, Surplus.

Total \$8,159,475 \$8,106,290 x Represented by 165,000 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 3670.

Kansas City Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Kansas City Power & Light Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending July 31. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper. exps. (incl. maint. & gen. & property tax), Net earnings, Interest charges, Amort. of disc. & prems, Depreciation, Amort. of limited-term investments, Miscell. inc. deductions, Fed. & State inc. taxes, Net profit and loss, Earnings per share common.

Note—No deduction is made in the foregoing statement for the surtax if any imposed on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 743.

Kansas City Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Kansas City Public Service Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ended July 31. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net oper. revenue, General taxes, Social security taxes, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Interest on funded debt, Other fixed charges, Depreciation, Net deficit.

—V. 147, p. 576.

Kansas Electric Power Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Kansas Electric Power Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending June 30. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps. and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. & other deduc'ns, Net income, Prof. stock dividends, Balance.

—V. 146, p. 3957.

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Kansas Gas & Electric Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ended July 31. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps., incl. taxes, Amort. of limited-term investments, Prop'y retire. res. approp, Net oper. revenues, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. on mortgage bonds, Int. on debenture bonds, Other int. & deductions, Int. charged to construc., Net income, Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance.

—V. 147, p. 743.

Kansas Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings table for Kansas Power Co. (& Subs.) for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending June 30. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. expenses & taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. & other deductions, Net income, Prof. stock dividends, Balance.

—V. 147, p. 116.

Kentucky Utilities Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings table for Kentucky Utilities Co. (& Subs.) for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending June 30. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper exps. and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. and other deductions, Net income, Divs. on 6% pref. stock, Balance, Adjustments made subsequent to June 30, 1937, but applicable to the periods ended that date have been given effect to in these figures.

b Before divs. on 7% junior pref. stock of Kentucky Utilities Co.

Income Account (Company Only)

Income Account table for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending June 30. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps. and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Interest and other deduc., Net income, Divs. on 6% pref. stock.

Balance before divs. on 7% junior pref. stk. \$143,109 \$114,754 \$687,012 \$644,553 a Adjustments made subsequent to June 30, 1937, but applicable to the periods ended that date have been given effect to in these figures.—V. 147, p. 271.

(Julius) Kayser & Co. (& Subs.)—Bal. Sheet June 30—

Balance Sheet for (Julius) Kayser & Co. (& Subs.) for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets: Land, bldgs., machinery & equip., Pat'ts, tradem'ks, and goodwill, Investments, Cash, Notes & accts. rec. (less reserve), Dep. with mutual insurance cos., Sundry debtors, Inventories, Deferred charges. Liabilities: Employees' pref. com. stk. (par \$5), Bonds and mtgs. of affiliated cos., Accounts payable, Res. for additional duties on prior year's imports., Res. for Fed. inc. taxes cur. year, Sundry credits and liabilities accr'd., Taxes, prior years, Res. for poss. duty on for'n purch., Other reserve, Earned surplus, Capital surplus.

Total 9,678,790 10,427,128 a After depreciation of \$6,399,356 in 1938 and \$6,253,998 in 1937. Note—Earnings for year ended June 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 20, Vol. 147, page 1197.

Kentucky Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Kentucky Power & Light Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending June 30. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating exp. & taxes, Net oper. income, Other income, Gross income, Int. & other deductions, Net income.

a Adjustments made subsequent to June 30, 1937, but applicable to the periods ended that date have been given effect to in these figures.—V. 146, p. 3808.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Keystone Steel & Wire Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing years ending June 30. Rows include Net sale, Net profit after deprec., Fed. income taxes and all other charges, Shares of common stock outstanding, Earnings per share.

x After undistributed profits taxes.—V. 147, p. 117.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—Sales—

Sales table for Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending Aug. 13. Rows include Sales, Average stores operated.

—V. 147, p. 743.

Lake Superior District Power Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Lake Superior District Power Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending June 30. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. expenses and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. and other deductions, Net income, Prof. stock divs. paid, Bal. avail. to com. stk.

—V. 146, p. 3506.

Lahey Foundry & Machine Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Lahey Foundry & Machine Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing period ending July 31. Rows include Operating revenues, Net profit, x After depreciation, &c., but before Federal income taxes.

p. 3506.

Lamson & Sessions Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Lamson & Sessions Co. for 1938 and 1937, showing 6 Mos. End. June 30. Rows include Loss after exps., taxes, depreciation, &c., Earnings per sh. on 274,269 shares common stock, x Before Federal income taxes and before Federal surtax on undistributed profits, y Before surtax on undistributed profits, z Profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets: Cash, Accts. & notes rec, Inventory, Other assets, Permanent assets, Deferred assets. Liabilities: Accounts payable, RFC payments, Accrued liabilities, Long-term debt., 7% cum. pt. stock, Common stock, Capital surplus, Surplus, Profit and loss, Treasury stock.

Total \$6,065,547 \$6,491,556 x After reserve of \$16,963.—V. 147, p. 1197.

Lane Wells Co.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 272.

Lehigh Power Securities Corp.—To Pay 20-Cent Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 22. Like amounts were paid on June 1 and on Feb. 26 last; a dividend of 10 cents was paid on Dec. 23, 1937; 20 cents paid on Sept. 1, June 1, and on March 1, 1937; 33 cents paid on Dec. 23, 1936; 20 cents paid on Oct. 1, June 1, and March 2, 1936, and on Dec. 30, 1935; 25 cents paid on Sept. 3, 1935; 34 cents paid on June 1 and March 1, 1935; 70 cents on Dec. 29, 1934, and 25 cents per share distributed on the first day of March, June, September and December of 1934, 1933, and 1932.—V. 145, p. 4119.

Lumbermen's Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—Balance Sheet June 30—

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for various financial items like Bonds and stocks, Real estate, Cash in banks, etc.

(R. H.) Macy & Co., Inc.—New Director—

At a meeting of the board of directors held on Aug. 17, Edward K. Straus was elected as a member of the board.—V. 146, p. 2377.

Manila Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings data for 12 Months Ended June 30, with columns for 1938 and 1937, and rows for Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Provision for taxes, etc.

—V. 147, p. 1040.

Market Street Ry.—Rehearing—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Aug. 19 that a rehearing will be held Sept. 7, in the Commission's San Francisco Regional Office on the application of the San Francisco Stock Exchange to extend unlisted trading privileges to the 6% cumulative prior preference stock of company.

Melville Shoe Corp.—Prices Reduced—

The price of men's shoes in the 662 Thom McAn stores was reduced on Aug. 24 from \$3.30 to \$3.15 and that of women's shoes from \$3.50 to \$3.30.

The new prices as compared with prices prevailing last fall show a drop of 35 cents a pair for men's shoes, an average of 17½ cents a pair for boys' and girls' shoes, and 65 cents a pair for women's, reductions which average higher than 10%.—V. 147, p. 1041.

Memphis Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings data for Memphis Power & Light Co. for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Operating revenues, Oper. exp., Prop. retire. res. approp., etc.

—V. 147, p. 745.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co.—To Pay 50-Cent Dividend—

Directors on Aug. 25 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Aug. 31.

Mesta Machine Co.—To Pay 50-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16.

Midland United Co.—Obituary—

John N. Shannahan co-trustee of this company and the Midland Utilities Co. and President of this company and several subsidiaries of both companies died on Aug. 16 of a heart attack in Maine.—V. 144, p. 2488.

Midland Utilities Co.—Obituary—

See Midland United Co., above.—V. 147, p. 896.

Middle West Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

[Exclusive of Central Illinois Public Service Co. and Lake Superior District Power Co.]

Large table showing earnings data for Middle West Corp. for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Operating revenues, Maintenance, Depreciation, State, local & miscell., etc.

Note.—The above income account has been prepared on the basis of deducting dividend requirements for the periods covered on all issues of senior and junior preferred stock and does not take into consideration the prior claim on income of such senior preferred stocks that have dividends in arrears or other restrictions.

Income Account of Company Only

Table showing income account for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Dividends, Sub. cos. consolidated, Preferred stocks, etc.

Net income..... \$342,586 \$196,749 \$543,832 \$243,657 —V. 147, p. 425.

Midvale Co.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 17.

Minneapolis Brewing Co.—Pays 25-Cent Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, on Aug. 10 to holders of record Aug. 1.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

—V. 147, p. 746.

Misers Chest Mining & Milling Co., Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 746.

Mississippi Central RR.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Mississippi Central RR. for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

—V. 147, p. 746.

Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co. for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Operating revenues, Operating expenses, etc.

—V. 146, p. 3672.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Operating revenues, Operating expenses, etc.

Inc. after fixed chgs. \$113,489 \$60,261 x\$2,228,638 x\$223,854 x Indicates deficit.—V. 147, p. 896.

Montana Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Montana Power Co. for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Operating revenues, Oper. exp., Prop. retire. & depletion reserve appropria'tns., etc.

—V. 147, p. 896.

Mountain States Power Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Mountain States Power Co. for 1938 and 1937, with rows for Operating revenues, Operating expenses, etc.

Note.—(1) In the above statement of income accounts net income for the year ended June 30, 1937 has been reduced by \$17,084, to reflect adjustments applicable to the period of 1936 included therein of 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.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 12 Months Ended July 31—
 Operating revenues..... \$3,028,211
 Gross income after retirement accruals..... 2,945,694
 Net income..... 1,464,226
 Earnings per common share without deduction for surtax on undistributed profits..... \$1.92
 a Without deduction for surtax of \$40,000 on undistributed profits for fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1937 (none in fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1936), charged to surplus.
 Note—No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1, 1937 since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the fiscal year.—V. 147, p. 899.

Oklahoma Power & Water Co.—Earnings—
 Period End. June 30—
 Operating revenues..... \$306,554
 Oper. expenses & taxes..... 202,734
 Net oper. income..... \$103,819
 Other income (net)..... 39
 Gross income..... \$103,858
 Int. & other deductions..... 78,276
 Net income..... \$25,582
 —V. 147, p. 899.

Old Dominion Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 Period End. June 30—
 Operating revenues..... \$184,193
 Oper. exps. and taxes..... 141,140
 Net oper. income..... \$43,052
 Other income (net)..... 48
 Gross income..... \$43,101
 Int. & other deductions..... 41,457
 Net income..... \$1,644
 Adjustments made subsequent to June 30, 1937, but applicable to the periods ended that date have been given effect to in computing these figures.—V. 147, p. 428.

1088 Park Avenue Corp.—Earnings—
 According to a late statistical report on the corporation prepared by Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., the property is currently earning over 5½% on its outstanding first mortgage. The financial set-up of this company, owning the 15-story apartment building located at the corner of Park Ave. and 89th St., was reorganized in the Federal Courts last year. Bondholders in addition to receiving new first mortgage bonds on a par for par exchange, also received shares of stock representing all of the ownership. Taxes are paid to date and the management reports the property in excellent physical condition. The building, which was completed in 1925, is now assessed at \$2,150,000, and the first mortgage issue is outstanding in the amount of \$1,850,000. The first semi-annual interest payment is expected on the new bonds Sept. 1, 1938, at the present rate of 2¾% per year. Remaining earnings are applicable to bond retirement and the interest rate eventually goes to 5%.—V. 143, p. 1730.

Outboard Marine & Mfg. Co.—To Pay 75-Cent Div.—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 23 to holders of record Sept. 7. This compares with 50 cents paid on Aug. 10, last; 30 cents paid on Feb. 10, last; \$1 paid on Sept. 25, 1937; 75 cents paid on Aug. 10, 1937; 45 cents paid on May 10, 1937, and an initial dividend of 30 cents per share paid on Feb. 10, 1937.—V. 147, p. 751.

Pacific Can Co.—Earnings—
 12 Months Ended June 30—
 Net profit..... \$189,772
 Earns. per sh. on 195,000 shs. cap. stk...... \$0.97
 x Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits. y After Federal income tax and excess tax and other charges.—V. 146, p. 3674.

Pacific Indemnity Co.—Extra Dividend—
 The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Similar payments were made in each of the six preceding quarters. An extra dividend of 20 cents in addition to a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share was paid on Jan. 2, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3514.

Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. (& Subs.)
 Period End. June 30—
 Net loss..... \$529,840
 Earns. per sh. on com. stock (par \$5)..... Nil
 x After depreciation, depletion, taxes, and other charges, but before provision for possible surtax on undistributed profits.—y Profit.—V. 146, p. 3514.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.—Revenues—
 J. D. Creveling, President of this company, announced that gross revenues of the company for the 12 months ended July 31, 1938 were \$9,490,700, a gain of more than 9% as compared with revenues of \$8,586,300 reported for the preceding 12 months. Sales of gas by Panhandle Eastern in the 12 months ended July 31, 1938 were 39,983,000,000 cubic feet as against 36,183,000,000 cubic feet in the preceding 12 months.—V. 147, p. 681.

Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.—Earnings—
 6 Months Ended June 30—
 Income from ore sales..... \$141,102
 Other income..... 18,657
 Profit on bonds called and sold..... 18,982
 Total income..... \$178,742
 Mine operating and general expense..... 235,975
 Charges to res. (ins., stock transfer and taxes)..... 16,668
 Earnings before depreciation..... loss \$73,901
 Depreciation (estimated)..... 30,000
 Net income..... loss \$103,901

Comparative Statement of Net Working Capital
 Dec. 31, '37 June 30, '38
 Current Assets:
 Cash..... \$96,076
 Notes and accounts receivable..... 84,849
 U. S. Govt. bonds..... 403,656
 Federal Land Bank bonds..... 246,250
 Municipal bonds..... 239,779
 Current liabilities..... \$1,070,610
 Net working capital..... \$992,571
 Decrease in working capital..... \$918,621

Penn-Federal Corp.—To Pay 12-Cent Dividend—
 Directors have declared a dividend of 12 cents per share on the common stock, payable Aug. 29 to holders of record Aug. 26. Previous payment was a 6¼ cent distribution made on June 1, 1931.—V. 144, p. 4357.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.—Earnings—
 Period End. July 31—
 Operating revenues..... \$3,061,179
 Oper. exps., incl. taxes..... 1,786,079
 Amort. of limited-term investments..... 1,002
 Prop. retire. res. approp..... 218,333
 Net oper. revenues..... \$1,055,765
 Rent for lease of plant..... 8,620
 Operating income..... \$1,055,765
 Other income (net)..... 21,633
 Gross income..... \$1,064,528
 Int. on mortgage bonds..... 453,750
 Int. on debentures..... 50,000
 Other int. & deductions..... 14,376
 Int. charged to constr'n..... Cr1,641
 Net income..... \$544,761
 Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid..... 3,846,546
 Balance..... \$3,820,476
 —V. 147, p. 752.

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System—Earnings—
 Excludes L. I. R.R. and B. & E. R.R.]
 Period End. July 31—
 Railway oper. revenues..... 29,575,023
 Railway oper. expenses..... 20,342,117
 Net rev. from ry. oper..... 9,232,906
 Railway taxes..... 2,534,500
 Unemploy. ins. taxes..... 391,376
 Railroad retirement taxes..... 359,714
 Equip. rents—Dr. bal..... 759,915
 Jt. facil. rents—Dr. bal..... 178,419
 Net ry. oper. income..... 5,008,982
 —V. 147, p. 1204.

Penobscot Valley Gas Corp.—Earnings—
 Years Ended June 30—
 Gross operating revenues..... \$20,110
 Operating expenses and taxes..... 14,213
 Net operating income..... \$5,896
 Non-operating income..... 248
 Gross income..... \$6,144
 Interest deductions..... 6,270
 Provision for retirem'ts & replacem'ts..... 1,311
 Net loss..... \$1,437
 —V. 145, p. 3355.

Peoples Light & Power Co.—Sinking Fund Payment Deferred—
 Holders of collateral lien bonds, series A, due 1961, are being notified that by action of the board of directors of this company, as permitted by and subject to the provisions of its trust indenture dated Jan. 1, 1936, under which said bonds were issued, the sinking fund payment of \$66,250 due Oct. 1, 1937, in respect of said bonds, and deferred to Oct. 1, 1938, has again been deferred to Oct. 1, 1939, and the whole amount of the sinking fund payment of \$66,250 due Oct. 1, 1938, in respect of said bonds, has been deferred to Oct. 1, 1939.—V. 146, p. 1412.

Peoples Railway Co.—Earnings—
 12 Months Ended June 30—
 Gross earnings..... \$470,670
 Operating expenses and taxes..... 411,391
 Net earnings..... \$59,280
 Interest on unfunded debt..... 2,591
 Net income..... \$56,688

Pere Marquette Ry.—Earnings—
 Period Ended July 31—
 Operating revenues..... \$1,889,392
 Operating expenses..... 1,701,760
 Net oper. revenue..... \$187,631
 Railway tax accruals..... 122,248
 Operating income..... \$65,383
 Equipment rents—(net)..... 76,381
 Joint facility rents (net)..... 63,615
 Net ry oper. income..... def\$74,613
 Total income..... def\$53,571
 Misc. ded. from income..... 4,924
 Rent for leased roads & equipment..... 5,810
 Interest on debt..... 274,463
 Net income..... x\$338,769
 Inc. applied to sinking & reserve funds..... 575
 Inc. bal. transferable to profit & loss..... def\$338,769
 x Loss.—V. 147, 752.

Pet Milk Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 3 Mos. End. June 30—
 Sales, net..... \$7,002,653
 Cost of goods sold..... 5,371,623
 Sell., gen. & adminis. exp..... 962,380
 Deprec. of plant & equip..... 175,330
 Profit..... \$493,321
 Other income..... 1,663
 Total profit..... \$494,984
 Reduction in value of capital assets..... 51,180
 Interest paid..... 11,890
 Prov. for Fed. inc. tax..... 67,428
 Prop. of profits applic. to min. int. in subs..... 609
 Net earns. for the 3 mos. ended June 30..... \$415,057
 Earned surplus as at March 31..... 2,941,325
 Total surplus..... \$3,356,382
 Prem. paid on pref. stk. retired..... 175,305
 Preferred dividends..... 11,351
 Common dividends..... 110,338
 Earned surp. June 30..... \$3,246,044
 Earns. per sh. on 441,354 shs. (no par) com stk..... \$0.94
 x Includes undistributed profits taxes. y Before surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, showing Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Real est., bldgs., mach'y & equip., Goodwill, Cash, Accts. & notes rec., Due fr. empl., &c., Inventories, Miscel. accts. rec., Long-term notes & accts. receivable, Invests. & advs., Miscel. invests., Deferred charges. Liabilities include Common stock, Minority interest, In subsidiaries, Accounts payable, Notes payable, Accrued salaries & wages, Accr. taxes &c., Notes pay. to bks. (non-current), Sundry accts pay., Divs. pay., Fed. tax reserve, Insurance reserve, Reserve for contingencies, &c., Surplus.

Pepperell Mfg. Co.—Earnings—
Years End. June 30— 1938 1937 1936 1935
Net loss after oper. expenses, deprec., Federal taxes, &c. \$1,796,000prf\$2,104,116 prf\$1,121,360 \$438,067
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk. Nil \$21.64 \$1.21 Nil

Phillips Packing Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
6 Months Ended June 30—
Gross operating income \$3,238,807 \$3,941,390
Cost of goods sold 2,742,006 2,910,463
Gross profit \$496,801 \$1,030,927
Administrative and selling expense 752,896 997,148
Operating loss \$256,095 prof\$333,779
Other deductions (net) 26,549 10,057
Federal and State income taxes (est.) a6,831 3,510

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30
Assets— 1938 1937
Cash \$192,136 \$226,313
Marketable secur. 1,900
Notes receivable 3,301
a Accts. receivable d537,597 627,976
Inventory 2,718,709 4,095,909
Other assets 285,636 287,368
b Prop., pit & eq. 2,165,300 2,285,342
Deferred charges 5,077 16,887
Total \$5,906,356 \$7,544,997

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.—To Vote on Refunding—
Stockholders at the annual meeting Sept. 13 will be asked to act upon a proposition to authorize a new mortgage and pledge all or substantially all or any part of the property and assets as security for a proposed bond issue of not exceeding \$7,500,000.

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings
6 Months Ended June 30—
Gross income, less discnts., returns and allowances \$1,457,001 \$1,386,291
Cost of sales, oper., selling & administrative exp. 922,397 \$85,260
Provision for depreciation 185,607 145,123
Development and research expense 60,986 66,126
Profit from operations \$288,012 \$289,782
Profit from British affiliate and miscell. income 24,013 23,571
Profit before provision for taxes \$312,025 \$313,353
Prov. for income taxes (excl. undist. profit tax) 59,500 47,325
Net profits \$252,525 x\$266,028
Shares stock outstanding 895,277 893,089
Earnings per share \$0.28 \$0.30

Pittsburgh & Shawmut RR.—Earnings—
July— 1938 1937 1936 1935
Gross from railway \$29,556 \$50,738 \$35,460 \$29,504
Net from railway def7,455 1,913 def4,434 def7,671
Net after rents def7,044 2,498 def2,804 def2,827
From Jan. 1—
Gross from railway 272,146 367,244 300,851 396,209
Net from railway def45,147 def9,542 def24,417 37,841
Net after rents def48,094 16,387 def16,604 53,381

Pittsburgh Steel Co.—Options Granted—
Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that on July 25, options were granted to 16 officers and employees of the company, none of whom had heretofore been granted any such option, to purchase 9,500 shares of common stock at \$12.50 per share on or before July 1, 1940.

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings
Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net loss after taxes, deprec., &c. \$175,391 \$98,897 \$243,589 \$162,091

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry.—Bonds—
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 17 authorized the company to pledge and repledge from time to time and including June 30, 1940, as collateral security for outstanding notes, or for notes issued in renewal thereof or in substitution therefor (1) not exceeding \$3,576,000 of first mortgage gold bonds, series D, and \$8,047,000 of general mortgage 6% gold bonds, and (2) applicant's equity in such bonds.

Promissory Note of \$250,000 Authorized—
The ICC on Aug. 17 authorized the company to issue, reissue, extend, or renew, at par, a promissory note or notes in a total face amount of not exceeding \$250,000 at any time outstanding.

\$250,000 for a short period or periods. To evidence such loan or loans, the applicant seeks authority to issue, reissue, extend, or renew its short-term unsecured promissory note or notes in a total face amount of not exceeding \$250,000 at any time outstanding, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5% per annum, and so mature not later than two years after the date of order authorizing the issue thereof. Our order will provide that the last maturity date or dates of the note or notes shall not be later than two years from the date or dates of the original issue thereof, and not later than Aug. 31, 1940.—V. 147, p. 901.

Plymouth Oil Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
x Net profit \$625,228 \$722,677 \$1,338,120 \$1,362,996
Shares capital stock 1,017,900 1,050,000 1,017,900 1,050,000
Earnings per share \$0.62 \$0.69 \$1.31 \$1.30

Pollak Mfg. Co.—Earnings—
Period Ended June 30, 1938— 6 Months 12 Months
Net sales \$1,050,127 \$895,553
x Net profit 74,749 58,419
y Earnings per share \$0.62 \$0.49

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.—Earnings—
Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net loss after deprec., deple. taxes &c. \$76,274 \$10,400 \$42,116prof\$30,249

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.—Earnings—
Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
a Net loss after taxes, interest, &c. \$83,290 \$88,686 \$166,612 \$192,612

Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc.—Earnings—
Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
x Net profit z\$356,691 \$218,653 z\$692,772 y\$806,416
Earns. per sh. on 415,379 shs. com. stk. (\$1 par) Nil \$0.37 Nil \$1.14

Provincial Light, Heat & Power Co., Ltd.—Bonds Called—
A total of \$60,000 first mortgage 40-year 5% bonds has been called for redemption on Sept. 1 at 105 and interest. Payment will be made at the National Trust Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.—V. 131, p. 1257.

Provincial Paper, Ltd.—Bonds Called—
A total of \$449,500 20-year first mortgage 5 1/4% s. f. bonds, series A, has been called for redemption on Nov. 1 at 100 1/2 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce or at the Bank of Montreal, in New York City.—V. 147, p. 129.

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire—Earnings—
Period End. July 31— 1938—Month—1937 1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues \$490,825 \$504,205 \$6,075,410 \$5,885,088
Operating expenses 240,683 252,435 2,916,331 2,815,062
State & munic. taxes 76,073 75,250 891,387 822,628
Social security taxes 4,915 3,761 46,735 28,416
Federal taxes (incl. inc.) 21,443 22,457 299,850 199,999

Pullman, Inc.—Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30—
Assets— 1938 1937
x Prop. & equip. 173,413,578 174,946,699
Invs. at cost 12,156,827 24,766,450
z Cash & U. S. Govt. secur. 43,323,178 38,871,833
Accounts & notes receivable 7,730,757 9,182,737
Equity tr. and other car accts 8,711,735 8,260,035
z Other market securities 2,067,943 2,658,925
Inv. in affil. cos. &c. 3,938,692 3,908,738
Special deposits 275,586 191,984
Res. fund assets &c. 5,525,895 8,970,517
Deferred charges 421,427 1,625,615
Total 257,565,618 273,383,533

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings
Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
x Net sales \$5,975,282 \$8,040,392 \$13,010,403 \$15,889,762
Cost of sales 5,288,057 6,216,172 11,286,503 12,595,059
Expenses 860,575 1,056,975 1,618,304 1,880,926

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings
Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
Loss \$173,350 y\$767,245 y\$105,596 y\$1,413,777
Other income 47,119 26,133 78,627 62,162
Loss \$126,231 y\$793,378 y\$184,223 y\$1,475,939
Depreciation 168,350 203,396 335,734 405,220
Federal income taxes Cr34,730 98,159 6,868 191,159
Net loss \$259,851 y\$491,823 \$158,379 y\$879,560
Earns. per sh. on cap. stock (par \$10) Nil \$0.53 Nil \$0.95

Railroad Employees' Corp.—Subscription Rights—
The corporation is opening to subscription by holders of its preferred, class A and class B common stocks, 150,000 newly registered shares of its class A common stock at \$8.25 per share for a period of 15 days.

Railroad Employees' Corp.—Subscription Rights—
The corporation is opening to subscription by holders of its preferred, class A and class B common stocks, 150,000 newly registered shares of its class A common stock at \$8.25 per share for a period of 15 days. Such offering, made by a prospectus, grants to all stockholders unlimited subscription privilege subject to pro rata allotment in the event of over-subscription. Upon the expiration of the stockholders' subscription period, the unsubscribed balance, if any, will be offered publicly through Henzelman, Ripley & Co., Inc., at \$8.75 per share.

The corporation reported consolidated net earnings of \$64,450 for the six months ended June 30, 1938, against \$57,476 for the same period of 1937.

equal to 73 cents and 60 cents per share of common stock for the respective periods.—V. 147, p. 1205.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (& Subs.)—Balance Sheet June 30—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Market securities, Notes, etc., and Investments. Liabilities include Accounts payable, Accrued salaries & wages, and State inc. taxes.

Total 17,226,762 19,479,290. * Market value \$440,838 in 1938 and \$452,715 in 1937. y After depreciation of \$11,006,802 in 1938, \$10,450,517 in 1937.

Reading Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, Net rev. from ry. oper., Railway tax accruals, and Net ry. oper. income.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Net loss after charges, depreciation, Fed. normal income taxes, and Net loss after charges.

Note—It is stated by the company that for the six months ended June 30, 1938, the basis of the charge for depreciation has been changed to conform substantially with the basis required for Federal income taxes.

Reece Folding Machine Co.—Balance Sheet June 30—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Accounts receivable, and Inventories. Liabilities include Accounts payable and Capital stock.

Total \$1,109,092 \$1,115,556. * After reserve for depreciation. Note—Earnings for six months ended June 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 20, V. 147, p. 1205.

Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—Balance Sheet June 30—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Bonds and stocks, Mortgage loans, and Real estate. Liabilities include Premium reserve and Res've for comm. exps., taxes and other liabilities.

Reliance Mfg. Co. of Ill.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.—1937 and 1938-6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., int. & Fed. inc. taxes, and Earnings per share.

Remington Rand, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Net income after charges and Federal taxes, and Earnings per sh. on com stk.

Common Dividends—

Directors have declared an interim cash dividend of 20 cents per share on the common shares payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 9. Like amount was paid on July 1, last.

Reo Motor Car Co.—Officials Resign—

Resignations of Fred Glover, President, and Earl Goodnow and M. D. Harrison, directors, were announced by Rowland Campbell, Chairman of the Board.

A drastic economy program is under way at the Reo plant, including a substantial cut in office personnel, sale of idle machinery and plans to raze unused factory buildings.

Republic Petroleum Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.—1937 and 1938-6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Period End. June 30—Gross sales, crude oil products, Less royalties paid, Net sales, Production costs, excl. of taxes, General expense, Depletion, and Depreciation.

Oper. profit before extraordinary items & taxes \$10,172 \$81,083 \$46,548 \$139,543

* Net profit \$36,677 \$103,818. x Before tax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3678.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30—Gross sales, less returns & allowances, Cost of goods sold, excl. of depreciation, Operating expenses, Oper. profit before depreciation, Non-operating income, Total income, Non-operating charges, Depreciation, Interest on bonds, Amort. of bond prem. & other expenses, and Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes.

Net profit for period loss \$1,819,709 \$2,122,838 \$733,430 \$513,598. Earns. per sh. on 7% pref. stock \$7.70 \$5.39. Earns. per sh. on cl. A stock \$1.66 \$0.75.

Note—No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 903.

Reynolds Investing Co., Inc.—New Directors—

Byrne E. Baldwin and Ralph B. Johnson of New York, stock brokers and William C. Schmidt, an investment counsellor, also of New York, were elected on Aug. 18 directors of this company, which is undergoing reorganization under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include July—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

(H. H.) Robertson Co.—Dividend Reduced—

Directors have declared a dividend of 12 1/2 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31.

Robot Products Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 144, p. 1799, 465.

Rochester Button Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include 3 Months Ended July 31—Net sales, Cost of sales, Manufacturing profit, Selling, administrative and general expense, Operating loss, Other deductions, and Other income.

Loss \$49,144 prof \$70,486. Reserve for Federal income tax \$12,025 5,693 965 2,531.

Net loss \$49,144 prof \$52,324. Dividends on preferred stock 4,046 10,167. Dividends on common stock 108,209.

Balance Sheet July 31

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, Inventory, Land, buildings, mach'y & equip., and Deferred charges. Liabilities include Accounts payable, Notes payable, Accrued accounts, Dividends payable, Res. for Fed. taxes, Pref. stk (\$20 par), Com. stk. (\$1 par), Capital surplus, and Earned surplus.

Total \$1,415,747 \$1,599,370. x After allowance for doubtful accounts of \$34,727 in 1938 and \$34,290 in 1937. y After allowance for depreciation of \$248,814 in 1938 and \$198,664 in 1937.—V. 146, p. 2059.

Rome Cable Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include 3 Months Ended June 30—Net loss after depreciation, taxes, etc.

Safeway Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Table with columns for 1938-4 Wks.—1937 and 1938-32 Wks.—1937. Rows include Period End. Aug. 6—Sales, Stores in operation.

St. Louis Screw & Bolt Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 25.

on June 1, May 1, March 22 and Feb. 1, 1937; Nov. 1, Aug. 1, May 22 and Feb. 29, 1936, and on Nov. 30, 1935. Accumulations after the current payment will amount to \$14 per share.—V. 146, p. 4129.

St. Augustine Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for St. Augustine Gas Co. for 12 months ended June 30, 1938 and 1937. Rows include gross operating revenues, operating expenses, net operating income, nonoperating income, gross income, interest deductions, prov. for retirements & replacements, net income, dividends on preferred stock, and net income after pref. dividends.

Table showing earnings for St. Augustine Gas Co. for 12 months ended June 30, 1938 and 1937. Rows include gross operating revenues, operating expenses, net operating income, nonoperating income, gross income, interest on long-term debt, interest on other debt, provision for retirements and replacements, amortization of debt discount and expense, net income, preferred dividends, net income after preferred dividends, and dividends on common stock.

Sanford Mills—Dividend Resumed—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 22. Previous payment was the \$2 distribution made on Nov. 26, 1937.—V. 146, p. 766.

Savannah Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Savannah Gas Co. for 12 months ended June 30, 1938 and 1937. Rows include gross operating revenues, operating expenses, net operating income, non-operating income, gross income, interest on long-term debt, interest on other debt, provision for retirements and replacements, amortization of debt discount and expense, net income, preferred dividends, net income after preferred dividends, and dividends on common stock.

Table showing earnings for Savannah Gas Co. for 12 months ended June 30, 1938 and 1937. Rows include gross operating revenues, operating expenses, net operating income, nonoperating income, gross income, interest on long-term debt, interest on other debt, provision for retirements and replacements, amortization of debt discount and expense, net income, preferred dividends, net income after preferred dividends, and dividends on common stock.

Scott Paper Co.—Preferred Stock Offered—A banking group headed by Smith, Barney & Co. and Cassatt & Co., Inc., on Aug. 23 offered a new issue of 30,000 shares of \$4.50 cum. pref. stock (no par) at \$104.75 per share plus dividends accrued from Sept. 1, 1938, to date of payment.

The preferred shares are entitled to preferential dividends of \$4.50 per share per annum and no more, cumulative from Sept. 1, 1938 and payable Q-F. The initial dividend, payable on Nov. 1, 1938, will cover only the two months' period from Sept. 1, 1938. Red. at option of company at any time in whole, or from time to time in part by lot, upon not less than 30 days' notice, at \$110 per share on or before Aug. 31, 1943, and \$107 per share thereafter, plus divs.

Listing—Company has agreed to make application for the listing of the preferred shares on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

History and Business—Company's business, as first established in 1879 consisted of a small wholesale paper business, later enlarged to include distributing or converting and distributing toilet tissues. In 1910 the business was further enlarged to include the manufacture of tissue paper and paper towels.

The company is engaged in manufacturing and distributing toilet tissues and paper towels. Company's output is standardized to three grades of each product, sold under the company's registered trade names throughout the United States and in many foreign countries.

These products are manufactured under the company's own formulae from wood pulp, of which approximately 97,000 tons were necessary to supply the company's 1937 requirements. In order to assure a supply of wood pulp of the proper quality and guard against fluctuating prices, it is the practice of the company to contract in advance for this raw material under agreements covering various periods.

For the purpose of assuring a domestic supply of wood pulp, the company by contract with Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. and The Mead Corp., has agreed for a period of 26 weeks of each year for 15 years commencing Jan. 1, 1938, to purchase and pay for the entire output of a sulphate pulp mill erected by Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. near Brunswick, Ga.

Net Sales and Earnings for Calendar Years

Table showing Net Sales and Earnings for Calendar Years from 1928 to 1933. Columns include Year, Net Sales, Net Earnings, and Net Sales/Earnings for 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937.

a 26 weeks ended July 2, 1938. b Applicable to dividends. Annual dividend charges on the proposed issue of 30,000 \$4.50 cumulative preferred shares will be \$135,000.

Purpose—Company intends to use the net proceeds from sale of the \$4.50 preferred shares (estimated at \$3,022,770 after deducting expenses payable by the company) for property improvements, purchase of machinery, construction, purchase of additional capital stock of Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. and working capital.

Capitalization—Capitalization of company as of July 2, 1938, adjusted to reflect the issuance of the preferred shares, is as follows:

Table showing authorized and outstanding shares for Scott Paper Co. as of July 2, 1938. Rows include 3 1/2% debenture bonds, cum. pref. stock (series B, 6% or other series), cum. pref. shares (without par value), \$4.50 cum. pref. shares, com. shares, no par, and com. shares, no par (stated value equivalent to \$4.67 per share).

The articles of incorporation of the company were amended after July, 1938, to substitute for the cumulative preferred stock (\$100 par)

130,000 cumulative preferred shares (no par), of which 30,000 shares are presently to be issued as \$4.50 cumulative preferred shares (no par). b Note including 100,000 shares reserved for conversion of the 3 1/2% debenture bonds and 20,985 shares reserved for exchange for outstanding, non-voting, non-participating common stock scrip covering 2,098 rights. Underwriters—The names and addresses of the several underwriters and the several amounts underwritten by them, respectively, are as follows: Smith, Barney & Co., Philadelphia 14,200 shs. Cassatt & Co., Philadelphia 7,100 shs. Janney & Co., Philadelphia 2,100 shs. W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Philadelphia 2,100 shs. Yarnall & Co., Philadelphia 2,100 shs. Boenning & Co., Philadelphia 1,500 shs. Harper & Turner, Inc., Philadelphia 900 shs.

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 2, 1938

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 2, 1938. Assets include Cash, Receivables, Inventories, Instalments receivable, Accrued int. receivable, Brunswick P. & P. Co. 1st 6s, Receivable from employees, Investments, Adv. pay. on plant equipment purchase contracts, Plant assets (less deprecia'n), Pats., trademarks & goodwill, Deferred charges. Liabilities include Accounts payable, trade, Accrued wages, salaries, &c., compensation, Provision for Federal income and capital stock taxes, Prov. for Penna. Income and capital stock taxes, Accrued bond int. payable, Sinking fund instalments, 3 1/2% debenture bonds, Reserves, Common stock (570,005 shs.), Earned surplus.

a Trade acceptances receivable, \$197,381; accounts receivable, customers - domestic, \$795,584; bills of exchange and accounts receivable from foreign customers, \$48,095; total, \$1,041,062; less reserves for doubtful accounts and discounts, \$93,560.—V. 147, p. 1206.

Schumacher Wall Board Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Schumacher Wall Board Corp. for 3 months ended July 31, 1938 and 1937. Rows include Net profit after all charges and Net profit after depreciation, int. and Fed'l taxes.

Servel, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Servel, Inc. (& Subs.) for 3 months ended July 31, 1938 and 1937. Rows include Net profit after depreciation, int. and Fed'l taxes, Shs. com. stk. out. (par \$1), Earnings per share, and Net profit after depreciation, int. and Fed'l taxes.

Shepard-Niles Crane & Hoist Corp.—Smaller Dividend

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 21. This compares with 50 cents paid on June 1 and on March 1, last; and a dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 1, 1937. The company paid a stock dividend of 100% on the common stock, par \$25 in common stock on June 1, 1937 and at same date a cash dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid. Previous dividend payments were as follows: \$1 on March 1, 1937, \$3.50 on Dec. 1, 1936, and 50 cents per share paid on Sept. 1, 1936, and in each of the three preceding quarters, the Dec. 15, 1935 dividend being the first paid since 1932.

Sierra Pacific Power Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Sierra Pacific Power Co. for 12 months ended July 31, 1938 and 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net oper. revenues, Non-oper. income (net), Balance, Retirement accruals, Gross income, Int. & amortization, &c., Net income, Pref. dividends declared, Com. dividends declared.

Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd. for 6 months ended June 30, 1938 and 1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., Fed. & provincial income taxes, etc., Earnings per share on common stock.

Smith Agricultural Chemical Co.—Pays \$1 Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, on Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21. This compares with 25 cents paid on May 1 and on Feb. 1, last; \$2 paid on Oct. 28, 1937; \$1 paid on Aug. 2, 1937, and previously dividends of 12 1/2 cents per share were distributed each three months. In addition, an extra dividend of \$2.50 was paid on Nov. 16, 1935.—V. 145, p. 4128.

South American Gold & Platinum Co. (& Subs.)—

Table showing earnings for South American Gold & Platinum Co. (& Subs.) for 6 months ended June 30, 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, and Net profit after depreciation, depletion, United States and Colombian income taxes, minority interest, &c. y On 1,760,000 shares capital stock (par \$1). z Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

South Penn Oil Co. (& Subs.)—Bal. Sheet June 30—

Table showing balance sheet for South Penn Oil Co. (& Subs.) as of June 30, 1938 and 1937. Assets include Props. & equip., Stocks in other cos., Market. securities, Material, mdse., stock oil, Notes receivable, Accts. receivable, Due from affil. cos., Other receivables, Misc. stks. owned, Cash, Time deposits, Deferred charges. Liabilities include Capital stock, Accounts payable, Tax liability, Annuities payable, Workman's comp. claims payable, Due to contr. for deed to Dec. 31, Deposits & accrued interest, Other accr'd accts., Res. for annuities pay. aft. Dec. 31, Workman's comp. claims pay. after Dec. 31, Due on deed for contr. aft. Dec. 31, Surplus.

x After depreciation and depletion of \$97,677,573 in 1938 and \$96,324,769 in 1937.

Note—Earnings for six months ended June 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 20, V. 147, p. 1207.

poses. The Commission's report of the valuation of the oil company's properties was made as of Dec. 31, 1934. The company contended that the Commission erroneously excluded property and failed to allow cash for working capital in its valuation of the properties. Other objections to the ICC's report included failure by the Commission to make proper allowance for engineering, general expenditure and interest during construction of the property and reproduction costs of physical property and depreciation.—V. 145, p. 2560.

Steinway Rys.—Assets Sold—

The physical assets of the company, which operates four surface car lines in Long Island City, Queens, one of which goes over the Queensboro Bridge, were bought for \$65,000 Aug. 22 by a reorganization committee of bondholders at an auction in Queens County Courthouse, Long Island City. The sale was the result of foreclosure proceedings on the mortgage held since 1892 by the Guaranty Trust Co. The properties will be turned over to the Queensboro Bridge Ry., which will settle claims against the Steinway company and formally seek permission to continue the present operation of trolley cars on the bridge. Later a subsidiary company, the Steinway Omnibus Corp., will seek a franchise to operate buses in Long Island City to replace the surface cars and connect with those operating across the bridge. The terms of the sale provide that the purchasers must assume all liabilities of the receivers.—V. 127, p. 1105.

Sterling Brewers, Inc.—10-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 1. Last previous payment was the 15 cent dividend distributed on Dec. 22, 1937.—V. 147, p. 134.

Sunset-McKee Salesbook Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents per share on the no par class B shares. The extra dividend will be paid on Aug. 26 to holders of record Aug. 16, and the regular dividend will be distributed on Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 4.—V. 145, p. 1275.

Superior Water, Light & Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$81,090	\$78,075
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	63,736	59,944
Prop. retire. res. approp.	4,000	4,000
Net oper. revenues	\$13,354	\$14,131
Other income	24	60
Gross income	\$13,378	\$14,191
Int. on mtge. bonds	454	454
Other interest	8,505	8,467
Int. charged to constr.		
Net income	\$4,419	\$5,270
Dividends applicable to pref. stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid		35,000
Balance		\$60,141

—V. 147, p. 757.

Sylvania Industrial Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936
Net profits	\$185,903	\$353,177	\$524,426
Shares capital stock	435,066	435,091	435,091
Earnings per share	\$0.42	\$0.81	\$1.20

x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c., but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3681.

Symington-Gould Corp.—Earnings—

Period Ended July 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Operating loss	\$205,610 prof	\$302,602 prof
Other income—net	32,449	89,847
Net loss	\$173,160 prof	\$392,449
After provision for depreciation of plant, all selling and general expenses, provision for reserves, for State taxes and for Federal normal income and excess profits taxes.		\$419,230 prof
Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.		\$848,644

Note—The above figures are subject to adjustment and include earnings of the Symington-Gould Corp. and of Gould Coupler Corp. for the periods above stated.—V. 146, p. 3525.

Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.—Dividend Increased—

Directors have declared dividends of 75 cents per share on the common and class A stocks payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed on these issues.—V. 147, p. 586.

Tampa Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$334,061	\$358,839
Operation	129,228	154,414
Maintenance	21,320	23,424
Taxes	52,689	46,452
Net oper. revenues	\$130,823	\$134,549
Non-oper. inc. (net)	963	Dr367
Balance	\$131,786	\$134,182
Retirement accruals	35,833	35,833
Gross income	\$95,953	\$98,349
Interest	1,817	1,075
Net income	\$94,136	\$97,274
Preferred divs. decl.		70,000
Common divs. declared		1,321,305

—V. 147, p. 757.

Tennessee Electric Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Gross revenue	\$1,370,622	\$1,354,528
Oper. exps. and taxes	791,494	851,299
Prov. for depreciation	105,000	105,000
Gross income	\$474,127	\$398,229
Int. & other fixed charges	236,842	234,367
Net income	\$237,286	\$163,862
Divs. on pref. stock	129,399	129,359
Balance	\$107,886	\$34,503

x No provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.—V. 147, p. 757.

Tennessee Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Period Ended July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$314,599	\$320,236
Oper. exp., incl. taxes	217,181	222,585
Prop. retire. res. approp.	32,571	31,516
Net oper. revenues	\$64,847	\$66,135
Other income	1,181	1,224
Gross income	\$66,028	\$67,359
Int. on mtge. bonds	29,167	32,417
Other int. & deductions	408	373
Net income	\$36,453	\$34,569
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid		297,618
Balance		\$209,024

x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to July 31, 1938, amounted to \$669,641. Latest dividend amounting to \$6.75 a share on the \$6 preferred stock, was paid on Dec. 9, 1937.

Bondholders Accept Knoxville Sale—Delivery Aug. 31—

The company has notified the City of Knoxville that it will be able to make delivery of its electric properties under the purchase contract on Aug. 31. More than 80% of the company's bonds have been deposited under the purchase agreement which was conditioned upon the acceptance of at least that amount of bonds. Under the terms of the contract of sale, the city may delay completion of the transaction by not more than 10 days from Aug. 31.—V. 147, p. 1208.

Texas Electric Service Co.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$738,542	\$733,776
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	390,299	384,418
Prop. retire. res. approp.	83,333	65,000
Net oper. revenues	\$264,910	\$284,358
Other income (net)	522	536
Gross income	\$265,432	\$284,894
Interest on mtge. bonds	140,542	140,542
Other interest	2,570	2,423
Net income	\$122,320	\$141,929
Dividends applicable to pref. stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid		375,678
Balance		\$838,804

—V. 147, p. 757.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$2,246,549	\$2,623,902
Operating expenses	1,580,217	1,758,183
Railway tax accruals	151,095	194,127
Equip. rentals (net)	141,815	153,526
Jt. fac. rents (net)	7,161	Cr18,449
Net ry. opr. income	\$366,261	\$536,515
Other income	35,111	47,380
Total income	\$401,372	\$583,895
Misc. deductions	11,490	5,697
Fixed charges	327,514	333,375
Net income	\$62,368	\$244,823

—V. 147, p. 906.

Texas Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$924,258	\$947,013
Oper. exps. incl. taxes	497,498	446,935
Amort. of limited-term investments	145	1,021
Prop. retire. res. approp	90,445	66,817
Net oper. revenues	\$336,170	\$433,261
Other income (net)	62	Dr3
Gross income	\$336,232	\$433,258
Int. on mtge. bonds	177,708	177,708
Int. on debenture bonds	10,000	10,000
Other int. & deduct's	18,863	20,101
Net income	\$129,661	\$225,449
Divs. applic. to pref. stks. for the period, whether paid or unpaid		865,050
Balance		\$1,379,741

—V. 147, p. 757.

Thew Shovel Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938—	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net income after depreciation and Federal income taxes	\$93,369
Earnings per share on 151,982 shares common stock	\$0.42

—V. 146, p. 3034.

Tivoli Brewing Co.—Earnings—

Period End, June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net income	\$85,633	\$120,509
Earnings per share	\$0.14	\$0.20

a After deductions for operating expenses, other charges and Federal income taxes, but before surtax on undistributed income.—V. 147, p. 1209.

Toledo Edison Co.—Trustee—

The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. has been appointed trustee of the 4% sinking fund debentures due July 1, 1948, of the Toledo Edison Co. Authorized issue \$6,500,000.—V. 147, p. 1209.

Twin State Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$202,027	\$208,173
Operating expenses	132,777	146,953
State & municipal taxes	14,667	15,346
Social security taxes	1,250	884
Federal taxes (incl. inc.)	9,324	8,742
Net oper. income	\$44,009	\$36,248
Non-oper. inc. (net)	742	794
Gross income	\$44,751	\$37,042
Bond interest	11,161	11,161
Other interest (net)	7,423	8,095
Other deductions	2,606	2,114
Net income	\$23,561	\$15,672
Prof. div. requirements	20,790	20,790

—V. 147, p. 587.

Union Pacific RR.—Earnings—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Freight revenue	\$10,010,611	\$10,949,918
Passenger revenue	1,806,002	1,823,470
Mail revenue	377,664	404,455
Express revenue	132,681	149,711
All other transp. revenue	368,157	448,641
Incidental revenue	186,020	242,691
Railway oper. revenues	\$12,881,135	\$14,018,886
Maint. of way & structures	1,732,272	2,014,690
Maint. of equipment	2,045,819	2,468,509
Traffic expenses	352,600	417,888
Transportation expenses	4,231,512	4,617,984
Miscell. operations	293,036	378,007
General expenses	423,059	444,057
Transp. for investment	Cr82	Cr3,800
Net rev. from ry. ops	\$3,802,919	\$3,677,751
Railway tax accruals	1,148,965	1,086,456
Railway op. er. income	\$2,653,954	\$2,591,295
Equipment rents (net)	702,141	794,043
Joint facility rents (net)	67,588	41,961
Net of items	\$1,884,225	\$1,755,291

Note—In July, 1937, approximately \$286,700 was credited to railway tax accruals (similar amount was credited in June, 1937), representing one-seventh of the amount (approximately \$1,801,000) charged to that account from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1936, inclusive, that would have been payable under the Taxing Act (companion to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935)

which was released by the Carriers' Taxing Act of 1937, and one-seventh of the difference (approximately \$206,000) between the amount charged to railway tax accruals from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1937, inclusive, under the repealed act, based on a tax rate of 3 1/2% and the amount accruing for that period under the new act, based on a tax rate of 2 3/4%.—V. 147, p. 758.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.—Bank Loans Extended—

Alexander Calder, President, announced Aug. 23 that an agreement has been completed for the extension to Jan. 30, 1940 of \$3,681,937 outstanding bank loans and equipment notes, originally maturing before 1940, subject to sinking fund payments based on a percentage of monthly earnings, which payments start December, 1938 and carry minimum requirements starting in March, 1939. These loans were incurred in the building of the second and third units of the company's new Savannah plant.

With this postponement of maturities, the company will have no bank loans with fixed maturities prior to 1940 and only \$144,354 of equipment notes due before that date.

As of Dec. 31, 1937 the company's outstanding bank loans and equipment notes totaled \$6,956,069. Since that time these obligations have been reduced by more than \$800,000.

This re-arrangement of indebtedness, Mr. Calder stated, should give the company ample time to finance on a permanent basis, plans for which are well under way.—V. 147, p. 907.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.—40-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 2. A like amount was paid on July 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 80 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 1052.

United Air Lines Transport Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Revenue passenger-miles	29,177,434	26,128,749	104,484,699
Revenue freight-miles	1,242,845,295	1,179,782,084	4,702,699,242
Express pound-miles	334,600,375	362,553,868	1,492,761,577
Revenue airline-miles	4,151,752	3,827,384	15,451,430
Operating revenues	\$2,610,049	\$2,503,230	\$9,684,645
Operations	1,991,365	1,868,353	7,656,495
Maintenance	439,585	334,856	1,666,227
Depreciation	409,403	307,073	1,339,198
Net salvage on equipment sold	Cr82,763	Cr19,499	Cr116,956
Property, franchise and other taxes	15,226	14,650	61,810
Unemployment and old age benefits taxes	48,895	32,813	163,741
Gasoline and oil taxes	53,905	44,666	195,924
Fed'l income taxes (incl. surtax on undistributed profits)			
			109,250
Net loss from oper'ns.	\$265,567	\$79,683	\$1,281,795
Other income	22,537	19,833	79,192
Net loss	\$243,031	\$59,850	\$1,202,603

—V. 147, p. 757.

United States Oil & Royalties Co.—Stock Distribution—

At a meeting held on July 20, 1938, the board of directors authorized a distribution out of reduction surplus in shares of U. S. Royalty Oil Corp. to be made on or after Aug. 15, to this company's stockholders of record as of July 25, on the basis of six shares of U. S. Royalty Oil Corp. stock (par value \$1 per share) on each one hundred shares of United States Oil & Royalties Co. stock held.

The authorization for the distribution provides that no fractional shares of stock of U. S. Royalty Oil Corp. will be issued and that stockholders of this company holding less than one hundred shares, and those stockholders owning "odd lots" of shares in excess of an amount divisible by one hundred will receive a cash distribution on such excess in the amount of 6c. per share. The cash distribution, as stated above, will be paid only on the "odd lots" and is made to avoid the issuance of small or fractional share interests.

The distribution of stock (and [or] cash) in the manner herewith set forth is not a dividend within the usual or customary meaning of the term, but is a distribution of a portion of the assets of United States Oil & Royalties Co. and is being made out of the "reduction surplus" created when the authorized capital of United States Oil & Royalties Co. was reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$200,000, by amendment to the articles of incorporation adopted at the annual stockholders' meeting held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 6, 1936, at which time a change was made in the par value of the stock from 25c. to 5c. a share, and company has been advised that it is the opinion of counsel for this corporation that the same does not constitute a dividend under the California Code Section authorizing same.—V. 145, p. 2410.

United States Printing & Lithographing Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

28 Weeks Ended July 16—	1938	1937
Net loss after depreciation, &c.	\$220,010	prof\$28,392

—V. 147, p. 908.

Utah Light & Traction Co.—Earnings

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$84,226	\$90,669
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	87,912	91,394
Net oper. revenues	x\$3,686	x\$725
Rent from lease of plant	55,499	52,824
Gross income	\$51,813	\$52,099
Interest on mtg. bonds	51,629	51,858
Other int. & deductions	511	569
Balance, deficit	\$327	\$328

x Indicates loss.

Note—No provision has been made in the above statement for unpaid interest on the 6% income demand note, payable if, as, and when earned, amounting to \$1,542,131 for the period from Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 908.

Utah Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$982,980	\$1,094,655
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	592,455	683,255
Prop. retire. res. approx.	91,125	63,942
Net oper. revenues	\$299,400	\$347,458
Other income (net)	1,002	393
Gross income	\$300,402	\$347,851
Int. on mortgage bonds	194,734	195,879
Int. on debenture bonds	25,000	25,000
Other int. & deductions	16,069	15,801
Int. chgd. to construct'n		Cr1,645
Net income	\$64,599	\$111,171

x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid.

Balance, deficit. \$303,733 \$8,882
 x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to July 31, 1938, amounted to \$6,819,044. Latest dividends, amounting to \$1.16 2-3 a share on \$7 preferred stock and \$1 a share on \$6 preferred stock, were paid on July 1, 1938.—V. 147, p. 1210.

Utilities Power & Light Corp.—New Plan—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Aug. 25 that the trustees of Public Utilities Securities Corp. and the trustee of Webster Securities Corp. have filed an amendment to their applications (File Nos. 34-8 and 52-3) for a report on and approval of a plan for the reorganization of Utilities Power & Light Corp. The applicants propose a new plan as a substitute for the plan filed on Oct. 14, 1937. The new plan proposes that \$10,000,000 be used to retire debentures on tenders and \$1,000,000 be used to retire preferred stock on similar tenders.

The plan, in effect, provides that the remaining outstanding securities and claims shall receive the following treatment:

- (1) Each \$1,000 30-year 5% debenture with Feb. 1, 1937, coupon and subsequent coupons attached shall receive 110 shares of new common stock.
- (2) Each \$1,000 20-year 5 1/2% debenture with June 1, 1937, coupons and subsequent coupons attached shall receive 109 shares of new common stock.
- (3) Each holder of any other debt affected by this plan shall receive for each \$10 of debt one share of new common stock.
- (4) Each holder of disputed claims (a) guaranteed notes of Utilities Power & Light Securities Corp. and interest thereon, (b) commission payable to Atlas Corp., (c) bonds of Utilities Elkhorn Coal Co., shall receive for each \$20 of original amount of such claims one share of new common stock.
- (5) Each share of 7% cum. pref. stock shall receive in respect of such stock and all accrued and unpaid dividends thereon six shares of new common stock.
- (6) Each share of class A stock will receive 1/4 of a share of new common stock.
- (7) Each share of class B stock will receive 1-10 of a share of new common stock and 1/2 of a warrant to purchase new common stock.
- (8) Each share of common stock will receive 1-30 of a share of new common stock and 1-3 of a warrant to purchase new common stock.

Hearings on the original applications will be held Aug. 29 at the Washington offices of the Commission, at which time hearing on the substitute plan will also be held.

Atlas Corp. Seeks Permission to Acquire Securities of Companies Formed Through Reorganization—

The SEC announced Aug. 25 that Atlas Corp. has filed an application (File 46-107) under the Holding Company Act for approval of the acquisition of common stock and debentures of any new company formed as a result of the reorganization of Utilities Power & Light Corp., which Atlas Corp. and its subsidiaries, Wasatch Corp. and American Co., would be entitled to receive under the terms of Atlas Corp.'s plan of reorganization of Utilities Power & Light Corp. dated July 15, 1938, or under any plan of reorganization. The application also covers the acquisition of securities of any subsidiary companies of Utilities Power & Light Corp. which Atlas Corp. or American Corp. may purchase or otherwise acquire under the terms of its plan of reorganization or under any plan of reorganization.

Atlas Corp. also filed an application for exemption as a holding company for a period of three years in the event that it should become a holding company by reason of the acquisition and ownership of 10% or more of the voting securities of utilities Power & Light Corp. and any of its associate companies or of any company or companies formed as a result of the reorganization of that company.—V. 147, p. 1054.

Vadco Sales Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

6 Mos. End. June 30—	x1938	1937	1936	1935
Net loss after taxes, depreciation, &c.	\$153,419	\$20,814	\$45,854	\$92,891

x Exclusive of Vadco Realty Corp.
 The loss of Vadco Realty Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary in first half of 1938, was \$32,526 after depreciation, against loss of \$26,310 in first half of 1937.—V. 146, p. 3531.

Veeder-Root, Inc.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 1. Similar amounts were paid on June 15 and on March 15, last, and an extra dividend of \$2 per share was paid on Dec. 15, last.—V. 147, p. 908.

Virginia Electric & Power Co.—To Consider Refunding Plan—

Directors have authorized the company's officers to consider the refunding of the first and refunding mortgage 4% bonds due 1955.—V. 147, p. 1054.

Waite Amulet Mines, Ltd.—Earnings

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938	
Metal recovery	\$1,218,284
Cost of prod. & general expenses	990,241
Reserve for taxes	19,500
Net operating revenue	\$208,543
Miscellaneous income	4,037
Net revenue	\$212,580
Depreciation	40,000
Def. development & administration	72,130
Estimated net profit	\$100,450
Earnings per share	\$0.033

—V. 137, p. 3341.

Washington Water Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period Ended July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$827,778	\$918,704
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	453,733	500,888
Property retirement reserve appropriations	92,411	83,486
Net oper. revenues	\$281,634	\$334,330
Other income (net)	1,886	1,993
Gross income	\$283,520	\$336,323
Int. on mtg. bonds	82,963	82,963
Other int. & deductions	13,086	12,999
Int. charged to construc.		Cr5,793
Net income	\$187,471	\$240,361
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid		622,518
Balance		\$1,724,167

—V. 147, p. 760.

Wayne Pump Co.—Listing—

The Chicago Stock Exchange has admitted the 289,659 shares of capital stock, \$1 par, to trading.—V. 147, p. 286.

Welch Grape Juice Co.—10-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared cash dividend of 10 cents per share on the common shares, payable Aug. 27 to holders of record Aug. 19. A stock dividend of 5% was paid on June 20, last; a cash dividend of 15 cents was paid on June 10, last; cash dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on March 21, last, and on Dec. 10, 1937 a dividend of 75 cents was paid on Aug. 24 and on May 28, 1937, and cash dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed on Feb. 27, 1937, Oct. 31 and June 15, 1936, and on Dec. 15, 1935, this latter being the first dividend paid since 1933.—V. 146, p. 3532.

Wentworth Mfg. Co.—Earnings

9 Months Ended July 31—	1938	1937
Net profit after deprec. and Federal income taxes, but before surtax on undistributive profits	\$100,169	\$171,989
Shares common stock	410,016	409,895
Earnings per share	\$0.18	\$0.34

—V. 147, p. 1210.

West Texas Utilities Co.—Earnings

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$1,310,195	\$1,250,818
Operating exps. & taxes	850,448	792,635
Net operating income	\$459,747	\$458,183
Other income (net)	3,055	3,050
Gross income	\$462,802	\$461,233
Int. & other deductions	310,727	319,212
Net income	\$152,075	\$142,021

—V. 146, p. 3823.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Consolidated Statement for 9 Months Ending July 31, 1938

Profits from operations.....	\$2,296,532
Other income, net.....	181,661
Total.....	\$2,478,193
Provision for depreciation & depletion.....	1,921,866
Total.....	\$556,326
Interest & amortization of debt expense.....	319,896
Provision for Federal income taxes.....	16,493
Profit.....	\$219,936
Portion of valuation reserve for marketable securities charged against income account in prior years.....	11,847
Net profit.....	\$231,783

—V. 146, p. 4133.

Western Maryland Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$1,041,826	\$1,495,389	\$7,464,719
Operating expenses.....	727,670	982,926	5,374,338
			6,961,496
Net oper. revenue.....	\$314,156	\$512,463	\$2,090,381
Taxes.....	71,621	106,621	516,349
			741,349
Operating income.....	\$242,535	\$405,842	\$1,574,032
Equipment rents (Cr.).....	10,153	20,808	127,194
Jt. facil. rents (net Dr.).....	10,892	11,058	80,255
			167,445
Net ry. oper. income.....	\$241,796	\$415,592	\$1,620,971
Other income.....	11,122	5,373	73,264
			54,285
Gross income.....	\$252,918	\$420,965	\$1,694,235
Fixed charges.....	276,260	274,684	1,926,991
			1,935,019
Net income.....	loss\$23,342	\$146,281	loss\$232,756
			\$1,118,899
Gross earnings (est.)....	\$249,197	\$309,013	\$7,945,420
			\$11,291,129

—V. 147, p. 1211.

(George) Weston, Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net operating profit.....	\$360,389	\$286,377
Depreciation.....	105,661	90,586
Net earnings.....	\$254,728	\$195,791
Preferred dividends.....	43,750	43,750
Net earnings on common.....	\$210,978	\$152,041
x Before depreciation and income tax, but after provision for all interest due and accrued on funded debt of subsidiaries.		
y Before provision for income tax.—V. 146, p. 3362.		

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.—Earnings—

July—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway.....	\$996,004	\$1,483,069	\$1,433,151	\$992,272
Net from railway.....	348,013	489,064	501,031	211,387
Net after rents.....	256,777	439,182	429,529	149,815
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	5,522,154	9,801,402	8,441,537	7,445,841
Net from railway.....	1,227,248	3,220,328	2,257,183	1,655,812
Net after rents.....	814,015	2,984,937	1,619,443	1,077,401

—V. 147, p. 761.

Wieboldt Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Net sales for quarter ended July 30, 1938, amounted to \$5,185,908, against \$6,397,086 last year, a decline of 18.9%. For the six months ended July 30, last, sales totaled \$10,757,522, against \$12,933,555 for first six months 1937, a decrease of 16.8%.

E. F. Wieboldt, President, stated that results of operations to date still make a poor comparison when contrasted with the like period last year although current sales trends are more favorable.—V. 146, p. 3683.

(S. S.) White Dental Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net sales.....	\$3,841,286	-----
Cost of merchandise sold.....	2,455,850	-----
Gross profit.....	\$1,385,436	\$1,641,235
Selling, administrative, devel. exps., &c.....	1,349,400	1,249,879
Balance.....	\$36,036	\$391,356
Other income.....	38,972	50,482
Total income.....	\$75,008	\$441,838
Interest.....	611	70
Foreign exchange loss.....	-----	5,015
Depreciation.....	95,467	106,583
Federal, State and foreign income taxes.....	11,705	65,712
Net loss.....	\$32,775	pf\$264,458

—V. 147, p. 589.

Willson Products, Inc.—10-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the \$1 par common stock payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 31. This compares with a dividend of 15 cents paid on March 10, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, a special dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on Sept. 10, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3363.

Wisconsin Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$2,273,724	\$2,215,296
Oper. exps. & taxes.....	1,557,279	1,495,064
Net oper. income.....	\$716,444	\$720,231
Other income (net).....	3,036	3,326
Gross income.....	\$719,481	\$723,557
Int. & other deductions.....	446,091	450,550
Net income.....	\$273,390	\$273,007

Preferred Dividends—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.12½ per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock (par \$100), and a dividend of \$1.31½ per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock (par \$100), both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. Similar amounts were paid on June 15 and March 15 last; Dec. 15, Sept. 15, June 15, and March 15, 1937. See also V. 146, p. 3683.

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley RR.—Earnings—

July—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway.....	\$1,126,961	\$1,157,790	\$1,205,489	\$912,172
Net from railway.....	366,141	251,102	296,275	136,882
Net after rents.....	159,882	35,400	63,981	def61,447
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	7,755,166	9,042,685	8,018,157	6,479,068
Net from railway.....	2,238,541	2,740,464	2,213,998	1,225,183
Net after rents.....	740,822	1,372,872	676,917	def100,777

—V. 147, p. 761.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.—Corrected Pref. Div.—

Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Oct. 3 (not Oct. 5 as stated in last week's "Chronicle" page 1211) to holders of record Sept. 15 (not Sept. 5). Arrearages now amount to \$14 per share.—V. 147, p. 910.

Youngtown Sheet & Tube Co.—Options Exercised—

Company reports that during the first six months of 1938 certain officers and employees exercised options to purchase common shares held by the company to the extent of 1,513 shares, leaving 9,791 shares subject to options.—V. 147, p. 1211.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Aug. 26, 1938

Coffee—On the 22d inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 43 lots. The Rio contract closed 2 to 5 points lower, with sales totaling only 19 lots. The selling was liquidation and profit taking. While the spot markets in Brazil continue firm, cost and freight offerings and mild markets here were easier. Arrival of milds accounted for the weakness in that quarter, while lack of demand forced a reduction in asking prices of cost and freights from Brazil. Cables from Brazil reported that coffee stock in Sao Paulo interior warehouses and at railways on July 31 amounted to 5,734,000 bags, against 9,177,000 on the same date a year ago, a decrease of 3,443,000 bags. On the 23d inst. futures closed 8 to 11 points higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 98 lots. The Rio contract closed 6 to 10 points higher, with sales totaling 4 lots. The market in Brazil was unchanged, and cost and freight offerings to the New York market ruled between 6.75c. and 7c. for well-described coffee. Against the Brazilian and scattered local buying there was some European and local selling, the latter believed to be hedging against actual purchases. A report was said to have been received in the trade via air mail that the Brazilian Government will restrict further destruction of coffee trees. On the 24th inst. futures closed 10 to 14 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 111 contracts. The Rio contract closed 9 to 11 points higher, with sales totaling 39 lots. The market advanced sharply in active dealings, with most months within a few points of the seasonal highs. Fresh reports of damage to the Brazilian crop was the chief cause for the upward movement. Santos was 8 to 12 points higher in the early afternoon, while Rio was up 6 to 14 points at that time. Cost and freight from Brazil were advanced as much as 20 points by some shippers, with Santos 4s at from 7.00 to 7.30c. Milds were also higher, with Manizales quoted at 11½c., up ¼. In Brazil, the official spot price on hard

Santos 4s was up 100 reis per 10 kilos and the price of Rio No. 7 was up a like amount. Havre futures were up 3½ to 3¾ francs.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 6 to 3 points net higher, with sales totaling 161 lots in the Santos contract. The Rio contract closed 10 to 4 points net higher, with sales totaling 36 lots. Heavy profit taking and hedging did much to hold the coffee market down after futures had opened in new high ground. Santos was 6 to 10 points higher in the early afternoon, and Rio was up 8 to 10 points at that time. Brazilian official spot prices on hard Santos 4s were 300 reis higher, while soft 4s were up 200 reis and type 5 up 500 reis. Milds were steady. Havre prices were quiet, but nevertheless showed gains of 3¼ to 4½ francs per 50 kilos. Today futures closed 1 to 6 points down in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 268 contracts. The Rio contract closed 3 to 1 point off with sales totaling 26 lots. Brazilian buying again led coffee futures into new high ground for the fifth consecutive day. Santos was 7 to 10 points higher, while Rio was 2 to 7 points higher. The market gained strength from the fact that no notices were posted against September Santos contracts. Brazilian official prices were again higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were firm at 7.00 and 7.50 cents asked for Santos 4s. Columbian coffees were reported scarce, with Manizales quoted at 11½. Distribution in this country continued to show a sharp increase from a year ago.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
 September.....4.65 | May.....4.69
 December.....4.63 | July.....4.74
 March.....4.65

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
 September.....6.66 | May.....7.01
 December.....6.85 | July.....7.01
 March.....6.97

Cocoa—On the 22d inst. futures closed 9 to 7 points net lower. Commission houses switched out of Sept. cocoa in large volume today, and under the weight of offerings of the near month, as well as declines in the foreign markets, prices slipped as much as 13 points. Trade absorption made

for an orderly decline, however, and a 4 point recovery late in the day from the low, lifted Sept. to 5.11c. at the close. An idea of the day's switching in cocoa futures will be seen in total transactions of 688 lots, or 9,219 tons, of which 285 lots represented exchanges of Sept. for other months. First notice day on Sept. T.N.'s is set for Friday, by which time long liquidation should be about completed, according to close observers. London closed with declines of 1½d to 6d. Local closing: Sept., 5.11; Dec., 5.29; Jan. 5.35; Mar., 5.44; May, 5.54; June, 5.58; July, 5.64. On the 23d inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher. After starting the session with losses of 4 to 5 points, the market firmed up moderately for the remainder of the session. Further switching out of Sept. to more distant months was conducted by commission houses, but these operations were on a smaller scale and led to some belief that liquidation of the Sept. speculative interest was nearing completion. The day's transactions on the exchange totaled 524 lots, or 7,022 tons, compared with 688 lots the day before. Warehouse stocks of cocoa increased 1,286 bags to 754,419 bags, against 1,287,908 bags one year ago and 718,552 two years ago. London was steady for both futures and actuals. Local closing: Sept., 5.14; Dec., 5.20; Jan., 5.36; Mar., 5.45; May, 5.55; July, 5.66. On the 24th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points net higher. A large volume of transactions took place in cocoa futures today, with the market showing a decidedly steady undertone. There was continued heavy switching from the Sept. to distant deliveries. With first notice day due Friday, outside interests exchanged the near month for Dec. and pivoted 1939 positions, trade representatives absorbing the Septs. and supplying most of the forward months. The day's sales on the exchange rose to 582 lots, or 7,792 tons, compared with 524 lots on Tuesday. Local closing: Sept., 5.15; Oct., 5.21; Dec., 5.33; Jan., 5.38; Mar., 5.48; May, 5.58; June, 5.63.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 6 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 565 lots. The market held steady, with the bulk of the business still consisting of switching. Prices were about unchanged to 1 point lower in the early afternoon. There was a 15,000 bag increase in New York warehouse stocks, bringing the total to 757,301 bags, a drop of 532,820 bags from the 1,290,121 a year ago. Local closing: Sept., 5.10; Dec., 5.29; March, 5.45; May, 5.55; July, 5.65. Today futures closed 1 point up to 2 points down. Transactions totaled 303 contracts. The cocoa market was steady today in a fair-sized volume of business. Prices in the afternoon were 4 to 5 points above yesterday's close, with Sept. selling at 5.15, up 5 points. There were nine notices posted this morning, first notice day, against the Sept. delivery, but they were readily absorbed. New York warehouse stocks were up 1,000 bags to 758,966 bags, compared with 1,297,706 a year ago. Local closing: Sept., 5.11; Dec., 5.27; March, 5.43; May, 5.53; July, 5.11.

Sugar—On the 22d inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points higher in the domestic contract. As the new week opened, domestic sugar futures picked up where they left off following the late A.A.A. announcement on Friday, and moved forward again but in a smaller way. While prices at one time showed gains of 2 to 6 points, the final range was only 1 to 3 points higher. Volume continued heavy at 442 lots. In the raw market McCahan bought a cargo of Puerto Ricos for second-half September arrival at 2.80c., an advance of 5 points. As the market for raws closed, it was a trading affair at the 2.80c. basis. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point higher, with only 13 lots traded. London closed unchanged to ½d higher, while raws there were offered at 5s 4½d. On the 23d inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher. After advances of 7 to 11 points from Thursday's seasonal low, domestic sugar futures appeared to be marking time pending developments in the actual market, trading during the session being relatively light. The only reported sale in the raw sugar market was 1,000 tons of Philippines, in port, at 2.80c. delivered, a new spot price, to Arbuckle. Sellers were asking 2.85c. on a cargo of Puerto Ricos and Philippines for September shipment, although the Philippines were available at slightly less on a bid. World sugar contracts continued quiet but steady, with final prices ½ to 1 point higher. Sales totaled 22 lots. In London raws were held at 5s 4½d, equal to 1.00½c. f.o.b. Cuba, and futures were ¼d higher to ¼d lower. On the 24th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 299 contracts. The world sugar contract closed ½ point down to ½ point up, with sales totaling 48 contracts. Domestic sugar prices ruled within an extremely narrow range. September switching into distant months and liquidation of that position continued in anticipation of tomorrow's first notice day. The raw market was again quiet, with offerings light. It is believed refiners will pay 2.80c. for shipment sugars, the price paid last night by Arbuckle for 1,000 tons of Philippines in port. The world contract continues quiet, with price range very narrow. London futures were ½d higher to ¼d lower on sales of 3,000 tons, while raws there were still offered at 5s 4½d. India's acreage is estimated at 3,335,000 acres, a drop of 460,000 from the number of acres planted to the last crop.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 525 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 to 2 points net higher, with sales of 96 lots. Aided by an improvement in the raw market,

where sales were reported at 5 points higher, domestic futures were strong this afternoon. Prices were up 1 to 2 points after opening steady when 100 notices issued against September were almost immediately stopped. In the raw market sales were reported at 2.83 and 2.85 cents, up 3 and 5 points, respectively. Offers were still light, and in the meanwhile the demand for the refined product was reported as heavier. London prices were ¼ to ½d. higher on the day. Today futures closed 7 to 3 points up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 501 lots. Domestic sugar futures continued the upward movement, which has been unabated since a week ago. In the early afternoon the list was 3 to 4 points higher, with March quoted at 1.05, up 4 points. News that Great Western had withdrawn from certain Eastern territory and reports that refiners had cleared the market of all offers at 2.90c., proved to be the opening incentive. Only ten transferable notices were posted against September, but they were soon stopped. In the raw market a sale of 2,000 Philippines, Sept.-Oct. shipment was reported at 2.90, but further lots were known to have been done at that level, with nothing offered under 2.95c. Refiners are expected to raise the price at any time, but are said to be worrying as to how to avoid taking too much business at present levels. The world contract was unchanged to 1½ higher. The London market was unchanged. Prices were as follows:

September	1.94	May	2.08
January (new)	2.02	July	2.12
March (new)	2.04		

Lard—On the 22d inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points lower. There was not much activity in lard futures and prices moved within fairly narrow limits. Opening prices were unchanged to 5 points lower. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York were 18,750 pounds, destined for Hamburg. Liverpool lard futures were 3d to 6d lower. Closing hog prices at Chicago were unchanged to 5c. lower. Sales of hogs ranged from \$6.75 to \$8.90. The late top price was \$9. Western hog marketings totaled 54,500 head, against 47,600 head for the same day last year. On the 23rd inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. The market was heavy throughout the session, due largely to the continued downward trend of hog prices. Opening lard prices were 5 to 7 points lower, but later these declines were extended 10 to 12 points under previous final quotations. No export clearances of lard were reported. Liverpool lard prices were unchanged to 9d lower. Hog receipts at the leading Western markets today were 54,300 head against 48,500 head for the same day last year. Hog prices declined 10c. to 15c., with sales ranging from \$8 to \$8.85. On the 24th inst. futures closed 2 to 10 points net lower. The reaction in grains in the afternoon and the decline in cotton oil prices influenced considerable selling and values declined 2 to 10 points, from which levels the market failed to rally. Lard shipments from the Port of New York today totaled 295,680 pounds, destined for Liverpool, Manchester and London. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d lower. Chicago hog quotations on the close were 10c. to 15c. higher, with the top price reported as \$9. Sales of hogs ranged from \$8.20 to \$8.90. Western hog marketings totaled 41,700 head, against 39,000 head for the same day last year.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. Lower action on grains and hogs during the early part of the session influenced light selling in lard futures for speculative account. The market opened 2 to 5 points lower, these net declines being later extended to 12 points, from which level there was a slight recovery. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York totaled 18,200 pounds, destined for Glasgow and Southampton. Liverpool lard futures were quiet, unchanged to 3d. higher. Hog quotations at Chicago today were 10c. lower, the top price registering \$8.85. Sales generally ranged from \$8 to \$8.85. Western hog marketings totaled 45,900 head, against 31,000 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 8 points down to unchanged. The declines were registered in the September and October options, the other deliveries being unchanged.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
September	8.12	8.07	7.97	7.90	7.85	7.77
October	8.17	8.17	8.07	7.97	7.95	7.87
December	8.17	8.15	8.07	8.05	8.00	8.00
January		8.15	8.07	8.07	8.02	8.02

Pork—(Export), mess, \$26.37½ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, \$23.25 (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$22 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.—4 to 6 lbs., 16c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 15c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 13½c. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f.—14 to 16 lbs., 21½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 20¼c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 19½c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 19¼c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 19c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 13½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 13¾c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 12½c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 12¼c. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks—25½c. to 26¼c. Cheese: State, Held '36, 22c. to 24c.; Held '37, 19½c. to 21½c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs: 16c. to 24¼c.

Oils—The price of Linseed Oil is still 7.6c. as a minimum with some sellers, but lower by 1 to 2 points on desirable bids with other crushers. Quotations: China Wood: Tanks, nearby—12.8c.; Coconut: Crude, Tanks—.03¼ to .03¾c.; Pacific Coast—.02¾c. Corn: Crude, West, tanks, nearby—.07¾c. Olive: Denatured: Spot, drums, Algerian—95c.

Soy Bean: Crude, Tanks, West—.05¼c.; L.C.L. N. Y.—7.7c. Edible: Coconut, 76 degrees—9½c. Lard: Prime—9c.; Extra winter strained—8¾c. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, light filtered—31c. Turpentine: 28½c. to 30½c. Rosins: \$4.90 to \$7.85.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 176 contracts. Crude, S. E., 6½c. Prices closed as follows:

September	7.90@	January	7.96@	7.97
October	7.92@	February	7.98@	n
November	7.95@	March	8.00@	---
December	7.95@	April	8.03@	n

Rubber—On the 22d inst. futures closed 4 to 12 points net higher. Transactions totaled 6,620 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets also rose to new highs for the year at 16 7-16c., up ½c. The opening call showed quotations 14 points lower to 6 points higher. Very active trading and advancing prices marked the session thereafter. Commission houses switched the September position into forward months with the trade absorbing September and selling distant months against shipment offerings in the outside market. Factories exchanged 294 May rubber contracts for the actuals. Local closing: Aug., 16.83; Sept., 16.39; Dec., 16.59; Jan., 16.59; March, 16.69; May, 16.78. On the 23d inst. futures closed unchanged to 15 points higher. Transactions totaled 6,370 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets also moved to new highs for the year to 16 9-16c., up ½c. Opening prices in futures were 4 to 9 points lower. Although the outside market continued quiet, there was a fair amount of shipment business done today. Most of the shipment offerings were from the Far East. Local closing: Aug., 16.49; Sept., 16.54; Dec., 16.09; Jan., 16.72; March, 16.82; May, 16.91. On the 24th inst. futures closed 4 to 7 points net higher. The market advanced to further new highs on buying by houses with foreign connections and other trade operators. Futures held about 7 to 12 points higher in the early afternoon after opening up 11 to 18 points. There was some heavy profit taking by trade and commission houses, which caused a slight reaction, which was later recovered. Trading remained active, with 4,510 tons sold. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade advanced 1-16c. to 16½c. The outside market continued generally quiet. Local closing: Aug., 16.54; Sept., 16.58; Dec., 16.74; Jan., 16.79; March, 16.89; May, 16.95; July, 17.03.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 6 to 2 points net lower. Transactions totaled 333 contracts. The market showed a downward tendency after advancing into new high ground in the two preceding sessions. By 1 o'clock the list was down 4 to 11 points after opening 7 to 17 points easier. Sept. sold at 16.47, off 11 points. Sales this morning totaled 2,000 tons. The London and Singapore markets closed quiet and steady respectively, with prices 1-32 to ¼d. lower. Local closing: Sept., 16.52; Oct., 16.58; Dec., 16.70; March, 16.85; May, 16.93; July, 16.98. Today futures closed 5 to 8 points net higher. Transactions totaled 341 contracts. Rubber futures were 5 to 14 points higher in the early afternoon, with prices holding firm throughout most of the session. There was a fair response to the action of foreign cables, and the better tone of securities. The London and Singapore markets closed steady and quiet, respectively, with prices 1-32 to ¼d. higher. Local closing: Sept., 16.57; Dec., 16.78; Jan., 16.83; March, 16.92; May, 17.00; July, 17.05.

Hides—On the 22d inst. futures closed 2 points up to 5 points down in the old contract, while the new contract was unchanged to 5 points lower. Trading was relatively light, and devoid of any special feature. The old contract opened from 8 points decline to 2 points advance, while the new contract opened from 7 to 12 points lower. Trading in the old contract totaled 3,640,000 pounds, while the turnover in the new contract totaled 1,240,000 pounds. Local closing: Sept., 10.57; Dec., 10.85; March, 11.05; June, 11.10. On the 23d inst. futures closed 13 to 20 points net higher in the old contract, and 18 to 20 points net higher in the new contract. Both contracts opened weak at 5 to 15 points decline. The tone of the market revealed a marked improvement during the later dealings. The creeping advance in the securities market, which later became more pronounced, had a strengthening influence on the hide futures list. New buying orders increased steadily and the market worked steadily higher. Trading in the old contract totaled 4,200,000 pounds, while the turnover in the new contract totaled 3,000 pounds. In the Argentine it was reported that 18,000 standard frigorifico steers sold at 10 9-16c. Local closing: Old Contract: Sept., 10.70; Dec., 10.03; March, 11.25; June, 11.30. New Contract: Dec., 11.63; March, 11.95; June 12.14. On the 24th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower in the old contract, while the new contract closed 2 points lower to 5 points higher. Opening prices ranged from unchanged to 5 points advance in the old contract, and from 8 to 15 points higher in the new contract. Trading around the local hide ring was moderate. Transactions totaled 3,600,000 pounds in the old contract, while in the new contract they aggregated 2,760,000 pounds. Business in the domestic spot hide market has increased somewhat and sales were reported of 32,600 hides at steady prices. Local closing: Old Contract: Sept., 10.67; Dec., 11.01; March, 11.22; June, 11.27. New Contract: Dec., 11.61; March, 11.94; June, 12.19.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 12 to 3 points off in the old contract, with sales totaling 93 lots. The new contract

closed 9 to 14 points net lower, with sales of 47 lots. In the early afternoon futures were 2 to 7 points lower for the old contract and 7 to 9 points lower in the new contract. Transactions to noon totaled 1,480,000 pounds in the old and 80,000 pounds in the new contract. Local closing: Old contract: Sept., 10.55; Dec., 10.92; March, 11.19. New contract: Dec., 11.52; March, 11.85; June, 12.05. To-day futures closed 2 to 7 points down in the old contract, with sales totaling 153 contracts. The new contract closed 9 to 4 points off, with sales totaling 59 contracts. Raw hide futures, after opening somewhat mixed, showed a firmer tendency late in the afternoon, with the old contract 2 to 7 points advance, and the new up 3 to 4 points. Transactions totaled 4,680,000 pounds in the old and 1,800,000 in the new. There were 5,400,000 pounds tendered for delivery against Sept. contracts. Local closing: Old contract: Sept., 10.53; Dec., 10.86 March, 11.12. New contract: Dec., 11.45; March, 11.76; June, 12.01.

Ocean Freights—Shippers have been more or less on the sidelines the past week and the volume of chartering has been very light. Charters: included: Grain: St. Lawrence to United Kingdom, including Ireland, last half Sept., basis 2s. 9d. St. Lawrence to Marseilles, prompt, 18c. Sugar: Cuba to Bordeaux mid-Sept., 16s. 3d. Charters: Time—Round trip Mediterranean trade, delivery north of Hatteras, Oct., \$1.35. Round trip Amazon trade, delivery Sydney, N. S., redelivery New Orleans, Aug., \$1.10. Trip down: Trip down Canada to north of Hatteras or Gulf, early Sept., \$1. Trip across: Delivery Baltimore, redelivery United Kingdom-Continent, Sept., \$1.50. Delivery Gulf, redelivery United Kingdom-Continent, Sept., \$1.60. Sugar: Cuba to L. L. G. A. R. A., Sept., 14s. 10½d. San Domingo to Casablanca, end Aug., early Sept., 14s. 6d., option Marseilles, 15s.

Coal—According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended Aug. 6 have amounted to 1,678 cars as compared with 960 cars during the same week in 1937, showing an increase of 718 cars, or approximately 35,900 tons. Shipments of anthracite for the current calendar year up to and including the week ended Aug. 6 have amounted to 48,781 cars as compared with 51,534 cars during the same period in 1937, showing a decrease or close to 137,650 tons. Shipments of bituminous coal into this territory during the week ended Aug. 6 have amounted to 1,729 cars as compared with 1,592 cars during the corresponding week in 1937. Calendar year shipments of bituminous coal have amounted to 46,602 cars as compared with 61,142 cars during the same period in 1937, indicating a decrease estimated at 727,000 tons. The Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey on Wednesday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to intervene and remove "prejudicial" freight rates on anthracite between Pennsylvania mines and New Jersey points.

Wool—Very little change has taken place in the raw wool situation the past week. Interest in raw wool shows further contraction at the mill end, it is reported. However, there appears no anxiety on the part of the wool trade to move their holdings, realizing that when the mills have another run on the sales of goods, they will come into the market again for substantial quantities. With a decline in demand in the last few weeks, buyers are offering figures lower than those paid before the recent movement had become slower. Some holders are unwilling to make concessions, others disposed to sell for slightly less. Meanwhile, fleece wools are very inactive and constitute, perhaps, the only weak spot on the market. With the exception of delaine, all grades are definitely easier. The fleece wool group has had a surprising advance in values during the past three months of about 23% at the highest rates and some reaction is now in progress. Prices are also easier in the country districts of middle west. Considerable interest continues in the opening of the Australian season on Monday next, with opinion general of strong rates on the opening day.

Silk—On the 22d inst. futures closed ½c. to 2c. net higher. There were only 170 lots traded, including 80 bales on the old contract, 70 bales on contract No. 1 and none on No. 2 contract. Trade hedging and scattered buying and selling made up the features on the ring. Yokohama was 3 to 10 yen up and Kobe 3 to 9 yen higher. Grade D advanced 7½ yen at Yokohama to 772½ yen, while the quotation from Kobe is being verified. Spot sales in both markets amounted to 700 bales, and futures transactions in the Japanese markets totaled 2,075 bales. Local closing: Old contract: Aug., 1.71; Sept., 1.69½; Oct., 1.68; Nov., 1.67½; Dec., 1.67½; Jan. (1939), 1.66; Feb., 1.66. No. 1 contract: Mar., 1.66. No. 2 contract: March, 1.62. On the 24th inst. futures closed ½c. higher to ½c. lower. The opening range was 1½c. to 2½c. higher. The later decline was influenced by the weakness in securities, which brought out importer selling. The trade and commission houses bought. Sales totaled 500 bales, including 190 bales on the old contract, 280 on No. 1 contract and 30 bales on No. 2 contract. Yokohama was 3 to 5 yen better, while Kobe came through 4 to 11 yen higher. Grade D closed at 775 yen in both markets, up 7½ yen at Yokohama and 5 yen up at Kobe. Spot sales in both Japanese markets totaled 1,750 bales, while futures transactions totaled 4,000 bales. Local closing:

Aug., 1.71; Sept., 1.70½; Oct., 1.70½; Nov., 1.69; Dec., 1.67½; Jan., 1.66½; Feb., 1.66. On the 23d inst. futures closed unchanged to 2½c. higher in the old contract, No. 1 contract was 1c. lower and No. 2 contract ½c. easier.

ing week last year total exports were 38,712 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 193,622 bales, against 179,563 bales in the same period of the previous season.

On the 25th inst. futures closed ½c. to 1c. net higher. The market held generally steady in early dealings, with a quiet tone prevailing. Sales to noon were 240 bales in the old contract and 20 bales in the No. 1. The No. 2 contract was inactive this morning.

Table with columns: Week Ended Aug. 26, 1938; Exports from; Exports to (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, China, Other); Total. Totals: 7,300, 8,372, 9,468, 6,229, 14,221, 9,142, 54,732.

Table with columns: From Aug. 1, 1938 to Aug. 26, 1938; Exports from; Exports to (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, China, Other); Total. Totals: 29,190, 20,044, 44,336, 15,766, 54,575, 29,711, 193,622.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 26, 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 78,102 bales, against 73,033 bales last week and 51,885 bales the previous week.

Table showing Cotton Receipts at various ports (Galveston, Houston, Corpus Christi, New Orleans, Mobile, etc.) for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Total. Total receipts for the week: 78,102.

Table showing Cotton On Shipboard Not Cleared for at various ports (Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, etc.) for August 26. Total on shipboard: 21,181.

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1938, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

Table comparing Cotton Receipts to Aug. 26, 1938 vs 1937 vs Stock. Columns include This Week, Since Aug 1, 1938, This Week, Since Aug 1, 1937, 1938, 1937. Total receipts since Aug 1: 230,568.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Table showing Cotton Receipts at leading ports for six seasons (1933-1938) for Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, N'port News, All others, and Total.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 54,732 bales, of which 7,300 were to Great Britain, 8,372 to France, 9,468 to Germany, 6,229 to Italy, 14,221 to Japan, and 9,142 to other destinations.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was moderately active, with the price trend more or less irregular and confined to a narrow range. Uncertainty concerning the Government loan provisions has done much to slow down operations in the futures market.

On the 20th inst. prices closed 1 to 2 points net lower. The closing levels represented a drop of 10 to 15 points from early highs. Hedge sales and aggressive local selling completely discouraged the early bullish demonstration.

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.

Table with columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935 and rows for various stock locations like Liverpool, Manchester, Bremen, etc.

Total visible supply... 7,577,302 4,374,056 4,748,325 4,211,716

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

Table titled 'American' showing stock locations like Liverpool, Manchester, Bremen, etc. with columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935.

Table titled 'Total American' with columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935.

Table titled 'East Indian, Brazil, &c.' showing stock locations like Liverpool, Manchester, Bremen, etc. with columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935.

Table titled 'Total East India, &c.' with columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935.

Table titled 'Total American' with columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935.

Continental imports for past week have been 56,000 bales. The above figures for 1938 show a decrease from last week of 35,418 bales, a gain of 3,203,246 over 1937, an increase of 2,8,977 bales over 1936, and a gain of 3,365,586 bales over 1935.

At the Interior Towns the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stock tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Large table with columns for 'Movement to Aug. 26, 1938' and 'Movement to Aug. 27, 1937', and rows for various towns like Ala., Birm'am, Eufaula, etc.

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. x San Antonio.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 5,620 bales and are tonight 1,115,567 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 230,097 bales less than the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1— We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Table with columns for years 1938, 1937 and rows for 'Aug. 26— Shipped—' and 'Via St. Louis', 'Via Mounds, &c.', etc.

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 16,752 bales, against 1,781 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 22,757 bales.

Table titled 'In Sight and Spinners' Takings' with columns for years 1938, 1937 and rows for 'Receipts at ports to Aug. 26', 'Net overland to Aug. 26', etc.

* Decrease.

Table titled 'Movement into sight in previous years' with columns for years 1936, 1935, 1934 and rows for 'Bales', 'Since Aug. 1—'.

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets— Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Table titled 'Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—' with columns for days of the week and rows for 'Galveston', 'New Orleans', 'Mobile', etc.

New Orleans Contract Market—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

Table with columns for days of the week and rows for 'Sept (1938)', 'October', 'November', etc.

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1938 Prior to Aug. 16— The census report issued on Aug. 23, compiled from the individual returns of the ginner, shows 313,934 running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1938 prior to Aug. 16, compared with 514,524 bales from the crop of 1937 and 208,509 bales from the crop of 1936. Below is the report in full:

Table titled 'Running Bales Counting Round as Half Bales and Excluding Linters' with columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936 and rows for 'United States', 'Alabama', 'Arizona', etc.

* Includes 157,865 bales of the crop of 1938 ginned prior to Aug. 1, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1937-38, compared with 142,983 and 41,130 bales of the crops of 1937 and 1936. The statistics in this report include 1,000 round bales for 1938, 5,064 for 1937 and 487 for 1936. The statistics for 1938 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports and Exports—United States
Cotton consumed during the month of July, 1938, amounted to 449,511 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31 was 1,266,983 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 9,641,201 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 21,916,166. The total imports for the month of July, 1938, were 25,047 bales, and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 195,706 bales.

World Statistics
The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1937, as compiled from various sources, was 36,305,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ended July 31, 1937, was 30,820,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 149,000,000.

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for July 1938—The Bureau of the Census announced on Aug. 20 that, according to preliminary figures, 26,376,210 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on July 31, 1938, of which 21,916,166 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 21,143,988 for June, 21,341,750 for May, 21,786,054 for April, 22,288,098 for March, 22,356,638 for February and 24,394,300 for July 1937. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 5,919,306,582. Since the inauguration of this inquiry in 1921 the average hours of operation for the day shift for all of the mills was used in computing the monthly percentage of activity. The hours of employment and of productive machinery are not uniform throughout the industry. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during July 1938 at 100.2% capacity on a single-shift basis. This percentage compares with 91.9 for June, 89.3 for May, 85.7 for April, 101.0 for March, 98.9 for February and 121.9 for July 1937. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 224. The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours and the average hours per spindle in place, by States, are shown in the following statement:

State	Spinning Spindles		Active Spindle Hours for July	
	In Place July 31	Active During July	Total	Average per Spindle in Place
United States	26,376,210	21,916,166	5,919,306,582	224
Cotton growing States	18,798,244	16,660,094	4,700,371,514	250
New England States	6,777,446	4,684,796	1,109,858,626	164
All other States	800,520	571,276	109,076,442	136
Alabama	1,883,974	1,439,440	395,184,836	210
Connecticut	596,332	478,876	93,841,932	157
Georgia	3,243,128	2,850,228	763,944,796	236
Maine	704,924	600,832	150,429,297	256
Massachusetts	3,769,828	2,348,774	514,983,355	137
Mississippi	209,016	139,640	52,968,944	253
New Hampshire	629,330	395,622	89,939,544	143
New York	6,049,284	5,331,344	1,376,467,374	228
North Carolina	978,520	783,726	205,706,234	210
Rhode Island	5,730,948	5,382,342	1,663,257,991	290
South Carolina	600,068	554,996	174,876,116	291
Tennessee	255,098	217,962	71,016,184	278
Texas	634,064	602,486	168,963,590	266
Virginia	736,303	515,748	115,299,069	157

76,533,168 Pounds of Wool Appraised for Loans of \$13,334,328 by CCC Through Aug. 13—Commodity Credit Corporation announced that through Aug. 13 76,533,168 net grease pounds of wool had been appraised for loans aggregating \$13,334,327.97. Of this amount, loans of \$5,510,164.23 have been completed on 30,468,410 pounds of wool, the remainder being in process. The loans average 17.42 cents per grease pound.

Cotton Loans of CCC Through Aug. 18 Aggregated \$238,734,910 on 5,464,962 Bales—Announcement was made on Aug. 19 by the Commodity Credit Corporation that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through Aug. 18, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of \$238,734,909.81 on 5,464,962 bales of cotton. This includes loans of \$7,173,300.03 on 170,387 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:

State	Bales	State	Bales
Alabama	787,044	Missouri	77,128
Arizona	125,871	New Mexico	49,296
Arkansas	570,307	North Carolina	126,879
California	75,366	Oklahoma	84,986
Florida	995	South Carolina	258,016
Georgia	453,177	Tennessee	234,261
Louisiana	299,652	Texas	1,645,173
Mississippi	617,114	Virginia	9,697

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that excessive shedding is taking place in Mississippi and Louisiana and locally in Texas. Picking is restricted largely to Texas and southern portions of Georgia and Alabama. Progress of cotton has been fair in the south to good in the north.

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer		
			High	Low	Mean
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	dry		100	72	86
Arkansas—Eldorado	dry		100	71	86
Fort Smith	dry		100	72	86
Little Rock	dry		102	72	87
Pine Bluff	dry		103	73	88
Louisiana—Alexandria	1	0.10	95	73	84
Anite	1	0.29	100	66	83
New Orleans	dry		100	78	89
Shreveport	dry		101	75	88
Mississippi—Meridian	dry		100	68	84
Vicksburg	dry		96	76	86

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer	
			High	Low
Texas—Galveston	dry		92	80
Amarillo	dry		102	66
Austin	1	0.62	96	70
Abilene	dry		98	70
Brenham	dry		98	70
Brownsville	2	1.56	94	74
Dallas	dry		100	76
El Paso	dry		100	70
Henrietta	dry		108	70
Kerrville	1	0.02	98	60
Lampasas	1	0.38	98	64
Luling	dry		100	70
Nacogdoches	1	0.02	96	68
Palestine	dry		98	72
Paris	dry		102	70
San Antonio	1	0.18	96	70
Taylor	dry		100	68
Weatherford	dry		100	70
Alabama—Mobile	dry		100	71
Birmingham	dry		102	68
Montgomery	dry		102	72
Florida—Jacksonville	1	0.01	98	70
Miami	dry		90	74
Pensacola	1	0.02	94	76
Tampa	1	0.38	92	72
Georgia—Savannah	3	0.38	101	73
Atlanta	dry		98	68
Augusta	dry		100	72
Macon	1	0.01	102	70
South Carolina—Charleston	dry		99	74
North Carolina—Asheville	2	0.22	90	56
Charlotte	1	0.74	94	62
Raleigh	1	0.58	92	66
Wilmington	dry		90	68
Tennessee—Memphis	dry		98	73
Chattanooga	1	0.20	96	58
Nashville	dry		96	64

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Aug. 26, 1938	Aug. 27, 1937
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge.	4.7
Memphis	Above zero of gauge.	9.4
Nashville	Above zero of gauge.	9.0
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge.	3.0
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge.	12.2

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.	Receipts at Ports			Stocks at Interior Towns			Receipts from Plantations		
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
May 27	14,112	25,457	52,470	2194,843	1107,259	1594,234	NII	NII	NII
June 3	17,425	23,761	47,072	2167,585	1064,946	1554,313	NII	NII	7,151
10	20,069	23,325	32,567	2138,409	1030,520	1517,933	NII	NII	NII
17	27,019	15,944	39,972	2119,356	998,705	1465,362	7,966	NII	NII
24	24,113	19,653	21,698	2100,775	964,392	1424,612	5,532	NII	NU
July 1	22,993	15,752	21,952	2081,164	930,969	1384,154	3,282	NII	NII
8	17,684	17,059	13,381	2053,520	903,027	1349,502	NII	NII	NII
15	32,676	17,371	16,973	2024,282	873,772	1301,765	3,438	NII	NII
22	43,924	28,601	28,419	1997,556	848,935	1255,364	17,198	3,764	NII
29	53,593	55,199	39,742	1978,400	828,147	1206,417	44,437	34,411	NII
Aug. 5	49,379	68,215	38,915	1951,616	811,182	1167,401	22,595	39,236	NII
12	51,885	94,093	52,891	1933,484	796,150	1144,650	33,753	79,061	30,140
19	73,033	149,210	76,336	1927,836	788,408	1132,176	67,385	141,468	63,862
26	78,102	221,570	141,365	1922,216	806,649	1140,781	83,722	239,811	149,970

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 198,661 bales; in 1937 were 492,931 bales and in 1936 were 94,002 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 78,102 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 83,722 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 5,620 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	1938		1937	
	Week	Season	Week	Season
Visible supply Aug. 19	7,612,720		4,275,125	
Visible supply Aug. 1		7,858,941		4,339,022
American in sight to Aug. 26	205,474	611,632	376,592	1,048,145
Bombay receipts to Aug. 25	11,000	75,000	10,000	42,000
Other India shipts to Aug. 25	4,000	42,000	7,000	31,000
Alexandria receipts to Aug. 24	600	2,400	9,000	11,200
Other supply to Aug. 24 * b	8,000	32,000	9,000	25,000
Total supply	7,841,794	8,621,973	4,686,717	5,496,367
Deduct				
Visible supply to Aug. 26	7,577,302	7,577,302	4,374,056	4,374,056
Total takings to Aug. 26 a	264,492	1,044,671	312,661	1,122,311
Of which American	186,092	695,471	212,661	702,511
Of which other	78,400	349,200	100,000	419,800

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by southern mills, 370,000 bales in 1938 and 535,000 bales in 1937—takings not being available—and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 674,671 bales in 1938 and 587,311 bales in 1937, of which 325,471 bales and 167,511 bales American. b Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports—The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

Aug. 25 Receipts—	1938		1937		1936	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Bombay	11,000	75,000	10,000	42,000	7,000	80,000

Exports from—	For the Week				Since Aug. 1			
	Great Britain	Continent	Jap'n & China	Total	Great Britain	Continent	Japan & China	Total
Bombay—								
1938	4,000	2,000	---	6,000	6,000	10,000	49,000	65,000
1937	---	6,000	7,000	13,000	2,000	19,000	68,000	89,000
1936	2,000	3,000	15,000	20,000	3,000	12,000	70,000	85,000
Other India:								
1938	1,000	3,000	---	4,000	15,000	27,000	---	42,000
1937	4,000	3,000	---	7,000	7,000	24,000	---	31,000
1936	12,000	2,000	---	14,000	18,000	16,000	---	34,000
Total all—								
1938	5,000	5,000	---	10,000	21,000	37,000	49,000	107,000
1937	4,000	9,000	7,000	20,000	9,000	43,000	68,000	120,000
1936	14,000	5,000	15,000	34,000	21,000	28,000	70,000	119,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 1,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 10,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 13,000 bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments—We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 24	1938	1937	1936
Receipts (centars)—			
This week	3,000	45,000	32,000
Since Aug. 1	11,800	55,000	41,000

Exports (Bales)—	This Week		Since Aug. 1		This Week		Since Aug. 1	
	This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week	Since Aug. 1
To Liverpool	---	3,600	2,000	2,900	2,000	6,000	---	6,000
To Manchester, &c.	3,000	6,500	2,000	3,300	---	---	---	---
To Continent and India	13,000	33,600	5,000	13,950	3,000	14,000	---	---
To America	---	1,000	---	100	---	---	---	---
Total exports	16,000	44,700	9,000	20,250	5,000	28,000	---	---

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Aug. 24 were 3,000 cantars and the foreign shipments were 16,000 bales.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and in cloths is quiet. Demand for home trade is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1937				1936			
	32s Cop Twist	8½ Lbs. Shrtngs, Common to Finest	Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds		32s Cop Twist	8½ Lbs. Shrtngs, Common to Finest	Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds	
May 27	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
June 3	9 @ 10	9 3 @ 9 6	4.46	14 @ 15	10 6 @ 10 9	7.31		
10	8½ @ 9½	9 @ 9 3	4.54	13½ @ 14½	10 6 @ 10 8	7.06		
17	8½ @ 9½	9 @ 9 3	4.69	13½ @ 15	10 6 @ 10 9	6.92		
24	9 @ 10	9 1½ @ 9 4½	4.83	13½ @ 15	10 6 @ 10 9	6.95		
July 1	9½ @ 10½	9 1½ @ 9 4	4.96	13½ @ 14½	9 6 @ 10 9	6.87		
8	9½ @ 10½	9 3 @ 9 6	5.16	13½ @ 14½	10 6 @ 10 9	6.98		
15	9½ @ 10½	9 1½ @ 9 4	4.88	13½ @ 14½	10 6 @ 10 9	6.85		
22	9½ @ 10½	9 1½ @ 9 4	5.06	13½ @ 14½	10 6 @ 10 9	6.60		
29	9½ @ 10½	9 1½ @ 9 4½	4.99	12½ @ 14½	10 4½ @ 10 7½	6.12		
Aug. 5	9½ @ 10½	9 1½ @ 9 4½	4.89	12½ @ 14	10 4½ @ 10 7½	6.20		
12	9 @ 10	9 @ 9 3	4.78	12½ @ 13½	10 3 @ 10 6	5.93		
19	9 @ 10	9 @ 9 3	4.78	12½ @ 13½	10 3 @ 10 6	5.78		
26	9 @ 10	9 @ 9 3	4.74	11½ @ 13½	10 1½ @ 10 4½	5.63		

Shipping News—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 54,732 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

GALVESTON—To Copenhagen, Aug. 18, Trafalgar, 499	499
To Genoa, Aug. 20, Mongiolo, 780	780
To Oslo, Aug. 18, Trafalgar, 200	200
To Gdynia, Aug. 18, Trafalgar, 223; Aug. 19, Svanhild, 54	277
To Gothenburg, Aug. 18, Trafalgar, 540	540
To Buena Ventura, Aug. 22, Ruth Lykes, 28; Aug. 19, Margaret Lykes, 192	220
To Bremen, Aug. 19, Keil, 603	603
HOUSTON—To Genoa, Aug. 22, Mongiolo, 888	888
To Liverpool, Aug. 22, Lochdee, 795	795
To Manchester, Aug. 22, Lochdee, 161	161
To Cuxsta, Aug. 20, Ruth Lykes, 29	29
To Rotterdam, Aug. 20, Blommersdijk, 300	300
To Gdynia, Aug. 20, Svanhild, 96	96
To Reval, Aug. 20, Blommersdijk, 27	27
To Antwerp, Aug. 25, Nevada, 17	17
To Ghent, Aug. 25, Nevada, 150	150
To Havre, Aug. 25, Nevada, 648	648
To Dunkirk, Aug. 25, Nevada, 32	32
To Bremen, Aug. 25, Augsburg, 2,785	2,785
To Hamburg, Aug. 25, Augsburg, 427	427
CORPUS CHRISTI—To Ghent, Aug. 23, Waban, 450; Aug. 24, Blommersdijk, 50; Aug. 20, Antverpia, 519	1,019
To Havre, Aug. 23, Waban, 3,367; Aug. 20, Antverpia, 3,318	6,685
To Dunkirk, Aug. 20, Antverpia, 1,007	1,007
To Bremen, Aug. 24, Kiel, 4,683	4,683
To Hamburg, Aug. 24, Kiel, 17	17
To Rotterdam, Aug. 24, Blommersdijk, 50; Aug. 23, Waban, 100	150
To Enschede, Aug. 24, Blommersdijk, 250	250
To Genoa, Aug. 25, Mongiolo, 2,042	2,042
To Liverpool, Aug. 20, Davistian, 1,669	1,669
To Manchester, Aug. 20, Davistian, 844	844
To Oslo, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 100	100
To Gothenburg, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 50	50
To Norkopping, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 600	600
To Varburg, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 100	100
To Karlsham, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 100	100
To Aalborg, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 400	400
To Gdynia, Aug. 20, Vasa, 1,854	1,854
To Uddevalla, Aug. 20, Vasa, 50	50
To Abo, Aug. 20, Trafalga, 200	200
To Mantylouto, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 100	100
To Brando, Aug. 20, Trafalgar, 100	100

NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, Aug. 19, Lochdee, 672	672
To Manchester, Aug. 19, Lochdee, 11	11
To Genoa, Aug. 18, Mongiolo, 1,993; Aug. 24, Cardonia, 100	2,013
To Venice, Aug. 22, Livenza, 50; Aug. 24, Cardonia, 276	326
To Trieste, Aug. 22, Livenza, 100	100
To Bremen, Aug. 23, Volunteer, 125	125
To Hamburg, Aug. 23, Volunteer, 103	103
To Hardin, Aug. 24, Svanhild, 100	100
To Gdynia, Aug. 24, Svanhild, 100	100
To Japan, Aug. 24, Anubis, 1,854	1,854
To Havana, Aug. 23, Cefalu, 300	300
To Valparaiso, Aug. 23, Cefalu, 700	700
To Arica, Aug. 23, Cefalu, 400	400
SAVANNAH—To Bremen, Aug. 23, Erik Frisel, 100	100
To Hamburg, Aug. 23, Erik Frisel, 457	457
To Japan, Aug. 25, Maruto Maru, 500	500
MOBILE—To Liverpool, Aug. 20, Logician, 200	200
To Japan, Aug. 21, Anubis, 233	233
NORFOLK—To Manchester, Aug. 24, Lehigh, 24	24
To Antwerp, Aug. 22, Blackeagle, 14	14
To Hamburg, Aug. 26, McKeesport, 168	168
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, Aug. 15, Scarappa, 50	50
To Manchester, Aug. 15, Sacarappa, 6	6
SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan, (?), (?), 5,431	5,431
LOS ANGELES—To Liverpool, (?), Pacific President, 18	18
To Manchester, (?), Pacific President, 2,850	2,850
To Japan, (?), Santa Maru, 1,350; (?), Nako Maru, 790; (?), Kokai Maru, 1,450; (?), Bokuyo Maru, 600; (?), Norfolk Maru, 2,013	6,203
To Bombay, (?), Norfolk Maru, 100	100
Total	54,732

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 Density	Standard	High Density	Standard	High Density	Standard	
Liverpool	.52c.	.67c.	Trieste	d. 45c.	.60c.	Piraeus	.85c. 1.00
Manchester	.52c.	.67c.	Fiume	d. 45c.	.60c.	Salonica	.85c. 1.00
Antwerp	.52c.	.67c.	Barcelona	*	*	Venice	d. 85c. 1.00
Havre	.52c.	.67c.	Japan	*	*	Copenhagen	n. 57c. 72c.
Rotterdam	.52c.	.67c.	Shanghai	*	*	Naples	d. 45c. 60c.
Oslo	d. 45c.	.60c.	Bombay	x .50c.	.65c.	Lehorn	d. 45c. 60c.
Genoa	.58c.	.73c.	Bremen	.52c.	.67c.	Gothen'g	.57c. 72c.
Stockholm	.63c.	.78c.	Hamburg	.52c.	.67c.		

* No quotations. x Only small lots. d Direct steamer.

Liverpool—Imports, stocks, &c., for past week:

	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Aug. 26
Forwarded	37,000	52,000	53,000	37,000
Total stocks	1,156,000	1,191,000	1,163,000	1,156,000
Of which American	648,000	673,000	658,000	648,000
Total imports	34,000	73,000	27,000	34,000
Of which American	5,000	16,000	8,000	5,000
Amount afloat	136,000	122,000	22,000	136,000
Of which American	26,000	24,000	124,000	26,000

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	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12:15 P. M.	More demand	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Dull	Dull
Mid. upl'ds	4.76d.	4.72d.	4.68d.	4.73d.	4.71d.	4.74d.
Futures opened	St'y, 1 pt. dec. to 1 pt. adv.	Quiet at 2 to 4 pts. decline	Quiet at 3 to 5 pts. decline	Quiet at 2 to 3 pts. advance	Quiet, changed to 1 to 2 pts. dec.	Quiet; 2 to 2 pts. advance.
Market, 4 P. M.	Quiet, st'y, unch'd to 2 pts. dec.	Quiet at 4 to 5 pts. decline	St'dy, unch'd to 1 pt. dec.	Quiet, st'y, unch'd to 1 pt. dec.	Quiet, st'y, unch'd to 1 pt. dec.	Quiet but st'y; 3 to 4 pts. adv.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Aug. 20 to Aug. 26	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri	
	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon
New Contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October, 1938	4.60	4.55	4.55	4.51	4.55	4.56	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.57	4.57	4.57
December	4.66	4.61	4.61	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.59	4.61	4.61	4.63
January, 1939	4.69	4.64	4.64	4.60	4.63	4.64	4.63	4.62	4.62	4.66	4.66	4.66
March	4.73	4.68	4.68	4.64	4.67	4.68	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.70	4.70	4.70
May	4.77	4.72	4.72	4.67	4.70	4.71	4.70	4.69	4.69	4.73	4.73	4.73
July	4.79	4.74	4.74	4.69	4.72	4.73	4.72	4.71	4.71	4.75	4.75	4.75
October	4.76	4.72	4.72	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.68	4.68	4.73	4.73	4.73
December	4.78	4.74	4.74	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.69	4.69	4.73	4.73	4.73
January, 1940	4.79	4.75	4.75	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.75	4.75	4.75

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 26, 1938

Flour—The flour market presented no exceptional features the past week. Consumers continue to buy on a moderate scale at prevailing prices. Exceptionally heavy flour shipments were reported recently from New York to Scandinavian ports.

Wheat—On the 20th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/4c. net lower. Selling broke out in the wheat pit during the final hour today, and wiped out a fractional price advance, substituting losses of about a cent. Late selling was a combination of hedging and profit taking, according to some pit traders. The technical reaction was based on an advance of nearly 5c. a bushel since Tuesday's 5-year lows were touched. A 1/8c. to 1 1/2c. advance at Liverpool, liberal export business in Canadian wheat, and buying credited to exporters and mills helped lift the market early in the session. After highs of 65 1/2 and 67c. were reached for September and December, selling increased. Prices fell 1 1/2c. from the highs. A house with export connections was reported selling December wheat late in the session. There were some spreading operations between here and Minneapolis, where quotations declined as much as 1 1/2c. Winnipeg, however, held firm. On the 22d inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 1/2c. net lower. The wheat market took another setback today as hedging sales and some profit taking augmented the burden of liquidation absorbed in the pit. Acting very much like it did on Saturday, wheat bulged 1/2c. at the opening, but then dropped about a cent and held for the rest of the session at a net fractional loss.

The reaction Saturday and today from a 5c. advance last week above recent seasonal lows, was described as largely technical. Hedging from the Northwest, along with movement of new grain in the spring-wheat belt, was exerting a steady pressure on the pit, it was said, and little fresh buying support except from mills was in evidence. The United States visible supply of wheat for the week ended Aug. 20 showed an increase of only 5,717,000 bushels, as compared with an advance of 6,457,000 bushels a year ago when a much smaller spring wheat crop was being harvested. This confirms reports that farmers are showing more interest in the loan now. On the 23d inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. higher. Restricted buying interest and light hedge selling resulted in a thin, nervous wheat market here today, with prices moving in a range of 1 1/8c. and ending with only slight net gains. Lack of clarification of the government export subsidy plan was blamed by some traders for diminished buying power. Only light hedging pressure in proportion to heavy receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth was shown, believed due to the fact that much new wheat is going into storage in preparation for acceptance of government loans. Activity on either side of the market was limited, and during the first two hours trading was the dullist in weeks. There was a temporary rally at noon that boosted quotations up more than a cent from early lows, but the gains failed to hold. On the 24th inst. prices closed 1 3/8c. to 2 1/2c. net lower. Wheat values plunged almost 3c. a bushel from early highs today in a burst of selling during the final hour and closed with substantial net losses. The decline forced execution of a large number of stop loss orders, which added to the selling. A break in Winnipeg quotations touched off the liquidation movement here. Some of the selling was attributed to profit taking. Strength in securities and reports rains had delayed harvest operations in Canada, helped the market. Liverpool rose fractionally, reversing its earlier trend after shorts covered on less favorable political news and reports of heavy purchases of Australian wheat by English interests. Sales of Australian wheat were estimated in excess of 10,000,000 bushels.

On the 25th inst. prices closed 1/8 to 1c. net higher. After tumbling more than 1c. to within fractions of the five-year lows, wheat prices rallied today and wiped out all of the loss, substituting net gains of as much as 1c. in some cases. Previous "short" sellers turned buyers in evening up their market positions on the break, and the result was a strong rebound in prices during the final hour. Sufficient buying for mills and other commercial interests as a result of yesterday's 2c. break, appeared to absorb meager hedging sales from the Northwest, but otherwise the trade was quiet. Winnipeg, because of increased movement of wheat, was under greater hedging pressure than Chicago. Reduced marketing from this country was believed by traders to be the result of the wheat-loan program.

Today prices closed 3/8 to 7/8c. net lower. Wheat prices on the Chicago Board lost almost 1c. today in a nervous, erratic market. Speculative activity was at a minimum, with most dealers preferring to await more definite information on Government export subsidy plans. Reports from the Southwest confirmed belief that export business had dropped off sharply during the past several days. Lower rail rates on export grain to the East were expected to go into effect within a month. The Canadian Government announced that its present policy of "normal merchandising at competitive prices through regular channels" would be unchanged, and this chilled hopes of some traders that cooperative action between Canada and the United States in exporting surplus wheat might be possible. December wheat at Winnipeg, which until recently was at a premium of 6c. over the Chicago contract, is now at a discount. Open interest in wheat at tonight's close was reported as 119,914,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	76 3/4	77 3/4	77

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	62	62 3/4	62 1/4
December	-----	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4	64	64 1/4
March	-----	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4	66 3/4	66 1/4
May	-----	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4	66 3/4	66 1/4

<i>Season's High and When Made</i>		<i>Season's Low and When Made</i>	
September	92 3/4	Feb. 9, 1938	60
December	84 3/4	June 15, 1938	62 3/4
March	73 3/4	July 23, 1938	65 3/4
May	74 3/4	July 23, 1938	65 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG

October	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 1/2	64 3/4	65 1/2	64 3/4
December	-----	67 3/4	66 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	63 3/4
May	-----	70 3/4	70 3/4	70	67 3/4	67 3/4

Corn—On the 20th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1c. net lower. September corn which dropped 1 3/8c. at one stage, led a general decline in corn values. Reports of increased country offerings, with bookings totaling 80,000 bushels, and selling by cash interests, were factors in the decline. Germany was reported to have bought American corn, but no sales over night were confirmed. On the 22d inst. prices closed unchanged to 5/8c. lower. Trading in corn futures was relatively light, with the market's undertone fairly steady. Excellent corn crop progress is reported in some parts of the belt. A wire to Donovan states that yield will be three bushels above average in the area from LaSalle to Davenport, and that most stocks have two ears. Apparently,

the hybrid corn is yielding very heavily, promising a very high amount per acre unless unfavorable weather develops. Reports indicate that 75,000,000 bushels of corn are under loan, sealed on farms. On the 23d inst. prices closed 1/8c. off to 3/8c. up. Trading in this market was relatively light and without particular feature. On the 24th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1 1/8c. lower. This market held well in the face of the pronounced weakness in wheat values, though the corn export business showed no signs of improving. The recent sharp break in Argentine corn, some traders feared, may curtail future export business because Buenos Aires prices are at the best competitive level since harvest of the small Southern Hemisphere crop early this year. There were reports of large German purchases of Argentine corn, but these could not be confirmed. Reports of corn damage have been received from parts of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas, but many traders believed no serious revision of crop prospects will be made.

On the 25th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 1 1/4c. net higher. Independent strength in corn, with revived export business spurred by sales estimated as high as 1,500,000 bushels, helped sentiment among holders of this grain. Corn export business the last two days was believed around 2,000,000 bushels, mostly to the United Kingdom. Today prices closed 1/4c. off to 1/8c. up. This market showed little change, though a steady undertone prevailed. The heavy export sales of the past few days, estimated as high as 2,500,000 bushels, has had a wholesome effect on the trade. Late reports showed further export business estimated at 300,000 bushels, bringing the week's reported total near 3,000,000 bushels. Open interest in corn totaled 39,010,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	67 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4	66 3/4	67 1/4	67 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	51	51 3/4	52
December	-----	49 3/4	48 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	49 3/4
March	-----	51 3/4	51 3/4	50 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
May	-----	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4

<i>Season's High and When Made</i>		<i>Season's Low and When Made</i>	
September	64	Mar. 25, 1938	49 3/4
December	63 3/4	July 13, 1938	46 3/4
March	56	July 28, 1938	49
May	60 3/4	July 23, 1938	49 3/4

Oats—On the 20th inst. prices closed 1/8c. off to 1/8c. up. Trading was light and of a mixed character, with the market's undertone barely steady. On the 22d inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. higher. There was very little to report on this market. Trading was light and without feature. On the 23d inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/4c. higher. This market was fairly firm, with trading moderately active. On the 24th inst. prices closed 1/8c. net lower. There was very little of interest in the action of this market.

On the 25th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/4c. up. There was very light trading in this grain, largely of a routine character. Today prices closed 1/8 to 1/4c. lower. Trading was light and without feature.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4
December	-----	24	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4
May	-----	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	25 3/4

<i>Season's High and When Made</i>		<i>Season's Low and When Made</i>	
September	30 3/4	Jan. 10, 1938	22
December	28 3/4	July 13, 1938	28
May	28	July 23, 1938	24 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

October	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	30 3/4
December	-----	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4

Rye—On the 20th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 5/8c. net lower. There was considerable hedge selling in evidence and with the wheat and corn markets lower, rye closed at the lows of the day. On the 22d inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 3/8c. net lower. The depression in rye futures was naturally influenced by the bearish weather and crop reports and the heaviness of other grains. On the 23d inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 5/8c. higher. This market held steady at fractional gains, though trading was only moderately active. On the 24th inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 1c. net lower. There was no aggressive selling in evidence despite the pronounced weakness shown in the wheat markets. Rye values slid off in sympathy with the declines in the other grains, there being very little support in evidence as prices tended lower.

On the 25th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 1 3/8c. higher. The firmness of rye was attributed largely to the upward movement in wheat and corn. Today prices closed 7/8 to 1 1/4c. lower. The heaviness of rye was attributed to the reaction in wheat.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	42	41 3/4
December	-----	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 3/4	42 3/4
May	-----	45 3/4	44 3/4	45 3/4	44 3/4	45 3/4

<i>Season's High and When Made</i>		<i>Season's Low and When Made</i>	
September	69 3/4	Feb. 9, 1938	39 3/4
December	56 3/4	July 14, 1938	41 3/4
May	53 3/4	July 25, 1938	43 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

October	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	40 3/4	40 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	40
December	-----	41	41	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4
May	-----	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	43 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

October	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
-----	37 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38	37 3/4	37 3/4
December	-----	38 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4
May	-----	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4

Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR

Spring oats, high protein 5.10@5.35	Rye flour patents-----3.60@3.75
Spring patents-----4.50@4.70	Seminola, bbl., Nos. 1-3-----5.55@5.70
Clears, first spring-----4.10@4.30	Oats good-----2.15
Soft winter straights-----3.35@3.85	Corn flour-----1.70
Hard winter straights-----4.30@4.50	Barley goods-----
Hard winter patents-----4.50@4.70	Coarse-----3.00
Hard winter clears-----4.20@4.45	Fancy pearl, Nos. 2.4&7-4.00@4.50

GRAIN

Wheat, New York—	Oats, New York—
No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic---77	No. 2 white-----35½
Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N. Y. 76½	Rye, No. 2 f.o.b. bond N. Y.---59½
	Barley, New York—
	47½ lbs. malting-----49½
Corn, New York—	Chicago, cash-----35-50
No. 2 yellow all rail-----67½	

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls. 196 lbs	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.
Chicago	215,000	741,000	1,588,000	1,137,000	22,000	274,000
Minneapolis	---	4,944,000	197,000	2,187,000	845,000	1,446,000
Duluth	---	3,823,000	93,000	1,701,000	742,000	856,000
Milwaukee	16,000	169,000	276,000	135,000	8,000	1,123,000
Toledo	---	171,000	29,000	215,000	5,000	1,000
Indianapolis	---	42,000	267,000	238,000	18,000	---
St. Louis	113,000	419,000	117,000	56,000	4,000	29,000
Peoria	46,000	65,000	411,000	80,000	8,000	102,000
Kansas City	11,000	1,849,000	98,000	94,000	---	---
Omaha	---	849,000	64,000	280,000	---	---
St. Joseph	---	114,000	19,000	90,000	---	---
Wichita	---	150,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
St. Louis	---	109,000	41,000	33,000	23,000	86,000
Buffalo	---	827,000	688,000	371,000	5,000	121,000
Tot. wk. '38	401,000	14,302,000	3,890,000	6,619,000	1,680,000	4,038,000
Same wk '37	378,000	13,859,000	1,341,000	5,951,000	1,772,000	3,181,000
Same wk '36	393,000	8,053,000	4,355,000	2,128,000	621,000	4,792,000
Since Aug. 1						
1938	1,214,000	44,797,000	13,566,000	19,749,000	4,203,000	11,539,000
1937	1,173,000	54,380,000	5,994,000	19,753,000	4,105,000	7,572,000
1936	1,768,000	50,353,000	18,823,000	23,161,000	2,482,000	16,032,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 20, 1938, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls. 196 lbs	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.
New York	134,000	546,000	155,000	39,000	---	---
Philadel'ia	33,000	175,000	2,000	4,000	---	3,000
Baltimore	17,000	226,000	29,000	17,000	1,000	1,000
New Orleans*	22,000	84,000	165,000	14,000	---	---
Galveston	---	860,000	34,000	---	---	---
Montreal	32,000	1,268,000	269,000	65,000	9,000	317,000
Boston	12,000	---	---	14,000	---	---
Three Riv's	---	116,000	333,000	---	---	---
Sorel	---	---	1,683,000	---	---	---
Hullfax	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
Tot. wk. '38	253,000	3,275,000	2,670,000	153,000	10,000	321,000
Since Jan. 1 '38	8,834,000	69,799,000	72,008,000	3,959,000	2,447,000	11,405,000
Week 1937	225,000	2,766,000	688,000	149,000	117,000	205,000
Since Jan. 1 '37	8,804,000	52,062,000	26,695,000	3,485,000	2,788,000	1,466,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 20, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat	Corn	Flour	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
New York	160,000	170,000	35,878	---	15,000	---
Albany	77,000	733,000	---	---	---	---
Baltimore	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
New Orleans	647,000	171,000	2,000	4,000	---	---
Galveston	927,000	---	---	---	---	---
Montreal	1,268,000	269,000	32,000	65,000	9,000	217,000
Hullfax	---	---	3,000	---	---	---
Sorel	---	1,683,000	---	---	---	---
Three Rivers	116,000	333,000	---	---	---	---
Total week 1938	3,195,000	3,359,000	73,878	69,000	24,000	217,000
Same week 1937	3,136,000	12,000	114,270	85,000	80,000	205,000

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1938, is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week Aug. 20 1938	Since July 1 1938	Week Aug. 20 1938	Since July 1 1938	Week Aug. 20 1938	Since July 1 1938
United Kingdom	32,000	257,133	2,746,000	13,829,000	2,202,000	15,320,000
Continent	5,863	74,250	446,000	9,673,000	1,157,000	14,025,000
So. & Cent. Amer.	9,500	80,500	2,000	32,000	---	1,000
West Indies	24,500	181,500	1,000	6,000	---	---
Brit. No. Am. Col.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other countries	2,015	20,024	---	---	---	100,000
Total 1938	73,878	619,407	3,195,000	23,540,000	3,359,000	29,446,000
Total 1937	114,270	731,915	3,136,000	18,176,000	12,000	81,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Aug. 20, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS

United States—	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Boston	---	---	1,000	---	---
New York	26,000	265,000	11,000	4,000	---
" afloat	---	59,000	35,000	---	---
Philadelphia	790,000	13,000	16,000	15,000	3,000
Baltimore	1,289,000	14,000	8,000	25,000	3,000
New Orleans	384,000	530,000	100,000	13,000	---
Galveston	1,640,000	12,000	---	---	16,000
Fort Worth	8,511,000	69,000	139,000	61,000	17,000

	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Rye (bush.)	Barley (bush.)
Wichita	2,462,000	---	---	2,000	---
Hutchinson	6,343,000	---	---	---	---
St. Joseph	3,580,000	97,000	129,000	---	9,000
Kansas City	32,950,000	124,000	984,000	201,000	56,000
Omaha	6,487,000	340,000	1,030,000	290,000	328,000
St. Louis	1,052,000	159,000	269,000	116,000	251,000
Indianapolis	1,704,000	806,000	467,000	---	4,000
Peoria	276,000	---	134,000	---	---
Chicago	16,307,000	3,731,000	4,837,000	416,000	223,000
" afloat	552,000	---	---	---	---
On Lakes	767,000	53,000	---	---	64,000
Milwaukee	1,652,000	248,000	360,000	23,000	747,000
Minneapolis	4,131,000	22,000	3,104,000	1,613,000	3,207,000
Duluth	6,240,000	550,000	3,013,000	1,443,000	1,775,000
Detroit	150,000	2,000	6,000	3,000	140,000
Buffalo	3,505,000	2,598,000	314,000	65,000	224,000
" afloat	---	---	120,000	30,000	---
On Canal	---	670,000	---	---	---

Total Aug. 20, 1938... 107,400,000 10,482,000 15,346,000 4,344,000 7,067,000
 Total Aug. 13, 1938... 101,145,000 11,497,000 12,111,000 3,010,000 5,547,000
 Total Aug. 21, 1937... 116,748,000 5,798,000 13,780,000 2,728,000 5,680,000
 Note—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—On Lakes, 151,000 bushels; total, 151,000 bushels, against 86,000 bushels in 1937. Barley—On Lakes, 563,000 bushels; total, 563,000 bushels, against 652,000 bushels in 1937. Wheat—New York, 35,000 bushels; New York afloat, 435,000; Buffalo, 69,000; Buffalo afloat, 100,000; Albany, 9,000; on Lakes, 1,503,000; on Canal, 590,000; total, 2,741,000 bushels, against 3,358,000 bushels in 1937.

Canadian—

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Lake, bay, river & seab'd	5,160,000	---	986,000	170,000	923,000
Ft. Williams & Pt. Arthur	4,630,000	---	252,000	515,000	733,000
Other Can. & other elev.	10,801,000	---	1,104,000	307,000	2,219,000
Total Aug. 20, 1938	20,591,000	---	2,342,000	992,000	3,875,000
Total Aug. 13, 1938	15,029,000	---	1,947,000	991,000	2,925,000
Total Aug. 21, 1937	27,411,000	---	2,363,000	750,000	3,803,000

Summary—

American	Canadian	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
107,400,000	20,591,000	10,482,000	15,346,000	4,344,000	7,067,000	
101,145,000	15,029,000	11,497,000	12,111,000	3,010,000	5,547,000	
116,748,000	27,411,000	5,798,000	13,780,000	2,728,000	5,680,000	

Total Aug. 20, 1938... 127,991,000 10,482,000 17,688,000 5,336,000 10,942,000
 Total Aug. 13, 1938... 116,174,000 11,497,000 14,058,000 4,001,000 8,472,000
 Total Aug. 21, 1937... 144,159,000 5,798,000 16,143,000 3,478,000 9,483,000

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Aug. 19, and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat			Corn		
	Week Aug. 19, 1938	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937	Week Aug. 19, 1938	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937
No. Amer.	4,402,000	32,099,000	22,188,000	3,020,000	31,320,000	60,000
Black Sea	2,816,000	15,354,000	4,600,000	---	779,000	2,416,000
Argentina	594,000	10,946,000	8,876,000	1,871,000	21,242,000	56,959,000
Australia	2,095,000	17,885,000	12,032,000	---	---	---
India	640,000	6,288,000	5,288,000	---	---	---
Other countries	320,000	2,520,000	3,448,000	986,000	6,421,000	9,954,000
Total	10,867,000	85,122,000	54,432,000	5,877,000	59,762,000	69,389,000

CCC Announces 262 Warehouses Approved for Wheat Storage Under 1938 Loan Program—On Aug. 23 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that through Aug. 19, 1938, 262 public grain warehouses, having a capacity of 220,380,585 bushels, had been approved for wheat storage under the 1938 wheat loan program. Of the warehouses approved, 118 are large terminal warehouses and 144 are warehouses at country points. In addition, applications for approval have been received from 1,897 terminal and country warehouses having a total capacity of 153,449,896 bushels. The names and addresses of approved warehouses, together with the loan values at the respective storage points, will be available through the loan agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The CCC added:

Producers who are eligible for wheat loans may obtain same under regulations by CCC either on the farm, at approved country warehouses, or at approved terminal warehouses. Eligible producers can secure full information and details from their County Conservation Committees, or any loan agency of the RFC.

Where local country warehouses have not been approved for storage, eligible producers may request any country elevators, whether approved or not, to ship wheat to any approved terminal or sub-terminal warehouse, in which case the loan value applicable at such terminal or sub-terminal will be available against warehouse receipts as required in instructions, 1938 CCC Wheat Form 1, sections eight and nine.

Corn Loans of CCC Aggregated \$21,896,968 on 45-152,351 Bushels Through Aug. 18—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Aug. 19 that "Advices of Corn Loans" received by it through Aug. 18, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on 45,152,351 bushels of corn. Such loans aggregated \$21,896,968.46, based on a loan rate of 50 cents per bushel of 2½ cubic feet of ear corn testing up to 14½% moisture; the average amount loaned per bushel determined in this manner thus far has been 48.50 cents.

Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are given below:

State—	Bushels	State—	Bushels
Colorado	2,327	Missouri	1,452,006
Illinois	7,590,646	Nebraska	3,494,642
Indiana	1,035,066	Ohio	99,612
Iowa	26,513,031	South Dakota	1,227,107
Kansas	26,2		

East of the Rocky Mountains the highest temperature reported was 104 degrees at Valente, Neb., and Huron, S. Dak., on Aug. 22, while on the same date Phoenix, Ariz., reported 10 degrees.

The weekly mean temperatures were above normal everywhere from the Rocky Mountains eastward, except in Montana. The greatest plus departures appear in the Northeast and Lake region where the week was 6 degrees to 8 degrees warmer than normal. In the Central Valleys the plus departures were mostly from 2 degrees to 4 degrees, while in the Cotton Belt the week was also from 2 degrees to 4 degrees warmer than normal. West of the Rocky Mountains considerably cooler weather prevailed, with average temperatures running mostly below normal, although along the Pacific coast about-normal warmth prevailed.

In general, rainfall was scanty during the week. Substantial amounts occurred in local areas, such as parts of the Middle Atlantic States and the Southeast and also in the Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley. Otherwise, showers were of a decidedly local character and generally very light. Most of the South had a rainless week, while very few stations in the southern Great Plains reported measurable amounts of rainfall. From the Rocky Mountains westward light amounts were reported from the north but in central and southern sections there was no rain of consequence.

In much of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas continued absence of material rainfall, the warm weather, and much sunshine have intensified droughty conditions, especially in much of New Mexico, parts of Oklahoma, and rather generally in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. In Montana and North Dakota conditions are still rather favorable, but moisture is needed for plowing in the latter State. The Pacific Northwest continues too dry; also much of Missouri. On the other hand, rains during the week were beneficial in most of Minnesota and Iowa, while the outlook in Kansas has improved materially since the good falls of last week.

East of the Mississippi River conditions continue generally favorable. Soil moisture is ample, except locally in the Ohio Valley, some interior parts of the Middle Atlantic States, and a few localities in the Southeast. With favorable moisture, and the influence of warm weather and sunshine, crops in general continue to make good to excellent progress. There was too much rain in the western Lake region, especially Wisconsin, where field work was considerably delayed, with damage to unthreshed, shocked grain. In the South fair and warm weather was mostly favorable, though some local areas are in need of moisture.

Small Grains—Harvesting and threshing grain crops in later districts made good progress with favorable weather conditions, except that in the western Lake region there was considerable delay and more or less damage to unthreshed oats by heavy rains. Spring-wheat threshing is well along. Considerable damage to rice in Louisiana is now reported from the storm of Aug. 14-15, though the late crop was only slightly harmed. In Texas rice is making about-normal advance, while grain sorghums are doing well in most of Kansas.

East of the Mississippi River considerable plowing for fall seeding has been accomplished with the soil mostly in good condition, though it is too dry locally in the western Ohio Valley. In Kansas conditions are favorable, except in the extreme west, and preparation for seeding wheat is nearly completed, with some local sowing reported in the extreme west. North of Kansas the soil is too dry.

Corn—From the Ohio Valley eastward and northward the corn crop continues in good to excellent condition quite generally and is maturing rapidly. Prospects are somewhat lowered in many localities in Illinois because of the late arrival of needed rainfall, though some improvement is shown in western Kentucky where it was previously too wet.

In the western Corn Belt conditions continue variable. Considerable deterioration has occurred in Missouri, because of continued dry weather, especially in the south-central and western portions. However, in Kansas appreciable improvement is in evidence since the recent rains over the eastern two-thirds of that State, but in the western third there has been severe damage.

In Nebraska and South Dakota drought and heat have severely damaged the corn crop; much is being cut for silo and feed in the latter State. In North Dakota and Minnesota, except in dry areas of the latter State progress continued fair to excellent. Most of Iowa reports good progress except in the southern area where previously damaged, and a considerable percentage was harmed by recent hot, dry winds in the five northernmost Missouri River counties; the crop is mostly in the denting stage, except the late-planted in some northern areas.

Cotton—In the Cotton Belt temperatures averaged above normal generally and appreciable rainfall was confined to the extreme northeast and local areas in the northwestern belt. In general, the weather continued favorable for the cotton crop, except in more or less restricted areas.

In Texas progress and condition of cotton continue mostly good in the southern half of the State; in the northern half bolls are opening rapidly, but considerable deterioration is reported, due to previous frequent rainfall favoring weevil activity and promoting considerable shedding; picking and ginning made good progress. In Oklahoma deterioration continues in southwest and extreme south-central portions, but elsewhere progress is fair to good; bolls are opening and some picking is reported in scattered areas.

In the central States of the belt progress is generally satisfactory, though there is some complaint of rank growth at the expense of fruit in parts of Arkansas and Mississippi and considerable recent storm damage is reported from southwestern Louisiana. The first bale has been picked in Missouri. In the eastern States condition continues mostly favorably, though in Georgia progress is still mostly poor because of previous unfavorable condition; too much stalk and very little fruiting. Some open bolls have been reported north of Atlanta and to southeastern North Carolina. Recent weather has been favorable for checking weevil activity in the eastern belt, but they had become very active in some wetter localities.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:

North Carolina—Raleigh: Some locally heavy rains, but not where late corn needs moisture. Otherwise, generally favorable for growing crops and harvesting those matured. Much hay and other forage saved in good condition. Progress of cotton generally good; blooming in east and south; scattered opening in southeast. Curing tobacco well advanced.

South Carolina—Columbia: Mostly fair, warm and sunny. Weather favorable for checking weevil, although much injury reported in some southern areas; cotton mostly good; opening rapidly at lower elevations, beginning in extreme northwest; picking and ginning good progress in south, picking begun in central; mostly moderate shedding. Haymaking and fodder pulling made favorable progress. Forage, truck and late corn need rain.

Georgia—Atlanta: More favorable for cotton, but progress mostly poor account previous rains, weevil activity, and heavy shedding; too much stalk; little fruiting; some opening north of Atlanta; picking made good progress in south. Too dry and hot for most minor crops, especially truck, sweet potatoes, pastures, late corn, and late sorghums. Large pecan loss account scab.

Florida—Jacksonville: Warm; light rains. Progress of cotton rather poor; condition fair; bolls opening; picking slow progress. Some corn still being harvested. Sweet potatoes mostly good. Preparing land for fall truck. Citrus groves good, but some localities need rain.

Alabama—Montgomery: Warm; light, scattered showers; much sunshine. Progress of cotton very good; condition fairly good to good, favorable for checking weevil; infestation heavy only locally; picking made good progress in south; becoming more general in middle. Corn, cane, sweet potatoes, truck and pastures good, but beginning to need rain.

Mississippi—Vicksburg: Generally warm; little rain. Conditions moderately favorable for weevil; growth of late-planted cotton good, with fruiting poor; early planted opening well; picking and ginning slow advance. Progress of late-planted corn fair; some early planted being housed in extreme south. Miscellaneous crops fair to good advance.

Louisiana—New Orleans: Warm, dry week with abundant sunshine very favorable. Cotton opening rapidly and picking well under way; condition fair to good. Harvesting early rice and digging sweet potatoes. Good progress preparing land for fall crops. Wind and rains on 14-15th caused considerable loss of cotton in southwest and locally to central interior; early rice suffered considerable damage, but late crop only slight. Cane not seriously injured.

Texas—Houston: Warm; light rains in northwest, extreme west and in upper coast region; otherwise dry. Good progress preparing land for fall-wheat seeding in northwest. Corn matured, except late-planted which would be helped by rain. Progress and condition of cotton mostly good in south; bolting and opening rapidly in north under favorable conditions, but considerable deterioration reported due to previous frequent rains which favored insect activity and caused considerable shedding; most

cotton picked and ginned in extreme south and this work expanding northward. Pastures and truck good, except in extreme south where drought has injured all vegetation but cotton. Cattle good. Rice about normal; harvest well under way.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City: Hot; moderate to excessive rains in east-central and northeast, but mostly light elsewhere; rain urgently needed in much of west and extreme south. Progress and condition of corn fair, except poor in dry areas; early being gathered. Considerable cotton deterioration in southwest and extreme south-central, but progress and condition fair to good elsewhere; opening rapidly and some picked in scattered areas; heavy shedding in extreme southwest. Pastures and minor crops need rain in much of west.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Progress of cotton fairly good to very good, due to abundant sunshine, dry weather in east and south and rains elsewhere first of week; still blooming and fruiting many localities; shedding locally in northeast; opening and picking under way, except in north; weather favorable for checking weevil most of week. Progress of late corn mostly good, due to recent rains. Favorable for pastures, rice, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and truck.

Tennessee—Nashville: Progress and condition of corn good to excellent, early maturing rapidly, while much late just earing. Progress and condition of most cotton good; some complaint of too rapid growth; warm dry weather favorable and opening begun; slight shedding. Tobacco ripening rapidly; being cut; condition improved, but still some sweating in barns. Hay crops good to excellent. Considerable fall plowing.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Aug. 26, 1938.

Improved weather conditions had a stimulating influence on the volume of retail business during the past week and loss ratios as compared with the corresponding period of 1937 narrowed further. Urban sections made the better relative showing, while business in rural districts and highly industrialized areas continued rather spotty. Cooler temperatures resulted in a moderate pickup of consumer interest in early fall apparel lines, whereas home furnishing and accessories remained neglected. Department store sales the country over for the week ended Aug. 13, according to the usual survey of the Federal Reserve Board, declined 12% from last year. For New York and Brooklyn stores the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported a decrease in the volume amounting to 8.6%, while in Newark stores the decline was limited to 4.6%.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets remained quiet as merchants generally adhered to their previous policy of first awaiting the response of consumers to early fall offerings before embarking on any extended buying movement. Prices held steady, however, reflecting the general belief that, with stocks of both retailers and wholesalers in somewhat depleted condition, a mild rush for goods may develop once retail demand shows the expected better-than-seasonal pickup. Reports were current that a scarcity of spot merchandise in a number of items, such as wide sheetings, is developing. Business in silk goods remained quiet, although prices held fairly steady. Trading in rayon yarns continued active with both weaving and knitting mills adding to their forward commitments. Surplus stocks in producers' hands were reported to have declined further, and predictions were freely made that another moderate advance in yarn prices is not far off.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in the gray cloths markets commenced the period under review in its previous quiet fashion. Subsequently, however, a sharp expansion in sales developed, with the result that the weeks' volume exceeded current production by a considerable margin. While a firmer trend in the security markets and a slightly steadier undertone in raw cotton values were a factor, the chief impetus was furnished by reports that finished cottons were moving more freely and that large retail buyers displayed more willingness to cover forward requirements. Prices, after reaching new low levels early in the week, stiffened materially as mills showed little inclination to sell anything but spot shipments at present quotations. Business in fine goods continued quiet although later in the week inquiries for combed lawns broadened materially. A fair demand existed for slub poplins and voiles also moved in good volume. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80's, 6¼ to 6¾c.; 39-inch 72-76's, 6c.; 39-inch 68-72's, 5¼c.; 38½-inch 64-60's, 4¾c.; 38½-inch 60-48's, 3¾ to 4c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics remained quiet as between-season influences had a retarding effect on business. A feature of the week was the opening by a leading producer of next year's lines of tropical worsteds and gabardines with prices ranging 35c. to 40c. a yard under last year's levels. While considerable sampling was reported, little actual business developed, pending the showing of new collections by other producers. Reports from retail clothing centers made a somewhat better showing as cooler weather served to stimulate consumer interest in a number of special promotions. Business in women's wear goods was less active, chiefly due to adverse seasonal influences. A moderate improvement was reported for dress fabrics, although the total volume of sales remained restricted. Coatings were in better demand.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens improved moderately as the feeling spread that an advance in prices was likely due to curtailed Russian flax exports. A factor contributing to the better sentiment was the earlier than usual start of buying of dress goods to be used in the manufacture of cruise and winter resort apparel. Business in burlap continued inactive as industrial users showed little interest in offerings, and the situation with regard to the curtailment program of Calcutta mills remained obscure. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.55c., heavies at 4.85c.

State and City Department

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News Items

Arizona—Election Scheduled on Homestead Exemption—At the next regular general election the voters of the State will pass on a proposal to amend the State Constitution so as to exempt from all taxation up to \$5,000 of the market value of real property used as a bona fide home, with all its necessary furnishings. The text of the new section will read as follows:

Article IX

Section 2a. There shall be exempt from all taxation, other than special assessments for benefits to every head of a family who is a citizen of and resides in the State of Arizona, his and her real property used as a bona fide home and the necessary furnishings therein, up to the market value of five thousand dollars; provided however, that the title to said home may be vested in such head of a family or his lawful wife residing upon said property or in both and said title shall include the legal as well as the equitable beneficial title under bona fide contracts to purchase and the term head of a family shall include both married and single persons who actually reside on such property and that the title thereto may be held by the entireties or in common or jointly with others or as community property, but the valuation exempted to any one person or on any one parcel of property shall not exceed the market value of \$5,000.

This section shall be self-executing except that to entitle such property owner to the exemption herein provided he shall file with the county and city assessor of the county and city where such property is situated an affidavit showing the facts entitling him to such exemption. The county and city assessor shall furnish the form of such affidavit, and take the oath thereon when requested, and without fees.

Connecticut—Changes in List of Legal Investments—The following bulletin (No. 3), showing the latest revisions in the list of investments considered legal for savings banks in Connecticut, was issued by the State Bank Commissioner on Aug. 18:

Additions	
Bridgeport Hydraulic Company—Series "H".....	3¼s, 1968
Central Illinois Light Company—First and consolidated.....	3½s, 1966
New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Company—	
First and consolidated.....	3½s, 1965
First and consolidated.....	3¼s, 1968
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.—First and refunding.....	3¼s, 1968
Toledo Edison Company—First mortgage.....	3½s, 1968
Wilmington, Delaware.	

Indebtedness of Smaller Cities Discussed—Of 314 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population reporting on indebtedness, eight had no debt of any kind and 18 others had no general funded debt, the International City Managers' Association reported on Aug. 24, from advance material received for a forthcoming study of American small cities.

The eight cities which have no debt are: Venice, Ill.; Red Oak, Ia.; Dayton, Ky.; Hastings, Mich.; Clinton and Webb City, Mo.; South Williamsport, Pa., and Menominee, Wis. The 18 cities with no general funded debt are: Prescott, Ariz.; Durango and La Junta, Colo.; Cartersville, Ga.; Batavia, Naperville and Wheaton, Ill.; Charlotte and Manistique, Mich.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Franklin, N. Y.; Kearney, Neb.; Gallon and Greenville, Ohio; Anardarko and Stillwater, Okla., and Middletown and West York, Pa.

Fourteen of the 314 small cities reported having \$1,000,000 or more general funded debt. Of these cities the following are in Florida: Bartow, Bradenton, Clearwater, Ft. Myers, Lake Worth, Miami Beach, Palatka and Winterhaven. The other cities are Haddonfield, Ocean City and Wildwood, N. J.; Bronxville and Larchmont, N. Y., and Morristown, Tenn.

Of the cities that own and operate some utilities, 70 had no utility debt and 162 cities had a varying amount of such debt. Among the most common municipally-owned utilities are: electric light and distributing plants, gas plants, markets, sewage disposal plants and waterworks. In regard to unfunded debt 130 cities have none and 108 have some debt of this kind.

To the question, "Is special assessment debt a general obligation of cities?" 102 cities reported "Yes" and 102 cities reported "No," the others not answering.

Personal data for 382 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population are also given in the report with the names of the city clerks in each case and the numbers of full time police, firemen and regular officials and employees with the exception of schools. The report also gives detailed revenues and expenditures for 280 of these small cities.

Massachusetts—Changes in List of Legal Investments—The following bulletin (No. 2), was issued as of Aug. 24 by the State Commissioner of Banks:

ADDED TO THE LIST OF JULY 1, 1938

Public Utilities—
As of Aug. 12, 1938, Indianapolis Power & Light Co. 1st mtge., 3¾s, 1968.
As of Aug. 15, 1938, the Toledo Edison Co. 1st mtge, 3½s, 1968.

REMOVED FROM THE LIST

Gas, Electric and Water Company Bonds

Massachusetts Companies

Lawrence Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge., 4½s, 1940, called as of Aug. 1, 1938.

New York State—Completed Constitution Approved—*Ban Retained on Proportional Voting*—The State Constitutional Convention on Aug. 25 approved the completed constitution, which it had consumed five months in drafting, according to Albany advices. The vote on the completed document is said to have been 159 to 2.

Final approval was voted after a bitter fight to remove from the document the amendment suddenly inserted last week which would declare proportional representation elections unconstitutional.

The text on removal of that nullification of the proportional representation referendum in New York City in the 1936 election was upon an appeal from

a ruling by Judge Frederick E. Crane, President of the convention, who announced, when the evening session began at 8:30, that he would not entertain a motion to reconsider proportional representation or any other provision in the assembled and printed document as it came from the Committee on Revision. Judge Crane's ruling was sustained by a vote 85 to 75, with Republican adherents to the Tammany-proportional representation deal standing their ground almost solidly, but with only six Democrats voting against the Chair.

The amendment to kill proportional representation, therefore, remains in the proposed new constitution, and the new move will be to have it submitted separately to the voters. The Committee on Revision which favored an eight-part submission, was prevented from reporting by a successful motion to adjourn until 10:30 a. m. on Aug. 26 for the purpose of consolidating the vote for a proposal to submit the constitution as a whole. There was to be a Republican conference at 10 a. m. at which the effort was to be made to accomplish rejection of the Submission committee's report. Efforts also were to be made to reestablish a sufficient Democratic alliance to that end to insure success.

The plan of convention leaders to continue on Aug. 25 until all tasks remaining before it had been cleared up were knocked into a cocked hat when William F. Bleakley, Westchester Republican, and Acting Majority Leader, made the motion to adjourn.

Half a dozen Republicans were on their feet to object, as well as several Democrats, including Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic Floor Leader. Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, demanded a slow roll call and readily obtained the 15 standees necessary to obtain such a vote. The session adjourned by a vote of 104 to 56, with 17 Republicans voting in the negative.

The following are the principal amendments proposed by the Constitutional Convention for submission to the vote of the people of the State:

Reapportionment—Increase of the State Senate from 51 to 53 members and the Assembly from 150 to 159 members, apportioned on basis of one Assemblyman to each county and an additional Assemblyman for each 36,000 votes cast in the 1936 election for Governor. Senate districts would include no more than four counties.

Proportional Representation—Proportional representation system of elections, used only in New York City, declared unconstitutional.

Transit—New York City permitted to issue \$315,000,000 in bonds in excess of debt limit to acquire transit systems of the I. R. T. and the B.-M. T. and the Manhattan Ry., opening the way for unification.

10th Judicial District—Creation of a new judicial district, composed of Nassau and Suffolk counties, divorcing these counties from Kings, Queens and Richmond in the 2nd District. The new district will be the 10th.

Housing—Permission for the State and locality to use their credit to finance low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects, but providing protection of real estate from further burden by specifying that for every loan authorized by the Legislature taxes must be included to meet amortization charges. Authorization of a \$300,000,000 State bond issue for loans by the State for such purposes and a 2% addition to existing debt limit of cities for such purposes.

Social Welfare—Establishment of an integrated social welfare system in the State by permitting the Legislature to set up health, unemployment and old-age insurance and contribute State credit thereto.

Labor—Declaration that labor of human beings is not a commodity; guarantee to employees of the right to organize and bargain collectively; fixing of an eight-hour day, five-day week and prevailing wage rates on all public contracts.

Finance—Tightening of the State's financial set-up, giving the Governor an additional 15 days to submit his budget, requiring that he explain his estimates of revenue as well as expenditures; reducing maximum life of bonds from 50 to 40 years; permitting refund of State debts to obtain lower interest rates in bond times; broadening restriction of submission of bond issues.

Searches and Seizures—Guarantee of the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures and against unreasonable interception of telephone and telegraph communications.

Grade Crossings—Elimination of the present constitutional provision requiring railroads to pay 50% of the cost of grade-crossing eliminations; provision that the State shall pay in the first instance but may recover from the railroad the entire cost of railroad improvements not essential to the elimination.

United States—Increase in Governmental Costs to Be Discussed—How governmental costs are increased as a result of real estate booms will be one of the principal subjects discussed at the Governmental Research Association's conference in Princeton, N. J., Sept. 7-10. Philip Cornick, of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City, a well-known authority on municipal finance and real estate taxation, will have charge of the session on this subject at the governmental research workers' conference.

Mr. Cornick points out, in an advance discussion of the program, that "as land passes from a less intensive to a more intensive use, demand is generated for new types of public improvements and services. If the anticipated transition does not take place within a reasonable time, service problems confront local governments."

Debt service and costs of operation and maintenance are fixed at a level which imposes onerous burdens without corresponding benefits on owners and occupants of the area. In extreme cases destitution for the owners, serious losses for the mortgagees, and municipal defaults are the almost inescapable results.

Those who have been especially invited to participate in this session are: Maurice Neufeld, Secretary of the New Jersey State Planning Board; Ernest Fisher, Director of Research of the Federal Housing Administration; Herbert S. Swan, Director of the Patterson Industrial Commission, and Homer Hoyt, of the research staff of the Federal Housing Administration.

Other subjects scheduled for discussion at the Princeton meeting of the Governmental Research Association are: unemployment relief and its relationship to municipal finance; population trends and their effect on municipal and State services; planning and public housing developments, and charter and statutory controls over municipal financial and administrative practices.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that an election will be held on Sept. 20 to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of \$6,000,000 in bonds, divided as follows: \$4,000,000 school; \$1,420,000 city hall; \$300,000 park; \$100,000 library; \$100,000 sanatorium, and \$80,000 fire station bonds.

DECATUR, Ala.—BOND SALE—The \$312,000 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on Aug. 18—V. 147, p. 1070—was awarded jointly to the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, and King, Mohr & Co. of Birmingham, as 48, paying a premium of \$4,035.00, equal to 101.293, according to the Assistant City Clerk.

DOTHAN, Ala.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by I. P. Scarborough, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until Sept. 6, for the purchase of an issue of \$108,000 4½% semi-ann. general obligation bonds.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—BOND SALE—J. Mills Thornton, of Montgomery, and the Merchants National Bank of Mobile, joined in purchasing on Aug. 23 an issue of \$63,000 4% school bonds of 1935 at a price of 95.65. Dated July 1, 1935 and due serially on July 1 from 1941 to 1964, incl.

ARIZONA

PIMA COUNTY (P. O. Tucson) Ariz.—BOND SALE—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$443,000, offered for sale on Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 773—were awarded to Kirby L. Vidrine & Co. of Phoenix, and associates, as 2½s, according to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The issues are divided as follows:

\$225,000 School District No. 1 bonds. Due \$28,000 from 1941 to 1947, and \$29,000 in 1948.
218,000 Tucson High School District No. 1 bonds. Due as follows: \$2,000, 1939 to 1941; \$29,000, 1942; \$30,000, 1943 to 1945, and \$31,000, 1946 to 1948.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on July 14. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Pershing, Nye, Tallmadge, Bosworth & Dick of Denver, will be furnished.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders re-offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 1.50% to 2.60%, according to maturity.

Successful bid was 100.27 on the above interest rate, a basis of about 2.70%.

Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
John Nuveen & Co., et al.	2.90%	100.03
Refsnes, Ely, Beck & Co., Phoenix; Boettcher & Co., Denver, and Blyth & Co., Inc.	3%	100.57
Mackey, Dunn & Co., Inc.	3¼%	100.26
R. W. Pressprich & Co. and Brown, Schlessman, Owen & Co., Denver	3¼%	100.569

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS (State of)—TENDERS WANTED—Earl Page, State Treasurer, will receive tenders until 11 A. M. (central standard time) on Sept. 14 of the following described issues:

Highway Refunding Bonds, Series "A" and "B."
Toll Bridge Refunding Bonds, Series "A" and "B."
DeVals Bluff Bridge Refunding Bonds.
Road District Refunding Bonds, Series "A" and "B."
Funding Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Tenders shall be in writing, in plain sealed envelope marked "Tenders of _____ Bonds" (or Notes or Certificates of Indebtedness) of the State of Arkansas. Available funds will be applied to the purchase of bonds tendered at the lowest price on the basis of highest yield to the State, or best bid submitted. Certified check for 3% of the face value of bonds tendered to guarantee delivery is required, or delivery must be guaranteed by a bank or trust company. Tenders must be at a flat price, not exceeding equivalent of par and accrued interest. No accrued interest will be paid on bonds accepted, and right of acceptance of any part of bonds so tendered is reserved. Immediate confirmation will be made of accepted tenders, and payment made on or before Sept. 26, 1938.

THREE DISTRICTS FACE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS—The "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 19 carried the following report under a Little Rock heading:

Creditors of Southeast Arkansas Levee District, which has a debt of \$2,413,000, may file objections to Oct. 31 against a bankruptcy order and if protest is made, hearing will be held Nov. 10 in U. S. District Court. Bankruptcy order is intended to expedite adjustment of its debt on 75% basis following grant of \$1,448,100 loan by Reconstruction Finance Corporation for this purpose. District has cash of \$330,000 and delinquent and current taxes of \$210,000 are in process of collection. Eight per cent of creditors representing approximately \$100,000 declined to accept the proposed debt adjustment.

Protests by creditors may be filed in U. S. District Court to Oct. 31 against bankruptcy order for Drainage District No. 17 of Mississippi County, which is attempting to refinance debts of \$3,704,000 on 5.25% basis. Refinancing loan of \$1,669,000 has been authorized by RFC and proposed adjustment has been approved by majority of bondholders. If protests are filed, hearing will be held Nov. 10 by Federal Judge T. C. Trimble.

Drainage District No. 8 of Polk County, which owes \$203,500, will be placed in bankruptcy unless a contrary decision is reached at the Nov. 10 hearing. It proposes payment of 18 cents on the dollar, and RFC has granted loan of \$34,000 for this purpose.

CALIFORNIA

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez) Calif.—SCHOOL BOND OFFERINGS—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 6, by S. C. Wells, County Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$77,000, divided as follows:

\$55,000 Brentwood Deer Valley Union School District bonds. Due from Aug. 15, 1943 to 1958 incl.
22,000 San Ramon Valley Union High School District bonds. Due from Aug. 15, 1939 to 1949 incl.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Said bonds will be sold to the highest and most responsible bidder for cash and lowest net interest to the district, not to exceed 4% per annum.

Said bonds will be sold for cash, lawful money of the United States, for not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery, and each bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to date of delivery and state separately the premium, if any, offered for bonds for which the bid is made.

Certified or Cashier's check for a sum not less than 5% of par value of bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the County must accompany each bid.

Said bonds will be ready for delivery on or about Oct. 1, and will be delivered at the office of the County Treasurer.

The San Ramon Valley Union High School District has been acting as a school district under the laws of the State of California continuously since Jan., 1910.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the San Ramon Valley Union High School District for the year 1938 is \$3,470,540.00, and that the said San Ramon Valley Union High School District has no outstanding indebtedness.

The legal opinion of Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff & Herrington of San Francisco as to the validity of said bonds, will be delivered to the successful bidder free of charge. No conditional bids will be considered.

IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. El Centro), Calif.—CALEXICO SCHOOL BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of Calexico Union High School District bonds offered for sale on Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1225—was purchased by the County, as 5s, at par. Dated Aug. 20, 1938. Due from Aug. 20, 1940 to 1950.

KINGS COUNTY (P. O. Hanford), Calif.—CORCORAN SCHOOL BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Donnellan & Co. of San Francisco, are offering for general investment the following Corcoran High School District bonds aggregating \$158,000:

\$143,000 3¼% school bonds. Due on Aug. 15 as follows: \$5,000 in 1941; \$6,000, 1942; \$10,000, 1943 to 1945; \$12,000, 1946, and \$15,000, 1947 to 1952.
15,000 3% school bonds. Due on Aug. 15, 1953.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Principal and interest (F. & A.) payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds are being offered subject to the approving opinion of Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff & Herrington of San Francisco.

MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Calif.—ALISAL SCHOOL BONDS OFFERED—The \$48,000 issue of Alisal Union School District bonds awarded on Aug. 15 to the Salinas National Bank of Salinas, as 3s, at 100.647, a basis of about 2.94%, as noted here on Aug. 20—V. 147, 1225—are being offered by Heller, Bruce & Co. of San Francisco, for public subscription at prices to yield from 1.00% to 3.15%, according to maturity. Due \$2,000 from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1962, incl.

The following is an official list of the bids received on the above bonds:

Bidder	Premium	Interest
* Salinas National Bank	\$311.00	3% on all bonds
Howell, Douglass & Co.; Donnellan & Co.	310.00	3¼% on all bonds
Bankamerica Co.	253.00	3¼% on all bonds
Blyth & Co. Inc.	201.00	3¼% on all bonds
R. H. Moulton & Co.	\$15.00	3¼% on all bonds
Dean Witter & Co.	98.00	3¼% on all bonds
Kaiser & Co.	33.00	See a

* Successful bid, a 5% on bonds maturing 1939 to 1943; 3% on bonds maturing 1944 to 1962.

NEVADA COUNTY (P. O. Nevada City), Calif.—GRASS VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL BOND SALE—The \$125,000 Grass Valley High School District bonds offered Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 1225—were awarded to R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles, as 3¼s, for a premium of \$1,025, equal to 101.205, a basis of about 3.08%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1939 to 1941 incl.; \$5,000, 1942 to 1944 incl.; \$6,000 from 1945 to 1952 incl. and \$5,000 in 1953 and 1954.

SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.—BOND ELECTION—We are informed by David A. Barry, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that an election will be held on Sept. 27 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of a Public Works Administration bond program totaling \$30,840,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—NEW CITY TAX RATE TENTATIVELY ESTABLISHED—A dispatch from San Francisco to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 24 reported as follows:

The City Board of Supervisors by a vote of 8 to 1, have given first passage to an ordinance establishing San Francisco tax rate for the current fiscal year at \$4.04 up 17 cents from last year. Supervisors disregarded possibility that the city may face an injunction to stop its power delivery from Hetch Hetchy plant to Pacific Gas, which it is estimated would create a deficiency in revenue equal to about 15 cents on the tax rate.

New tax rate will be given final passage two weeks hence when supervisors have voted authority to sell \$8,000,000 tax anticipation warrants.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (P. O. Santa Barbara), Calif.—WASIOJA SCHOOL BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by J. E. Lewis, County Clerk, that the sale of the \$8,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. Wasioja School District bonds, originally scheduled for Aug. 22, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1225—will be held on Sept. 6. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$400 from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1959 incl. A certified check for 3% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif.—EXETER SCHOOL BOND BIDS—The following is an official list of the other bids received for the \$65,000 Exeter School District bonds awarded on Aug. 16 to the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, as described in our issue of Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1225:

Redfield & Co., Los Angeles, 3¼%, premium of \$455; William R. Staats & Co., Los Angeles, 3¼%, premium of \$505; Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco, 3¼%, premium of \$122; R. H. Moulton & Co., San Francisco, 3¼%, premium of \$116; Bankamerica Co., San Francisco, 3¼%, premium of \$271; Donnellan & Co., and Howell, Douglass & Co., San Francisco, maturities 1940 to 1958, incl., 3¼%, balance 3%, premium \$2.10; Kaiser & Co., San Francisco, maturities 1940 to 1944 incl., 5%, balance 3%, premium of \$28, and Blythe & Co., San Francisco, maturities 1940 to 1947 incl., 4%, balance 3%, premium of \$15.

TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif.—VISALIA SCHOOL BOND SALE—The \$119,000 issue of Visalia School District bonds offered for sale on Aug. 24—V. 146, p. 1225—were awarded to Kaiser & Co. of San Francisco, as 3s, paying a price of 100.023, a basis of about 2.997%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from Sept. 1, 1941 to 1961 incl.

WHITTIER, Calif.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Aug. 9 the voters rejected the proposed issuance of \$95,000 in storm drain and sewer main bonds.

COLORADO

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.—TENTATIVE BOND SALE—The \$110,000 issue of sewage disposal plant bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 1078—was awarded to a group headed by Sidlo, Simons, Roberts & Co. of Denver, on a 10-day option, as 2.60s, at a price of 100.2273, a basis of about 2.57%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from 1941 to 1953 incl.

Associated with the above firm in the highest bid is the J. K. Mullen Investment Co., and McCabe, Hanifen & Co., both of Denver.

Two other groups submitted bids for the bonds; the next best offer being 100.04 on 2.7us, tendered by Peters, Writer & Christensen, Inc. of Denver, and associates; the other bid an offer of 100.26 on 2¼s, tendered by Sullivan & Co. of Denver, et al.

LARAMIE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Fort Collins), Colo.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 4 p. m. on Aug. 29, by Harry B. McCreary, Secretary of the Board of Directors, for the purchase of a \$75,000 issue of building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3%, payable M. & S.

Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1, as follows: \$3,000 in 1943 to 1947, \$4,000 in 1948 to 1953 and \$12,000 in 1954 to 1956. These bonds were authorized at an election held on Aug. 2, by a vote of 311 to 192. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Myles P. Tallmadge of Denver, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$1,000.

CONNECTICUT

DANBURY, Conn.—BOND SALE—The \$55,000 1¼% high school bonds offered Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1226—were awarded to Burr & Co., Inc., New York, at par plus a premium of \$569.95, equal to 101.036, a basis of about 1.57%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938 and due \$5,000 on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1949 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Rate Bid
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	100.812
Maples & Goldschmidt	100.562

MANCHESTER EIGHT SCHOOL AND UTILITIES DISTRICT, Conn.—BOND SALE—Paine, Webber & Co. of Hartford purchased at private sale recently an issue of \$40,000 1¼% sewage treatment plant bonds at par and premium of \$20, equal to 100.05. Denom. \$1,000. Due in 20 years. Principal and interest payable at the First National Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

WESTON, Conn.—BOND OFFERING—Chester G. Coley, First Selectman, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 30 for the purchase of \$30,000 coupon school improvement bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Registerable as a principal only or as to both principal and interest. Bonds will mature \$3,000 on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (F. & A.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. These bonds will be valid general obligations of the town and all its taxable property will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest. They will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by The First National Bank of Boston; and their legality will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to this issue will be filed with said bank where they will be inspected. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or about Sept. 9, 1938, at the First National Bank of Boston, 67 Milk Street Office, Boston, against payment in Boston funds.

Last grand list	\$3,081,900.00
Total bonded debt including this issue	190,000.00
Water debt	None
Sinking fund	22,050.81

FLORIDA

DUVAL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla.—BOND ELECTION—The Jacksonville "Times-Union" of Aug. 20 carried the following report:

"The Duval Board of County Commissioners yesterday called an election for Sept. 20 during which freeholders of the county will express their wishes as to the issuance of \$3,192,000 in public works bonds.

"If the bonds are approved, Federal gifts totaling \$4,453,281 have been assured, it was pointed out.

"The formal election call came in the adoption of five lengthy resolutions prepared for the board by County Attorney Julian E. Fant. The resolutions have been approved by the New York City and Jacksonville legal firms retained as special counsel for the bond election, it has been announced.

"The voting machines on Sept. 20 will carry the Commission's recommendations in four questions, as follows:

"Shall Duval County, Fla., issue bonds of the county in the amount of \$742,000 for the purpose of constructing paved, macadamized or other hard-surfaced highways in the county?

"Shall Duval County, Fla., issue bonds of the county in the amount of \$355,000 for the purpose of erecting an annex to the Duval County courthouse?"

FLORIDA BONDS

Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

Barnett National Bank Building
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA
Branch Office: TAMPA
First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

FLORIDA

"Shall Duval County, Fla., issue bonds of the county in the amount of \$95,000 for the purpose of enlarging the armory building in Duval County?"

"Shall Duval County, Fla., issue bonds of the county in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the St. Johns-River in said county from a point between Adams Street and Jessie Street in the City of Jacksonville, Fla., to a point between County Road No. 15 in the Arlington section and the mouth of the Arlington River in Duval County?"

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Tampa), Fla.—BOND ELECTION CANCELED—We are informed by the County Clerk that the election which had been scheduled for Aug. 23 to vote on the issuance of \$100,000 in county hospital bonds—V. 147, p. 604—was called off.

SUMTER COUNTY (P. O. Bushnell) Fla.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by C. M. Winton, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, that he will receive sealed offerings until Sept. 6, at 10 a. m., of road and bridge refunding bonds, dated July 1, 1932. The amount of bonds to be purchased will be determined by the above Chairman. Offerings must be firm for at least 10 days in order to be considered.

TAMPA, Fla.—BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED—It is reported that a firm of New York municipal bond attorneys have been engaged to handle the financing details incident to the issuance of sewer bonds for a project which will cost about \$5,350,000.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, Ga.—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that an election will be held on Sept. 9 in order to vote on the proposed issuance of \$209,000 in 3% municipal auditorium bonds.

ROME, Ga.—BOND ELECTION—It is said that an election will be held on Sept. 28 in order to pass on the issuance of the following bonds aggregating \$395,000, which failed of passage at an election held on Aug. 12: \$245,000 water, and \$150,000 school bonds.

SWAINSBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Swainsboro), Ga.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by R. H. Humphrey, District Secretary, that he will receive bids until 11 a. m. on Sept. 5, for the purchase of a \$60,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1968 incl.

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—PRE-ELECTION SALE—It is reported that \$107,000 city hall bonds were purchased by the Trust Co. of Georgia, of Atlanta, subject to the outcome of an election scheduled for Sept. 20.

IDAHO

BOUNDARY COUNTY (P. O. Bonners Ferry), Idaho—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the County Auditor that the \$50,000 court house bonds purchased by a syndicate headed by Richards & Blum of Spokane, as 3 1/2%, and 4s, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1071—were sold for a price of 100.03, a net interest cost of about 3 87%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$10,000 as 3 1/2%, maturing in 1944; the remaining \$40,000 as 4s, maturing in 1958.

JEFFERSON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Roberts) Idaho—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 issue of high school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 19—V. 147, p. 1226—was purchased by Ure, Pett & Morris of Salt Lake City, according to the District Clerk. No other bid was received. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 from July 1, 1939 to 1958 incl. The winning offer was a bid on 3 1/4% bonds of \$27.50 premium, equal to 100.06875, a basis of about 3.74%.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, Ill.—\$4,700,000 CERTIFICATE ISSUE PUBLICLY OFFERED—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, and associates are making public offering of a new issue of \$4,700,000 3% water revenue certificates of indebtedness at prices to yield 2.50% for all maturities. Banking group's announcement appears on page VI. The certificates, awarded on Aug. 19—V. 147, p. 1226—mature \$1,100,000 on Aug. 1 in 1956 and 1957; \$500,000 on Aug. 15 in years 1955, 1956 and 1957, and \$1,000,000 Aug. 15, 1958. The securities, according to counsel to the bankers, constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the city, payable solely from revenues derived from the water works system of the city and not otherwise. The city covenants to maintain rates for water sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance and operation of the system and to pay the principal and interest upon all outstanding certificates, and pledges that such rates shall not be reduced while any certificates remain unpaid. Fixed assets of the system are carried on the city's books at a value of \$151,660,594, which figure represents actual cost. As of Aug. 19, 1938, water works system certificates of indebtedness outstanding, including current offering, amounted to \$24,792,000.

In addition to the successful bid of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. and associates, which was a price of 106.34, four other syndicates competed for the loan, as follows:

Syndicate Head—	Price Bid
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.	103.58
Harris, Hall & Co.	103.50
First National Bank of Chicago	103.37
Blyth & Co., Inc.	102.90

COAL VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Coal Valley), Ill.—BONDS PURCHASED—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago purchased as 3 1/2%, at par, the issue of \$35,000 high school bldg. bonds mentioned in V. 147, p. 923. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1941 to 1944 incl.; \$2,000 from 1945 to 1955 incl. and \$3,000 from 1956 in 1958 incl.

DECATUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Ill.—BOND SALE—William Harris, Clerk of the Board of Education, informs us that the board recently accepted an offer from the White Phillips Corp. of Davenport, of par and interest at 2% for the \$125,000 school building bonds voted in May, 1938.

DECATUR SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 61, Ill.—BONDS PURCHASED—An issue of \$125,000 2% building bonds was sold to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$11,000, 1941 to 1943 incl.; \$12,000, 1944; \$13,000 from 1945 to 1948 incl. and \$14,000 in 1949 and 1950. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the Citizens National Bank, Decatur. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

DRUMMER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gibson City), Ill.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$14,000 3 1/4% construction bonds mentioned in—V. 147, p. 1226—were purchased by the Midland Securities Co. of Chicago, and mature \$2,000 each year from 1941 to 1947 incl.

EDINBURG, Ill.—BOND SALE—The \$34,700 bonds offered Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 605—were sold to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as follows:

\$16,700 5% general obligation water works bonds, at par. Due July 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1940 to 1955 incl. and \$700 in 1956.
18,000 4% revenue water bonds, at a price of 95.12, a basis of about 4.50%. Due July 1 as follows: \$500 from 1941 to 1944 incl. and \$1,000 from 1945 to 1960 incl.

Each issue is dated July 1, 1938. Lewis, Pickett & Co., bid par for the 5s and 9s for the 4s; Municipal Bond Corp., offered prices of par and 94 for the respective issues. Ballman & Main of Chicago also competed for the issues.

GENESE, Ill.—BONDS SOLD—The \$10,000 3% hospital bonds authorized at the Aug. 19 election have been sold to a local bank.

GIFFORD GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 188 (P. O. Gifford), Ill.—PURCHASER—The White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport purchased the issue of \$20,000 3 1/2% school building bonds mentioned in V. 147, p. 1226.

GLEN CARBON, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—The Village Clerk states that the proposed issue of \$16,000 water plant construction bonds carried by a vote of 254 to 58 at the Aug. 16 election. They will bear 6% interest and mature in 20 years.

JACKSONVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 117, Ill.—MATURITY—The \$85,000 2 3/4% school bldg. bonds awarded to the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis at a price of 106.45% as reported in V. 147, p. 1226, mature Aug. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1945; \$6,000, 1946; \$7,000, 1947; \$8,000, 1948; 9,000 in 1949, and \$10,000 from 1950 to 1954 incl. Basis cost about 2.13%.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill.—BOND ISSUE CONTRACT—C. W. McNear & Co. of Chicago have contracted to purchase an issue of city hall building bonds, subject to approval of loan at the Sept. 20 election.

PERU, Ill.—BONDS OFFERED—Mayor Albert Hase announced that sealed bids would be received at his office until 7:30 p. m. on Aug. 26 for the purchase of \$150,000 sewerage system bonds or certificates, under the following conditions:

No. 1. Certificates or bonds to be payable solely from the revenues derived from the operation of the sewerage system.

No. 2. Certificates or bonds to be payable solely from the revenues derived from the operation of the said sewerage system and from the Water Department of the City Plant.

No. 3. The bonds or certificates under No. 1 to mature in 30 years.

No. 4. The bonds or certificates under No. 1 to mature in 40 years.

No. 5. The bonds or certificates under No. 2 to mature in 30 years.

No. 6. The bonds or certificates under No. 2 to mature in 40 years.

No. 7. The bonds or certificates to be issued in the total sum of \$150,000, interest to be payable semi-annually, and each of said bonds or certificates to have a reservation permitting the retirement thereof, in inverse order, on any interest paying date.

In submitting your bids you will submit them under the foregoing numbers for more convenient tabulations.

In submitting bids each bidder must specify that if the bonds or certificates are awarded to the bidder such bidder will have prepared all of the necessary documents of all kinds, including the ordinance or ordinances, the printing of the bonds, the coupons thereto attached, and any and all other legal documents to give the bonds or certificates legal effect, together with the opinion as to the legality of said issue as prepared by Chapman & Cutler, Esqs., of Chicago.

Further, in submitting your bids you must submit them for par, state the rate of interest you require, and the premium you will pay for the issue.

RAMSEY, Ill.—PRE-ELECTION SALE—An issue of \$5,000 street improvement bonds was sold to the Ramsey National Bank, subject to result of election on Aug. 26.

STREATOR, Ill.—BOND SALE—A group composed of Paine, Webber & Co., Chicago, Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., St. Louis and C. W. McNear & Co., Chicago, purchased an issue of \$231,000 3 1/2% sewer disposal plant construction bonds.

SYCAMORE COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sycamore), Ill.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$45,000 construction bonds mentioned in V. 147, p. 1226, were purchased by T. E. Joiner & Co. of Chicago as 3s and mature serially from 1941 to 1953, incl.

WEST FRANKFORT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 68, Ill.—BOND OFFERING—R. S. Haff, Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Aug. 31 for the purchase of \$55,000 4% building fund bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due Jan. 1, 1958; optional Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1948 incl.; \$4,000 from 1949 to 1954 incl. and \$5,000 from 1955 to 1957 incl. Interest J. & J.

WOODSTOCK, Ill.—CORRECTION—The City Clerk reports that an issue of \$60,000 sewage disposal plant bonds is not contemplated, as was erroneously noted in V. 147, p. 1071.

INDIANA

ALBION TOWNSHIP (P. O. Albion), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Guy Hardenbrook, Trustee, will be received until 1 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 2 for the purchase of \$37,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest building bonds, divided as follows:

\$20,000 School Building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on June 30 and Dec. 30 from 1939 to 1948 incl.
17,000 Civil Building bonds. Denom. \$850. Due \$1,700 on Dec. 30 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated July 30, 1938. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & D. 30. Bonds are the direct obligations of the School and Civil Townships, respectively, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of the taxable property of each unit. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. Delivery of bonds will be made in about 12 days after the sale.

CROWN POINT SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The Commercial Bank of Crown Point paid a price of par for the \$25,000 2% bldg. bonds mentioned in V. 147, p. 1227. They mature \$3,000 from 1941 to 1947 incl. and \$4,000 in 1948.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—M. A. McCormick, City Controller, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Aug. 29 for the purchase of \$39,000 not to exceed 3 1/4% interest series A construction bonds of 1938. Dated Aug. 16, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1952, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & J. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The bonds are direct obligations of the city, payable out of general taxes. City will furnish the legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis.

GREEN SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. R. 1, Martinsville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Cozzie E. St. John, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 10:30 a. m. (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 10 for the purchase of \$12,100 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest school building bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. One bond for \$600, others \$500 each. Due as follows: \$500, 1939, 1939; \$500, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 1950 incl. and \$600 Jan. 1, 1951. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & J. A certified check for \$500, payable to the order of the township, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. The bonds are direct obligations of the township, payable from unlimited taxes. No conditional bids will be received and the bonds will be ready for delivery within 12 days after the sale.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—A. B. Good, Business Director Board of School Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until noon (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 6 for the purchase of \$150,000 not to exceed 5% interest high school addition bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$5,000 Jan. 1 and \$10,000 July 1, 1941; \$5,000 Jan. 1 and July 1, 1942; \$10,000 on Jan. 1 in 1944, 1945 and 1948; \$15,000 Jan. 1 from 1949 to 1952, incl.; \$10,000 Jan. 1, 1953, and \$5,000 on Jan. 1 from 1956 to 1959, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & J. A certified check for 3% of the bonds, payable to the order of the Board of School Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder to determine validity of loan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—NOTE OFFERING—H. Nathan Swain, Acting City Controller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$100,000 not to exceed 6% interest notes or warrants, to be issued on behalf of and for the use and benefit of the Sanitary District of Indianapolis and the Board of Public Works and Sanitation thereof. Obligations will include \$50,000 dated Sept. 10, 1938, and \$50,000 Oct. 11, 1938, all due on Nov. 10, 1938. Interest payable at maturity. Notes or warrants shall be payable to the bearer thereof at the County Treasurer's office, Indianapolis, or at one of the authorized depositories in that city. They will be payable solely out of taxes actually levied and now in process of collection under Section 21 of an Act of the Indiana General Assembly of 1917, which deals with the creation and functions of public sanitation departments in cities of the first class.

LOGANSPORT SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—The Board of School Trustees will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 1, for the purchase of \$200,000 not to exceed 4% interest school building bonds. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$6,000 Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 from 1941 to 1956, incl. and \$8,000 Feb. 1, 1957. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest F. & A. 1. A certified check for \$5,000, payable to the order of the School City, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder to accept delivery and pay for bonds within five days after notification of award. Delivery to be made at any bank in Logansport designated by the purchaser. The bonds are direct obligations of the issuer, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Legal opinion for Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. No conditional bids will be considered.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—John J. Reddington, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$100,000 not to exceed 3% interest series B of 1938 advancement fund bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1943, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & D. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. No conditional bids will be considered and the bonds will be ready for delivery in about 10 days after the sale. They are issued pursuant to Chapter 117 of Acts of 1935, to meet poor relief requirements of various townships in the county, and are the direct obligations of the county, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of its taxable property.

PERRY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. 4302 Madison Ave., Perry Township), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Leonard A. Hohlt, trustee, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 12, for the purchase of \$54,500 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest school building bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due as follows: \$2,000 July 1, 1939; \$2,000 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 1951, incl.; \$2,000 Jan. 1 and \$2,500 July 1, 1952. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & J. The bonds are direct obligations of the township, payable out of ad valorem taxes within the limits prescribed by law. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. No conditional bids will be considered and delivery of bonds will be made within 10 days after the sale.

PERU, Ind.—BOND SALE—The City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis purchased an issue of \$220,000 sewage disposal plant construction bonds, according to report.

ST. JOHN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Dyer), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Paul T. Gettler, Trustee, will be received until 1 p. m. on Oct. 4 for the purchase of \$40,000 not to exceed 5% interest building bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due July 15 as follows: \$1,500 July 15, 1940; \$1,500 Jan. 15 and July 15, 1941 to 1944 incl.; \$1,500 Jan. 15 and \$2,500 July 15, 1945; and \$2,500 Jan. 15 and July 15 from 1946 to 1950 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & J. 15. Bonds are direct obligations of the township, payable from ad valorem taxes on all of its taxable property within the limits prescribed by law. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds will be delivered about 10 days after the sale.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Roll), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Trustee B. F. Alexander until 11 a. m. (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 6 for the purchase of \$31,900 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest building bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denoms. \$600 and \$500. Due \$1,100 June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1952, incl., and \$1,100 June 15, 1953. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J. & D. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the township, must accompany each proposal.

ZIONSVILLE, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—D. K. Mills, Town Clerk-Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Sept. 6, for the purchase of \$10,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest street construction and drainage bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1949, incl. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at the Farmers State Bank, Zionsville. Bond number one will carry three interest coupons, two due and payable July 1, 1939, and one due Jan. 1, 1940. A certified check for \$300, payable to the order of the town, is required. Successful bidder to furnish legal opinion.

IOWA

ALTONA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Altona), Iowa—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by the President of the Board of Education that he will receive bids until 3 p. m. on Sept. 6, for the purchase of a \$20,000 issue of school addition bonds. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 10.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY (P. O. Waterloo), Iowa—BOND OFFERING—Anna M. Decker, County Treasurer, will receive bids up to 1:30 p. m. on Sept. 6, for the purchase of an issue of \$100,000 funding bonds. The bonds are to be issued to take up outstanding warrants on Sept. 1, 1938 on the following funds, estimated to be as follows: Poor fund (approximately), \$90,000 and juvenile court, \$10,000.

Bonds to be of denominations of \$1,000 each, dated Sept. 1, 1938. Interest rate will be determined at the time of making award and will be in accord with purchaser's bid. Interest payable March and September. Principal, Sept. 1.

Each bidder must file certified check or draft in favor of the County Treasurer in an amount not less than 3% of the amount of bonds offered.

Successful bidder must furnish printed bonds and the legality of the issue. It is suggested that the purchaser have form of resolution which can be passed on date of sale to enable early delivery of bonds. Bonds will be delivered to purchaser at Waterloo, Iowa.

Maturities will be as follows, with all payments at the County Treasurer's office: 1940, \$3,000; 1941, \$3,000; 1943, \$2,000; 1944, \$5,000; 1946, \$5,000; 1949, \$12,000; 1950, \$10,000; 1951, \$10,000; 1952, \$10,000; 1953, \$10,000; 1954, \$10,000; 1955, \$10,000, and 1956, \$10,000.

Black Hawk County Statistics

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include 1937 assessed value real estate, Taxable value real estate, Taxable value monies and credits, Acreage, Bonded debt Aug. 31, 1938—Miscellaneous funding, Primary road bonds, Population, 69,146.

*Sept. 1, 1938 proposed issue of \$100,000 not included.

DALLAS CENTER, Iowa—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Town Clerk that three issues of bonds aggregating \$17,000, were purchased on Aug. 22 by Shaw, McDermott & Sparks of Des Moines, as 3 1/2%, paying a premium of \$10, equal to 100.05. The issues are as follows: \$7,500 sewer; \$2,500 sewer fund, and \$7,500 sewer outlet and purifying plant bonds. Due in 1958.

DES MOINES, Iowa—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by Rex Ramsey, City Clerk, that \$50,000 fire fund bonds were offered for sale on Aug. 25 and were awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 2 1/2%, at par. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1940 to 1943 and 1945 to 1950; \$7,000 in 1951, and \$13,000 in 1952.

HARTWICK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hartwick), Iowa.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$12,000 gymnasium bonds were purchased recently by the Hartwick State Bank, as 2 1/2%, paying a price of 101.59.

IOWA COUNTY (P. O. Marengo), Iowa.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that bids will be received until Aug. 27, by the County Treasurer for the purchase of a \$72,000 issue of refunding bonds. Due from 1942 to 1947.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the City Clerk that the \$100,000 sewer bonds purchased jointly by the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 2 1/2%, at a price of 101.00, as noted here on Aug. 20.—V. 147, p. 1227—are dated Aug. 1, 1938, and mature \$10,000 from Nov. 1, 1946 to 1955, giving a basis of about 2.16%.

The City Clerk also states that the \$20,000 grading fund bonds purchased by the above named as 2 1/2%, at a price of 100.575, as noted here—V. 147,

p. 1227—are dated Aug. 1, 1938, and mature on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1940 to 1955, and \$2,000 in 1956 and 1957, giving a basis of about 2.44%. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable M. & N.

MASON CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mason City), Iowa.—BONDS VOTED—At the election held on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 776—the voters approved the issuance of the \$340,000 in high school bonds by a count of 1,138 to 309. No date has been fixed as yet for the offering, reports R. L. James, District Secretary.

RINGGOLD COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Ayr), Iowa.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—It is reported that bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Aug. 30, by Earl T. Hoover, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of secondary road certificates.

KANSAS

ATCHISON, Kan.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$75,000 city hall bonds were purchased on Aug. 16 by Callender, Burke & Mac Donald, of Kansas City, at a rate of 1 1/4%.

The City Clerk states that the said bonds were sold for a premium of \$467.25, equal to 100.623, a basis of about 1.63%. Due \$7,500 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

DE SOTA, Kan.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$28,000 3% water works bonds authorized at the Aug. 19 election has been sold to the De Soto Bank. Due in 20 years.

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan.—BOND SALE—The First National Bank of Chicago purchased \$400,000 2 1/4% school building bonds. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$20,000 on Aug. 15 from 1939 to 1958 incl. Principal and interest (F. & A. 15) payable at the State Treasurer's office. The bonds are direct obligations of the district, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of its taxable property. Legality to be approved by Bowersock, Fizzell & Rhodes of Kansas City, Mo.

Financial Statement

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Assessed valuation, 1937 (70%), Total bonded debt (incl. this issue), Less sinking fund, June 30, 1938, Net bonded debt, Population, 1930 census, 121,857.

The above statement does not include the debt of other political subdivisions having the power to levy taxes against the property located within the district.

Tax Data

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total tax levy, Collections current year, Per cent. collected. Rows for years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$375,000 (not \$360,000), library bonds to a syndicate headed by Alameda Bros. of Louisville, on an interest cost basis to the library board on 3% bonds of 3.24%, noted in our issue of July 30—V. 147, p. 776—it is now reported that the bonds are dated Sept. 1, 1938, and mature Sept. 1, as follows: \$10,000 in 1939 and 1940, \$12,000 in 1941, \$14,000 in 1942, \$15,000 in 1943, \$16,000 in 1944 and 1945, \$17,000 in 1946, \$19,000 in 1947 and 1948, \$20,000 in 1949 and 1950, \$21,000 in 1951, \$22,000 in 1952, \$23,000 in 1953 and 1954, \$24,000 in 1955 and 1956, and \$25,000 in 1957 and 1958. Principal and interest payable at the Kentucky Title Trust Co., Louisville. Legality approved by Miller & Grafton of Louisville. The bonds are callable on any interest date at 102 1/2% for the first 10 years, 101 1/2% for the next 9 years, and at par for the next year.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$1,300,000 (not \$1,272,354) water and light plant revenue bonds to Blyth & Co. of Chicago, noted here recently—V. 147, p. 1227—it is stated by E. J. Rhodes, City Clerk, that the bonds were sold as 3s, at a price of 98.287, and mature in 30 years.

WEBSTER COUNTY (P. O. Dixon), Ky.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$40,000 4 1/2% semi-ann. court house bonds have been purchased by the Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville. Due in 20 years.

Louisiana Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold Whitney National Bank of New Orleans

LOUISIANA

AVOUELLES PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Marksville), La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Oct. 4, by L. A. Cayer, Superintendent of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$60,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. auditorium and gymnasium bonds. These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 16.

BOSSIER PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Benton), La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 22, by R. V. Kerr, Secretary of the Parish School Board, for the purchase of the following issues of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. school bonds aggregating \$120,500, divided as follows:

- \$82,000 School District No. 1 bonds. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to the above Secretary, must accompany this bid.
\$22,000 Consolidated School District No. 2 bonds. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Secretary is required with this bid.
16,500 School District No. 26 bonds. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Secretary, is required with this bid.

Denominations \$1,000 and \$500. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Bids will also be received for bonds bearing interest at a lower rate than 6%. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 16. Prin. and int. payable in Benton or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished.

BOSSIER PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Benton), La.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 issue of coupon school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 18—V. 147, p. 776—was awarded to Barrow, Leary & Co. of Shreveport, and associates, taking \$94,000 as 4s, maturing from 1939 to 1948; the remaining \$206,000 as 3 1/2s, maturing from 1949 to 1958.

The bonds mature as follows: \$6,000, 1939 to 1942; \$9,000, 1943 to 1945; \$10,000, 1946; \$16,000, 1947; \$17,000, 1948 and 1949; \$18,000, 1950 and 1951; \$19,000, 1952; \$20,000, 1953; \$21,000, 1954; \$22,000, 1955; \$23,000, 1956, and \$24,000 in 1957 and 1958.

CONCORDIA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Vidalia), La.—BOND SALE—The two issues of coupon school bonds aggregating \$52,500, offered for sale on Aug. 18—V. 147, p. 924—were purchased by the Concordia Bank & Trust Co. of Vidalia, as follows:

- \$27,000 School District No. 6 bonds as 4s, paying a premium of \$12.00, equal to 100.04. Due in 8 years.
25,000 School District No. 7 bonds as 5s, paying a premium of \$12.00, equal to 100.048. Due in 20 years.

No other bid was received, according to the Secretary of the Parish School Board.

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Baton Rouge), La.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 23—V. 147, p. 301—was awarded to Weil & Co. of New Orleans, as 3 1/2s, paying a premium of \$114, equal to 100.114, a basis of about 3.49%. Due from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1958.

MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County & Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI

A handful of voters deprived the city of a \$240,000 Missouri River wharf. The wharf bonds were defeated by 23 votes less than the required 2-3rds majority.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—BOND OFFERING—M. B. Morton, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until Sept. 6 for the purchase of various issues of general obligation bonds aggregating \$655,000.

ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 6, by T. E. Dale, Secretary of the Board of Education...

SULLIVAN COUNTY (P. O. Milan), Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is said that \$75,000 court house bonds were purchased on Aug. 23 by Smith, Moore & Co. of St. Louis.

MONTANA

FLATHEAD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Kalispell), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by H. J. Hum, District Clerk, until 2 P. m. on Sept. 17 for the purchase of \$82,500 not to exceed 4% interest building bonds.

Additional Offering—Sealed bids will also be received at the same time by the above named Clerk for the purchase of a \$65,451.10 issue of not to exceed 4% semi-annual refunding bonds.

Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the Board of Trustees.

GLACIER COUNTY (P. O. Cut Bank), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by J. Lee Anderson, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, until 10 a. m. on Sept. 16...

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY (P. O. RyeGate), Mont.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners that the \$190,288.59 refunding bonds purchased by the State Board of Land Commissioners...

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by W. P. Harrison, City Clerk, that he will receive bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of the following not to exceed 4% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$574,850:

\$23,100 community hall and library bonds. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the council. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds...

\$376,750 civic center bonds. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the council. If amortization bonds are sold and issued the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds...

175,000 Administration Bldg. and airport. bds. Amortization bds. will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the council. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds...

The sum of \$1,200 of said serial bonds will become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1939, and a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all such bonds are paid, except the last payment, which will be in the amount of \$300.

WHEATLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Shawmut), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by John Michalski, District Clerk, until 1 p. m. on Sept. 3 for the purchase of \$2,500 not to exceed 6% interest school bonds.

NEBRASKA

MULLEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Mullen), Neb.—BOND SALE—The \$16,000 issue of construction bonds offered for sale on Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 778—was purchased by Wachob, Bender & Co. of Omaha as 3 1/2% offering a premium of \$106.00, equal to 100.66, less the cost of printing the bonds and the legal opinion.

NORFOLK, Neb.—BOND SALE—The \$95,000 issue of auditorium bonds offered for sale on Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 1231—was awarded to Burns, Potter & Co. of Omaha, as 2 1/2%, paying a premium of \$325 equal to 100.34, a basis of about 2.42%.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Price Bid. Includes Greenway-Raynor Co. Omaha, Steinar & Schweser Co. Omaha, Kirkpatrick, Pittis & Loomis, Omaha, First Trust Co. of Lincoln, Wachob-Bender Co., Omaha.

OAKLAND, Neb.—BOND SALE—The \$30,000 issue of municipal building bonds offered for sale Aug. 18—V. 147, p. 1075—was awarded to the Kirkpatrick-Pettis Co. of Omaha, as 3s, paying a price of \$101.10, according to report.

RANDOLPH, Neb.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$11,500 auditorium bonds have been purchased recently by Wachob, Bender & Co. of Omaha, as 3 3/4s.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FRANKLIN, N. H.—BOND SALE—The \$144,000 coupon high school bonds offered Aug. 19 were awarded to Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York, and F. W. Horne & Co. of Hartford, jointly, as 2 1/4s, at a price of 101.6199, a basis of about 2.07%.

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Includes Preston, Moss & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Chace, Whiteside & Co., Bond, Judge & Co. and Lyons & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., Bond & Goodwin, C. F. Childs & Co., Perrin, West & Winslow, Inc., Second National Bank of Boston, Goldman, Sachs & Co., First National Bank of Boston, First Boston Corp., F. M. Swan & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Ballou, Adams & Whittemore, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lazard Freres & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Assessed valuation, Tax rate, Tax levy, Uncollected taxes, Taxes bought by city. Data for 1938 and 1936.

Table with 2 columns: Outstanding Debt, Serial bonds and notes (including this issue), Floating debt—Notes, Due trust funds, Tax anticipation notes of 1938, Population. Total outstanding debt \$301,750.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Manchester), N. H.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 3% funding bonds offered Aug. 25—V. 147, p. 1075—were awarded jointly to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. and the First of Michigan Corp., both of New York City, at a price of 108.919, a basis of about 2.05%.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder, Rate Bid. Includes Goldman, Sachs, & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., F. S. Mosely & Co. and Estabrook & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Newton, Abbe & Co. and Chace, Whiteside & Co., Indianhead National Bank, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY

BOONTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS SOLD—The State Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund purchased an issue of \$60,000 school addition bonds as 3 3/4%.

DEAL, N. J.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—The sale of \$178,750 not to exceed 6% interest jetty assessment and improvement bonds, originally scheduled for Aug. 24—V. 147, p. 1075—was postponed.

HADDONFIELD, N. J.—BOND SALE—Burr & Co., Inc., New York, were the successful bidders at the offering of \$430,000 coupon or registered refunding bonds on Aug. 19—V. 147, p. 1075.

Table with columns: Bidder, No. Bonds Bid For, Int. Rate, Amt. Bid. Includes Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bioren & Co.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.; and Buckley Bros.

BOND CALL—In connection with the above financing, J. Ross Logan, Borough Clerk, announces that the following described bonds have been called for payment at par and accrued interest on Sept. 1, 1938, at the Haddonfield National Bank:

Table with columns: Bonds Nos., Maturing on, Bonds Nos., Maturing on. Lists various bond numbers and their maturity dates from 1951 to 1961.

MANVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS DEFEATED—An issue of \$88,000 construction bonds was rejected by the voters at the election on Aug. 16.

NEWARK, N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The City Commission on Aug. 24 voted to issue \$335,000 bonds for two Works Progress Administration projects.

PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP (P. O. New Market), N. J.—BOND OFFERING—A. G. O'Rourke, Township Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$20,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered township hall bonds.

SAYREVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BOND SALE—The State Employees' Retirement Fund System purchased \$106,000 4% building bonds, dated Sept. 15, 1938 and due as follows: \$5,000 from 1940 to 1960 incl. and \$1,000 in 1961.

WEST CALDWELL, N. J.—PRICE PAID—The \$9,000 3% water and sewer bonds purchased by the Caldwell National Bank—V. 147, p. 1231—brought a price of 101.11, a basis of about 2.76%.

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Ida V. Malone, City Clerk, will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 27 for the purchase of \$233,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon bonds, divided as follows:

- \$145,000 sewage disposal bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$8,000 from 1941 to 1957 incl. and \$9,000 in 1958.
64,000 city hall bldg. bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1941 to 1948 incl. and \$4,000 from 1949 to 1958 incl.
24,000 public playgrounds and park bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1941 to 1952 incl. and \$2,000 from 1953 to 1958 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. The entire \$233,000 bonds mature annually on July 1 as follows: \$12,000, 1941 to 1948 incl.; \$13,000, 1949 to 1952 incl.; \$14,000 from 1953 to 1957 incl. and \$15,000 in 1958. The bonds are non-registerable and will be payable as to both principal and interest (M. & S.) at the City Treasurer's office or at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. Separate bids may be submitted on each issue. Bidders must submit a bid specifying: (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par at which the bidder will purchase the bonds; or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par.

NEW YORK

ARCADE, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—N. C. Saxton, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 29 for the purchase of \$22,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered community building and fire station bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,500 from 1939 to 1942, incl. and \$2,000 from 1943 to 1950, incl. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the Citizens Bank of Arcade. The bonds are general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. A certified check for \$440, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

CLARKSTOWN COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. New City), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Aug. 25—V. 147, p. 1231—were awarded to Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc., New York, as 2.20s, at a price of 100.16, a basis of about 2.18%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due \$2,000 on Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1958 incl.

DOWNSVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Downsville), N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$102,300 school construction bonds was authorized at the Aug. 12 election.

ELEENBURG, ALTONA, MOERS AND CLINTON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Eleenburg Depot), N. Y.—BOND

SALE—The \$198,000 coupon or registered school bldg. bonds offered Aug. 19—V. 147, p. 1076—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. and A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., both of New York, jointly, as 2.70s, at 100.563, a basis of about 2.65%. Dated June 1, 1938 and due June 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1940 to 1942 incl.; \$7,000 from 1943 to 1945 incl.; \$8,000 from 1946 to 1948 incl. and \$9,000 from 1949 to 1963 incl. Reoffered by the bankers to yield from 1% to 2.75%, according to maturity.

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Includes R. D. White & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Sherwood & Reichard; Merchants National Bank, Plattsburg; Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—John E. Barker, Village Clerk, reports the approval of an issue of \$73,700 street improvement bonds at the Aug. 23 election.

GREENBURGH UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—G. E. Beilharz, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. (daylight saving time) on Aug. 30 for the purchase of \$288,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1939 to 1942 incl.; \$15,000, 1943 to 1947 incl.; \$10,000, 1948 to 1952 incl.; \$15,000, 1953 to 1957 incl.; \$10,000 from 1958 to 1961 incl. and \$8,000 in 1962. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable at the First National Bank, of Elmsford, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for \$5,760, payable to the order of the district, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—SALE OF WEST HEMPSTEAD-HEMPSTEAD GARDENS WATER DISTRICT BONDS—The issue of \$65,000 coupon or registered water system bonds offered Aug. 23—V. 147, p. 1076—was awarded to A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., New York, as 2.20s, at a price of 100.088, a basis of about 2.19%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1939 to 1953, incl. and \$4,000 from 1954 to 1958 inclusive.

HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Seaford), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Ada M. Robertson, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (eastern standard time) on Aug. 31 for the purchase of \$137,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1941 to 1943 incl. and \$5,000 from 1944 to 1968 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the Seaford National Bank or at the Irving Trust Co., N. Y. City. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder.

HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY AUTHORITY, N. Y.—BOND CALL—It is announced that all of the Authority's 4% sinking fund bonds, series A, due Apr. 1, 1955, and its 3 3/4% sinking fund bonds, series B, due Apr. 1, 1955, have been called for redemption, pursuant to terms of issue, on Oct. 1, 1938, at the Marine Midland Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York City. The series A bonds will be paid off at a price of 103 and the series B at 102.50, plus accrued interest in each case to call date. Interest due on the coupon bonds on Oct. 1, 1938 will be paid only upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing Oct. 1, 1938. Coupon bonds surrendered for redemption must have attached all coupons maturing subsequent to Oct. 1, 1938. Registered bonds and coupon bonds registered as to principal must be in satisfactory form for transfer.

LACKAWANNA, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Robert E. Monaghan, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 31 for the purchase of \$225,600 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

- \$35,000 public library addition bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1939 to 1943 incl., and \$4,000 from 1944 to 1948 incl.
9,200 machinery bonds. One bond for \$200, others \$1,000 each. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$2,200 in 1939; \$2,000 from 1940 to 1942 incl., and \$1,000 in 1943.
8,200 playground bonds. One bond for \$200, others \$1,000 each. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$1,200 in 1939, and \$1,000 from 1940 to 1946 incl.
165,500 sewer bonds. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$7,500, 1939; \$8,000 from 1940 to 1952 incl., and \$9,000 from 1953 to 1958 incl.
7,700 voting machine bonds. One bond for \$700 others \$1,000 each. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$1,700 in 1939, and \$2,000 from 1940 to 1942 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated Aug. 1, 1938. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds are direct general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for \$4,512, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City, will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement

The assessed valuation of the real property of said city subject to taxation as it appears on the last preceding assessment roll, is \$45,035,324 and the total bonded debt of said city, including the \$225,600 bonds for sale, is \$2,299,456.60. No deductions. The bonded debt above stated does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the city. The population of said city (1930 census) was 23,948. The approving opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore, Attorneys of New York City, will be furnished to the purchaser without cost.

Tax Data

Total amount of taxes levied for the preceding three fiscal years: 1935 \$790,438.62; 1936, \$731,179.58; 1937, \$782,283.38. Amount of such taxes uncollected at the end of each of said fiscal years: 1935, \$59,809.27; 1936, \$44,456.01; 1937, \$35,869.99. Amount of such taxes uncollected as of Aug. 15, 1938: \$31,100.82; 1936, \$27,562.73; 1937, \$27,978.59. Taxes levied for the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1, 1938, amount to \$801,039.86 of which \$391,583.10 has been collected. Said taxes are paid in equal instalments due on March 20 and Sept. 1 with penalties.

LAKEWOOD, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$125,000 coupon or registered sewer bonds offered Aug. 23—V. 147, p. 1232, 1076—were awarded jointly to the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, and R. D. White & Co., New York, as 2.60s, at 100.62, a basis of about 2.55%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1939 to 1950, incl.; \$5,000 from 1951 to 1957, incl. and \$8,000 from 1958 to 1964, incl. Bonds were re-offered to yield from 0.70% to 2.55% for the maturities from 1939 to 1960, incl., with the rest priced at par.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.—MATURITY—The \$2,750 land purchase bonds sold to the Genesee River National Bank of Mount Morris—V. 147, p. 1232—bear 4% interest and mature \$275 annually from 1939 to 1948, incl.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—SALE OF \$30,000,000 REVENUE BILLS—City Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick on Aug. 26 sold \$30,000,000 revenue notes to 26 banks and trust companies at an interest rate of 0.35%. Dated Aug. 29, 1938, and payable Nov. 1, 1938, from Oct. 1 tax instalment. Proceeds will be used to meet current municipal requirements. Allotments were as follows: Bankers Trust Co., \$2,400,000; Bank of the Manhattan Co., \$1,170,000; Bank of New York, \$360,000; Brooklyn Trust Co., \$330,000; Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., \$2,250,000; The Chase Co., \$1,170,000; The Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York, \$60,000; The Continental Bank & Trust Co., \$2,250,000; The First National Bank of the City of New York, \$40,000; Empire Trust Co., \$60,000; The Fifth Avenue Bank Trust Co., \$840,000; The First National Bank of the City of New York, \$1,500,000; Fulton Trust Co. of New York, \$1,500,000; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, \$3,930,000; Irving Trust Co., \$60,000; Kings County Trust Co., \$90,000; Lawyers Trust Co., \$120,000; Manufacturers Trust Co., \$1,290,000; The Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, \$210,000; The National City Bank of New York, \$4,290,000;

3.20 to 3.30%. In connection with the offering of the bonds, direct obligations additionally secured by farm first mortgage and real estate with approximate value of \$18,000,000, it is pointed out by the bankers that in the last 7 years the State has cut bonded debt 46.7% and has never defaulted or refunded any of its obligations.

OHIO MUNICIPALS
MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.
 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND
 CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

ADAMS-NORTH RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—The above district, recently created, will hold an election on Sept. 6 on the proposal to issue \$66,000 bonds to pay part of the cost of the projected \$120,000 school building. The Public Works Administration has set aside a grant of \$54,000 for the project.

ATHENS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—E. R. Walker, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 10 for the purchase of \$199,000 3% school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$2,000 June 1 and Dec. 1, 1940; \$4,000 June 1 and Dec. 1, 1941; \$5,000 June 1 and \$4,000 Dec. 1, 1942; \$4,000 June 1 and Dec. 1, 1943 to 1953 incl.; \$5,000 June 1 and \$4,000 Dec. 1 from 1954 to 1963 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Interest J. & D. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Peck, Shaffer & Williams of Cincinnati will be furnished the successful bidder.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—The voters declined to authorize a \$70,000 hospital bond issue at the Aug. 9 election.

CANFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—NOTE SALE—The First Cleveland Corp. has purchased an issue of \$85,000 notes as 3s, at par plus a premium of \$1,250.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—H. M. Kimpel, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 10 for the purchase of \$231,000 3% refunding bonds, divided as follows:

\$18,000 first series bonds, payable from taxes levied outside the 15-mill limit. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1940; \$3,000, 1941; \$4,000, 1942; \$3,000 in 1943, and \$4,000 in 1944.
 213,000 second series bonds, payable from taxes levied inside the 15-mill limitation. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$43,000, 1940; \$42,000, 1941; \$43,000, 1942; \$42,000 in 1943 and \$43,000 in 1944.

All of the bonds will be dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided fractional rates are expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the office of the Director of Finance, or at the legal depository of the City in Cleveland. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Director of Finance, is required.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—J. E. Preston, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$231,000 4% refunding bonds, divided as follows:
 \$45,000 general bonds. Dated June 1, 1938. Due as follows: \$1,000, June 1 and \$3,000, Dec. 1, 1944; \$4,000, June 1 and \$3,000, Dec. 1, 1945 to 1949 incl. and \$3,000, June 1 and Dec. 1, 1950.
 186,000 special assessment bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due \$10,000, June 1 and \$,000 Dec. 1, 1940 to 1943 incl. and \$10,000, June 1 and \$9,000, Dec. 1, 1944 to 1949, incl.

All of the bonds will be in \$1,000 denoms., with interest payable J. & D. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

EATON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to H. N. Swain, Village Clerk, will be received until noon on Sept. 6 for the purchase of \$20,000 4% elevated tank, appurtenances and piping connection bonds. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$500, Aug. 15, 1940; \$500, Feb. 15 and Aug. 15, 1941 to 1959 incl. and \$500, Feb. 15, 1960. Interest F. & A. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

ELIDA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The \$72,000 bonds purchased by the State Teachers' Retirement System bear 3% interest not 4½% as reported in—V. 147, p. 1078. Dated Oct. 1, 1938, and due semi-annually, first instalment on April 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,800. Interest A. & O.

GREEN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Greensburg), Ohio—BOND ISSUE CONTRACT—The District Clerk reports that the \$95,000 building bonds authorized at the Aug. 9 election have been contracted for.

HOPEWELL-LOUDON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sandusky County, Ohio—BOND SALE—An issue of \$110,000 school bldg. bonds was sold on Aug. 17 to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, as 2¾s, at par, plus a premium of \$1,651.85, equal to 101.501.

HOWARD RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Bonnie Hammond, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 14, for the purchase of \$46,750 not to exceed 3¼% interest building bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. One bond for \$750, others \$1,000 each. Due as follows: \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1940 to 1943, incl.; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1944; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1945 to 1948, incl.; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1949; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1950 to 1953, incl.; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1954; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1955 to 1958, incl.; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1959; \$1,000 April 1 and \$1,750 Oct. 1, 1960. Fractional rates must be expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Interest A. & O. Purchaser to pay for printing of bonds and legal opinion. A certified check for \$2,337.50, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal.

HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Denver), Ohio—BONDS REJECTED—On Aug. 9 the voters refused to authorize an issue of \$25,000 construction bonds.

IRONTON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Ralph F. Mittendorf, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 8, for the purchase of \$29,158.15 6% funding bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. One bond for \$158.15, others \$1,000 each. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,158.15 in 1944, and \$3,000 from 1945 to 1953, incl. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the First National Bank, Ironton. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided fractional rates are expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. A certified check for \$300, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal.

LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Lorain), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Fred C. Ruth, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 8, for the purchase of \$1,580,000 not to exceed 4% interest bridge construction bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$30,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1948, incl.; \$30,000 April 1 and \$35,000 Oct. from 1949 to 1964, incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Interest A. & O. The legislation in connection with the issue has been prepared under the supervision of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland. Successful bidder to pay for cost of printing the bonds and, if one is desired, for the opinion approving the validity of the debt. A certified check for \$15,800, payable to the order of the county, must accompany each proposal.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. F. D. No. 3), Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—An issue of \$66,000 school bonds was defeated at the Aug. 9 election.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$9,000 storm sewer bonds sold to the Sinking Fund—V. 147, p. 1233—bear 3% interest, were sold at par and mature \$1,800 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1943, inclusive.

MASSILLON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—H. S. Zepp, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$473,000 not to exceed 4% interest building and equipment bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$10,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1944, incl.; \$10,000 April 1 and \$11,000 Oct. 1, 1945; \$11,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1946 to 1961, incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. A certified check for 1%, payable to the order of the Board, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder will be required to furnish the legal opinion and the necessary bond blanks ready for execution at his own expense.

MONTPELIER EXEMPTED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$140,000 notes offered Aug. 22 was awarded to the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus, as 2¾s, at a price of 102.239. Pohl & Co., Inc. of Cincinnati, second high bidder, offered to pay 102.235 for 2¾s.

MONTPELIER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$140,000 school bonds was approved by a vote of 1,235 to 138 on Aug. 9.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashtabula), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—H. B. Fleissner, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 10 for the purchase of \$35,000 coupon building bonds. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$875. Due \$875 on Mar. 1 and Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1959, incl. Principal and interest payable in Austabula. This issue was authorized at the Aug. 9 primary election. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for must accompany each proposal.

ROSS COUNTY (P. O. Chillicothe), Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—At the Aug. 9 primary election the voters declined to approve an issue of \$75,000 county infirmiry bonds.

ST. HENRY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Henry), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 school building bonds offered Aug. 19—V. 147, p. 1233—were awarded to Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo as 3s, at a price of 102.31. Second high bidder was the State Teachers' Retirement System, which bid a price of 102.03 for 3s.

SALEM CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$68,000 school building bonds was approved by a vote of 1,818 to 654 at the Aug. 9 election.

SUNBURY, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Bertha Huddleston, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$25,000 not to exceed 6% interest sewage system and treatment plant bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$2,500 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Interest A. & O. Bonds payable from a tax outside the 10-mill limit. A certified check for 1% of the bid, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal.

TOLEDO, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$31,263 special assessment street improvement bonds offered Aug. 23—V. 147, p. 928—were awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc. and Ryan, Sutherland & Co., both of Toledo, jointly, as 2¾s, at par plus a premium of \$216.08, equal to 100.69, a basis of about 2.46%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows: \$7,263 in 1940, and \$8,000 from 1941 to 1943 incl. Second high bid of 100.58 for 2¾s was submitted by Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo.

TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—May S. Foster, Clerk-Treasurer of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$60,000 3% vacation high school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1959 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest A. & O. A certified check for \$600, payable to the order of the Clerk-Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder may obtain at his own expense the approving legal opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Marietta), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Fulton H. Quigley, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$16,500 4% school building bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denoms. \$900 and \$800. Due as follows: \$900 March 1 and Sept. 1, 1940 and 1941; \$900 March 1 and \$800 Sept. 1, 1942; and \$800 March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1943 to 1949 incl. Bidder may name a different interest rate, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest M. & S. A certified check for \$200, payable to the order of the Board of Commissioners, must accompany each proposal.

R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.
Municipal Bonds Since 1892
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 AT&T Ok Cy 19 Long Distance 878

OKLAHOMA

ADA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ada), Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Frances M. Wallace, Clerk of the Board of Education, until 2 p. m. on Aug. 30 for the purchase of a \$98,500 issue of school building and equipment bonds. Due \$6,000 from 1941 to 1955, and \$8,500 in 1956. Said bonds shall be sold to the bidder bidding the lowest rate of interest the bonds shall bear and agreeing to pay par and accrued interest for the bonds. Each bidder shall submit with his bid a sum in cash or its equivalent equal to 2% of the amount of his bid.

GRAINOLA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grainola), Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$18,000 issue of building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1079—was awarded to C. Edgar Honnold of Oklahoma City, taking the first \$8,000 bonds as 3¾s, the remaining \$10,000 as 4s. Due \$2,000 annually from 1941 to 1949, incl. The price paid was par.

HOLLIS, Okla.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 30, by L. Guest, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$13,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual sewer bonds.

Due \$1,000 from 1948 to 1960 incl. Said bonds shall be sold to the bidder bidding the lowest rate of interest the bonds shall bear and agreeing to pay par and accrued interest for the bonds. Each bidder shall submit with his bid a sum in cash or its equivalent equal to 2% of the amount of his bid.

LEFLORE COUNTY UNION GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 61 (P. O. Octavia), Okla.—BOND OFFERING—It is said that sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 29, by K. M. Mowdy, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$4,000 issue of building bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest. Due \$500 from 1945 to 1952 incl. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—BOND ELECTION CONTEMPLATED—City Council is expected to take action soon on proposal of City Manager W. A. Quinn and others to hold special election Sept. 27 on an issue of \$3,939,650 for construction of a Bluff Creek reservoir for the municipal water system, and application for grant of \$3,223,350 has been forwarded to Public Works Administration.

OKLAHOMA, State of—NOTES OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. and C. Edgar Honnold, Oklahoma City, are offering \$1,713,000 2% Treasury notes, \$1,413,000 of which are dated Aug. 20, 1938, and \$300,000 Sept. 1, 1938, at prices to yield 0.50%. The notes will mature on May 1, 1939. These notes, issued for the purpose of funding outstanding warrants, constitute, in the opinion of counsel, valid and legally binding obligations

of the State of Oklahoma. In the opinion of the bankers, the notes are legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Assessed valuation as officially reported Aug. 16, 1938, is \$1,214,908,401, while total bonds and notes outstanding after giving effect to the present financing are \$16,469,100.

POTEAU, Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 bonds offered Aug. 23—V. 147, p. 1079—were awarded to C. Edgar Honnold of Oklahoma City. Sale consisted of \$18,000 water works, \$9,000 sewer, \$10,000 street improvement and \$3,000 fire station issues.

WAGONER, Okla.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—In connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. 29 of the \$25,000 not to exceed 4% semi-annual water works improvement bonds, reported in our issue of Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1235—we are advised by V. A. Johnson, City Clerk, that the bonds will mature \$2,000 annually from 1941 to 1952, and \$1,000 in 1953. Said bonds shall be sold to the bidder bidding the lowest rate of interest the bonds shall bear and agreeing to pay par and accrued interest for the bonds. Each bidder shall submit with his bid a sum in cash or its equivalent equal to 2% of the amount of his bid. The Mayor and City Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

OREGON

MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 118 (P. O. Salem), Ore.—WARRANT OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 29 by Carl Krehbiel, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$2,000 issue of not to exceed 3½% semi-annual warrants. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$400 from July 1, 1939 to 1943, incl. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer or at the State's fiscal agency in New York. A certified check for \$100 must accompany the bid.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
 1½% Tax Anticipation Notes due May 31, 1939
 Price: 100.91 & Interest to Net .30%

Moncure Biddle & Co.
 1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

\$175,000
CITY OF READING, PA., 4¼% BONDS
 Due November 1, 1947-1952
 To net 2.20% and 2.25%

YARNALL & CO.
 A. T. & T. Teletype — Phila. 22
 1528 Walnut St. Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA

AMBLER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$165,000 coupon, registerable as to principal only, school bonds offered Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 929—were awarded jointly to Stroud & Co. and Schmidt, Foote & Co., both of Philadelphia, as 2½s, at 102.28, a basis of about 2.06%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due Sept. 1, as follows: \$7,000 from 1941 to 1959 incl. and \$5,000 from 1960 to 1963 incl. The bankers re-offered the bonds to yield 1½ to 2.15%, according to maturity.

BALDWIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—TO ISSUE BONDS—The district is expected to seal about Nov. 1 an issue of \$200,000 school construction bonds. They will be dated Nov. 1, 1938 and mature \$10,000 annually from 1941 to 1960 incl. Loan was authorized at the May 17 election.

BLAWNOX, Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$35,000 coupon bonds offered Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 929—was awarded to Singer, Deane & Scribner of Pittsburgh, as 2½s, at par plus a premium of \$215, equal to 100.614%, a basis of about 2.44%. Dated Sept. 15, 1938 and due \$5,000 on Sept. 15 from 1947 to 1953 incl. A number of other bids were submitted for the issue.

BROCKWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—D. E. Gillung, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Sept. 6 for the purchase of \$20,000 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾ or 4% coupon, registerable as to principal only improvement bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1942, and \$1,000 from 1943 to 1960 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest covering the entire issue. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

CAMBRIA COUNTY (P. O. Ebensburg), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Henry L. Cannon, County Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until Sept. 7 for the purchase of \$207,000 not to exceed 2% interest refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 31 as follows: \$30,000, 1939; \$50,000, 1940; \$40,000, 1941; \$57,000 in 1942, and \$30,000 in 1944.

ELKLAND, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—F. L. Stedje, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 29 for the purchase of \$28,000 1½s, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ or 3½% coupon sewer bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1952 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable A. & O. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs; any other legal opinion is to be paid for by the successful bidder. A certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to the order of the Borough Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

FOUNTAIN HILL, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—F. T. Summers, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$35,000 2½s, 2¾ or 3% coupon or registered refunding and sanitary sewer construction bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$4,000 from 1941 to 1945, incl. and \$5,000 from 1946 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable A. & O. A certified check for 2%, payable to the order of the Borough Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

GLADE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Warren), Pa.—BONDS VOTED—The voters authorized an issue of \$20,000 building bonds at an election on Aug. 9.

GLASSPORT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—John P. Hester, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$30,000 coupon bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Oct. 1 1941 to 1945 incl., 1947 and 1948, and from 1951 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$500, payable to the order of the Borough Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ambridge), Pa.—TIME OF SALE—Sealed bids for purchase of the \$90,000 not to exceed 3½% school bonds scheduled for sale on Sept. 12—V. 147, p. 1234—will be opened at 6:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), not 6 p. m., as previously reported.

HAZELTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—D. T. Evans, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 13 for the purchase of \$75,000 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼ or 4½% coupon, registerable as to principal only, refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 15 as follows: \$7,000, 1939; \$8,000, 1940; \$7,000, 1941; \$8,000, 1942; \$7,000, 1943; \$8,000, 1944; \$7,000, 1945; \$8,000, 1946; \$7,000 in 1947, and \$8,000 in 1948. Bidder to name a single rate of interest on all of the bonds. Interest M. & S. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to

the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Bonds will be sold subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. A comprehensive report on the financial and economic status of the district has been prepared for distribution, upon request, by Palmer & Co., First National Bank Bldg., Easton, Pa.

HIGHSPIRE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Bessie M. Poorman, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 6 for the purchase of \$45,000 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, or 4% coupon, registerable as to principal only, school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1940 to 1942 incl. and \$2,000 from 1943 to 1963 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable M. & S. The bonds will be issued subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. (This issue was previously offered July 26, when all bids were rejected. —V. 147, p. 783.)

HOUTZDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BIDS REJECTED—The \$15,000 4% school bonds offered Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1079—were not sold, as the bids were rejected. Dated July 1, 1938 and due \$1,000 on July 1 from 1941 to 1955 incl. Bonds due after July 1, 1947, are callable on any interest date.

NORTH FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Washington, R. D. 6), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Harry W. Gabby, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 3 for the purchase of \$9,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon school bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1944, incl., and \$1,000 in 1945. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest A. & O. A certified check for \$250, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

PATTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Turtle Creek, R. F. D.), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—J. A. Griffith, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 7 for the purchase of \$57,000 coupon school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name rate of interest, expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, and the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$50,000 promissory notes offered Aug. 24 was awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, at 0.50% interest, plus premium of \$55. Dated June 1, 1938 and due June 1, 1939. Legality approved by Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—NOTE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 31 for the purchase of \$3,300,000 not to exceed 2½% interest public improvement notes, dated Sept. 1, 1938, in \$50,000 denoms. and due in one year. Interest payable semi-annually.

READING, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Birch Wilson, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$500,000 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ or 3% improvement bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$25,000 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1958, inclusive.

Bidder is required to name a single rate of interest on all of the bonds. Deadline for acceptance of bids is 10 a. m. (Daylight Saving Time). Issuance of bonds is subject to approval of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for 2%, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

SPRINGDALE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—John A. Stevenson, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$28,000 coupon borough bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1943; \$5,000 in 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Sale of issue is subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the Borough Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

TITUSVILLE, Pa.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The issue of \$20,000 4% bonds offered Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 1080—was not sold, as the bids were rejected. They will be re-offered at a lower interest rate. Dated July 1, 1938 and due Jan. 1, 1959.

BOND OFFERING—Harry Matthews, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 19 for the purchase of \$65,000 2½% bonds, divided as follows:

- \$20,000 general street No. 6 bonds. Due \$1,000 on Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1958 incl. This is the issue for which all bids were rejected on Aug. 22, as noted above.
- 45,000 general street No. 7 bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1939 to 1943 incl. and \$2,000 from 1944 to 1963 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Bids may be made for either or both issues and in the latter case may be conditioned upon award of all or none. A certified check for 2%, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal.

TOPTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Raymond L. Rohrbach, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 9 for the purchase of \$29,000 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, or 3% coupon, registerable as to principal only, refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 15 as follows: \$3,000, 1939; \$2,000, 1940 to 1943 incl.; \$3,000, 1944; \$2,000 from 1945 to 1949 incl.; \$1,000, 1950 to 1952 incl. and \$2,000 in 1953. Since these are refunding bonds, the maturities have been fixed according to the amendment of 1937 to the School Code. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. A certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$380,000 coupon bonds offered Aug. 19—V. 147, p. 1234—were awarded to a group composed of Dougherty, Corkran & Co., Butcher & Sherrerd, Schmidt, Poole & Co., all of Philadelphia, and Moore, Leonard & Lynch, of N. Y. City, as follows: \$330,000 sewer and disposal plant bonds were sold as 3½s at 100.56, a basis of about 3.21%. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1939 to 1948, incl.; \$12,000 from 1949 to 1958, incl., and \$16,000 from 1959 to 1968, incl.

50,000 garbage disposal bonds were sold as 2½s at a price of 100.65, a basis of about 2.62%. Due \$5,000 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1948, inclusive.

All of the bonds are dated Oct. 1, 1938. In reoffering the bonds the bankers priced the 2½s to yield from 1% to 2.75%, according to maturity, and the 3½s were scaled from a 1% yield to a price of 101. Second high bidder was a group composed of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Singer, Deane & Scribner, Glover & MacGregor, Inc., S. K. Cunningham & Co. and George G. Applegate, which named an interest rate of 3½% in each instance and offered to pay a price of 102.122 for \$330,000 loan and 102.111 for the \$50,000.

YEADON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Louis R. Schneider, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 29 for the purchase of \$150,000 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ or 3% coupon, registerable as to principal only, elementary and high school building bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$6,000 each Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1963 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the City National Bank, Philadelphia. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Phila. will be furnished the successful bidder.

RHODE ISLAND

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I.—ADDITIONAL BOND ISSUE DETAIL—The \$740,000 3% coupon registered sewer bonds offered public recently by Chase, Whiteside & Co. of Boston and Mackey, Dunn & Co., Inc., New York City—V. 147, p. 1234—are payable as to principal and interest at the First National Bank of Boston. Legal investment, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in the State

9. New York. According to counsel to the bankers, the bonds constitute direct and general obligations of the town, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes against all of its taxable property. The town, it is said, has never issued bonds for refunding purposes.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Charleston), S. C.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$20,000 school bonds were purchased jointly by George W. McCay & Co. of Charleston, and G. H. Crawford & Co. of Columbia, as 3 1/2s, paying a price of 102.00.

CHARLESTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Charleston), S. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 9 by the Clerk of the Board of School Trustees for the purchase of an issue of \$140,000 coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1940 to 1947 and \$10,000 in 1948 to 1957. Bidders to name the rate of interest and the bonds will be awarded at a price not less than par and accrued interest. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York, or at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Nathans & Sinkler of Charleston, that the bonds are valid and legal obligations of the district, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$2,500, payable to the County Treasurer.

The following statement is furnished in connection with the offering: School District No. 4, commonly called Cooper River School District, is located just north of the City of Charleston and contains all that portion of Charleston County bounded on the east by the Cooper River, on the west by the Ashley River, on the south by the City of Charleston and on the north by the counties of Dorchester and Berkeley. This district is about 16 miles long and varies in width from two to six miles. The assessed valuation for taxation for the year 1937, which is the last completed assessment, is \$5,282,765; its net debt is about \$150,000.

There are 16 schools located within this district and it is due to a rapid but healthy growth that the Trustees are issuing bonds to supplement a grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to modernize the schools.

OLYMPIA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Columbia), S. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 6 p. m. (E. S. T.), on Aug. 29, by J. B. Sylvan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, for the purchase of \$40,000 issue of not to exceed 4% coupon semi-ann. improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 Sept. 1, 1939 to 1958. Rate of interest to be in multiples of 1/4 of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Approving opinion of Walter Bailey, of Columbia, and Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, upon the legality of this issue will be furnished the purchasers without charge. Bids must be conditioned only upon the favorable opinion of the above mentioned bond attorneys and be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company for \$800, payable to the order of the Board of Trustees. The bonds will be prepared by and at the expense of the District, executed and ready for delivery at Citizens & Southern Bank, Columbia, on or about Sept. 3, 1938, or at such other place and time as may be mutually agreeable, upon the payment of the principal balance due plus accrued interest. The full faith, credit and taxing power of the District is irrevocably pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and interest as same mature. Due provision has already been made for the annual levy and collection of an unrestricted and unlimited ad valorem tax upon all property returned for taxation in said District sufficient for that purpose. These bonds are exempt from all State, county and municipal taxation in South Carolina. Enclose a certified check for \$800, payable to the Board of Trustees.

SUMTER CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. Sumter), S. C.—BOND SALE—The \$140,000 issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 1080—was awarded to R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charlotte, James Conner & Co. of Charleston and the Southern Investment Co. of Charlotte, jointly, as 3 1/4s, paying a premium of \$2,226.44, equal to 101.59, a basis of about 3.10%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1958, incl.

The other bids for the bonds are officially reported as follows:

Bidders—	Rate Bid	Price Bid
Frost, Read & Co., McAlister, Smith & Pate and C. W. Haynes & Co.	3 3/4 %	\$141,102.00
Equitable Securities Corp., Weil, Roth & Irving Co. and Seabrooke & Karon.	3 3/4 %	140,966.00
Robinson Humphries & Co. and G. H. Crawford & Co.	3 3/4 %	140,533.40

SOUTH DAKOTA

SANBORN COUNTY (P. O. Woonsocket), S. Dak.—BOND SALE—A syndicate composed of Mairs, Shaughnessy & Co. and First National Bank, both of St. Paul, Wells-Dickey Co., Allison-Williams Co., Justus F. Lowe Co. and E. J. Prescott & Co., all of Minneapolis, purchased \$260,000 bonds, divided as follows: \$110,000 3 1/4 % funding bonds. Due \$11,000 on July 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

\$150,000 3 3/4 % funding bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1942 to 1948 incl.; \$12,000 from 1949 to 1957 incl. and \$7,000 in 1958. Bonds maturing in 1948 and thereafter are optional on July 1, 1948, or on any subsequent interest date.

All of the bonds are dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at the First National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis. Legality to be approved by Junell, Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker & Colman of Minneapolis.

WASTA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wasta), S. Dak.—MATURITY—It is stated by the District Clerk that the \$10,000 school bonds purchased by the State of South Dakota, as 5s at par, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 1081—are due in 1958.

TENNESSEE

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—BOND SALE—The \$138,000 issue of electric plant, general obligation bonds offered for sale on Aug. 24—V. 147, p. 1235—was purchased by the Northern Bank of Clarksville, as 3s, paying a price of 102.22, a basis of about 2.735%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1954.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.—TEMPORARY LOAN—It is reported that the Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co. of Memphis, purchased on Aug. 13, a \$500,000 temporary loan at 2 1/2%. Due in seven months.

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by H. W. Mayers, Town Clerk, that Bailey & Co., Inc. of Knoxville, was in joint account with A. S. Huyck & Co. of Chicago, in the purchase of the \$75,000 4% semi-annual electric plant revenue bonds, noted in our issue of Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1235. The purchasers paid par and accrued interest but an allowance was made for attorney's fees and expenses so that the bonds were actually sold on a basis of about 5%. Due from May 1, 1941 to 1956; redeemable at par on and after May 1, 1951.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 30, by Mayor W. W. Myrnat, for the purchase of a \$6,000,000 issue of electric system revenue, Series A bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1, 1938. Due on July 1, as follows:

1941	-----\$230,000	1947	-----\$295,000	1953	-----\$375,000
1942	-----245,000	1948	-----310,000	1954	-----390,000
1943	-----255,000	1949	-----320,000	1955	-----405,000
1944	-----260,000	1950	-----330,000	1956	-----420,000
1945	-----275,000	1951	-----350,000	1957	-----435,000
1946	-----285,000	1952	-----360,000	1958	-----460,000

These bonds are to be issued to provide the City of Knoxville with an electric system. The proceeds of the bonds will be used for the purpose of acquiring, extending, improving and making betterments to such electric system.

Bidders shall name a rate or rates of interest in multiples of 1/4 of 1% per annum, not exceeding five per centum per annum. The named rate may be uniform for the entire series or may be split so as to name not more than two rates, but there shall be no more than one rate for any one maturity. Interest on these bonds will be payable semi-annually on Jan. 1 and July 1. Both principal and interest will be payable in lawful money of the United

States of America, at the office of the City Treasurer, Knoxville, or at Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in New York, at the option of the holder.

The bonds are to be issued in coupon form, but may be registered as to principal only or as to both principal and interest, with privilege or reconversion with the consent of the city and at the expense of the holder, into coupon form. Their legality will be approved by Thompson, Wood & Hoffman, New York City, whose legal opinion will state that the bonds have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Tennessee, including the Charter of the City of Knoxville, and constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the said city payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operations of the city's municipal light and power system, and that the City of Knoxville has power and is obligated to fix rates and collect charges for electric energy and the services, facilities and commodities furnished by the municipal light and power system so as to provide revenues sufficient to pay, as the same shall become due, the principal of and interest on the bonds, in addition to paying as the same shall become due the necessary expense of maintaining and operating the system and all other obligations and indebtedness payable out of the Electric Fund, and that the interest on the bonds is exempt from Federal income taxes under existing laws, and both principal and interest are exempt from taxation under existing laws of the State of Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer and estate taxes. Such opinion will be furnished to the purchaser without charge. A complete transcript of proceedings covering all details required in the proper issuance of the bonds will be furnished the successful bidder. Only bids on forms furnished by the city will be accepted. No bids will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest. The award will be made on the basis of the lowest net interest cost to the city. Comparison of bids will be made by taking the aggregate of interest at the rate or rates named and deducting therefrom the premium bid to determine the net interest cost to the city. A good faith deposit in the amount of 2% of the amount of the bonds shall be made by the bidder depositing with his bid a certified check payable to the order of the City Treasurer for such amount.

Definitive bonds or interim receipts, exchangeable therefor, will be delivered to the purchaser at the time when payment of the purchase price of the bonds is made. If there is insufficient time to prepare definitive bonds or interim receipts in \$1,000 denominations between the time of opening bids and the date of payment of the purchase price, a single interim receipt will be delivered on such date. This single interim receipt may be exchanged for definitive bonds or interim receipts in \$1,000 denomination, exchangeable for definitive bonds. Either the definitive bonds or interim receipts in \$1,000 denomination, exchangeable for definitive bonds, will be ready for delivery within seven days after the payment of the purchase price. The purchase price shall be paid simultaneously with the closing of the contract dated June 14, 1938, between Tennessee Public Service Co., City of Knoxville and Tennessee Valley Authority. At least 24 hours' notice shall be given to the successful bidder. Delivery will be made at Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in New York.

TENNESSEE (State of)—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 6, by the State Funding Board, for the purchase of a \$500,000 issue of office building bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, 1939. Said bonds are direct general obligations of the State for the payment of which well and truly to be made according to the tenor and effect thereof, the full faith and credit, together with the taxing power of the State, are irrevocably pledged.

The bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder at a price not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery. As between bidders naming the same rate of interest, the amount of premium bid will determine the award. Delivery to be made on or about Sept. 24, 1938. Delivery of the bonds and payment thereof may be made in either Nashville or New York City. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the face value of the bonds bid for, payable to the State Treasurer.

TEXAS

BEE COUNTY (P. O. Beeville), Tex.—BOND OFFERING—County Judge R. J. Beasley will receive sealed bids on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$275,000 road bonds, due serially in 20 years.

CROCKETT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Crockett) Texas—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the sale of the \$43,000 4% refunding bonds to Geo. V. Rotan & Co. of Houston, noted in these columns recently—V. 147, p. 1235—we are now advised that the bonds mature on April 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1939 and 1940; \$2,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$1,000 in 1943; \$2,000 in 1944; \$4,000 in 1945; \$3,000 in 1946 and 1947; \$4,000 in 1948 and 1949; \$5,000 in 1950; \$3,000 in 1951, and \$4,000 in 1952 and 1953. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legality approved by Dillon, Vandewater & Moore, of New York.

EAST BERNARD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Bernard), Texas—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 1, by F. V. Urbish, President of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$44,000 issue of 3, 3 1/2 or 3 3/4 % semi-annual building bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1939 to 1943; \$2,000 in 1949 to 1959, and \$3,000 in 1960 to 1963. Bids will be considered on bonds bearing interest at the above rates or on a combination of any two of these rates. It is the intention of the district to sell the bonds at the lowest interest cost that will bring a price of approximately—but not less than—par and accrued interest. Bidders are required to name the rate or combination of two rates with their bid which is closest to par and accrued interest. Any rate or rates named must be multiples of 1/4 of 1%, and bids calling for a rate higher than 3 3/4 % will not be considered. All bidders are required to attach to their bid a certified or cashier's check for 2% of the amount of the issue. The district will furnish the printed bonds, a copy of the legal proceedings, the approving opinion of Gibson & Gibson of Austin, or of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, and will deliver the bonds to the bank designated, all without cost to the purchaser.

Financial Statement
Resources: Estimated actual value of all property, \$1,650,000; assessed valuations, real property, \$878,517; personal property, \$124,100; total assessed, \$1,003,777. Average assessed value of land in district for school taxation, \$25.00 per acre. Estimated present population of district is 1,200. (The notice supplements the offering report given here on Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1235.)

EL PASO, Texas—BONDS DEFEATED—At the election held on Aug. 13 the following series of 1938 bonds aggregating \$1,003,000 were defeated: \$54,000 water works impt. bonds \$42,000 airport bonds. 302,000 park improvement bonds. 29,000 school series No. 1 bonds. 42,000 public library bonds. 54,000 school series No. 3 bonds. 72,000 police station bonds. 76,000 school series No. 4 bonds. 77,000 street improvement bonds. 200,000 school series No. 5 bonds. 55,000 City hall bonds.

Under date of Aug. 16 the following letter was sent to us by G. R. Daniels' City Auditor:

At the election held on Aug. 13 all bond issues were defeated with the exception of one \$83,000 school project. It is presumed that an election contest will be held over a \$220,000 sewer issue which was defeated by rendered property owners but was carried by unrendered property owners. Total vote being 1,544 for and 5,101 against, a majority of 43 votes. However, the rendered vote was 955 for and 1,024 against.

At this time it is not known when these bonds will be offered for sale.

HIGGINS, Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is said that \$10,000 4% semi-annual refunding bonds were purchased recently by the First National Bank of Higgins.

HIDALGO COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Edinburg), Texas—BONDS VOTED—It is reported by the Assistant County Auditor that the voters approved the issuance of \$525,000 in refunding bonds at an election held on Aug. 16, by a wide margin.

LIBERTY, Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$35,000 4 1/2 % semi-annual bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 16, were purchased jointly by Moroney & Co., and Milton R. Underwood & Co., both of Houston, divided as follows: \$20,000 city hall, \$10,000 paving, and \$5,000 water system bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1958.

LOCKNEY, Texas—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by Mrs. Ellen Belyeu, City Secretary, that she will receive sealed tenders until Sept. 12, at 6 p. m., of refunding bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1936. Funds

In the amount of approximately \$4,300 are said to be available for the purchase of bonds and only tenders of less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

McLENNAN COUNTY (P. O. Waco), Texas—BONDS DEFEATED—At the election held on Aug. 10—V. 147, p. 784—the voters rejected the proposal to issue \$330,000 in court house and jail bonds, the count being 1,253 "for" to 2,605 "against."

PAMPA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pampa), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Business Manager of the Board of Education that \$193,000 school bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 6, have been sold as follows: \$31,000, as 2 1/2s, for a price of par, the remaining \$162,000 as 3s, at a price of 100.16.

PARIS, Texas—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Mrs. T. D. Wells, City Secretary, until 7:30 p. m. on Aug. 29, for the purchase of a \$50,000 issue of not to exceed 5% semi-ann. street-improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 10, 1938. Due and payable serially in not to exceed 30 years from date. Payable at the City Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% must accompany the bid.

PORT LAVACA, Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Secretary that the \$15,000 5% semi-ann. breakwater and sea wall bonds purchased recently, as noted in our issue of Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1081—were sold to the Hanson-Davidson Co. of San Antonio. Due on Sept. 30, 1939.

TEXAS, State of—GENERAL FUND DEFICIT SHOWS INCREASE—The "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 26 carried the following Austin report: "The deficit in the State General Revenue Fund continues to increase at a alarming rate, according to a report made by Charley Lockhart, State Treasurer. During the period Aug. 5 to Aug. 20 the deficit rose nearly one million dollars to a total of \$14,216,596.

"The deficit in the Confederate Pension Fund is \$3,876,058. Highway funds are being used to buy pension warrants through last February if they have not been already discounted. Whether discounted or not, pension warrants through February, 1937, are being paid."

UNIVERSITY PARK (P. O. Dallas), Texas—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by the City Secretary until Sept. 5, for the purchase of an issue of \$185,000 sewer and street bonds, approved by the voters at an election held on June 4.

\$15,000

PETERSBURG, VA. Improvement 4 1/2s

Due Dec. 1, 1962, at 3.30% basis

F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY

Richmond, Va.

Phone 3-9137

A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

VIRGINIA

PHOEBUS, Va.—BONDS VOTED—It is stated by F. C. Larrabee, City Recorder, that at the election held on Aug. 12, the voters approved the issuance of \$40,000 in not to exceed 4% semi-annual public improvement bonds by a vote of 278 to 10.

It is said that these bonds will be offered for sale in September.

VIRGINIA, State of—\$9,000,000 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM PLANNED—The "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 26 carried the following report from Richmond:

"State of Virginia is planning a building program to cost in the vicinity of \$9,000,000—a program that will cost the State approximately all of the \$5,971,320 surplus from the past biennium, plus thousands in Public Works Administration grants and in loans from the Literary Fund.

"The program, which includes a hospital for Richmond, a State library building, a \$1,500,000 project at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Lexington, a new building for the State Highway Department, and new buildings for practically all of the various State institutions, which, while costly, will furnish the State with about all of the facilities calling for capital outlays it will need for many years to come.

"Many of the projects already are under way, but some of them, including a few of the larger ones, have not yet been given grants from the PWA. These, however, are expected."

WASHINGTON

CLE ELUM, Wash. h.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 12, by John J. Wargo, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual city hall bonds. Due in 1948, optional in 1942.

FIRCREST (P. O. Tacoma), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 15, according to report, by Mayor Wood Freeman, for the purchase of a \$6,250 issue of water bonds.

LONG BEACH, Wash.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by Florence L. Post, Town Clerk, that the \$2,700 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual general obligation bonds offered on July 18—V. 147, p. 306—was not sold.

MASON COUNTY (P. O. Shelton), Wash.—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by the Deputy County Treasurer that the \$35,000 5% coupon Public Utility District No. 3 construction bonds purchased jointly by Bramhall & Stein, and Conrad, Bruce & Co., both of Seattle, as noted in our issue of Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1081—are dated July 1, 1938, and mature on July 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1943 to 1951, and \$4,000, 1952 and 1953. The bonds were sold at par. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable J. & J.

YAKIMA COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 123 (P. O. Yakima), Wash.—BOND SALE—The \$4,000 building addition bonds offered Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1082—were sold to the State, as 3 1/2s, at par. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due over a period of 10 years.

WEST VIRGINIA

ALBRIGHT, W. Va.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 15, by Clyde Foley, Town Recorder, for the purchase of an issue of \$1,000 3% semi-ann. sewer and street bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Due in from two to 11 years. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 8.

CABELL COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), W. Va.—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by Olin C. Nutter, Secretary of the Board of Education, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 7, for the purchase of an issue of \$849,000 school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$283,000 Sept. 1, 1939 to 1941. Bidders to name the rate of interest in multiples of 1/4 of 1%, and only one rate may be bid for the issue. The bonds may be registered as to principal only. Prin. and interest (M. & S.) payable at the State Treasurer's office or at the National City Bank, New York. The purchaser will be furnished with a final approving opinion of attorneys to be selected and paid by the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the total bid, payable to the Board of Education.

The following information is furnished with the official offering notice: These bonds are issued under authority of Article 1, Chapter 13, Code of 1930 and Section 12, Article 8, Chapter 67, Acts of the Legislature, Second Extra-ordinary Session of 1933. The question of authority (1) to issue the bonds and (2) to lay the excess levies necessary to pay principal and interest were submitted to the voters Aug. 2, 1938 and received favorable vote of approximately 69% of the total votes cast, the required majority being 60%. The population of Cabell County in 1930 was 90,786 and the present estimated population is 100,000. The area of the county is 285.95 square miles. The ratio of assessed to actual valuations is approximately 80%.

Assessed Valuation and Excess Rates of Levy 1938-1939 for New Bonds. Table with 4 columns: Class, Valuation, Authorized Rates, Actual Rate. Rows I-IV.

Sinking Fund Requirements 1938-1939. Table with 2 columns: Bonds, Interest at 3%. Values: \$283,000, 25,470.

Bonded Debt Existing Prior to Nov., 1932 (Huntington Independent District) 1938-39. Table with 6 columns: Date, Interest Date, Outstanding, Annual Instalment, Maturity, Last Ins. Rate.

All issues coupon bonds. None callable. Principal and interest payable at First National Bank of New York.

Levy laid each year within constitutional limits to meet annual requirements.

District embraces Kyle and Gideon magisterial districts within the City of Huntington.

In 1933 all district boards in each county were consolidated by law into county units and the Independent District of Huntington was succeeded by the Board of Education of Cabell County.

These bonds continue to be the obligation of the original district and levies for servicing the same are laid by the Board of Education of Cabell County on property in the former Huntington Independent District only.

No default has ever occurred in payment of principal or interest.

Bond Purchase Offer Rejected—The "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 24 carried the following report from Richmond, Va.:

The West Virginia board of public works has rejected an offer to purchase \$894,000 worth of Cabell County school building bonds which were authorized to be issued at the primary election.

Under State statute all governmental unit bonds first must be offered to the State before being advertised for public sale. The Cabell school board, in its offer, named a 1.25% yearly interest rate for the issue. Attached said the State making fund commission also probably would not take up the issue.

WEST VIRGINIA, State of—BOND OPTION NOT EXERCISED—It is reported that Phelps, Fenn & Co. of New York, and associates, purchasers on Aug. 16 of the \$500,000 road bonds, as reported in detail in these columns—V. 147, p. 1236—did not exercise their option to purchase an additional \$500,000 of bonds on the same conditions, which option expired on Aug. 19.

WISCONSIN

HAYWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wis.—BONDS OFFERED—J. C. Davis, attorney for the Board of Education, received sealed bids on Aug. 26 for the purchase of \$35,000 3 1/2% refunding and construction bonds. Dated April 1, 1938 and due \$5,000 on April 1 from 1939 to 1945 incl.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—BOND ELECTION—We are informed by the City Clerk that an election will be held on Sept. 20 in order to pass on the proposed issuance of \$500,000 in sewage disposal plant bonds.

TOWN OF CHRISTIANNA AND CITY OF WESTBY, JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Westby), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (Central Standard Time), on Sept. 2, by A. Elverum, District Clerk, for the purchase of an \$18,000 issue of 3% building and improvement bonds. Oral bids will be received after all sealed bids have been filed. Denominations \$1,000, \$500 and \$300. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$1,800 from April 1, 1940 to 1949 incl. The bonds will be sold to the highest responsible bidder at not less than par and accrued interest. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the Westby-Coon Valley State Bank, Westby. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished. The purchaser will be required to furnish the printed bonds at his own expense. A certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the District Treasurer, is required with bid.

WAUSAU, Wis.—BOND SALE—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$750,000, offered for sale on Aug. 22—V. 147, p. 1082—were awarded to the Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee, and associates, as 2s, paying a premium of \$1,920 equal to 100.256, a basis of about 1.98%. The issues are divided as follows:

\$715,000 sewer bonds. Due from Aug. 15, 1943 to 1957. \$35,000 garbage disposal plant bonds. Due on Aug. 15, 1943.

The following is an official list of the other bids received:

Names of Other Bidders—Table with 3 columns: Name, Int. Rate, Premium. Lists Halsey, Stuart & Co., Harris Trust & Savings Bank, etc.

WAUWATOSA, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—W. T. Whipp, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 20 for the purchase of \$187,000 not to exceed 3% interest school bonds, 21st series. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 15 as follows: \$10,000 from 1939 to 1945 incl. and \$9,000 from 1946 to 1958 incl. Interest M. & S. Delivery will be made at the City Treasurer's office.

WYOMING

GOSHEN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Lingle), Wyo.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 12, by C. C. Hollingsworth, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$46,000 issue of not to exceed 4% coupon semi-ann. building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from January and July 1, 1939 to 1961; subject to option on any interest payment date. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% of the bid, payable to the District Treasurer, is required.

(These are the bonds that were originally scheduled to be sold on Aug. 22, as noted in our issue of Aug. 6—V. 147, p. 930.)

NATRONA COUNTY (P. O. Casper), Wyo.—BOND SALE—The \$208,000 issue of memorial hospital bonds offered for sale on Aug. 18—V. 147, p. 1082—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, A. S. Huyck & Co. of Chicago; Coughlin & Co., and Peters, Writer & Christensen, both of Denver, as 2 3/4s, paying a price of 100.341, a basis of about 2.71%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from 1939 to 1958, inclusive.

It is stated by the County Clerk that the Stockgrowers National Bank of Cheyenne, offered a price of 100.141 for 2.77% bonds. Sullivan & Co. of Denver, offered 100.567 for 3% bonds.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 1.00% to 2.80%, according to maturity. The following is an official list of the bids received:

Bidder—Table with 3 columns: Bidder Name, Int. Rate, Price Bid. Lists Peters, Writer & Christensen, Inc., Coughlin & Co., etc.

* Successful bid. x First \$88,000. z \$120,000.

PARK AND BIG HORN COUNTIES SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30 (P. O. Denver), Wyo.—BOND OFFERING—Frank Robertson, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Sept. 17 for the purchase of \$16,500 not to exceed 5% interest school bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due July 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1948 to 1962 incl. and \$1,500 in 1963. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at the office of the Treasurer of Big Horn County or at the State Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% of the bid must accompany each proposal.